

# MAKING NEW RECORDS

IN VOLUME OF BUSINESS

February Sales went well ahead of corresponding month of year before. We want March month to show one better. This can only be accomplished by doing something extra.

More Goods Wider Range Better Buying Better Service

COMPARE OUR SPRING DISPLAY WITH FORMER DISPLAYS AND SEE THE ADVANCE

## English Worsteds Suits, Properly Tailored, \$16.50

These Suits, if bought today, would have to be sold at \$18.50, and that would not pay the extra tariff charges plus advance price of wool, freight rates and marine insurance. Drop in and see these specially tailored suits at \$16.50. Notice the splendid serviceable suits at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15.



## Pardonable Pride in Display of 20th Century Brand Suits for Spring

Just opened, pressed and hanging in dustproof cabinets ready for you to put right on. They include every new touch in art—include all the new fine checks, pin spots and hair stripes. They retain that shapely appearance until worn out. Prices, \$18 to \$25.

## New York's Latest Hats Shown Here

We do not handle millinery. We give the extra space and attention to Men's Wear. It's to your interest to get just what is becoming, not what some stores want to sell you.

No difference how well your suit looks or shoes fit, and collar, shirt and tie becomes you, the whole effect can be lost just by wearing an ill-becoming hat. Best of service and attention here, and we prefer losing sales to

selling a customer an article they should not have. A wider range than ever in the new Derby Blacks, high tapering-crown Softs and Fedoras. Prices, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

## Beautiful Voile and Crepe Waists

Prices, \$1.25 to \$5.00. These are the "smartest" and "newest" for spring. Just here for the big Easter demand.

## What's What in Ladies' Collars

You will see the daintiest things. Just the correct stuff as shown in the best city stores at about one-quarter less in price. Very attractive ideas and styles at 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

## Men's New Chocolate English Last Shoes at \$4.00 and \$4.50

Cheaper lines if you want them, but you will gladly pay the difference for these smart, high quality shoemaker shoes. A big showing of the correct lasts for spring in all grades from \$2.50 to \$4.50 in button, blucher or balm.

## Men's Lorraine and Gordon Shirts at \$1.00 and \$1.25

## Men's New Shape Collars, 2 for 25c

## Two Special Ranges of Men's Ties, 25c and 50c



7807—Ladies' Balcony Coat  
Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40  
Inches bust meas.  
7628—Ladies' Skirt  
Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 inches  
waist measure.

# J. N. CURRIE & CO.

## The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—10 addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; 10 addresses in the United States, \$1.50 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. Job Printing.—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, MARCH 18, 1915.

Advertising to the modern business is not a luxury. It is a necessary expenditure which should be provided for in the same way as rent, fire insurance, wages and taxes.

It should be considered the duty of every farmer having good seed grain for sale this year to bring it to the notice of the public in some way or other. Good seed grain is a scarce article this year, and it one farmer can assist another in securing his seed grain, it is simply an act of co-operative assistance.

For a number of years the Agricultural College has been making drainage surveys for farmers free of charge, except for travelling expenses. This offer is again renewed. Farmers having drainage difficulties may secure assistance by writing the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph, for information and regular application forms.

An American inventor claims to have evolved a "magnetic torpedo" that will search out and destroy any submarine within a radius of ten miles. The mass of steel in a submarine draws the death engine to itself and there is no escape. How the torpedo distinguishes between submarine and battleship, friend and foe, is not divulged.

The thing that goes the farthest toward making life worth while, that costs the least and does the most is just a pleasant smile. A smile that bubbles from a heart that loves its fellowmen will drive away the cloud of gloom and coax the sun again. It's full of worth and goodness, too, with manly kindness blent—it's worth a million dollars and it doesn't cost a cent.

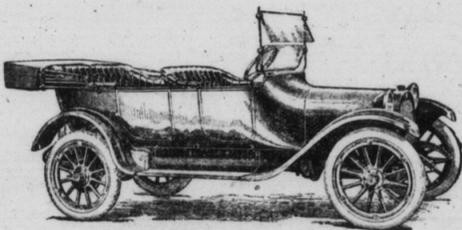
It is easier to raise wheat than the mortgage on the farm.

# DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

You can feel sure that the car is exactly as good as it looks if you will remember the wide experience which Dodge Brothers have had in motor car construction

Surely it is not assuming too much, for example, to say that Dodge Brothers should be skilled in axle construction, as they have manufactured as many as 225,000 rear axles per year.

