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This summer every woman who wants the smartest new fashion will wear a Monarch Knit Silk Sweater Coat. Three correct styles—"Nagana," "Sunshine" and "Merrill." Our prices much to your saving from city prices—\$8.50, \$5.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50. The new desirable shades—gold, apricot, Kelly green, purple and blue.

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In flesh, maize, rose, tuscany and white. Specially priced—\$5.50, 4.50 and 3.00.

The New Middy Coats

are greatly in demand. The "Jack Tar" Brand are smartly made and trimmed. Girls' and Misses' Middies at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Women's Middies, in blouse style, 98c, \$1.25, 1.50 and 2.00. Women's Middies, in coat style, \$1.50, 2.00 and 2.50. Natural Silk, in combination style, Middy Coats, \$2.75 to 3.00.

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Hompers, 25c to 40c. Little Dresses, 25c to 75c. We're right after the Ready-to-wear trade, with a splendid assortment, and prices to beat mail.

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The Transcript

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THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917

Young Women on the Farm.

A few days ago a Toronto paper published a brief contributed account of a city girl stenographer who found a substitute to fill temporarily her city position, and went back to her rural home to spend a fortnight at farm work. Among her accomplishments was ability to operate a disk harrow. While her sister was equally expert at rolling meadow land. Those city people, and there are too many of them, who think farm occupations have a coarsening effect on young women, have no real knowledge of life and work on a farm. In the harvesting operations of from a half to three-quarters of a century ago women plying the sickle, or raking after the grain cradle, or hoeing in the potato or corn field, were common sights, and they were all the better in physical condition as the result of these outdoor exercises. It is in the coming years more of the young city girl's vacation time were spent in some useful rural industry, both the girl and the community would be the better for the innovation. But outdoor recreative employment is not the only chance offered the city girl. In many country homes domestic work is, for the wife and mother, continuous drudgery from early morning till late at night, day after day, week after week, month after month and year after year, with no opportunity for relaxation, not to say recreation. The only noticeable variation in this monotony is that in the hot summer weather the drudgery is intensified by the temporary addition to the family in the persons of hired farm servants, who make extra cooking and other household unavoidable. It would be a useful preparation for young women who are looking forward to managing houses of their own, to share the toils and lighten the burdens, even for a few days, of overworked farm women, many of whom would gladly give them the benefit of their experience, while they present also the compensations of domestic conditions.

Billy Sunday offers to empty hell in 15 minutes. Send him to Germany.

Melbourne

There are only two alternatives—to let our forces dwindle from four divisions to three, from three to two, or perhaps from two to one, or to bring aid by other means than an appeal for voluntary service. That is the problem which confronts Canada today. I am in a position to assure the House and the country that the need of reinforcements is urgent, insistent and imperative. The effort of Russia is paralyzed for the present—no one knows for how long. The effort of the United States is only at its beginning. It is Germany's hope to win the war before the power of the United States can become effective. More than that, it is her confident belief! — Sir Robert Borden.

Algonquin Park

The Highway to Health and Happiness

No better place could be devised for a real holiday for red-blooded men and women than Algonquin Park, situated about two hundred miles north of the City of Toronto. It is an unspoiled territory of nearly two million acres, starred with beautiful lakes and intersected by winding streams. No reserve in Canada can approach it in the wealth of attractions it offers to the lover of out-of-door life. Away up in the Highlands of Ontario, two thousand feet above the level of the sea, the Park is a wonderful spot in which to renew the energies of a tired body or refresh a wearied spirit. Its tonic air filters through hundreds of square miles of pine, balsam and spruce; the days are unusually long with bright sunshine, while the cool evenings are a time of enchantment. The Park is a paradise for the fisherman and canoeist; the excellence of its sport draws anglers from every part of the Dominion and from every state in the Union, while the canoeist can travel for hundreds of miles in his light craft and be in a veritable kingdom of his own. The accommodation in the park is such that the most varied tastes can be pleased. There are hotels for those who want to be in the wilderness—yet enjoy all the comforts that good service and social companionship can bring; there are groups of log cabin camps, comfortably furnished and ideal for family parties, with central lodges containing recreation and dining rooms where you may dine and find everything ready for you on your return from the tramp; or if you have planned to camp under your own canvas you may step into a canoe at one of the little railway stations, and after a short paddle find a site unmarred by the hand of man yet within easy reach of the Park outfitting stores. Many families now go into the Park expressly for the camping, making their headquarters at the hotels long enough to get supplies and camping outfit ready for the trip. Then in canoes, and with guides or without them, they launch out into the deep woods, camping where fancy prompts. A handsome illustrated publication telling you all about the famous park is issued by the Grand Trunk Railway and a copy can be had free on application to C. E. Hornung, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

