

# Easter Preparedness!

New Original and Exclusive Waists and Fancy Collars in Georgette Crepe, Ninon, Silk Marquessette and Voile.

## Waists

Moderately priced for high quality—\$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50.

## Fancy Collars

Very attractive, at 50c, 75c, 90c to \$1.50. Easter Neckwear to enhance the beauty of your suit or dress, in white, flesh, maize or pretty color combinations.

## New Gloves to wear for Easter

Very scarce goods. Buy at once. We were fortunate in placing early orders, as today they are practically out of the market or at prohibitive prices. While our stock lasts we sell Perrin's Celebrated Kid Gloves at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75, three leading qualities, in black, tan, white and colors.

## White Kid Wash Gloves

are in favor. We have a splendid line at \$1.50. City price is \$2 for same quality.

## 3 Special Silk Hose Values

50c, 75c, \$1.00. In black and white. Get what you want for some time at these prices.

## Dressy Boots for Easter

at \$3.50 to \$6.00 including the newest lasts, "Empress" quality. We save you easily \$1 per pair on city prices. That's what we are told every day.

**J. N. CURRIE & CO.**

## The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance. Single copies, 10c. To address 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. JOE PUNTING—The Advertising Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, etc., and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and mail remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917

J. C. Elliott, M. P. P. for West Middlesex, is not much in favor of the proposal to increase the speed limit for automobiles in Ontario, judging from the following extract from a report of the proceedings in the Legislature last week:—J. C. Elliott also took notice of the speed provisions in the bill, which meant an increase from 15 to 20 miles an hour in cities and 20 to 25 in the country. He thought the House should be very careful in ex-

tending the limit. Speaking particularly of the country, he stated that on account of the wet seasons of last summer and the summer before, and these heavy cars going over at a high rate of speed, the roads had become almost impossible to keep in a fair state of repair. That was a very serious burden upon the municipalities charged with responsibility and he thought the House should guard very carefully the extension of the speed limit beyond what it was at the present time. The bill was referred to the Municipal Committee.

Peter McArthur says:—We need the spirit of victory at home as well as at the front. The will-to-win can give force to a hoe as well as to a bayonet, and every stroke will be needed. Our great partner, nature, is waiting for us to begin. She is flooding every nook and cranny with life, and if we do our part we can use it for the service of humanity.

Estimated total investment in Canada's iron and steel works, \$100,000,000.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

**\$5,000,000**

The above figures represent the estimated loss to farmers through SMUT in grain crops in Ontario in 1915. Prevent this loss in 1917. The Empire needs every pound of grain you can produce.

## TREAT YOUR SEED FOR SMUT

The method usually adopted is as follows:—Mix one pint of FORMALIN with 40 gallons of water, or 2 table-spoonsful to one pint of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain, then shovel. Repeat this UNTIL EVERY GRAIN IS MOISTENED BY THE SOLUTION; THEN COVER THE PILE WITH SACKING and leave for 3 or 4 hours. At the end of this time spread the grain out thinly to dry; shovelling it over three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle thirty or forty bushels of grain, smaller amounts in proportion. Immersing the grain in a bag is sometimes practiced and is equally effective.

Those requiring further information, apply to

**R. A. FINN,**  
District Representative, London, Ont.

## 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.

**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA**

GLENCOE BRANCH

J. A. McKellar, Manager

## LIFE IN THE GUNROOM

CAREFREE YOUNG OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

They Have Convenient and Effective Codes of Discipline Which Soon Take the Nonsense Out of Any New-comer Who Needs to Have His Latent Manhood Given Proper Development.

THE one place in a warship where pleasure in life finds its most joyous expression is the bubbling, exuberant devil-may-care gunroom.

Here live the sub-lieutenants, the midshipmen, the assistant paymasters (otherwise A. P.'s), and all the other junior and irrepressible officers. With such a tenantry one may easily guess that dull quietude never clouds the gunroom's day—and certainly not its nights.

For the most part those who have their habitat in it are mere boys in so far as years are concerned, though made capable by long training of taking on a man's job and doing it efficiently.

A midshipman in charge of a picket-boat may be a model of smartness and restrained dignity. He will handle his little "command" with an air of more than greybeard confidence; he will rap out his orders in tones that have just the right amount of "bite" in them, and generally appear so staid and competent that one might think all the boyishness had been trained out of him, writes "Jackdack" in the London Mail. But see that same midshipman a few hours later acting as a "dog of war" in the gunroom, and there will be nothing of the prematurely grown-up discernible about him.

Gunrooms themselves have changed with the ships. Instead of being dark, uncomfortable holes below the orlop deck, as in old times, they are now comfortable enough as a rule, though better in some vessels than in others. But gunroom law and gunroom ways have altered little.

The senior sub-lieutenant is ruler of the mess, and he wields a more autocratic power within his turbulent little domain than any king, kaiser, or sultan on earth. Being unquestionably the all-highest within his own particular sphere, whatever he says goes—and a bad time happens upon anyone who tries to stop it, for his subjects must yield him unquestioning obedience—or suffer for their insubordination.

