

WHEN YOU BUY

Do So to the Best Advantage. Look For the Store That Gives
HONEST AND GREATER VALUE FOR LESS MONEY

We believe that the search will end at this store. We know we can satisfy you. We hope for your patronage. We pledge ourselves to spare no pains to please you. We desire above all things to gain and retain your confidence and esteem.

"Always at Your Service" is our Motto

It affords us great pleasure to have you come in the store at any time. Remember, whether you make a purchase or not, you are always welcome here.

Working Men's Outfits Heavily Stocked Months Ago

OVERALLS—Made from best heavy materials and cut to fit properly. Absolutely best dye, \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50.

SMOCKS—Made in regular coat fitting way. Heavy standard weight. Fast dye, \$1.75 to 2.50.

MEN'S HEAVY SERVICEABLE WORK SHIRTS—Black and white stripe, plain blue or khaki. Roomy and comfortable. 90c, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

WEARING SOX—Penman's and other makes. Serviceable and seamless; mixed colors. Priced below today's mill price because we had stocks bought well ahead. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

ZIMMERKITT BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—Best standard quality. 75c each piece or \$1.50 for combination suit.

A Clean-up

Broken lot of **Overalls, Shirts, Underwear and Sox**, some slightly soiled, at quick clearing prices.

A Clearing of White Canvas Shoes and Oxfords

Some lines exactly half price.

Clearing out balance of Middies at way below cost of manufacture

It will pay well for people with cash to buy for next season at such slaughter prices.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Walker's No. 2 Rural Route, from the first day of January, 1919.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Walkers, Alfrington and Appin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

Voters' Lists, 1918

Municipality of the Village of Gloucester in the County of Middlesex.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons transmitted in Section 9 of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act the copies of the said list, made pursuant to said act, of all persons appearing in the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality to be entitled to vote in the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at municipal elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office in Gloucester on the tenth day of August, 1918, and remains there for inspection. And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

CHARLES GEORGE,
Clerk of Municipality of Gloucester.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Melbourne No. 1 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Melbourne, Middlesex, Longwood and Appin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
London, 2nd August, 1918.

We Carry a Full Line

— OF —

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eave-troughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
GLENGOE
Tinmith Plumber

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glengoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance. The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. JON PUNTING.—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 remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918

APPIN

Don't miss the Strathroy Chatauqua. Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Black, on August 15, a son.

Mrs. Wm. Whitaker of Kenora is visiting her mother, Mrs. James Macfie.

The Methodist Sunday School picnic was held at Springbank yesterday.

The Appin Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. J. Jones on Thursday, Aug. 29, at 2.30.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reath was buried on Saturday afternoon in Appin cemetery.

Appin baseball team played against Tail's Corners team at the Farmers' picnic at Tail's Corners on Tuesday.

John McDonald has sold his farm to Mr. Sinclair, who is at present occupying the farm belonging to Sam. McCall.

Rev. Wm. McIntosh of Napier preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. Rev. Mr. McCulloch preached at Napier.

Mrs. James Macfie celebrated her 70th birthday last Thursday. Her children and grandchildren were with her on the happy occasion.

EKFRID STATION

Sam. McLean has purchased a Chevrolet car.

Margaret Campbell is holidaying with friends at the river.

Clarence McLean of the Canadian Engineers is at his home here.

Mrs. Catharine Switzer is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Etta Smith, Iona.

George Lethbridge of London spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. Will Cornell.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Smith were the guests of Misses Jennie and Lizzie Black of Alvinston recently.

Evelyn Poole of Lambeth and Jessie Allan of Tail's Corners were visitors with Margaret and Marion Campbell.

John Battel of the Royal Flying Corps has been reported missing. He is a grandson of Mrs. Christy Battel, who was born and brought up in this locality.

The standing grain competition in connection with Melbourne Agricultural Society has been pretty well represented by the farmers of this vicinity—Christopher McCallum, 1st; Will Cornell, 4th; Fred Eaton, 5th.

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, Glengoe, Ont.

The Government has dealt with the petition of some fifty letter carriers on Middlesex rural routes asking for increase in pay, and has decided that as contractors each individual case will have to be considered on its merits.

The Government declines to entertain the prayers of the petition for a level advance all round of \$10 per mile per annum.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of forests and mines, has adopted a plan of warning the children against fire. Some 100,000 red colored lead pencils of Canadian manufacture are being purchased and will be distributed in Ontario schools next term.

Each pencil bears this warning printed on it: "Be careful about fires."

Chatauqua Week for Strathroy, Au. 25-31.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

The difference between repartee and impudence is the size of the man who says it.

Don't get too self-important; the world will move on just the same after you are gone.

If a man is unable to say nothing and saw wood he should at least try to do one or the other.