Melbourne

Rev. Mr. Martin of London occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

A number from this vicinity attended the Methodist Conference in London.

Maxwell Parr of Aylmer visited his parents here this week.

A letter has recently been received from E. E. Guile, 5th Plat, 7th Batt., France, stating that Corporal C. A. Edwards was killed in action on April 9, 1917. Corporal Edwards was well known in this vicinity, especially at Riverside, having made his home there with the late William Mathew for a number of years. On March 5, 1915, he enlisted with the 11th C. M. R. and has since been fighting for king and country. It was on the morning of April 9th—the morning of the Canadian success on Vimy Ridge—just a few minutes before zero hour, as the men were assembled for their dash over parapet, that a German shell landed right in the trench, causing five casualties. Among them was "Charlie." He was not hit by any piece of the shell, the concussion causing his death immediately. He was buried in the regimental burying ground, 1,500 yards southwest of Kells, where each grave is marked with a cross, bearing name, etc. He died the noblest death a man can die—fighting for God and Right and Liberty. Such a death is immortality.

Farmers in this district report corn and potatoes rotting, and in most cases they have to replant them.

Isaac Simpson had the misfortune to lose his valuable milk cow.

David Williams and his Percheron mare for a handsome figure to Mr. Winger of Ekfrid Siding.

Strathburn

Mrs. David Webster of City Grove, California, is the guest of Miss Margaret Webster.

Mrs. Fleming has returned home after spending a week at St. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McKee and family motored to Ridgeway in time for church service on Sunday morning and spent the day at the manse with Mr. and Mrs. Weir and family.

Dan Treastin is able to be around again, after a week's illness.

Webster Bros. and Hubert Grover had a horse deal this week.

Roy Siddall has repaired and repainted his auto, making a decided improvement.

Jack Campbell of Calgary, a nephew of Mrs. D. H. McKee, Mrs. David Allan and Mrs. John Webster, is reported in the casualty list as wounded in the ankle. The Calgary papers refer to him as the star athlete of that city and having figured prominently in baseball, hockey and football, being one of the senior hockey team that won the provincial championship for the season of 1915-16.

Your Chance—The West is Calling.

Home-seekers' excursions to Western Canada at low fares via Canadian Pacific each Thursday until October 30th, inclusive. Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

Jefusalem As It Is To-day

THE progress of the British campaign in Syria is bringing English troops close to the walls of Jerusalem, and brings the possibility that another race may write its name in the long list of those who have held possession of the Holy City whose history, covering, as authenticated, nearly thirty-five centuries, has recorded so many changes of sovereignty in which the Israelite, the Assyrian, the Persian, the Egyptian, the Roman, the Greek, the Moslem, and the Frank have had their place. Few Pagan, Christian, and Ottoman have in turn played the part of besieger and besieged, and it is now exactly four centuries since the old walls were last threatened, for it was in 1517 that the Egyptian sultans were driven out by the Ottoman Turks, who then captured the city. It is doubtful if any city of like or even comparative importance has passed the period since the invention of gunpowder (1354) amid such immunity from the roar of hostile guns. The defense of the city, designed of course for earlier methods of warfare, comprise the ancient walls, a series three in number, and none, it is evident, capable of resistance to modern weapons. The last of these defences, constructed by Asirippa about ten years after the Crusades, is hardly better defined than either of its predecessors, and none of them can afford more than a strategic line to be strengthened by earthworks for the emplacement of howitzers or other heavy guns, if it be assumed that the Turks possess such weapons and have them at hand.

