

Outdoor Season Demands Outdoor Apparel

There's "Economy" as well as Good Taste and Comfort in selecting proper things to wear for the Outdoor Season.



STANDARD DESIGNER PATTERN
NO. 2816

Men's 2-piece Flannel and Homespun Suits. Properly tailored and styled at \$19.50. Reg. \$23.50 value. They come in Grey, Lovat and Brown Mixtures. Very Smart and Servicable.

Men's Athletic Underwear for Hot Weather. Men's Balbriggan Underwear Combination and Separate Garments, at 75c, 95c, \$1.25.

Men's Straw Sailors in proper Braid and Block, underpriced 95c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.25.

Advance Styles in Ladies' Coat Sweaters

Made from Velcrepe, Lustrous Velour, the Finish Crepe of surpassing beauty. Out of the ordinary, but New York Latest Outing Garments, in Grey, Powder Blue and Combination Colors of Beauty. For Quick Sale these New Garments are all underpriced, \$4.75 to \$7.25.

Semi-Annual Sale

Means Clearing Prices in All Departments Attractive Gingham Dresses, Middies, Underwear of all best makes and most desired styles in Bloomers, Step-ins, Princess Slips.

Specials in Women's Silk Hosiery, at 55c.

Kiddies' Sox, just to hand, at Special Price 29c.

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All kinds of Pumps and Pipe Supplies. Up-to-date Drilling Rig at your service.
GORE CONCESSION, EKFRID

The indications of worms are restlessness, grinding of teeth, picking of the nose, extreme peevishness, often convulsions. Under these conditions one of the best remedies that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They will attack the worms as soon as administered and they pass away in the evacuations. The little sufferer will be immediately eased

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

Whisky and the revolver are two elements of evil that Canada can well get along without.

This day has gone by when the country town hotel was the gathering place of the loafers. Now it is needed as an inn for the comfort of travellers and transient visitors. The whole community has an interest in the country hotel today, and it should be counted on as one of the distinct assets of the community.

The Bank of Montreal weekly crop report states that hot dry winds have adversely affected crops in central and southeastern Alberta and northern and central Saskatchewan. In the rest of these two provinces conditions generally are fair and in Manitoba favorable. In Ontario, Quebec and Maritime provinces reports indicate satisfactory crops. In British Columbia the apple crop will be less than last year.

A FAIRYLAND OF BLUEBELLS

"They have cut down our beautiful beech wood," lamented a friend. "But there is one compensation. Instead, we have a fairyland of bluebells."

It is a matter of common experience that when woods are cut down flowers appear that were never in the memory of those who ought to know and notice—seen there before. What happens? Who plants them? The answer is that they were there all the time waiting the call to life.

In a wood there is a keen struggle for existence that is hardly paralleled in human competition. It is chiefly a struggle for light. The denser the foliage the less light filters through. And without light the sleeper cannot wake.

In a wood of elm and oak, the undergrowth was of bracken that grew breast high in autumn. Its gold and orange and yellow led the children to call it the Fairies' Wood. In spring the young green had to push its way through the densely packed old fronds.

Year after year this happened. Till one autumn there was a shortage of straw, and the bracken was cut down for bedding the cattle.

When the wood was visited the following May it was the Fairies' Wood in truth. As far as the eye could see stretched a sheet of heavenly blue.

The sleepers had waked. A Canadian tells of a lonely mountain trail where for miles stretches the forest primeval. Tall white pines tower overhead.

Beneath pines, as beneath beech trees, practically nothing will grow. The accumulation of pine needles, for one thing, keeps out all light.

On the top of a mountain a clearing was made. The next time they passed that way the site of a fire was marked by a patch of white clover.

This inevitably happens wherever trees are cut down. On all sides stretch the forest. Where did the white clover come from? Where was it when those mighty trees were towering overhead?

It was just asleep. Perhaps the clover seed had slept beneath the pine needles, buried deep in the soil for a hundred years—perhaps even longer.

In Nature there are long, long sleeps. But always, some day, there is an awakening.

THE COMING FIGHT

(Toronto Globe)

A prohibitionist in Saskatchewan attributes the defeat of his cause to the fact that its advocates began their campaign too late. There is no excuse for any such lapse of vigilance in Ontario. Prohibitionists must face the fact that the results of imperfect enforcement of the law are now in the public eye, and will be emphasized and exaggerated by their opponents, while the evils of the old system are forgotten, or the recollection dimmed by lapse of time. For the same reason the vast improvement made by prohibition is not fully realized. Soon after it came into operation vendors of clothing and other necessities of life testified to a substantial increase in their sales. Money formerly spent in the saloon bought shoes, clothing and furniture, and the comfort of tens of thousands of homes was increased. Passengers in street cars were freed from the annoyance of noisy and quarrelsome men under the influence of liquor. Employers spoke of men who had given up their drinking habits with good prospects of advancement. There is danger in taking all these things as matters of course, and as-



SCOTTISH PLOUGHMEN FOR CANADA.

Two hundred ploughmen from all parts of Scotland, including twenty-two splendid families, recently sailed from Scotland, under the direction of Mr. T. E. Roberts, of the Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway. These emigrants have capital ranging from a few hundred to a thousand pounds. Ninety of the party, hailing from the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, were selected by Miss Anne MacDonald, Canadian Government agent at Inverness. Most of the party entrained for the West upon arrival at Quebec.

suming that the new conditions are permanent. They are not. They depend upon the continued existence and enforcement of the law. A relaxation of the law will inevitably result in the diversion of money from necessities to alcoholic beverages, no matter how sold. Countless families will be made poorer, countless homes less comfortable. A severe blow will be struck at business by a lessened demand for food, clothing, furniture and other necessities and comforts. With this there will be an increase of unemployment. If there is any danger of hard times, it will be aggravated by abolishing or tampering with a law which has immensely contributed to national prosperity.

