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Right Now is Your Time to Take Advantage of
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We are going through every department and throwing out everything in the way of surplus stocks and broken lines, marking at prices at a saving of many dollars to our customers. We are giving you goods at a time when you want them—with the full season ahead, not at the season's end.

Surplus stocks of Wool Underwear.
Surplus stocks of Boys' and Men's Clothing.
Surplus stocks of Rubbers for Boys, Girls, Men and Women.
Surplus stocks of Girls' and Misses' Winter Coats.
Surplus stocks of Hosiery and Gloves.

THE BIG CHRISTMAS BUYING IS
NOW IN FULL SWING

Every year Christmas buying begins earlier. Early purchasers certainly get many advantages in choice, price, and avoid the last few days' rush.

A GREATER DEMAND FOR USEFUL
GIFTS EACH YEAR

There is no other place where you will see so many useful, attractive gifts, and at such moderate prices.

FOR MEN

Rich Neckwear, Initialed Linen Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Silk and Wool Half Hose, Overcoat Scarfs in silk and wool, Fancy Shirts, Fancy Pyjamas, Cuff Links, Suspenders in fancy box, Felt or Kid Slippers, Fancy Sweater Coats.

FOR WOMEN

Very attractive Waists in separate boxes, in Georgette, crepe de chine or chin chin silk—\$4.50 to \$7.50.
Collar and Cuff Sets.
Perrin's Kid Gloves—\$1.50 to \$2;
Kaysers Chamollette Gloves, all colors—\$1.25; Gordon Chamollette Gloves—\$1.

Holeproof Silk Hose—\$1, \$1.25; Adanac Silk Hose—\$5c.
Handsome Wool Sets, Cap and Scarf—\$2 to \$3.25.
Kid or Felt Slippers—90c to \$5.
Empress Boots, high cut—\$5.75 to \$8.50.
Ladies' Brushed Wool Sweaters—\$6.50 and \$7.50.

FOR BOYS, MISSES AND CHILDREN

Piles of Knit Sweaters, Gloves, Mitts, Wool Sets, Cashmere Stockings, Woolen Stockings, Holeproof Mercerized Hosiery—35c to 50c. Suspenders, Silk Ties, etc.

GLAD TO SEE OUR CUSTOMERS
AT ANY TIME

and we give each one the same prompt and satisfactory service, although we do again appeal to those who can make it convenient to be here in the forenoon. It will mean better and more satisfactory service to you and at the same time helps us out with our rush.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918

A NEW CHRISTMAS

We have not had much time to think of the coming of Christmas, events have been crowding each other so fast. We have had the usual calls for sending Christmas boxes to the boys at the front, and suddenly we find that quite a number of them will not be there this year. We can be ready to welcome such of our loved ones as may get home, and we can now do some shopping in the way of the old years for Christmas, which this year is only two weeks from yesterday. For so long we have had no Christmas without war that it seems difficult to realize that this, the coming one, is to be like those which used to be. And yet it will not be similar. There will be many vacant chairs on Christmas, 1918, that were once filled, some by gleeful, light-hearted boys, some by men of mature years, fathers. Their absence will be mourned for many days yet, but we shall have one thing for the coming Christmas, more in keeping with the spirit of it than for the past four years, "Peace." It should generally be a glad Christmas for the world, and for Canada. We should make it so as much as possible.

A GOOD THING—KEEP IT

Sunday, December 15th, is being recognized throughout Middlesex county as a Temperance Field Day, under the auspices of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance. With the approaching vote on the Ontario Temperance Act looming up, and with the necessity of a legislative campaign to enact into permanent Federal prohibition the Dominion Orders-in-Council prohibiting manufacture, importation and inter-provincial shipments of liquor during the war and for one year thereafter, the subject is a most timely one. An anti-prohibition propaganda has already been started and the temperance forces everywhere will do well to be alert themselves. That prohibition has been a good thing for Canada is beyond question. No state should be left untrained to make it permanent. The Alliance is doing a good work in keeping the issue prominently before the people.

CALLS IT WOEFUL WASTE

Giving his views on the proposed provincial highway, Alfred E. Aldred of Glencoe writes:

Is a concrete road, which serves only a small percentage of the people of Ontario, necessary?

Will not the money expended on concrete roads serve the general public more if it were spent on improving bad spots in all parts of the province, instead of being spent on roads that are good and only require a little regular attention and some gravel—not great piles of gravel and no attention?

Will 1 per cent. of the general public derive any benefit from the concrete provincial highway, and would not this 1 per cent. find more enjoyment joy-riding in different parts of the country on good gravel roads?

If only 1 per cent. derive any benefit is it fair for the 99 per cent. to pay for the pleasure of the 1 per cent.?