Topographically, however, Jerusalem should be capable of being put into condition for prolonged defence. The city possesses five notable hills within its limits: it is surrounded on every hand by fairly deep valleys, the most noteworthy being the valley of Kedron which lies between the city precincts and the Mount of Olives, lying to the east, and from which descends the road to Bethany. The heights of the Mount of Olives only slightly exceed in elevation those of the city hills within the city, the highest of which is Mount Zion, standing at 2,525 feet above the sea level and overlooking the surrounding Valley of Hinnom by exactly 500 feet, while Mount Moriah, a little farther to the east, rises nearly 300 feet above the Valley of Josphaphat.

The most practical of all the endeavors to modernize and ameliorate the conditions of life in Jerusalem are those projected and financed under the leadership of a philanthropic American, Nathan Straus, whose enterprises embraced not only the establishment of beneficent charities, but also the development of industrial activity suitable to the environment.

Modern Jerusalem lies substantially within the lines of the old walls, though an extensive community has been developed in which are to be found the homes of the more affluent of the city's population, the foreign consulates, the more important of the monasteries, schools, and hotels. Neither here nor within the walls, however, can modern conditions of city life be found, due chiefly, of course, to the fact that Jerusalem is without any natural water supply, and the principal dependence in this regard being upon the rainfall which is hushed in cisterns, the number of which for private use have increased so greatly that the public pools are left with but scant supply and are used only in case of necessity by the poorest of the people.

Railway connection is had with the seaport of Jaffa, but there are none but the most primitive means of communication within the town, where only a few streets are suitable for wheeled conveyances of any kind. The population is about 35,000, the majority of whom are Jews, while the Moslems and the Christians of various sects number about 9,000 in each group, there is little love among the Christian sectaries, it must be said, and their jealousies, especially as regards their privileges at the Church of the Sepulchre, have long been a jest to the Moslems. We find in the disputes regarding the Saviour's tomb a striking example of the envious and ambitious which so long have enabled the Turkish conqueror to hold in subjection the masses of Christian peoples in the Near East whom he has been able to "divide and rule."

A Famous Temple.

The Temple of Heaven, at Peking, was formerly visited once a year by the Chinese Emperor to give an account of his empire and its affairs during the previous twelve months. This was set forth in writing, and the manuscripts were then placed in the furnace and in that way consigned to the Emperor in Heaven. The temple is one of the most beautiful and interesting sights of picturesque Peking. The walls enclosing the temple, the royal apartments, the altar, and the grounds are three miles in circumference, and the white-marble structures have blue and green porcelain tiles.

Fingers or Forks.

In ancient times among Orientals, as is largely the custom in those lands to-day, each person handled his food with his fingers. Each person broke off a small piece of bread, dipped it in the dish and then conveyed it to his mouth with a small piece of the meat or other contents of the dish. To pick out a delicate morsel and hand it to a friend or guest, perhaps to clap it into his mouth, is to-day in Afghanistan, in Persia, and in some other countries, esteemed a compliment, and to refuse such an offering is contrary to good manners.

JOHN MUIR AND HIS BREAD.

The Famous Naturalist Lived the Real Simple Life.

The naturalist and explorer, John Muir, was a curiously simple man—as simple in his tastes and appetites as in his views of life and conduct. On his trips through the Sierras he never carried a gun and never killed game, nor did he catch fish.

He lived almost exclusively on plain dry bread. "There is no waste in it," he used to say. "Every particle is of value. I also take along a small package of tea and a little tin cup in a stout canvas bag. I can sustain my strength on this diet for months at a time. I occasionally run across some wild berries or an edible root to chew on, but they are not important."

At dinners to which he was invited Mr. Muir would usually barely taste of soup or fruit, never touch meat or any fancy dessert, talk while others ate and nibble away between times at a slice of bread without butter.

Once while visiting Pasadena he was one of a party starting out to get supper, after which it was supposed to spend the evening in the rooms of one of the company. As they walked along the street they passed a bakery, and Mr. Muir stopped. "Why, friends, look here!" he said. "That is good looking bread. Why go any farther? Let's buy a couple of loaves and take them to the room with us." And he was quite in earnest.

