

KEEPING OUR CUSTOMERS POSTED HAS SAVED THEM MANY DOLLARS AND ADDED MANY WARM CUSTOMERS FOR THIS STORE

What about Future Prices?

Some will think the "top" has been reached and may hesitate to buy, awaiting more favorable prices. It is not our purpose to try and convince. It is not showing a patriotic spirit to encourage undue buying of anything when there is a scarcity. But we do want to take our own customers into our confidence and explain how and when it is to their advantage to buy "necessaries" in order to get best values from "quality" as well as "price" standpoint.

Thirty, far-seeing merchants are placing spring and summer 1919 orders now from the different mills and manufacturers in as large quantities as can be handled, and in very many cases paying 20 to 40 per cent. over today's high prices.

With this higher price in view it is not "economy" to put off buying necessities for the coming season.

This Store's Heavy "Surplus Stocks" of merchandise from the best woollen, silk, linen and cotton mills, bought months in advance, is the reason why we can continue showing such well assorted stocks at moderate prices.



School Opening demands Shoes and Clothing for the Boys and Girls

Bring them to this store and get them tagged out in as good a way as possible at moderate prices.

Ready with Right Quality Under- wear for Early Autumn

From very best mills, made properly to give wear and comfort. Prices much below today's values.

A prompt, courteous
and efficient service
to all—a child as well
as an adult.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-11434
Retail Grocer

Usual Wednesday half-holiday during July and August
much appreciated by the staff. Now over for the season.

We guarantee satis-
faction. Complaints
quickly and cheer-
fully adjusted with-
out question.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE
TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe,
Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Can-
ada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50
per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to address-
es in the United States, \$2.00 per year—pay-
able 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.
JON FLETCHER.—The Jobbing Department has
superior equipment for turning out promptly
books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank
forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office
and wedding stationery, etc.

Address all communications and make rem-
ittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

Under the Dominion Inspection and
Sales Act, a bushel of potatoes must
weigh 60 pounds; a peck must weigh
15 pounds, and a gallon 7½ pounds.
A bag of potatoes must weigh 30
pounds and a barrel must contain 165
pounds of potatoes. A purchaser of
a bag of potatoes who receives less
than 30 pounds may invoke the pen-
alties provided by the act.

In conversation with a weekly news-
paperman a few days ago the repre-
sentative of a Toronto firm expressed
the opinion that the day of the town
merchant had returned if he only re-
alized it. He pointed out that costs
of doing business in the big cities had
mounted so high during the past three
years that the departmental stores
could no longer afford to give real bar-
gains any more, but that the country
merchant, whose costs have not risen
in proportion, could undersell the big
fellow on almost any article.

We are told that the route of the
proposed provincial highway out of
London to Windsor will be determined
by the strongest pull made by the
peoples of two different sections of
country. Is the Government so weak-
kneed that it cannot lay out and adopt
the route that of the two is shorter
and more likely to serve the greatest
extent of territory? Such route is
 unquestionably the Longwoods Road.
There should be no invitation to
create a faction among the people.

A few years ago there was an agita-
tion to have the farmers place their
names on the front gates or other
convenient places so that travellers
could learn while passing who lived
on certain roads, increasing their
knowledge of the localities and en-
hancing the pleasures of their ride
through the country. Then rural
mail delivery was inaugurated and
boxes erected at nearly every farm,
and on these were stencilled the
names of each of the box holders, so
that all one had to do in driving past
was to take a glimpse at the mail box
and it told the story. Time has ef-
faced the names from nearly all boxes,
very few being legible, and this means
of learning "who's who" on the coun-
tryside is removed. What pleasure
it would give travellers if the box
holders would go over their mail boxes
and paint the names on again with
some weather-defying paint.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

Is there a conspiracy abroad to
create antagonism between the re-
turning soldier and the farmer? And
what is the object?