The wheelbase is 110 inches  
The price of the car complete is \$785  
f.o.b. Detroit



Wm. McCallum, Dealer, Glencoe  
TELEPHONE: Residence 95 r 2; Office 88

## High School Weekly Exams.

Form I.—Geography.	
A. Barker	90
C. Sutton	88
S. McKellar	97
C. McBean	98
R. Lethbridge	90
S. Eddie	80
C. Hanks	80
E. Leitch	88
M. Baldwin	86
A. McRae	86
E. Giles	85
M. Gardiner	85
H. Sutherland	82
E. Campbell	81
M. Huston	80
A. Moore	80
C. Black	78
E. McDonald	78
M. Mitchell	77
R. Owen	74
L. Dalgely	72
F. Smith	71
A. Aldred	71
W. A. Coulthard	70
J. Eddie	68
B. King	68
M. Fryer	68
G. Hurley	62
R. Pierce	60
Form II.—Geometry.	
F. Giles	100
A. Beattie	95
H. Moss	92
M. McArthur	92
A. McArthur	89
J. McLachlan	89
E. Smith	87
W. Lethbridge	85
W. McVicar	85
M. Galbraith	84
J. McAlpine	84
C. Miller	84
S. McCutcheon	81
L. Eddie	81
F. Keith	75
A. D. McDonald	75
McK. McArthur	73
F. Campbell	68
E. Marsh	59
W. Brown	56
A. McCallum	54
B. Silcox	44
G. Grant	42
J. McGregor	40
Form III.—Literature.	
G. McLachlan	96
M. Munro	94
N. Farrell	92
E. McAlpine	90
Agnes Campbell	88
G. Campbell	84
E. Bromhead	81
N. McCallum	81
A. E. Aldred	79
M. Morrison	75
M. Little	75
W. Poole	72
E. Beycraft	71
J. Coulthard	70
R. Gubbins	67
F. McLachlan	66
A. Mawhinney	52
F. Leitch	38
Form IV.—Literature.	
M. Bayne	89
A. Calhoun	89
N. Archer	87
G. C. Squire	86
M. McLean	84
M. Chalk	78

## OUT OF THE DIM PAST.

### Scene of Canadian Camp at Salisbury Looks Big in History.

The Canadian force have crossed the channel and are now upon the soil of that land where their forefathers in the days of old fought many a bout and won the famous victories at Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt. Five hundred years have passed since the latter victory was gained, and now the British cross those same dividing waters once again and land their troops upon the coasts of France, this time not to fight their ancient foes, but, allied with them, to force back a common enemy.

Though now amid the historic scenes of France the Canadians will not forget the spots in old England which they visited while at Salisbury Plain. There is Old Sarum, which, if it could speak, would tell of Druids, Britons and Normans. They will not forget the old cathedral that looks out across those vast plains where for four long months the Canadians lay encamped. Its grandeur has filled them with awe and they have been strangely impressed by the quiet old places that nestle beneath its lofty spire.

The site of Old Sarum is at present under a thorough excavation, undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries. It contained the dwellings of the principal people, of the bishop and clergy, and also contained the cathedral church, which is now in process of excavation.

There are two gates to the outer bailey, one on the east and a smaller one on the west. The former must have had a very imposing appearance, for above it was built the Church of the Holy Cross. The inner bailey constituted the castle and the principal building of this was the Great Tower, or Donjon. It is known from statistics that it contained royal apartments where the Norman Kings and probably the Plantagenets frequently resided. In the base of the Great Tower was a corridor, probably occupied by the priests who attended the Chapel of St. Nicholas, which was situated in the southwest angle of the tower. At the southeast of the inner bailey are the ruins of a large round building, in which were found four ovens, the leading to the supposition that it was a bakery or a store. In this same area was found a partly dug well.

The little information that exists concerning the early history of Old Sarum is chiefly derived from pipe rolls and liberate rolls of the times and from a few other documents. Among them occur orders for repairs to certain buildings, which are mentioned in various accounts for the supply of various articles.

From appearances noticed during the excavation, constant alterations and rebuildings must have taken place formerly, but when the castle ceased to exist cannot be very clearly shown. As early as 1278 King Edward I. granted permission for the removal of stone for building a certain part of Salisbury Cathedral. Likewise King Edward III. allowed stone to be taken from the old cathedral to repair the new. In 1338 royal permission was again granted for the removal of stone on a very large scale. From this it may be inferred that from the dates Old Sarum became practically a stone quarry to supply the new city.

The excavations have afforded many interesting objects, such as some fine specimens of glazed jugs, a piece of gold lace, dice, draughtmen, keys, knife blades, tools, and rings. One ring was a fine, nearly pure gold episcopal ring with an enamel setting.