Prohibition was first introduced in Ontario during the war as a measure for aiding economy, thrift and efficiency. The war is over, but a large part of its burden is still with us, and there is urgent need for economy, thrift and efficiency. The action taken during the war was a clear admission that the use of intoxicants impairs efficiency and weakens the national fibre. Can we afford that weakening process while we are carrying burdens created by the war and endeavoring to set Canada on the way of a new era of national progress? There is need for conserving all our energies and resources. The revival of the old system even in a modified form would mean a slackening of energy and a waste of resources.

One of the changes which have taken place during the prohibition regime has been the enormous increase in the use of automobiles. There have been too many fatal accidents through reckless driving, and these would be increased ten-fold if the use of intoxicants became as common as it was ten years ago. The danger does not exist only in cases where the driver is drunk. The most moderate indulgence, such as would hardly be observed in the old days, will impair the judgment and cause a relaxation of care and vigilance. Alcohol and gasoline simply cannot live together without danger to human life. It has become one of the rules of railways that a locomotive engineer must not indulge in intoxicants to the slightest extent. Tens of thousands of drivers of automobiles are subject to the same conditions, and equally need judgment and vigilance unimpaired. The slaughter that might result from increased recklessness is a calamity that ought to be very seriously considered.

The argument used by the opponents of prohibition is not that the law is not perfectly enforced. The evils due to bootlegging and other breaches of the law are deplorable, but they represent simply what remains of the old system; and they would be multiplied by the restoration of that system. It must be remembered that prohibition is only a few years old, while the evil at which it is aimed has existed for centuries. The courageous course is not to give up the remedy in despair because it does not immediately effect a cure, but to persevere, and to concentrate energy upon improvement and enforcement. The friends of prohibition must not only vote for it, but work for it. There must be a renewal of the enthusiasm and energy which advanced the cause in earlier days.

GO TO IT, BOY

Young man, there is one thing you cannot do. You cannot make a success in life unless you work. Older men than you have tried and failed. You cannot loaf around the street corners, smoke, tell stories and sponge on someone else without making a failure in life. You must

Search us. We haven't the answer. But sometimes we are tempted to believe that while all motorists are not d—d fools, yet every d—d fool is driving a motor car.

WHY WORK WINS

Henry Ford hit the nail squarely on the head in the following passage which explains why work wins:

"Selling is telling. Shoot straight, hit hard, and everlastingly hammer your story home and the sales will come."

There isn't any luck about it. Work is the thing; good, earnest, honest, hard work with brains, but everlastingly, persistently, continuously—work.

"If it requires no brains, no energy, no work, there would be no glory in achievement."

"Reinforce yourself with steel-hooped, copper-riveted, well-directed energy, and intelligence and knowing what you want to do, and do it."

"Work wins. You can't beat it."

EDITORS' SOFT HEARTS

Editors are hard and cruel, say some people, especially the evildoers, who do not want their lives exposed. But there is often a softening and stretching of conscience so far as duty is concerned, if we are to accept the statements of the editor of The Smith's Falls Record-News, who thus philosophizes on his place in the sun:

If a young fellow goes out into the world and gets into trouble, the home newspaper says he was a good boy who evidently got led astray. If the town's tightwad who hugged his neckles to his bosom in life dies, the newspaper throws a mantle over him and says he hated wastefulness and that had a tendency to make him over-careful. If the town gossip dies, the paper carefully avoids referring to the outstanding weakness by saying he lived a good life. If the home team goes away from town and gets badly licked the editor carefully states that it was the junior team, as the seniors could not get away. The editor does not lie from choice. The truth struggles in his breast the same as it does in the Sunday school teacher, but the pride for his community makes him as he is—and he prevaricates to save the local pride of the town. Still it's a great life if only he can stand it for a while, but oh, my! what a lot a fellow has to carry unsaid.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

And now some person has stated that at times the only thing that separates this world from the next is the thickness of the brake lining.

First Aid to the Rescue



It is not only telephone men who benefit by the careful training they undergo in First Aid methods. Time and again it has happened that accidents to all sorts of people have occurred when quick-thinking linemen were working near by and they have taken charge of the situation to the saving of many lives.

Here, little Johnny Jackson has been taken in hand after having fallen while on his way home with a bottle of milk. The broken glass made a nasty gash, and Johnny's mother in a grateful letter to the telephone boys who rendered First Aid said:

"Thanks to your skilful handling we do not anticipate any bad results. But for your prompt aid Johnny might have bled to death."

Section lineman G. M. Farel of Montreal the other revived a swimmer who had been rescued unconscious from the water. Section lineman Archie Bryant at London plunged into a burning house and saved a baby from death. Inspector Frank P. Bone at Montreal staunch the flow of blood from a severed artery for a hotel employee who had fallen through a skylight into a dark shaft. Lineman Daly of Sundridge rendered first aid to a man and his daughter whose vehicle had been struck by a train, driving them to the nearest doctor. At Exeter, lineman Hatfield by timely first aid to victims of an overturned automobile saved the life of a boy occupant.



"Where do we sleep?"

"Has someone called up by Long Distance and reserved our rooms?"

If not, you will be running a greater risk this year than last. Some of the party have been looking forward for weeks, perhaps, to this trip. Double their enjoyment with the definite assurance of a good night's sleep.

Reserve your rooms by Long Distance — always — and make sure they will be waiting for you — in just a few minutes you will know.

The evening rate on Station-to-Station calls (after 8.30 standard time) is only about one-half the day rate. The night rate (after midnight, standard time) is only about one-quarter the day rate.



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