

The Belrobe shows you with pictures exactly how to sew the trousers together, an operation that, without The Belrobe, was often somewhat confusing.

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THE  
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IF YOU are timid about sewing, start with nightgowns or pajamas. You will immediately realize—through using Standard-Designer Patterns—how The Belrobe explains every step in the making of a garment. Consult the pattern envelope for the amount of material needed and then visit our piece-goods counter. Here you will find soft yet durable materials in lovely colors—crepe de Chine, satin, nainsook, printed crepes, lingerie cloth. Start sewing to-day!

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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 townpeople. 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

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, speaking of the effect of the dote system in England, says: "I do not think it is possible for the ordinary reader of these lines to imagine the moral decline, the mischievous influence over all alike, which springs from this evil thing."

The special commission which has been investigating the employment of ex-service men in Canada has recommended compulsory employment legislation requiring all industries to give work to a certain number of veterans. The commission's report was tabled by the House of Commons.

The Dominion Government, by its attitude towards four officials of the Postal Workers' Federation in Ottawa on Monday, shows its determination to punish those who went on strike recently. Only those who returned to duty unconditionally are to be re-absorbed into the service, while part-time workers who went on strike will be permanently released, and permanent employees who remained to the end are reduced in pay and rank for varying periods.

When the modern flapper calmly extracts a lip stick from a suitcase she carries with her and proceeds to improve on nature while the rest of the street walkers look on, she may think she is up-to-date, but she's not. The Indian squaw beat her by several centuries.

If your tooth aches you can't go to a dentist who advertises, for there are none, according to professional ethics. Dr. Boyle, a Toronto dentist, has been charged with "impropriety" for advertising in the press. What a lot of dead grey matter would be walking about if no person advertised! In such a dead world one can scarcely imagine any use for good teeth!

The curse of business, anywhere and everywhere the practice is followed, is the credit system, and the sooner the business world wakes up and puts things on the safe, sane, sensible footing of goods for cash only, the better it will be for all concerned.

It is claimed that practically everything made in Canada from a fountain pen to a locomotive is on display at the Canadian National Exhibition. There are over 15,000 exhibits in all.

## WHY STICK TO HIGH SCHOOL?

With some boys this subject is not a matter of debate, but is decided adversely for them by family circumstances. The great majority of Canadian lads, however, have the opportunity, under our liberal education system, of carrying on their studies well beyond public school, if they have the inclination to stick to them. To drop them is a step that affects a chap's future so considerably that he cannot afford to decide on it lightly or hurriedly.

Apart from getting "fed up" with school work, the reason that moves most fellows to want to pull out from school is undoubtedly the desire to earn money of their own instead of having to depend on what Dad is willing to hand out. It gives a chap an independent sort of feeling to having his pay envelope each week, and to be able to dress smartly and to go to places and get things that he would probably have to pass up otherwise. Then, too, there is a certain feeling of importance that comes with getting into business early, in working with older fellows and gaining a chance "to work up young." And when he meets the boy that used to be in his old class with him, and who is still plugging away at Latin and Algebra, the business chap feels just a little superior, and a bit wiser in practical matters.

When, some years later, however, he meets the same old schoolmate, and learns that he is practising in medicine or law, or that he is engineer of a big plant, occupying an important civil post or managing an office, then the chap who left school first, and has been making steady, but limited, progress since, feels that he is losing out on the long run.

Modern industry and business is becoming so highly scientific and specialized that without extended training one's chances of advancement are seriously handicapped. In 1914, for example, it was estimated that a Canadian boy who left school at the age of fourteen to go to work earned \$26,000 before he was sixty. On the other hand, the boy who graduated from High School earned on the average \$68,000 before reaching the three-score mark. A mere difference of \$42,000! And so from a purely dollars-and-cents standpoint it pays the teenage boy to keep on "informing himself by forms."

A good many boys complain, not altogether without reason, that Latin, Shakespeare and formal mathematics are of no value in the business or work they want to go in for. They want to get something more practical, instead of taking a lot of unappealing subjects merely for the sake of passing an examination. This complaint, however, is becoming increasingly less valid, as Technical, Commercial and Agricultural High Schools or Departments become diffused throughout all our larger centres. Thus, even where a fellow is satisfied to deny himself the benefit of literary or classical courses, he can still continue secondary school work and be preparing himself for a more promising start in his chosen occupation.