As was stated above, material was brought from the cathedral of Old Sarum to aid in the construction and repair of the present Salisbury Cathedral. The foundations of this noble pile were laid in 1220 by Bishop Richard Poore. The style is that of the First Pointed, or Early English, and the ground plan is that of a double cross. The building was not completed till 1258. The tower and spire were not added till the 14th century. The point of the spire is 400 feet above the ground.

## A DINOSAURUS HUNT.

### Pathologist Brought Home One of the Queerest Bags Yet.

A man returned East not long since from a hunting trip in Alberta with a most remarkable bag of game. It weighed many tons.

The man was Barnum Brown, associate curator of fossil reptiles in the American Museum of Natural History. He had been out in Alberta engaged in the greatest of modern sports—hunting dinosaurs. He got five.

How Prof. Brown came to find them is an interesting story. Some years ago a man named Wagner stood in the Hall of Reptiles in the Museum of Natural History examining with great curiosity the skeleton of the Jurassic brontosaurus. Then he went up to the office of Professor Brown. He introduced himself as J. L. Wagner of Alberta, Canada. He remarked on the gigantic size of the brontosaurus, and its peculiar formation. Would Mr. Brown be interested in collecting such bones as these? he inquired. Professor Brown would. Mr. Wagner said that he came from the region of the Red Deer River Canyon, in Alberta. In the vicinity of his ranch he had seen many such bones.

Acting on the directions of Wagner, Prof. Brown made a preliminary trip in 1910. He found the Red Deer River region rich in fossil bones. He went again a year later, and in June of 1914 made his most recent and thorough exploration, which lasted all summer and into the fall. The skeletons he brought back were those of the ankylosaurus, the monoclonus, the triceratops, the orinthomimus, and the tyrannosaurus.

It was in the region of Red Deer River Canyon that Prof. Barnum Brown and his fossil-hunting expedition camped. They requisitioned a large flat-boat on which they floated slowly down the stream between the frowning walls. No artist or scenic voluptuary, drunk with beauty, ever scanned his surroundings with such avid eyes as did these fossil hunters. They searched the region with candles, as the saying is.

On occasions their eyes would detect something on a lofty ledge; perhaps a bone weathered out and lying exposed to view. Then the party would leave the boat and climb to examine the "find." One look at a bone tells the scientist what part of the reptile it is.

Now for the quarrying. Having satisfied themselves as to how the bones of a skeleton lie—that is to say, in what direction is the head and what the tail—the fossil collectors set themselves to find out how far in both directions the remains run. This is done by chiselling away the rock, partially exposing the bones, until they terminate.

A trench is dug completely around the rock incasing the skeleton, gradually undermining it. When this is done, a mixture of plaster of paris is poured over the stone to hold it together and prevent its cracking or breaking with the bones incased within. The detached stone is then rolled over and made ready for transport. The whole mass is done up in gunny sacks, hauled down to the boat and brought back to camp to be shipped in that condition to the museum.

In the laboratory of the museum the skeleton is stripped of and experienced men set to work with hammer and chisel chipping away the stone incasing the bones. When all the bones are freed they are assembled and made ready for mounting. Bones that have been weathered out are very often cracked and crumbling, and over these is poured white shellac. The shellac seeps into the broken and porous parts of the bones and holds them solidly together.

Without any other treatment, the petrified skeletons are ready for mounting. With the aid of strong wires, channel irons and steel supports, the huge fossil frames are set up and placed on exhibition.

## Still More Service.

Capt. J. C. Fletcher, of the Twenty-Sixth Middlesex Regiment, has just received from Ottawa a colonial auxiliary forces long service medal.

Capt. Fletcher, London, has completed twenty-four years of service in the army. He entered military life in 1891, enlisting with the Oxford Rifles; but in 1896 he transferred to the Twenty-Sixth Middlesex Regiment with which he has since been connected, steadily rising till he obtained his captaincy. His courses of instruction for the various ranks which he has held have been taken at the Royal Military College, from which he has received seven certificates, among them being a military drill instructor's certificate.

In 1912, the year following that in which Capt. Fletcher received his captaincy, he was successful in passing the examinations to qualify for a field officer.

Capt. Fletcher has volunteered for service at the front with the overseas forces.

## Badly Frost-bitten Feet.

Private C. H. Craig, of Calgary, to whom belongs the distinction of being the first and only Canadian to be received into the newly-equipped Canadian military hospital at Olive-den, was invalided back in consequence of badly frost-bitten feet.

In common with about half his company, he said that he occupied a trench waist deep in water and slush in January, with the result that when severe frost set in, about the middle of January, more than a dozen of them succumbed to the frost. Craig has since been at the hospital base in France, where, he says, several of the Princess Pats are still being treated.

