

BE PREPARED

for the Sweeping Weather Change

This store's stock of Underwear is very large and of best qualities, for Men, Women and Children.

We feature Watson's make for Women and Children, because of their superior finish and fine-fitting shapes. A complete line of combination underwear in all the wanted qualities, 50c to \$2.50 per suit.

Men's Zimmerknit Underwear in separate or combination suits, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per suit, short or long sleeve, ankle length.

Men's Roll-back-collar Outing Shirts at \$1.00 and \$1.50 Made from Oxford Shirting, guaranteed to wash.

Holeproof and Radium Hosiery specially priced
Silk ankle, 35c, 50c and 75c.
All silk, jersey knit tops, 85c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Holy Tearer Holeproof Hose for Girls and Boys. Acid proof dye, properly shaped, 25c and 35c.

Special Silk Waist Offering
Just opened up another lot of high-class Georgette Crepe and Silk Waists, made up in very new styles, in new shades. Specially priced at \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Attractive Middy Blouses

for Women, Misses and Children, in plain and combination colors, made up in three different styles. Considering the style and quality, these middies are very moderately priced at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

House Dresses and Aprons

at about price of materials alone. Well made, roomy House Dresses, good value at 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Large Bungalow Aprons, 50c, 60c, 75c and 85c.
Bib Aprons, 25c and 35c.
Children's White Dresses, 49c, 75c and \$1.00.
Children's Rompers, 19c, 25c, 35c and 40c.

Our Men's Clothing Department

is the busy spot, as our heavy reserve stock of Serge and Worsted Suits offers close to old values. Our range of Suits at \$15, \$18 and \$20 will please those looking for real values.

J. N. Currie & Co.

Bring Butter and Eggs here and get good results

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917

Replies to Anti-Conscription.

Glencoe, June 2nd, 1917.

To the Editor of The Transcript:

Dear Sir,—In reply to "Subscriber's" letter of last week, I should like to ask him a question or two. Has he done his bit? If so, in what way? I think we all agree that we must win the war. Then why in the name of common sense do not all put their shoulder to the wheel and help along in some way. Members of Parliament and ministers of the Gospel are exempt from service, but they and their sons are enlisting voluntarily as well as others. Altogether too many are getting rich by the present struggle. They do not know, and will not if they can help it, what the word Sacrifice means. I cannot understand how anyone with a spark of manhood in him can be so selfish when they see so much glorious unselfishness in our brave boys. And yet some are brazen enough to say "They will be coming home crippled and we will have to keep them." Now, who has a better right? Are they not fighting, yes, and dying far from home and friends that you may enjoy peace and comfort at home?

ONE WHO LIVES FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of The Transcript:

Dear Sir,—It would be beneath the dignity of any intellectual person, ordinarily, to comment on the communication appearing in last week's issue of the Transcript, over the signature "Subscriber," were it not for the fact that some of the statements made therein were irrational in conception, and some positively insulting in character. "Subscriber" in referring to those in favour of conscription makes the assertion that they want others to do the "dirty work." It will no doubt come as a distinct shock to the members of the Red Cross, patriotic and kindred organizations to discover that after their splendid example of loyalty, devotion and self-denial on behalf of the Canadian soldier, they have been parties to and indirectly facilitating, aiding and abetting the soldiers in doing "dirty work." I wonder if the

mother who has given her son, or the wife who has given her husband to the cause of the allies realizes the mission on which they are engaged? Will the mother whose son has made the supreme sacrifice be reconciled to the view that her son was engaged in "dirty work"? Do the Red Cross nurses going about their daily duties with a meekness and devotion that the angels themselves might glory in realize that they are lavishing their tenderness on men engaged in work characterized as "dirty"?

The statement also that ministers of the Gospel favour conscription because they are "exempt" from its operation is a rank libel on the ministers, who, as a class, have measured up magnificently to their responsibilities in this great crisis. "Subscriber" should know that a minister of the Gospel is attached to every regiment of the line. Hundreds have gone to the front voluntarily, while other hundreds have been refused permission, much to their disappointment. Many have gone as privates in their desire to "do their bit." He must also be aware that members of parliament are bearing their share of the burden. Many of them are in France today and many are preparing to go, and this notwithstanding any exemption they might claim and notwithstanding also "Subscriber's" belief to the contrary.