There is not lacking evidence that
an effort is being made in certain
quarters to show up the farmer in an
unfavorable light, charging lack of
patriotism. A couple of weeks ago a
writer in the Halifax Herald wrote a
column or more of abuse of the far-
mer, and signed himself "Cornelius
Churchill, V. C." Investigation shows
that the Victoria Cross had not been
bestowed upon anyone of that name,
and the writer leaves himself open to
prosecution for making use of the
title. Peter McArthur in a letter to
The Weekly Sun deals very spiritedly
with the matter and concludes:—
"The apparent purpose of the article
is to cause friction between the orga-
nized farmers and the organized sol-
diers, so that in future political con-
tests their votes may cancel each
other."

Saturday Night, a Toronto publica-
tion which not infrequently but often
puts itself on the back as a paragon
of virtuous fairness, gives editorial
prominence to the following tirade of
abuse in its last issue:—"The on-
ly class of the community that has ut-
terly failed to rise to the occasion in
this war has been the Ontario farmer.
Pages might be taken up with in-
stances of his niggardly grasping
conduct, and his lack of common de-
cency, not to speak of fairness in re-
sponding to the needs of the hour. His
one and only thought seems to be to
make all the money possible out of
the war and never part with a cent if
it can possibly be avoided. The
farming community as a whole has
not been even decently represented in
any of the great movements, such as
the Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross, the
Belgian Relief and other works of this
character. Possibly this is owing to
his partial isolation—his lack of in-
tercourse with the sources of these
great movements. But none the less,
whatever the cause, it is unfortunately
true; and at the same time he is the
shining example of a class that pays
less taxes in proportion to his wealth
than any other part of the commu-
nity."

To charge the farmers as a class
with lack of common decency in their
attitude towards patriotic interests is
to say the least unfair and absolutely
false. There may be a few farmers in
the immediate vicinity of Toronto
who, having been seared by too close
contact with the middleman and pro-
fiteer reveling in luxury from his ill-
gotten gain, are indifferent to the im-
portant demands of these gentry. But
to make the sweeping charge that
the farming community as a whole
is mean and niggardly and withal
wealthy is beyond common honesty or
common sense. Let the Saturday
Night man get away from the glare of
the city and come out into the country
for a spell and he would soon be con-
vinced that the farmers are fully up
to the average among all classes of
people in responding to the patriotic
call, both in work and means.

Notwithstanding that for years he
has been taxed unfairly, both directly
and indirectly, and has received com-
pensation for a mere pittance for the
product of his toil while the middle-
man in the city got all the profit and
waxed fat, the farmer and his wife
and family are quietly but surely do-
ing their bit in this war. Nearly
every school section has its patriotic
club, where material is bought and
paid for and comforts are prepared for
the soldiers or Red Cross supplies
made up and forwarded. Then special
taxes for patriotic purposes are levied
by the township councils, to which
the farmer raises not the whis-
per of an objection. In the matter of
gratuitous giving he is no slacker,
either, as the books of patriotic so-
ciety treasurers will show.

If there is a conspiracy on foot
by the big interests and profiteers
the cities, who seem to think that
the farmer has no right to a share of
the good things in life, it is time for
the farmers to wake up and resolve
to no longer be the slaves of the idle
rich. Forever let them cut asunder
the old political party lines and work
together for their common interests.
They have too long been as mere clay
in the hands of the political plotter.
As for the returning soldier, we be-
lieve his experiences on the battle-
fields of Europe will imbue him with
such a keen sense of fairness that he
will recoil from any attempt to make
him a party to a continuation of the
kaiserism that has for so many years
been the curse of our fair Dominion.

FALL FAIRS

Alisa Craig—Sept. 19, 20.
Alvinston—Oct. 8, 9.
Aylmer—Sept. 26, 27.
Bridgen—Oct. 1.
Chatham—Sept. 17-19.
Dorchester Station—Oct. 2.
Dresden—Sept. 26, 27.
Forest—Sept. 26, 27.
Glencoe—Sept. 24, 25.
Godolphin—Sept. 25-27.
Ingersoll—Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Lambeth—Sept. 25.
London—Sept. 6-14.
Melbourne—Oct. 11.
Mt. Brydges—Oct. 4.
Muncey—Sept. 26.
Parkhill—Sept. 23, 24.
Petrolea—Sept. 19, 20.
Ridgeway—Oct. 7-9.
Sarnia—Sept. 24, 25.
Seaford—Sept. 19, 20.
Simcoe—Oct. 7-9.
Strathroy—Sept. 16-18.
Thedford—Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Wallaceburg—Oct. 1, 2.
Watford—Oct. 2, 3.
Wyoming—Oct. 10, 11.