Some of the men are rather seriously wounded, but on the other hand, he had learned that in the majority of cases the Patricia's wounded will soon be able to take their place at the front.

## INTERNMENT POPULAR.

### Alien Enemies Have Lost Their Fear of Being Put in Detention Camps.

There are many husky Germans and Austrians in Canada to-day who are mighty glad that war came. Work is none too plentiful in Canada this winter and what there is is hard work—railway construction, snow shovelling and all that. In the big Canadian cities there are long bread lines, and the charities organizations are overtaxed.

Through all this the alien enemy is getting three square meals a day, warm clothes and living quarters and it doesn't cost him a cent.

American Consul Bradley of Montreal, who, as the neutral representative there, handles the mail from the prisoners at the internment camps, says that he has not only seen no complaints, but that many of the letters are written to friends in Montreal urging them to enlist in the army of prisoners and join them in one of the several camps.

This applies particularly to Austrians. The comparatively few Germans who are included are inclined to be more sullen of disposition and at times resentful of the confinement, though even from these there has been no word of complaint about the treatment.

The Germans and Austrians, soon after the alien enemies' regulations were put in force, were all kept at Kingston, but after a while they developed which culminated in a fight. Then the internment department decided to separate the prisoners, sending the Austrians to Petawawa, where they were engaged in brush cutting and road making until the snow came.

Later the Government established a camp in the Abitibi district known as Spirit Lake camp, exclusively for Austrians, and at the present time there are about 300 Austrians at work there clearing the ground, erecting huts and stores and laying out what will be a miniature town.

At the outset of hostilities the alien enemies feared that internment meant real imprisonment, and to avoid this they declared to the registrar that they had work and were able to support themselves and their families during the winter, and they were accordingly placed on parole. But after a few weeks their resources came to an end, they lost their work and could not get employment. A petition was drawn up by the leaders among the Austrians in Montreal in which expression was given to the desire of the Austrians to go to the Spirit Lake internment camp and work under the supervision of the guards. This petition was circulated among the Austrians and within a week, 300 Austrian workmen voluntarily signed the petition.

Two things have contributed to this desire among the Austrians to get away—the fact that the Government supplies them with sheepskin coats, thick winter underwear, lumbermen's socks, overshoes and haversacks for their belongings, feeds them regularly and pays them 25 cents a day for their labor in addition to housing them.

The guards have no trouble with them and the registrar of alien enemies for Montreal is receiving requests every day from batches of Austrians to be sent away, and they are being complied with as quickly as possible.

## German Spy as Priest.

Some interesting and authentic sidelights on the war in France are given in a letter from Mr. Paul Rochat of Toronto, at present in the 13th Regiment of French Infantry. Mr. Rochat writes from a hospital in Dijon, where he has been lying wounded for the last three months.

"In a village," he writes, "to which the regiment had retired for a few days' rest, the doctors and several officers, about twenty in number, looking for a house to rest in, kindly priest. He said to them: 'I have a fine house for you to rest in. Come with me. I shall give you a good dinner, my children, and to-morrow morning I shall say Mass for you and bless you.'

"They accepted his invitation with delight, and soon were ready to sit down in front of a good dinner. The priest disappeared, and ten minutes later a shell burst over the house, hurrying out, just in time to escape destruction before a second shell destroyed the house. They looked for the priest, but he was not to be found. A few days later they took some prisoners, among whom was an officer who was none other than the 'kindly' priest."

## Weeds.

During the past five years agricultural investigation work has been conducted along various lines by the Lands Committee of the Commission of Conservation. The weed question has received considerable attention and some facts have been revealed which show the real seriousness of this problem. Many of the worst weeds are getting ahead of the farmers and unless methods of control are put into practice at once, the weeds will gain the upper hand.

In 1910, 100 farmers were visited in each of the Prairie Provinces and on 100 per cent. of the Manitoba farms, wild oats were found. In Saskatchewan, 71 per cent. and in Alberta, 3 per cent. reported wild oats. In 1911 on the same farms in Alberta, 31 per cent. reported wild oats while, in 1912, a still larger number reported the weed, showing that it was traveling westward rapidly.

## Countess Zeppelin a Canadian.

A fact not generally known is that Countess Zeppelin, wife of the inventor of the German airship, is a Canadian girl. Countess Zeppelin was the daughter of the late W. H. Mesgarvey, formerly of Petrolia, who died recently in Austria, where he had become one of the leading oil magnates of the country. She was born in the village of Wooming, Lambton County, in 1875, going to Europe with her father at an early age.