I have more faith in the principle animating Duncan G. Ross and George Elliot than has "Subscriber." These gentlemen having greater facilities for gaining inside information, and knowing the seriousness of the situation, will be guided by the exigencies of the case, and I have no doubt they will be influenced by higher motives than safeguarding the selfish interests of slackers. Neither will they be swayed by the hysterical wailings of a plainly frightened conscript.

If conscription is a "low and coercive measure" then President Wilson and his able administration have foisted a "low and coercive measure" on the people in the United States in choosing selective conscription as the most adaptable and necessary means to insure the winning of the war. The majority of the people of the United States accept it philosophically, and the press of the country are a unit in its behalf. The only opposition shown is by the pro-Germans, socialists and slackers. Must I be forced to the conclusion that "Subscriber" belongs to one of these classes?

I am not, Mr. Editor, forced to the necessity of inditing this communication under a nom de plume. My friend "Subscriber" seems to be, which fact is indicative that he is either ashamed of the sentiments expressed or is desirous of keeping his identity concealed.

Believe me to be, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
P. J. MORRISON.

A Remedy for Earache.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for the doctor. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops on a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will do wonders in relieving pain.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, In Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line, minimum charge 50c; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 1c per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.

School Reports.

Standing of pupils in S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid, for April and May:
Class IV.—Catharine Eddie 81, Margaret Eddie 81, Alma Mawhinney 79.
Class III.—Jennie Mawhinney 79, Robert Carruthers 71, A. D. McVicar 43.
Class II.—Elva Sutton 79, Joe McVicar 78, Russell Campbell 72, Leitch 70, Sarah Crawford 56.
Class I.—Cameron McTaggart 89, John Carruthers 75.
Primer, Sr.—Edith Leitch 85, Elizabeth Crawford 68.
Primer, Jr.—Lillian Eddie 76, Mack Leitch 70, Sarah Crawford 56.
Perfect spelling—Catharine Eddie, Robert Carruthers, Cameron McTaggart.

Report given in per cent. of S. S. No. 9, Moss, for month of May:
Sr. IV.—Lillian Henderson 80%.
Sr. III.—Jessie Mitchell 61, Albert Munro 58.
Sr. II.—Verna Henderson 87%, Vera Henderson 79, Hector McLean 72%, Maggie Livingston 67, Catharine Mitchell 62.
Sr. I.—Johanna Mitchell 74%.
Primer—Nelson McVicar.
means perfect attendance.
R. GIBBINS, Teacher.

Why Eggs Are Going Up.

The causes of the high prices now prevailing for eggs are easily explained. A great many poultry owners have to buy their feed, and such feed is now most abnormally high in price—two to four times the price ordinarily prevailing. Fowl are also selling at exceptionally high prices now but will probably sell at a good deal lower price in autumn. Hens which have laid freely in winter drop off in production during the breeding season now on, and the molting season which follows. Faced by these conditions many poultry owners have considered it better to sell hens at high prices now than keep them over until autumn, with the almost certainty that they will sell at much lower prices then, and the possibility that between now and then they will not produce enough eggs to pay for expensive feeding. Eggs may, therefore, be expected to continue high all summer.

McArthur Hits It Right.

Peter McArthur hits it about right when he remarks: "It strikes me that the chief cause of the misunderstanding between city and country people is due to the fact that country people think that all city people are rich or at least highly paid, while city people think that all farmers are prosperous. Both are wrong. The percentage of prosperous farmers in the country is just about the same as the percentage of rich men in the cities. Both city and country are mostly made up of struggling people who are 'just folks.' If they understood each other better they would get together and right many wrongs from which both suffer."

Your Chance—the West is Calling.

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

Some beauty is skin deep and some is only enamel deep.

COSTLY FOREST FIRES

CAUSED LOSSES OF \$9,000,000 DURING LAST SUMMER.

More Attention is to be Paid to the Work of Preventing These Great Conflagrations as the Country Desires to Conserve Its Valuable Natural Resources in Timber.

MORE attention is to be given by the Provincial Governments to forest protection. Canada lost \$9,000,000 by forest fires in 1916, more than six times as much as has been spent on forest protection work. Most of these fires were preventable. In British Columbia, on account of the efficiency of the forest-protection service, and somewhat more favorable weather conditions, the number of fires last year was only about one-half that of the preceding year. Yet a substantial loss was suffered, and a better protection service would have been profitable.

The presence of a protective force, the construction of fire lines, and look-out towers connected with headquarters by telephone are merely for the purpose of dealing efficiently with the fires that break out. A more important measure is to curtail the quantity of dry material on the forest floor, reducing the danger of fire, and diminishing the heat of fires that do start, so that less injury is done to the trees and soil.

