

J. N. CURRIE & CO.'S SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

REAL BARCAINS FROM EACH DEPARTMENT

Following our pre-war-time methods we never carry over odds and ends, preferring to give our customers real bargains while the goods are yet in style and season, not after they have depreciated very greatly through style changes and the season being over.

Women with small feet can get up-to-date Shoes at about half price.

Sizes 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 and 4, in oxfords, pumps and lace, white canvas and black dongola.
\$4 values for \$2.75; \$3.50 values for \$2.50; \$3 values for \$2; \$2.50 values for \$1.85.

Women's House Dresses

All sizes, nice assortment of colors. Reg. \$1.25 and \$1.35, for 98c.

Two Specials in Aprons

From fast-color print. 35c and 60c.

A Clean-up in Hosiery

Odd lines, broken assortments, 10c to 25c less than today's prices.

Children's and Boys' Suits

Nice grey mixed tweed, serviceable summer suits, at special quick clearing prices, \$5 to \$8.50.

Ladies' Silk Gloves at Quarter Price

Regular 85c and \$1 values, all for one price, for 25c each for real bargain and quick clearing.

Men's Irish Linen Collars

5c each, regular value 20c. Some slightly soiled, others broken sizes from older lines discarded. It may be just exactly the kind you like best. Five cents each.

Men's Black Sox, 15c

A big stock of old values while they last.

Men's Light-colored Felt Hats

Regular \$2.50 values for \$1.25 to clear quickly broken lines, one and two of a kind, to make room for fall goods.



War times are teaching us that there is no economy in buying the cheapest goods nor the high priced goods. We are depending on the solid values of the good standard lines made by reputable firms.

The lines that were good in peace times and have doubly proved their worth in war times. So when we offer special clearing prices, it's on "quality goods," not cheap stuff bought only for sale prices.

Our Half-year Sales

Just ended last of June show another wonderful increase in sales over any previous like period. We thank our customers for this pleasing result.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Phone orders promptly and accurately attended to. Helps busy farmers. Call 17.

A Veteran's Thank You

G. W. Smith, who recently returned from active service in France and is now residing at Newmarket, writes:

Would you kindly express through your paper my sincere thanks to friends whom I shall name for a money present which I received today, July 2nd. I think the angel that accompanied the present, expressing as it does such goodwill and such kind appreciation of my humble services to my country, is the finest letter I ever received. It is a letter that from now on I shall treasure as one of my dearest possessions. I think my letters to you from Flanders will prove that I never tried to take advantage of my position while out there. I am proud of the generosity of friends. At the same time I never discouraged friends from sending to the boys whatever their love prompted them to send. I'm just an ordinary, common mortal myself, but I'm human, and this kindness from Glencoe now I'm out of the ring, as it were, has hit me in a tender spot. I believe that this spirit of giving and of gratitude that has come to the people will never die. It had its birth before the war but was born anew in Belgium and France, and this spirit has now found its way into the hearts of the people here. Their love for one another in such a grand way that it would be unbelievable unless one had seen it and had himself experienced the same feeling of devotion and goodwill.

There have been moments, wonderful moments, out there at the front, when men have been more like angels than men, their avenging destroyers of German kultur. There have been times when strong, rough, uncouth men have been so thoughtful, so kind and gentle as they ministered to a wounded or dying comrade that for the moment they have seemed almost divine. Out there it was God, man and his comrades. Absence of a minister at death soon or a burial did not affect them. One got very close to God, and for some reason, which I do not know, so cannot tell, men did not seem afraid of God. This spirit of unselfishness and faith that God was merciful God was very manifest. So much so that often men would to the death and knowing full well that in a short time they would meet God and would die undismayed and unafraid. Out there death is a constant companion that men get used to. They do not fear death but rather look on it as a friend and a relief from the hardships of war.

So looking at the present and letter which are before me as I write, I feel certain they have been sent to me in a spirit of genuine appreciation, in neighborly love, goodwill and good-fellowship, and I am proud to have them. I feel certain they have been sent to me in a spirit of genuine appreciation, in neighborly love, goodwill and good-fellowship, and I am proud to have them.

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, 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.

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 book binding stations, etc. per year—payable in advance.

Address all communications and make remittance payable to A. E. SCHROEDER.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918

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Raise Salaries of Teachers

"We must have new formation in our schools," declared Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, at a picnic of the Oakville Canadian Club. "There is at present an undue burden thrown on the school teacher by the public at large. Teachers are receiving painfully low salaries. A teacher must have personality, and a good salary tones the spirit of personality. If it is a disgrace for this country to haggle over the spending of ten millions on education, it should form its shame into action and raise teachers' salaries."