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be got with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. There is nothing that excels this preparation as a worm destroyer, and when its qualities become known in the household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callousity comes out without injury to the flesh.

In a Receptive Mood.
"So you actually went to church last Sunday?"

"I really did."

"Excuse me if I seem skeptical. What was the text?"

"Aha, I have you there! The text was 'He stretch his beloved sleep.'"

"Good work. And who were there?"

"All the beloved, it seemed to me."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NEW OATS HURT HORSES

Fall Threshed Crop Must be Fed Judiciously.

Sudden Changes of Feed Particularly To Be Prevented—Waste of Farm Machinery Often Spells Difference Between Profit and Loss for Farmer—Have Corn Machinery in First-Class Order.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

EACH year brings a certain amount of trouble through the feeding of new grain to live stock, and in seasons like the present when food is scarce and the supply of old grain has been exhausted before the freshly-threshed grain is ready there is a likelihood that more new grain than usual will be fed to the live stock and consequently greater care should be exercised to avoid digestive derangements.

The horse is generally considered a little more susceptible to digestive troubles following changes in feeding practice than are other classes of farm live stock. It is always well to make changes very gradually and carefully. The main grain feed of the horse in this country is oats, and the oats should always be fed with great care. Hard-worked horses should, if it is at all possible, be fed old oats and the new grain left to dry and cure for a few weeks after threshing. At any rate to avoid colic, acute indigestion and inflammation new oats should at first form only a part of the grain ration, being mixed with old oats and possibly a little of the green feed. The percentage of the new grain gradually increased until the horses are on full feed. Sudden changes from old to new grain are especially dangerous with the horse and particularly with the horse at heavy work and on a heavy concentrate ration. There is, of course, a difference due to the time of threshing. Grain which remains in stack for several weeks and thus becomes dry and cured is not so dangerous as that threshed directly from the field or immediately after harvesting.

As a rule heavy feeding of grain is not practiced with cattle and sheep on pasture. Where such is the case, however, changing from old to new grain should be done with care and the substitution should be, if possible, gradual. If the ration must, of necessity, be composed entirely of newly-threshed grain it should at first be comparatively light and increased very gradually.

Pigs usually handle newly-threshed grain without much trouble, although if on very heavy rations when finishing, a small amount of old grain should be taken that they be not thrown off their feed. Newly-threshed grain is difficult to grind fine and is not easily stored and large quantities of the ground grain may not be stored in bulk as heating and mustering will result in lowering the feeding value of the grain by rendering it unpalatable and less digestible. Musty grain is more dangerous than clean, new grain.—Prof. W. Toole, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Get Corn Binder in Shape.

To handle the corn crop expeditiously, economically and successfully, some kind of a corn harvester is an absolute necessity, and it must be in good working order. Various cheap machines have been tried and found wanting, but the corn binder has become a permanent fixture on a large number of farms in this province.

There are several kinds of corn binders on the market, and while each kind may have its special merit as to the arrangement of its essential parts trouble must arise if these parts are not properly cleaned, oiled and kept in alignment.

The advancing part of the corn binder consists of two diverging jaws which may be raised or lowered by an arrangement of levers. Attached to each jaw are two or three traveling chains, furnished with fingers. Their function is to convey the stalks to the binding deck in an upright position as the machine advances.

The chains should not be too loose or they will ride the teeth of the sprocket and slip down the teeth. Machines having packers,—to prevent ears being knocked off by jamming the stalks behind the needle; see to it that the packers yield slightly while the bundle is being tied.

Two many bundles crowding the carrier will interfere with the binding attachment properly freeing itself. This knottor and the needle cannot do their work efficiently when covered with rust. Polish them with fine emery cloth. If the knife of the knottor is dull sharpen it or it will cause trouble by pulling the twine from the hook before the knot is made.

As it requires considerable power to cut the sappy stubble, and not tear it up by the roots, the knife should be thoroughly keen, otherwise it will clog with grass and weeds. The stubble-cutter should also be kept in good condition. It is a useful device, and when rightly sharpened and adjusted does not add very much to the draft.

Do not depend on a superficial examination of the machine to acquaint yourself if it needs repairing, because if you do, you will surely miss some small, but vital part needing attention, if not replacing. If these break during the busy season they will cause greater breakages at serious loss.

Clean the machine thoroughly with benzine, gasoline or kerosene. Go over every part of the machine, and while doing this you will locate loose bolts and worn or broken parts. Oil holes and wells should be cleaned out, and new waste, if required, put into the wells. Refill the grease cups; in short, renew and repair anything and everything that requires attention. — Prof. John Evans, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

USE A HYDRAULIC RAM

Now Recognized As the Cheapest Power for Pumping.