Clubbing Rates

The Transcript and—
Toronto Daily Globe.....\$5.25
Toronto Daily Mail..... 5.25
Family Herald and Star... 2.75
Weekly Sun..... 2.40
Farmers' Advocate..... 3.00
Canadian Countryman... 2.50
Daily Advertiser..... 5.25
Daily Free Press..... 5.25
These prices are subject to
change at any time.
Address—The Transcript,
Glencoe, Ont.

BIG LOSS IN GRANARIES

Bad Weather and Mice Destroy
Much Grain.

Concrete Structures Best — How to
Make Old Granary Efficient—
Flush Ewes to Increase 1919
Lamb Crop — Great Shortage of
Fall Wheat Seed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

NO hard and fast rules can be
laid down for the erection of
a convenient and efficient
granary. Each problem re-
quires a knowledge of local con-
ditions and requirements. Granaries,
in the majority of cases, are built
in enclosures on the barn floor, and
constructed with too little regard for
strength, durability and convenience.
These structures should be located
immediately over the feed room, each
bin having a chute with a control-
ling slide, or a canvas distributor to
convey the grain to the hopper of the
grinder; or if the grain is in-
tended for market, to a sack placed
on the scales below the chute ready
to receive it. To facilitate emptying
the grain, the floor of the bins should
be sloping.

The important consideration in the
construction of granaries and bins
for loose grain is to be sure that the
structure is designed with sufficient
strength to prevent bulging of the
sides and springing of the floor, for
grain, owing to its enormous out-
ward thrust, corresponding some-
what to that of water, has a ten-
dency to burst the sides unless well
braced or supported. Timber con-
struction requires frequent repairs to
prevent decay and general deprecia-
tion from use. It is always liable to
climate conditions. The boards will
crack and shrink in the summer when
the bins may be empty, and when the
new grain is dumped into the bins an
enormous quantity promptly dis-
appears into the cracks and crevices
and through mice holes, entailing
considerable loss to the farmer, to
the consumer and to the nation.
Thousands of bushels of grain are, in
this way, annually lost to the pro-
ducers through sheer indifference to
the condition of the granary. Yet
this preventable waste may be easily
remedied and made secure by lining
the bins with sheet metal.

The keyword is "Conservation."
Every grain is needed to feed the
Empire and its Allies. It is, there-
fore, highly desirable at this time
to bend every effort to eliminate all
possible leakages and conserve our
grain for the needs of the Allied na-
tions. While there is an annual de-
preciation on a timber structure
varying from 4 to 8 per cent., concrete
construction grows better as it grows
old; hence concrete properly re-
inforced, is the ideal material for
granaries, because it is both damp-
proof and rat-proof, two very essen-
tial factors in the construction of
granaries.

Concrete properly made to suit
existing conditions, is absolutely im-
penetrable to moisture, and can be
put as dry as any structure of wood
ever built. The experience of many
farmers is that grain, mature enough
to be placed in storage, will not spoil
on contact with concrete, nor will
it become damp. There is a good
ventilation and the roof is tight. To
get rid of rats and mice destroy their
nesting place and to this end con-
crete is pre-eminently the best ma-
terial and is recommended for all
farm structures.

Under average present day con-
ditions a reinforced concrete granary
may represent an additional outlay
of about 25 per cent. over that re-
quired for a timber structure. Con-
struction of timber, but the high ef-
ficiency distinctive of concrete quick-
ly offsets this increased initial cost.
Concrete construction has many in-
herent advantages. The structure con-
tents are safe from the depreda-
tions of rodents, is damp-proof, re-
quires neither paint nor repairs, is
fireproof, the grain is perfectly pre-
served under all conditions of clima-
tic and temperature, and the result-
ing structure is practically everlasting.
— Prof. John Evans, Ontario
Agricultural College, Guelph.

Care of Ewes After Weaning.