Once a friend took him to luncheon at a famous restaurant in San Francisco. As they took seats at a table Mr. Muir was engaged in some discussion in which he was so absorbed that he was oblivious to everything else. His friend could not interrupt him, and so the talk flowed on until the time approached for closing the restaurant. The head waiter told the host that he must give his order without further delay. Taking advantage of the interruption, the friend suggested to Mr. Muir that he should give his order. He seemed startled. "I have all I wish," he exclaimed. "Order for yourself." For an hour as he talked he had been chewing bits of bread—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

EXERCISE AND HEALTH.

Simple Rules For Developing the Body and Keeping "Fit."

"It isn't necessary to give a lot of time to the job of keeping fit," said the physical director of West Point Military Academy. "Ten or fifteen minutes of setting up exercise in the morning and a walk every day—not necessarily a long one, but one in which you march briskly like a soldier, with your head and chest up and your shoulders back—will work wonders. Do you know why so many men are narrow chested and weak? It is because they never have given themselves a chance to breathe and never have given their muscles enough exercise." "Many people, men, women and children, are semi-invalids most of their lives because of the lack of a few minutes of daily exercise and also because they have never been taught a proper posture and carriage—such, for instance, as we insist upon at all times in cadets—a position in which every organ of the body is held in its proper place, with ample space to carry on its own particular function without restriction, and in which every muscle of the body is furnishing its own transportation, so to speak, and not depending upon other muscles to do for it what it was intended it should do for itself.

"Proper posture and carriage, with shoulders square, chest arched, head erect and body well stretched from the waist up, will of their own account contribute much toward relieving our people of the many petty and not a few of the serious ills from which they are now suffering. They are the foundation of robust health and should be insisted upon in children from the very beginning until they become a habit and as such will displace the disease breeding, slouchy habit now so prevalent among people of all ages and stations."—World's Work.

Acts of the Apostles.

The weight of testimony is in favor of St. Luke as the author of the Acts of the Apostles, though some respectable critics claim that the authorship is quite unknown. There are no sure data for determining the date of the Acts. Various dates have been ascribed. Some think that it was written about the year 80, while others hold that it could not have been written before the second century, about A. D. 125.

Where Eve is Buried.

Jeddah is a most important town for the entire human race, apart from being the principal landing place for pilgrims to the holy cities. Close beside the city is buried no less a personage than Eve. The reputed mother of mankind, like a good Moslemah, lies with her feet toward Mecca. Her grave has gradually grown and is now of huge dimensions.—Westminster Gazette.

Just Indorse the Check.

When you see 20c23, f34, f26od, 34pd x10c, x10c2d, m10c and 1 kindred expressions hitched to the tail of a newspaper article, it is a sign that the editor's motives in running the article were entirely mercenary and he may or may not indorse the sentiments expressed therein.—Emporia Gazette.

Some Observers.

"I'm very glad you never married, auntie."
"Why, my dear?"
"Cos if you had a man to look after like my ma you wouldn't have half so much time to be good to me."—Detroit Free Press.



R. Borden

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, Premier of Canada, who introduced the Bill for Military Conscription in the House of Commons on June 11th.

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.

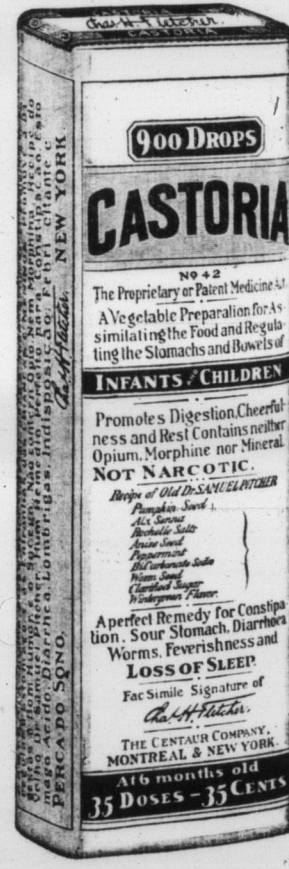
The wealth of the world finally filters through individual dollars, and if the curse of extravagance strikes deeply enough, our ruin is bound to follow.

Save a dollar TODAY and do a hundred per cent. more for the Empire than your extravagant neighbor does for the enemy.

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