Then again, for the average boy it is only as he reaches the age of sixteen or seventeen that he begins to discover the sort of thing that he is most naturally fitted for. It is as he gets fairly introduced into subjects like science, mathematics, history and languages that his interests and aptitudes begin to declare themselves.

## THE COST OF GOVERNMENT

Toronto Globe: The Civil Service of Canada is in need of root and branch reform. This is clearly established by the finding of a committee of the Senate under the presidency of Senator Belgrave. The committee has been considering the problem of civil government in Canada and has presented a report indicating that there is need for drastic reductions to overcome overmanning brought about by indiscriminate appointments prior to the passage of the Civil Service Act, the building up of huge war establishments, and the retention on compassionate grounds of officials who have ceased to be efficient. How great the increase has been during the past decade in the personnel and the pay of the Civil Service is shown by the following figures. Before the outbreak of war the number of persons on the payroll was 29,135, and the total salary disbursements for the year 1913-14 were \$24,341,000; in 1919-20 Canada had 50,307 civil servants drawing salaries totalling \$52,459,000, and in 1923-24 there were 42,238 with salaries totalling \$48,206,000.

Many mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

Have you noticed the uplifted expressions the farmers in this vicinity are carrying? Wheat has advanced in price.

The Canadian National Exhibition costs \$700,000 each year to stage and produce, aside from the tremendous sums spent by exhibitors to prepare their displays.

An Oil of Merit—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is not a jumble of medicinal substances thrown together and pushed by advertising, but the result of the careful investigation of the healing qualities of certain oils as applied to the human body. It is a rare combination and it won and can public favor from the first. A trial of it will carry conviction to any who doubt its power to repair and heal.

## EXHIBITION BUTTER

### Preparing Butter for Showing at Fall Fairs

Clean Cows, Stables and Utensils—  
The Score Card—Keep Cream Cool—  
About Coloring—Have Neat Packages—Cause of Lump Jaw.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the next few weeks the fall fairs will be on all over the Province. This means that many of the people on our farms will be very busy preparing their exhibits.

Butter is one of the many things that will require attention, because every buttermaker wants to make a creditable showing.

Clean Cows, Stables and Utensils.

Have the stables, cows and all utensils clean, and do not feed the cows anything that might give an undesirable flavor to the butter. The judge will pay particular attention to the flavor, and it is given 15 out of the 100 points on the score card.

Churn the cream sweet, or with low acidity, as that is what is wanted by most judges.

Keep the cream cool and churn at a temperature low enough to bring the butter in nice, firm granules in from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

A lot of butter shown at our rural fairs is made from cream insufficiently cooled, and is churned at too high a temperature. Because of this the body is weak and the color pale, or, if the salt is unevenly distributed, the butter will be streaky.

Points on the Score Card.

All of these things are considered by the judge, as is shown by the score card, which read as follows:

Flavor	45
Texture	15
Incorporation of moisture	10
Color	10
Salt	10
Packing	10
Total	100

### Keep the Cream Cool.

If the weather is warm, the ice supply exhausted, and the water not cold enough to lower the cream to the required temperature, it would be well to get a piece of ice to cool the "exhibition" cream and the water used for washing the butter.

This butter will be firm enough to stand sufficient working, and it will have better body and texture, improved color and more even distribution of the salt.

### About Coloring.

If it should be necessary to add a few drops of coloring to the cream be careful not to add too much. Better have the butter pale than to have it highly colored.

Do not wait until the morning of the fair to churn the cream. The butter will be in better condition and will score higher if it is made two or three days before the fair. The time to become "set," and the flavor of the butter and salt will be blended.

### Have Neat Packages.

The packages must be as neat and tidy as it is possible to make them. Use a box, but have the lid covered with a chipped or cracked crock will reduce the score under the heading of "packing."

When a person has made an effort to make a good product he has a feeling of satisfaction even though he does not win a prize. There is always this fact to bear in mind—the prizes are few in number but the competitors are often many—Belle Millar, O. A. College, Guelph.