Like all absolute monarchs, the "senior sub" has myrmidons to enforce his will, the said myrmidons being a number of midshipmen who act as "dogs of war"—that is their time-honored and official title. When the "senior sub" wills anyone removed from his presence he orders, "Dogs of war, out So-and-so," and the "dogs" gleefully obey his behest. Promptly they fall upon "So-and-so" and, with a vengeance, beat him until he is as big as a church out he has to go, neck and crop, from the gunroom. Naturally this "outing" business does not go through without some commotion.

Whenever the marine sentry on the half-deck outside hears the gunroom furniture begin to fly around he knows that the "dogs of war" have been unloosed and that "dogg" Carl Brown is still in the room, hurrying madly through the door. A man may be "outed" for breaking rules or just because the "senior sub" thinks he ought to be "outed." The "senior sub" has to give any reasons for his decisions to anybody.

When after dinner the "sub" picks up a fork and strikes an overhead beam with it or sticks it into the table all the junior members of the gunroom must leave it bolt upright. And they obey the signal in the quickest possible time, tumbling over each other in their eagerness to get out, for the last to leave will be grabbed by the "dogs of war," who in their own effective way teach him the desirability of being quicker in his movements next time.

All this is the outcome of buoyant roistering animal spirit, which intends no harm and succeeds in accomplishing some good. Every young officer has to "go through the hoop," and it does not hurt him either. Rather is he all the better for the rough-and-ready disciplining he gets at the hands of his exuberant messmates of the gunroom, who certainly possess this virtue, that they are no sycophants and they will not tolerate any fellow "putting on side," whoever he may be. And there is no better way of teaching any person than by letting all the nonsense be knocked out of him by those of his own kind.

If a midshipman does anything for which the commander thinks he should be punished, the "bloke" does not treat the matter as seriously as he would if the offender were a senior. "All right," he says, "the Mr. Lanyard to the senior sub and tell him to give him half a dozen." And the "senior sub" sees that Mr. Lanyard "gets his dose" in full measure. A cane or a dirk scabbard—preferably the latter because it hurts most—is the gunroom's favorite chastising weapon, and the "laying on" is done so lustily that, once experienced, it is never forgotten. It is easy to understand how important this is when one learns that there are no streams or wells in Bermuda, and that the islanders are thus entirely dependent on these cisterns for their water supply.

It is Joseph Lauren in The January St. Nicholas.

Want Wrist Watches. There is a considerable demand throughout British East Africa and Uganda for wrist watches. Nickel-plated and oxidized, having leather bands for holders. One firm states that it has sold more than twelve gross in one year. Owing to the large number of wrist watches who are probably employed throughout the territory, a taste for luxuries such as cheap watches and jewelry is being developed.

## WONDERFUL BOKHARA.

Stephen Graham Tells of Little Known Oriental People.

"The train entered the Russian Protectorate of Bokhara, and the population changed." Thus writes Stephen Graham in his book, "Through Russian Central Asia." "I fell into conversation with a Tartar merchant in carpets," he goes on to relate, "and I tried to obtain an idea of what Bokhara was like in the year of its capture in 1914."

"Is there an electric tramway in Bokhara, or a horse tramway?"

"No, nothing of the sort. The streets are so narrow, two carts can't pass one another without collision. Are there any hotels?"

"There are caravanserais. No European buildings?"

"Only outside the town. There is a Russian police station, and a hotel built for officials. The Emir won't allow any hotels to be built within the walls."

"At length we reached New Bokhara, the Russian town, with its white houses, avenues of trees, its broad streets and shops, and we changed to a by-line for Ancient Bokhara. The train drew through pleasant meadows and cornfields, bright and fertile as the South of England, and after twelve sunny versts we came into view of the cement-colored mud walls of the most wonderful city of Muhammadan Asia, a place that might have been produced for you by enchantment—that reminds you of Aladdin's palace as it must have appeared in the desert to which the magician transported it. Within toothed walls—a gray Kremlin eight miles round—live one hundred and fifty thousand Muhammadans entirely after their own hearts, without any appreciable interference from without, in narrow streets, in covered alleys, with endless shops, behind screening walls. The roads are narrow and cobbled, and wind in all directions, with manifold alleys and lanes, with squares where stand handsome mosques, with portals and stairways leading down to the cool and tree-shaded, but stagnant, little reservoirs that hold the city's water."

"The houses are made of the ruins of bygone houses, of ancient tiles and mud. They have fine old doors of carved wood, but no windows looking on the streets. A sort of inlaid cupboard, with a glass window, half open, a spread of wares, and a Moslem sitting in the midst, is a shop. Thus sits the vendor of goods, but also the maker—the tinsmith at work, the coppersmith, the maker of hats. The bazaars are rich and rare, and in the shadow of the covered streets—there are fifty of them—the lustrous silks and carpets, and pots and slippers, in the shops each side of the way, have an extraordinary magnificence; the gorgeous vendors, sitting patiently, not asking you to buy, staring at the heaps of metallic silver-bits and notes resting on the little tabourets in front of them, belong to an age which I thought was only to be found in books. What a wealthy city it is! It offers more silks and carpets for sale than London or Paris; it is an endless warehouse of coveted goods."