The lumbering slash makes such a hot fire that the outlook for another tree crop is very poor. The tree seedlings and the uncut trees are generally destroyed or greatly damaged. A most important part of forest-protection work is the disposal of this slash as soon as possible after the lumbering operations have been finished. In this slash disposal the lumber companies have been urged to co-operate with the forest service.

Many destructive fires have been started by settlers using careless methods in the burning of slash produced in land clearing. The advice that is now given to them by fire rangers as to the proper methods of burning and the use of the permit system, has reduced the danger from this source.

The protective work that has been done by the railway companies under regulations issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners relating to the clearing of rights of way, the construction of fire guards, the patrolling of the line during the dry season, etc., has been effective. This legislation requires that the railway companies to extinguish fires starting within 300 feet of the track unless a company can show that it did not cause the fire. The principle throughout is that the railway companies themselves must undertake the work of protecting the public against damage by railway fires.

The Ontario Legislature has passed a law to preserve the forests of the Province from destruction by fire. It provides for the creation of fire districts, and a close season in which time fires shall not be set out in the districts except under permit and under close supervision of the fire wardens.

In the practical working out of the bill, the northern country will be divided into three fire areas or districts, and a supervisor will be appointed to take charge of each district. Under the supervisor will be a fire chief, with his quota of fire rangers.

A departure has been made by the Land, Forest, and Mines Department in taking the entire charge of the forest protection. It will be responsible for the operation of the Act, and make a charge on the licensees and permit holders, as a contribution toward the protection of the interests.

The new Act is expected to prevent such disastrous fires as those of 1910, 1911, and 1916, when many lives were sacrificed and many square miles of timber lands razed.

The Cost of Living.

Dealing with the high cost of living, in Parliament, Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, had this to say:

"It is probably safe to say that thirty million men, if not a good many more, have been withdrawn from production work to engage in destructive work. It is said that those men consume at least fifty per cent. more than they would if they were civilians. That gives us the equivalent of 45,000,000 men consuming foodstuffs and producing no labor and engaged in destructive work. Before the war broke out there was just enough food grown to cover the world's consumption; we had not to throw any surplus food into the sea. Take 45,000,000 from production and you have a shortage of property; take that, in connection with the fact that last year, with slight exceptions in certain places, crops were short the world over, and with all this destruction and waste going on lessening production, and you have the main factors causing the advance in prices. Some people tell us that the rise in prices is due to cold that in some cases those things have had a slight influence on prices, but the main factors are those I have stated."

Girl Tried to Enlist.

Determined to avenge the killing of her two cousins and her wounded brother, an eighteen-year-old Ottawa girl donned male attire and applied at the base recruiting office a few weeks ago to be enrolled as a stretcher-bearer in the "Amunition Column." The masquerade was discovered. Being compelled to admit her sex, she explained that she had tried to go overseas as a nurse, but could not do so because of her young years' course, and believed she would be accepted as a stretcher-bearer.

RESTORING FRENCH LAND.

Our Soldiers Were Among the Men in Khaki Who Became Farmers.

The beginning of spring this year has produced the spectacle of thousands of soldiers of the French army, together with their comrades of the British and Belgian armies, forsaking the rifle, the bayonet, the hand-grenade, and the machine-gun to take in hand temporarily the hoe, the spade, the barrow, and the plow in many of the districts of eastern and north-eastern France.

The reconquest of large tracts of territory from the Germans and the return of the civilian inhabitants from the places where they had taken refuge confronted the authorities with the problem of restoring these lands to cultivation. Farming implements to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, it was found had been damaged or destroyed since the beginning of the war in what is known as the zone of the armies. The young peasants were all serving in the ranks and the older men, even with the aid of the women and children, were unable to till their places for the proper cultivation of the land.

The army decided to step into the breach. The greatest proportion of the soldiers in the French ranks come from the peasant or farming class. It was therefore an easy task to find capable hands. The organization was more difficult, but co-ordination between the civil and military authorities was affected very rapidly. A military officer with agricultural experience was appointed by each army to consult with the prefects of the departments in which the troops were stationed and to find out what work was to be done and how many hands were required to do it.

The zone occupied by each army was subdivided into small districts, each containing about 25 villages or hamlets. The commanding officer of the troops stationed in each district was directed to get into touch with the civil official and place at his disposal as many men as were needed or could be spared for agricultural labor.