### Cause of Lump Jaw.

Lump jaw is not a hereditary disease, nor is it directly contagious or "catching." It is caused by the invasion of a punctured wound, laceration or abrasion of the skin or mucous membrane lining the mouth by the "ray fungus" (actinomyces). The disease technically is termed actinomycosis, from the fungus mentioned. In probably a majority of cases the disease is caused by the beads or grains of barley, rye, wheat or wild grasses, or the hulls of straw or grains, and possibly the stalks of foders carrying the infective spores of the fungus into the tissues. When pus flows from an affected tumor or abscess, caused by the fungus, it contains canary-yellow, gritty particles which contain spores, and these getting onto grass, grain, etc., in time infect animals when wounds occur. For that reason an animal that has a discharging actinomycotic sore or abscess should not graze with sound cattle, and had better be kept isolated. As some of the pus may also get into milk and contaminate it, a cow affected with a discharging disease centre should not be used for milk production. It may be added that the meat of an affected animal is fit for use if slaughtering is done before emaciation is caused or pus forms and while the animal is otherwise in good health and eating well. The same is true of milk. But if the lump has become an open sore, neither flesh nor milk of the affected animal is fit for human food.

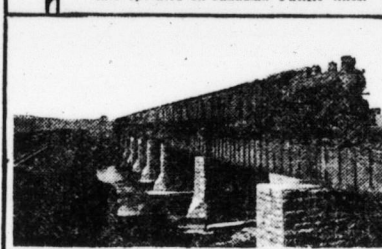
### Grit for Hens.

Remember that the grit in the fowl's gizzard fulfills the same function that teeth do for animals and human beings. Unlike teeth, however, and soon wears smooth with constant friction and becomes unserviceable. Consequently the fowl's crop must be replenished frequently with fresh grit. In warm weather fowls secure a sufficient supply of grinding material from the ordinary range lot. For this reason we are apt to be a little negligent in providing the necessary grit under frozen conditions when it is most needed. It is essential that real sand or gravel be furnished, for while oyster shells and other substances are splendid sources of lime, necessary for egg production and the building of bone, they do not serve the purpose of grinding the feed.

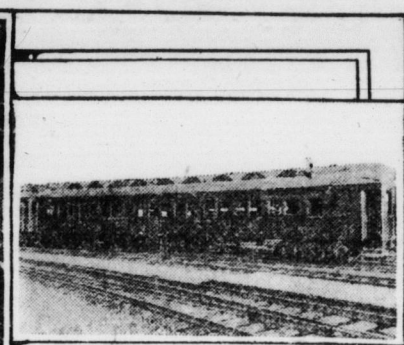
## Railways now Preparing for Harvest Rush



Interior view of one of the new lunch counter cars operated on Canadian Pacific lines.



Harvesters' train leaving Ste. Anne de Bellevue.



A number of steel Colonist cars as the one above forms part of the equipment of most trains.



Interior view of Colonist car used on harvesters' trains.

Cutting of all wheat is expected to begin within about a week, says a report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and as a rule fall wheat is looking very promising. Western reports are also very encouraging, but just what the harvest is expected to be will not be generally known until representatives of the three prairie Provincial Governments and the two railroads meet in Winnipeg to discuss the labor situation and the best means of securing help to harvest whatever crop there is. However, the crop reports issued to date by the Agricultural Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been very optimistic and this company is already gathering and distributing equipment, distributing it to the various parts of the country from whence the harvesters are drawn, making up the special trains, securing supplies for the lunch cars, and the hundred and one things which have to be looked after in order to ensure smooth running and of which the traveler usually knows nothing and probably cares less.

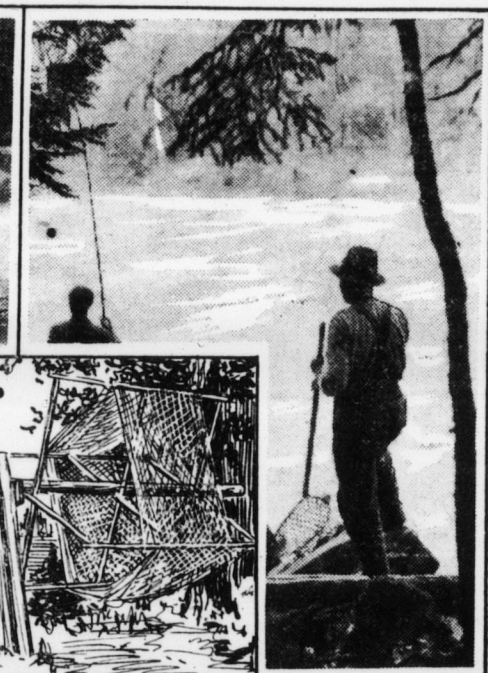
During the last four years the Canadian Pacific Railway has handled some 85,000 west-bound harvesters. Last year this Company inaugurated the Lunch Counter car which afforded facilities hitherto unknown to excursionists and, although perhaps not as a direct result of this innovation, over 26,000 men travelled in special trains over Canadian Pacific lines.