When we consider that concrete roads are hard on horses, and that if the road is wet or icy horses would have to be sharp-shod, which is not usually the case with farmers' horses, and when we consider the narrowness of the road so much travelled by automobiles, would this provincial highway be of any use for driving or teaming purposes?

Would heavily taxed land, bordering on highway, be in demand?

How long will a cement road last without repairs? Would the concrete last twenty years, and not be more or less broken up and decomposed by frost and chemical action from acids in the soil?

If this concrete road requires repair the only remedy is a new piece, and is it not quite probable the whole road would be reconstructed every 20 years?

I have business in Glencoe and live in Aldborough township, Elgin county, and have driven an automobile for five years to and from my home, crossing the Longwoods Road, every day that it is possible to run a car, over some of the worst roads in Ontario, and would be well satisfied with the necessary grading and good gravel roads.

I am writing this article regardless of my political views, to try and induce the farmers and all others who are interested in the general welfare of this province to take this matter up and, if possible, stop this wasteful waste of public money. I have only found one farmer favoring this road.

On sale everywhere.—There may be the country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

The Transcript is \$1.50 net at the office. Cheques on outside banks must have exchange added. There is no commission allowed to agents or postmasters.

Noah would have saved future soldiers a lot of trouble if he had swatted those two cooties when they marched up the gang-plank of the ark.

LETTER FROM J. D. McALPINE

The following letter was received from Sapper J. D. McAlpine (3132048), Canadian Engineers, B. E. F. France, by his mother, by his mother, Mrs. D. R. McAlpine, Walkers, on December 4th:—

Dear Folks,—I am well and hope you are all the same. You are no doubt all glad the war is over and I suppose there is great rejoicing and celebrating in Canada right now. I don't know when we will get back home but we all expect to be back by May and probably sooner. However, the time won't be long passing now, that the war is ended. We are in Belgium now but we expect to move on to the German border very soon.

It should be quite an interesting trip, as we will march through most of the prominent places from here to the Rhine. The civilians here are greatly pleased now and from all accounts they had a tough time with the Huns. It is interesting to see them digging out of the ground things they had buried for safe keeping from the Germans. There are lots of civilians here, and in fact every place we have come through for the last month had lots of civilians. The Belgians are a very good class here—much different to the class that came across to Canada as a rule. Mons is a fine city, about like London, and they are having it decorated now. We are just getting to understand and talk French now and I guess we will have to learn German next. The Huns surely got a good beating, and it was coming to them.

I got the box with the pail of honey and tobacco, and I am certainly enjoying it. I also got Violet's parcel yesterday and it is a dandy. Will write and tell her all about it very soon, and in the meantime if you see her tell her I got it alright. Have surely had good luck in getting the boxes lately, and I enjoy every bit of them. We get lots of beer here but it is mighty weak. They have no liquors or wine, as the Boche took that all away with them. The civilians are well dressed and seem to have enough to eat. We have splendid billets now and I actually have a feather bed here. We get hot coffee every time we come in the house. Four of us sleep here. They are Belgians, but very nice. I will write you again in a day or so as we will likely have more time now. Weather here fine and warm, just like fall in Canada.

Asthma brings misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inner recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you know as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

"The man who can drive with one hand is the man for me," said Edna gaily.
"You're easily satisfied," replied Ruth. "For my part, I prefer the man who asks me to drive."

FOOD FOR LAYING BIRDS

Most Economical Ration, in View of Conditions, Discussed.

Contagious Abortion Makes Necessary the Sale of Valuable Animals at a Sacrifice.—The Disease, However, Will Yield to the Treatment as Explained.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A PULLET requires more feed than a hen, if it is intended that the pullet produce eggs. A bird to lay well must have a surplus of feed over and above body maintenance. The excess of feed above body maintenance goes either towards growth, fat, or egg production.

Poultry feeds are divided into two classes: one, whole or cracked grains, commonly called scratch feed, and the other, ground grains, commonly called mash.

Scratch feeds are generally fed night and morning and are scattered in straw in order to induce the birds to scratch or take exercise. A mixture of two or more kinds of grain usually gives better results than one single grain, largely because individual birds' appetites vary from day to day. A good mixture for the winter months might contain as much as fifty per cent. good corn, either whole or cracked; if corn could not be had and the birds were accustomed to eating buckwheat, the buckwheat would answer nearly as well, or one could use twenty-five per cent. buckwheat and twenty-five per cent. corn. To the corn or buckwheat could be added twenty-five per cent. of barley, ten per cent. of wheat screenings, and fifteen per cent. of good oats. If one was obliged to do so, almost any of the grains could be fed alone with the exception of oats. There is too much hull or husk on oats to use entirely as a single feed.