In order to avoid udder trouble
it is necessary to keep a close watch
of the ewes for a few days after they
are separated from the lambs. Not
a few cases of defective udders can
be traced to the want of a little care
in this respect. Milk out just
enough to keep the udder soft the
day after the lambs have been wean-
ed. After two days' time they are
again milked out. Some ewes do
not need any more attention after
the second milking. Such ewes may
be marked to indicate that they are
dry. Three more days should elapse
before the next milking is done and
this method followed until it is cer-
tain the entire flock is safe. In con-
junction with the method outlined
above the ewes should be separated
some distance from the lambs, and
be on scant pastures until all are per-
fectly dry. This is a good time to
go over the flock and cull out all un-
desirable members. Non-producers
and those with broken mouths and
poor udders should not be retained.
A good deal of the success of the
subsequent lamb crop will depend
upon the treatment the ewes receive
from time of weaning until after they
are bred. They should have good
pastures and be given an opportunity
of putting on flesh. This is what is
commonly called "flushing." Nothing
is better for this purpose than rape
pasture. It is usually from six weeks
to two months from date of sowing
that rape is ready for pasture. If
rape pasture is not available new
seedling or second crop of clover will
serve fairly well. Fresh clover should
not be turned on rape or stock clover
for the first time when the leaves are
wet from rain or even dew in order
to avoid trouble from bloat.

J. P. Sackville, B.S.A., Ontario Agri-
cultural College, Guelph.

KORNILOFF IN MONGOLIA.

Crossed Asia on Horseback to Secure
Information.

The Chinese Government, distur-
bed over the energy displayed by the
Russian Government in establishing
new consulates and consular agents
in Mongolia and in furnishing loans
to Mongolian princes, decided to take
measures to checkmate Russia's ad-
vances in Mongolia. In the summer
of 1911 the Manchou Government in-
formed Russia that it intended to
convert a part of Mongolia adjacent
to Manchuria into a province. It was
apparently the intention of China to
transform the whole of Mongolia into
one or more provinces, thus putting
an end to the autonomy which it
had hitherto enjoyed as a depen-
dency and which had left the way
open for Russian intrigue. China al-
so displayed great energy in sending
colonists to Outer Mongolia and be-
gan to construct barracks for a di-
vision of troops at Urga, the capital
of Outer Mongolia. These measures
greatly worried the Russians and all
through the summer of 1911 there
was a great deal of talk in Russia of
war with China. Gen. Korniloff, who
was then Russian military attaché at
Peking, made an overland journey
across Mongolia from Kalgan to the
Altai region in order to observe the
situation in Mongolia. It is charac-
teristic of this energetic man that he
avoided the comfortable sleeping cars
of the Trans-Siberian railroad and
rode home on horseback, traversing
the length of Asia in order to bring
his Government reliable information.
A newspaperman had a conversation
with him the day he started. He said,
"I intend to ride across Mongolia to
Russia, coming out somewhere in the
Altai region, the home of my ances-
tors. You see, I myself am a Turko-
man." Gen. Korniloff is a type of
the brilliant men that the Russian
Government has for a number of
years stationed in Peking to observe
the trend of events.

Disabled Soldiers.

The Correspondenzblatt der Gen-
eral-Kommission der Gewerkschaften
Deutschlands of September 1 says:
"The nervous affection among sol-
diers, which causes a constant trem-
bling of the whole or part of the body,
seems much worse to the onlookers
than to the actual sufferers, and on
this account has often made it very
difficult for the latter to obtain em-
ployment, especially as the malady
was supposed to be incurable. As
early as a year ago, however, San-
tatarat Dr. Ernest Beyr, chief physi-
cian of the nerve hospital at Roder-
birken, near Leichlingen, declared
that this trembling could be cured.
The results obtained at the time were
not very satisfactory, but meanwhile
it has been found possible to remove
trembling and other nervous twitch-
ings with a rapidity and a certainty
formerly considered impossible." Dr.
Beyr reported lately that many hun-
dreds of those affected in this way
had been cured of their trouble—over
300 so far in the institution conduct-
ed by him, where the new process has
been in use since November 17, 1916.