The artillery and engineering repair shops of the army were ordered to mend damaged farm implements and replace missing parts, and army farriers to shoe free of charge all horses working on the land.

The result of these arrangements is that, almost up to the firing line, all available land in France is now in cultivation, and soldiers in uniform, whenever they can be spared from the trenches and dugouts, are their main task of destroying the Germans, work cheerfully with the women, children, and older men behind the lines.

The system has been extended to the parts of France 150 miles in length—held by the British and Belgians, but here the task is a more difficult one, as most of the northern allies are, in civil life, engaged in industrial work in the cities. The Canadians and Australians, however, have been of immense assistance in restoring French land to productivity.

Trophies From Vimy.

A varied assortment of Vimy trophies, machine guns, mortars, and field guns, are being prepared to be shipped out to Canada. These will be a feature of the fall fairs.

From the dugouts of Vimy ridge and from prisoners taken there were obtained many letters, diaries, and other documents indicating the efficiency of our preparatory, artillery fire, as well as the accuracy of our information on which it was based. Some of these have been translated. They prove that the enemy had heavy losses in men and material before the infantry were loosed upon him, and that even more serious was his loss of confidence as he saw his trenches blown away and his guns buried. "Hell is let loose." In this phrase a German gunner chronicled on March 31st the opening of our artillery attack.

The record of a trench mortar battery shows that day after day the mortars were buried. Day after day the patient gunners dug out their weapons only to have them buried again deeper than before. In despair, the day before the assault, a gunner writes:

"Everything is buried, the entrance to our shelter, the gun emplacements, the whole trench ammunition supply and magazines are buried. Just before the assault an infantryman made this record: 'Nobody imagines how frantic it is here. It is almost worse than the Somme. There is no longer a trench; only shell-holes, mine craters, losses on losses. We are now only a third, and two-thirds are missing. Here one can only give up hope, as if this lasts a fortnight longer, nothing will remain of the division, and one is up to the middle in mud and filth. One almost despairs, but there is nothing one can do, unless one wishes to ———' Here the diary ends."

Nursed Her Brother.

A cablegram received by an Owen Sound friend conveyed the information of a curious coincidence met by Miss Mary Pollock, who, with other nurses, had been assigned to duty at Orpington Hospital. The first patient that she was sent to attend proved to be her brother, Pte. Stewart Pollock, whom she did not know had been wounded. Pte. Pollock entered with the Western battalion and had been in the trenches for several months. Frequent letters from him indicated that he had escaped the casualty list, in which he regarded himself as being exceedingly fortunate, considering all he had come through. The surprise of Miss Pollock can be imagined when meeting her brother in the hospital, as this was the first time in several years.

Fish Destroy Malaria.

A very small fish, known locally as "millions," is said to keep the island of Barbados free from malaria by eating the fever-carrying mosquito in the early stages of its development.

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.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

GLENCOE BRANCH

J. A. McKELLAR, Manager



Showing a Roof Covered with Brantford Slates in Solid Color.

There is Safety Under This Roof

Have you ever had a fine job of decorating spoiled by a leaking roof? If you have you are in a position to appreciate the value of a roof that is positively water-proof. Some of the troubles common to wooden shingles to-day are that they are apt to split, warp or blow off as well as leak, soon after they are put on. Years ago they were good, but the quality has since gradually depreciated as the available supply of suitable timber became exhausted.

Brantford Slates have none of the faults of wooden shingles. They cannot rust. They do not allow rain to be driven under them as do metal roofs. They do not require rigid supporting as do the common tile or slate roofs. On the other hand Brantford Slates afford the utmost protection with little weight. They are made on a long-fibred felt "base" which is thoroughly saturated under pressure with asphaltum or mineral pitch. Crushed quarried slate particles are then deeply embedded in the surface of this "base," making it water-tight and fireproof.

Brantford Roofing

Brantford Slates are made in the natural slate colors of green, red, black and grey. The colors never fade and the slates do not require painting nor repairing. These slates are pliable and fit readily around gables and into the angles of any roof. This means a continuous roof without seams or joints. Sparks die on Brantford Slates. When you have these slates "on" you are done with the job. Remember they don't require painting or staining and may be selected to harmonize with almost any exterior color design, and the price is not beyond your reach. We would be pleased to send you samples and our Roofing Booklet.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited
Brantford, Canada

For sale by McPherson & Clarke

Children Cry for Fletcher's



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 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

Dr. J. C. Fletcher

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

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.