When and How It Is Used—Complete Information Given—Tubercular Cows a Menace to Health—How Tubercular Test Is Made—Why It Pays Farmer to Test Cattle and to Discard Reactors.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

W HERE conditions are suitable for a hydraulic ram it is without question the cheapest and most satisfactory method of pumping water. It has one drawback—it wastes far more water than it pumps to the buildings, and hence can only be installed where the supply is from five to twenty times as great as required at the buildings. The efficiency of the ram is from 65 to 90 per cent, i.e., it uses 65 to 90 per cent of the energy of the falling water. Suppose the spring supplies 10 gallons per minute and the fall from the spring to the ram is five feet. Multiply these together and the result is 65 per cent of the product, and we have the energy available for driving water to the buildings.

Energy in this case 65-100 x 10 x 5 foot-gallons—25.5 foot-gallons. Now divide this by the height of the buildings above the ram and we have the number of gallons the ram will deliver per minute at the buildings. If, for example, the height is 25.5 feet then:

Number of gallons per minute—25.5 divided by 32.5—1 gallon, which is 1-10 of the water supplied by the supposed spring.

Number of gallons per day—60 x 24—1,440 gallons (about 29 barrels).

Consequently with five feet of head at 25.5 feet of lift the ram will deliver at the buildings 1-10 of the water in the spring. The quantity that will be delivered with other heads, lifts and spring-falls may be calculated in a similar way.

Generally speaking it is found that for each 10 feet of lift there should be one foot of head, but there is a limit—it is seldom advisable to install a ram where the head is less than say two feet, although they have been known to work with as little as 18 inches. The length of drive pipe should not be less than three-quarters of the vertical lift to the buildings, nor less than five times the fall from the spring to the ram. It may, however, be longer, but seldom exceeds 50 feet, and 75 feet might be taken as an extreme length for size of ram suitable for farm conditions.

If too long a drive pipe be used, the extra friction in it prevents the water from striking as heavily or as frequently as with a drive pipe just the right length.

The cost of installing a ram is not great. For the smallest size of ram it will run in the neighborhood of \$25 to \$35 and about \$15 extra for each hundred feet between the spring and the ram. Thus if they were 100 feet apart the total cost would be \$40 to \$50, but if 200 feet then from \$55 to \$65, and other distances in proportion. The largest size of standard ram can be installed at about \$100. The total cost and pump are 100 feet apart, and \$125 if 200 feet apart.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Tuberculosis in Cattle.

One reason why farmers should have their cattle tested for tuberculosis is the financial loss which they suffer by having tubercular animals in their herds.

The disease is at first slow in development and does not induce sudden death, like anthrax, black leg or hog cholera, the farmer does not realize the loss that he endures by having tubercular animals in his herd until one or more animals develop the disease in an advanced degree and die or are slaughtered, when they are at once seen to be rotten with the disease. Such animals will have had the disease a long time without it being suspected and will have been giving off in their milk, saliva and droppings, large numbers of tubercular bacilli. In this way the bacilli are spread around, the food, water and atmosphere in the stable get contaminated with them and other members of the herd contract the disease from these contaminated materials.

The tuberculin test will indicate whether or not an animal is tubercular long before any clinical symptoms are visible, thus enabling one to deal with such an animal before it becomes a dangerous spreader of the disease.

When an animal is shown to be tubercular it should not be allowed to mix with the rest of the herd. When cattle are purchased to add to the herd it should be only when subject to the tuberculin test, as cattle may have every visible indication of good health and yet be tubercular, the disease not yet having developed to an advanced degree.

It is therefore strongly recommended that farmers

1st. Have their herds tested for tuberculosis with the tuberculin test.

2nd. That they slaughter the animals that have the disease in an advanced degree.

3rd. That they separate the cattle that react to the test from those which do not react.

4th. That they remove the calves from tubercular mothers as soon as dropped, and feed them on milk from healthy cows or on their mother's milk after it has been properly pasteurized, i.e., after it has been heated to 145 deg. F. for half an hour.

5th. That they apply the tuberculin test to every new purchase of cattle that are to be placed in the clean herd.

6th. That the herd be tested with tuberculin annually.

Obtaining Tuberculin For the Test.

The manufacture and supply of tuberculin is kept under the Dominion Government control. It is required that a veterinarian be employed by the farmer to make the test.—Prof. Dan. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

GLENGOE 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 decided 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

Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this. 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

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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\$30,000 IN PRIZES \$1,500 added this year

Full Programme of Attractions twice daily

Two Speed Events daily Fireworks each night

Great Pure Food Show in Process Building

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WESTERN FAIR

LONDON CANADA

Sept. 6th to 14th 1918

N.B.—New automobile entrance cor. Dundas and Egerton Sts. Admission \$1, covers auto and driver, including parking of car.

Prize List, Entry Forms, Application for Space, and all information from the Secretary

LT.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

Over Half a Century of Success