This year the Company is making practically the same preparation as last. As soon as it is known just how many are required to work in the harvest the excursions will be arranged and trains made up. The excursions originate from as far east as the Maritimes and as far west as the border of Ontario, but all are of the same type as far as rail equipment is concerned.

Colonist cars are used which afford comfortable seating during the day, facilities are afforded those who wish to prepare their own meals in a small kitchen at the end of each car, and at night bunks may be pulled down as an upper berth or the seats extended to afford comfortable sleeping quarters. The lunch counter car in which as many as fifty men can take a meal at the same time is an important section of the train. The travelling harvester is sure of being able to secure a meal to suit his purse and of the food supplied him being of good quality and served in a sanitary manner. Last year this department on Canadian Pacific lines served over two hundred thousand meals, and the experiment was so much appreciated, and proved such a success that it has now become a regular institution.

Old timers travelling west now-a-days regard the trip as a holiday and the number of women and children who have been seen travelling with the harvesters since the standard of service rendered has been what it now is, has increased to a remarkable degree.

## THE NET OF NIPIGON.



"The charm of freshwater, the charm of mirror-like surfaces . . . and the sweet smell of the woods."

Like a flower escaped from a garden is the fish-net found in inland Canada. Nets belong to the sea, to the sea-nests of the Atlantic shores and to the salmon-runs of the Pacific. What are they doing inland, out of habitat, "fish out of water," as it were?

But when you chance upon the "inland net" of the Indian, wound around a crude wheel whittled out of saplings, something inside, some inner sense, speaks out saying: "This is the original. The Seacoast nets of America came here long after this! These threads, these meshes—they run back, back, back to the Garden-of-Eden time of this continent." And recent discoveries of fossil-skeletons are placing that period back much further than that 20,000 years to which we had become accustomed even if we couldn't understand or comprehend it.

The nets of Nipigon need no aid from men in order to wriggle themselves as belonging in the class of simple things which appeal to the heart. When we happen on one of them in some clearing, its gossamer length thrown about the old wheel's throat it speaks to us with the same human touch as of some bright shawl.

What a vista of a world of the wild and free it conjures up. The "Twine" so inanimate written on the page of the Government's "Indian allowance" becomes a thing of life, when you happen upon it changed by the handwork of the Indian into one of these inland nets. Nets of a lightness of quality to complement the frailty and mobility of the dainty canoe which is the hyper-sensitive fishboat of this world of inland lakes and rivers.

Like some lace veil is this Old . . . Inland . . . Net! You feel you might take it in hand and run it through a finger ring. Compared with it, how crude seems the coarse strength of tanned lengths that is the herring-trap of the Atlantic coast. How rude and strong the thick gunwale and heavy timbers, the long oar-sweeps of the fishboats that work the herring nets! These are fine paintings, jealously hung in an inner room . . . not many of them . . . rare. Those others, in the beauty of their strength, are the sculpture in the gallery of Canadian handicraft. There is no question of superiority only an interesting and very entertaining one of difference. Sometimes we are in a mood for the sculpture, for the strength of the sea; and nothing can satisfy this hunger when it is upon us, but the way of the Maritime . . . East or West.

But these inland nets that stand for Canadian lakes and rivers, those wonderful water highways, or mere bridge paths, and canoe-trails of water, have their own charm . . . the charm of freshwater, the charm of mirror-like surfaces, the charm of the deep peace and the sweet smell of the woods.

What sort of world's work, someone murmurs, can be accomplished of these toy nets . . . more like feminine draperies than tools of an industry? The filigree meshes wound about this old, weathered skeleton of a reel do not purport to be a Blue-Book of the immensity and range of the freshwater fisheries of Canada . . . and they are immense . . . so much as a point-finger of the hundreds of miles of lakes and rivers opened up to sportsmen following the beckoning of . . . "the nets of Nipigon."—Victoria Hayward.