By the application of a gentle
electric current, which causes no pain,
or, even apart from that, by the ex-
ercise, according to certain instructions,
of the muscles affected, good results
have often been obtained in a few
days or at the longest after two
and a half hours. A course of treat-
ment is still required after this, which
does not last more than two or three
weeks, and in light cases is finished
after a few days. The doctor must
be called in, in the case of the more
serious attacks due to excitement.
Those who have recovered, however,
know that the malady is easily cur-
able, and by their own efforts can get
over such nervous attacks or help con-
siderably toward a cure."

China's Most Ancient Mystery.

The wayfarer in China who turns
south to Angilized Hong Kong, mul-
titudinous China or that vivid hybrid
of East and West Shanghai, falls even
to brush the strangest and most an-
cient mystery of the dragon kingdom.
That mystery lies in North China, an
immemorial mystery that wraps Pe-
kin like an imperial mantle, a somber
northern inscrutability that enfolds
the Great Wall as impenetrably as
the mists obscuring its turrets. It is
a mystery so invincible that, once in
a man's blood, there is little choice
left him but to follow its lure on and
on, seeking its source in that hinter-
land still farther to the north. From
the Great Wall one can gaze far over
this unknown land rushing swiftly
away to the north, not days but
months by caravan—the great plain
of Mongolia. Once yellow armies
flooded across it as the sunshine
floods across it to-day. Now a single
horseman picks his way along the
trail. Over all broods the utterly
vanished—from-the-earth silence
which marks the home of a people
who are no more. Is there no life
now in that stillness which once beat
so fiercely upon the civilization be-
low that a barrier must be hurled
against it over the mountain tops?
What of these latter-day sons of
Ghenghis Khan?

A Poisoned Sea.

For the eighth time since 1844 fish
have been killed along the west coast
of Florida in an area of poisoned
water. Not only the water, but the
air has been charged with a suffo-
cating gas, odorless but irritating to
the air passages. The last mortality
was reported in October, and Novem-
ber of 1916. The Bureau of Fisheries
sent experts to the spot but they were
obliged to admit, after a careful in-
vestigation, that the cause of the
strange occurrence is a mystery. One
explanation advanced is that earth-
quake shocks, possibly due to West
Indian hurricanes, released poisonous
gases from the sea-bottom.—Popular
Science Monthly.

Diplomatic.

Wife—Percy, if a man were to sit
on your hat, what would you say I
husband—I should call him a con-
founded silly ass.
Wife—Then don't sit on it any
longer, there's a dear.

The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or
another.
The man with a spung bank account, is
fortified against the "slings and arrows of
outrageous fortune".
It is the duty of every man to lay aside
something for the inevitable rainy day.
Open a Savings Account today—and
take your first step along the road to
Independence.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA. Established 1864.
GLENCOE BRANCH, J. A. McKELLAR, Manager.
BOTHWELL BRANCH, R. J. GILFILLAN, Manager.
NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.

BIG SHOE SALE

Starting this week to sell our
entire shoe stock at cost and
less than cost, as we have de-
cided to go out of the shoe
business.

Come and get your share of the bargains
while they are on the go.

W. J. Strachan

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been
in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of
Dr. J. C. Fletcher and has been made under his per-
sonal supervision since its infancy.
All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but
Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of
Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric,
Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains
neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its
age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has
been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency,
Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising
therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids
the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.
The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CANADA'S RANK AS A MEAT PRODUCER

DENMARK.	22
HOLLAND.	19
GERMANY.	14
UNITED STATES.	9
IRELAND.	7
FRANCE.	6
GREAT BRITAIN.	5
ITALY.	4
CANADA.	3

COMPARED WITH OTHER
NATIONS ON THE BASIS
OF THE NUMBER OF
ANIMALS TO THE
HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND IN FARMS.

Garage Special

A Preston Garage, 10 x 18, with metal roof, hardware, glass and painted,
erected on your place—\$115.00.

or we will furnish

material for garage 10 x 18, felt roofing, doors made up, rafters and studding
cut, window frame and sash, everything ready to put together, including
glass, nails and hardware—\$75.00.

McPHERSON & CLARKE
Lumber Yard and Planing Mill
Glencoe, Ont.