At present for a mash feed we are using the standard hog feed, if the ground grains are to be fed moist or mixed with cooked household refuse then the mixture should be one that will mix to a crumbly state, but if fed dry in an open hopper the above is not so important. The mash feed is the one where the animal meals are generally given. The amounts vary from ten to twenty per cent. of the mixture. The animal meals used are commonly high grade tankage and beef scrap. Where one has plenty of skim milk or buttermilk the other animal feeds are unnecessary. Some use green cut bone; cooked refuse heads, such as livers, lights, better heads, etc.

A very good mash can be made of one part each by measure of shorts, barley meal, and ground oats. Corn meal could be used in the place of the barley or with it. If one is short of green feed or roots, it would be well to add one part of bran. Perhaps the simplest mash to feed from an open hopper is ground or crushed corn. We have used this, when the birds had milk to drink, for a number of years with excellent results.

Laying hens require plenty of green feed. Cabbage is one of the best green feeds. Roots are very good, but clover leaves should be within reach as well as the roots. Sprouted oats are used to a large extent on poultry farms. When the birds get accustomed to a green and succulent food it is generally wise to give them all they will eat. A pen of fifteen pullets will eat a fair-sized head of cabbage almost every day or one hundred hens will eat a peck of sprouted oats day after day.

Grit and shell should always be within easy access.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Abortion Should Not Be Neglected.

Some cases of abortion are the result of injury to the dam due to a nasty fall or bad kick. In such cases the trouble is not likely to spread to other members of the herd. With the majority of abortion cases, however, the trouble is due to an infectious disease which is very readily spread to other members of the herd.

The disease apparently is localized almost entirely to the uterus. Here an inflammation is produced which may result in the expulsion of the foetus, dead or alive, at any period of gestation. In most cases of infectious abortion, however, the foetus is expelled dead. A frequent complication of such cases is the retention of the foetal membranes by the dam. If these are not removed after a few hours, death from blood poisoning is almost sure to occur.

The bacilli which cause the disease are present in large numbers in the fluids, foetal membranes and foetus. Consequently, every care is necessary to prevent these from contaminating anything with which other stock is likely to come in contact, either directly or indirectly. All should be gathered up carefully and burned or else buried deeply in quick lime. Then the hands and clothes of those in attendance should be thoroughly washed with a disinfectant, and a strong disinfectant used freely all around the stall, particularly on the floor.

The dam should be kept in a stall by herself, as there will be a fluid discharge from the vulva which may start for weeks. Disinfectants should be freely used in the stalls, and the external genitals, thighs, tail and back of udder should be washed daily with a satisfactory disinfectant solution. For this purpose a two-per cent. solution of lysol is strongly recommended. Strict attention should be paid by the attendant to the thorough disinfection of his hands or other parts of his person or clothes after handling the patient.

The dam should not be bred again until some weeks after all discharge from the vulva has stopped.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

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AND KEEP AWAY FROM THE "FLU"



Buy a pair of our Waterproof Shoes to keep your feet dry, and to make your feet glad.

ALL RETURNED MEN

are welcome to a discount of 10 per cent. during the next year on all shoes purchased at any of our stores in Glencoe, London and Bothwell.

Modern Shoe Store

GLENCOE

PHONE 103



Accommodation for Christmas Visitors

MANY are looking forward to their visit to London during the Christmas season.

"Where can I stay?"

This store answers the question, with its every accommodation for Christmas visitors.

A Free Check Room for your wraps and luggage.

Ladies' Rest Room.

Writing Room.

Information Bureau and Restaurant.

where you may luncheon at any hour.

We are now prepared to receive our Christmas visitors. The basement is transformed into a jolly Toy-Town, and the Christmas Bazaar is on the second floor.

The Christmas spirit is in evidence everywhere. We invite you to use the conveniences of this store when in the city, without feeling under the least obligation to make a single purchase.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

LONDON, ONT.

A by-law, passed by Middlesex county council recommends that fares be paid \$3 per day while attending court and 13 cents per mile for railway fare one way.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000
Total Assets.....90,000,000

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E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director
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BUY War-Savings Stamps for \$4.00 each, place them on the Certificate, which will be given to you; have your Stamps registered against loss, free of charge at any Money-Order Post Office; and on the first day of 1924, Canada will pay you \$5.00 each for your stamps.

As an aid to the purchase of W.-S. S. you can buy THRIFT Stamps for 25 cents each. Sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on a Thrift Card will be exchanged for a W.-S. S. Thrift Stamp do not bear interest. Their virtue is that they enable you to apply every 25 cents you can save towards the purchase of a Government, interest-bearing security.

"If high rates of interest must be paid on Government borrowings it is but right that every man, woman, and child should have the opportunity to earn this interest."—Sir Thomas White.

\$5.00 for \$4.00

COAL!

We have received a car of specially prepared Bituminous Coal for domestic purposes. This coal is as near smokeless as it is possible to get soft coal; will throw a good heat and last a long time. Try some to burn with wood.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill

Glencoe, Ont.