"What strikes you at Jerusalem or Constantinople is the abundance of English goods for sale, but here at Bokhara there is a strange absence of western commodities. Formerly the English sent all sorts of manufactures by the caravan road from India, but since the Russians ringed round their customs system, the commercial influence of England has waned. Western goods come via Russia. What European articles there are come from Germany or Scandinavia. For the rest, as in other eastern cities, the street Arabs hawk churche-cakes and lopekshi; men in white sit at corners selling, in this case, Bokharaese delight, brown twists of toffee, old-fashioned sugar candy which in piles looks like so much rock crystal."

## Bermuda House-Building.

"When a native of Bermuda decides that he wants to build a house, he goes to some quarry where the soft, rich, creamy coral sandstone has been stripped of its thin earth covering, and begins sawing. He, or some one employed by him, with a long, coarse-toothed saw, cuts out blocks of stone measuring about two feet long, one foot wide, and six inches thick. As soon as he has quarried enough of these blocks, he or some one else goes to the open air for a few weeks to harden, for when first cut they are as full of holes as a Swiss cheese, and almost as soft. The hardening period over, the blocks are placed one on top of another to form the walls, and one beside another on a supporting framework, overlapping a little at their upper and lower edges, to make the roof."

"When the building has been erected, the Bermudian covers his outside walls and roof with a thick coat of whitewash, which hides all the cracks and joints, and the fences are built of the same stone."

"These white roofs have another important office, for the rain that falls upon them, as it runs off, is caught and led into cisterns. It is easy to understand how important this is when one learns that there are no streams or wells in Bermuda, and that the islanders are thus entirely dependent on these cisterns for their water supply."

## Want Wrist Watches.

There is a considerable demand throughout British East Africa and Uganda for wrist watches. Nickel-plated and oxidized, having leather bands for holders. One firm states that it has sold more than twelve gross in one year. Owing to the large number of wrist watches who are probably employed throughout the territory, a taste for luxuries such as cheap watches and jewelry is being developed.



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

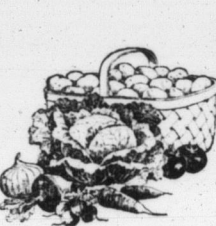
Brantford Slates are made in the natural slate colors of green, red, black and grey. The colors never fade and the slates do not require painting nor repairing. These slates are pliable and fit readily around gables and into the angles of any roof. This means a continuous roof without seams or joints. 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.

**Brantford Roofing Company, Limited**  
Brantford, Canada

For sale by McPherson & Clarke

To City, Town and Village Dwellers in Ontario

## A Vegetable Garden for Every Home



IN this year of supreme effort Britain and her armies must have ample supplies of food, and Canada is the great source upon which they rely. Everyone with a few square feet of ground can contribute to victory by growing vegetables.

## Four Patriotic Reasons for Growing Vegetables

1. It saves money that you would otherwise spend for vegetables.
2. It helps to lower the "High cost of living."
3. It helps to enlarge the urgently needed surplus of produce for export.
4. Growing your own vegetables saves labor of others whose effort is needed for other vital war work.

## The Department of Agriculture will help you

The Ontario Department of Agriculture appeals to Horticultural Societies to devote at least one evening meeting to the subject of vegetable growing; manufacturers, labor unions, lodges, school boards, etc., are invited to actively encourage home gardening. Let the slogan for 1917 be, "A vegetable garden for every home."

Organizations are requested to arrange for instructive talks by practical gardeners on the subject of vegetable growing. In cases where it is impossible to secure suitable local speakers, the Department of Agriculture will, on request, send a suitable man.

The demand for speakers will be great. The number of available experts being limited, the Department urgently requests that arrangements for meetings be made at once; if local speakers cannot be secured, send applications promptly.

The Department suggests the formation of local organizations to stimulate the work by offering prizes for best vegetable gardens. It is prepared to assist in any possible way any organization that may be conducting a campaign for vegetable production on vacant lots. It will do so by sending speakers, or by supplying expert advice in the field.

To any one interested, the Department of Agriculture will send literature giving instructions about implements necessary and methods of preparing the ground and cultivating the crop. A plan of a vegetable garden indicating suitable crops to grow, best varieties and their arrangement in the garden, will be sent free of charge to any address.

## Write for Poultry Bulletin

Hens are inexpensive to keep, and you will be highly repaid in fresh eggs. Write for free bulletin which tells how to keep hens. Address letters to "Vegetable Campaign," Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

**Ontario Department of Agriculture**  
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture  
Parliament Buildings Toronto