Some Food Restrictions

By its new order, the Food Board does not exact, as many think, that an equal quantity of substitutes must be used with every pound of flour. What it compels is that from July 1st to the 15th, every person baking for public or private consumption must buy one pound of a substitute for white flour—corn flour, oatmeal, barley, rice, rye, buckwheat, tapioca or potatoes—with every nine pounds of white flour. After July 15th the proportion must be increased to one pound of substitute to every four pounds of wheat flour. The regulation applies east of Port Arthur, substitutes not being sufficiently available in the West at present.

Make the Best of It

The Kaiser has been proved to be a poor sport. He got a lot of free advertising by presenting a gold cup to an American yacht club. The other day the cup was broken up to sell for bullion and the precious article was found to be nothing but pewter. Everything about the Kaiser and his clan is merely gift, and at heart, nothing but base metal. It was cheap sport to get a \$5,000 credit for a \$40 pewter cup.

An automobile that won't turn turtle is another crying need. One reason a man has more pockets than a woman is because his collar is too tight to permit him to throw things down his shirt front.

THRESHING IN ONTARIO

Gangs Available This Year to Relieve Situation.

A Proposed Plan of Organization—How to Overcome the Difficulties—Applications to Be Filed at Once.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE threshing gang is not an untried experiment in Ontario. In certain counties, Lambton for instance, these gangs have been employed and have proven very successful. Neither the threshermen nor the farmer in these cases care to return to the old methods of changing help with neighbors where men for the threshing gangs can be secured. The Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Trades and Labor Branch are now co-operating to make arrangements to ensure an ample supply of labor for as many threshing gangs as are likely to be organized this fall, and suggest herein methods of organizing a gang and a plan of organization.

The Difficulties—Overcome Them.

(1.) In the early part of harvest when many moves must be made and when comparatively small amounts of grain are threshed, the thresherman finds it difficult, often, to make a profit even under present methods. If he employs a gang his expenses will be much heavier. His charges therefore must be high enough so that later in the season he may regain what is lost at this time.

(2.) But at any time during the threshing season there may be considerable idleness during the frequent changes from farm to farm caused by the comparatively small amount of grain to be threshed on the average farm. By good organization this lost time may be limited to the minimum, however, by having the majority of the changes made at night.

Thresher Board Men.

(3.) If the farmer were obliged to board the gang a certain element of unfairness could not be avoided. It would seem, therefore, that the thresher should be responsible for this. The most convenient way in Ontario, perhaps, would be for the thresher to make arrangements with each farmer to provide meals for the men, the thresher to pay for the same.

(4.) It would seem necessary for each thresher to provide a sleeping van for his gang and the men to provide blankets, as is done in the Northwest. These vans are home-made and one can be constructed for about \$100. If the thresher does his own building, nothing ornate is required. A structure 10 feet wide by 12 feet long, built on trucks, wind-proof and rain-proof, with two tiers of bunks on each side would afford ample sleeping accommodation for an Ontario gang.

(5.) As several men constitute a gang the weekly wage sheet would be fairly high. This would involve a considerable regular expenditure on the part of the thresher, which in turn would necessitate prompt payment by farmers. Where gangs are employed it is necessary for farmers to give cash or 30-day notes immediately the job is done.

(6.) Probably the most important factor of all is the rates which the threshers will charge. These must, of course, be much higher than those charged formerly. This would make the threshing bill a fairly large sum. Yet the farmer could still make a profit by the transaction. If, by employing a gang, he were enabled in the two weeks thus saved to prepare an additional 10 acres, say for wheat, he would have from 250 to 350 extra bushels of this crop to sell in 1919.

Size of the Gangs.

(7.) The last problem is that of securing men. The average gang would probably consist of eight men as follows: Engineer, blower man, feeder, grainman and four mow or stackmen. This would leave the farmer to take care of his straw and to supply another man to carry grain if one were not sufficient. A team of his horses would also be required to draw water. He would supply fuel, of course, as is now done.

In organizing a gang of this nature possibly not more than two or three could be secured in the locality where it was desired to operate. The Ontario Trades and Labor Branch will undertake to supply as many men as can be secured for this purpose. It is thought there will be no insuperable difficulty in securing sufficient men for this purpose at reasonable wages during the threshing months.

Where the silos are to be filled the same gangs, or as many men as are required, may be utilized for this purpose.

Organize a Gang in Your District. It is suggested that farmers' clubs, other farmers' organizations, or groups of farmers without definite organization, consider at once the advisability of employing a threshing gang this fall. Call the local thresher to the meeting and confer with him regarding ways and means. Then, having reached a definite agreement, write Dr. W. A. Riddell, Superintendent, Ontario Trades and Labor Branch, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto.

Inversely any thresher who wishes to organize a gang should write Dr. Riddell also. In every case it will be necessary for a thorough understanding to exist between the thresher and his patrons. When such is the case everything possible will be done to supply sufficient men for all threshing gangs required this year in Ontario. Apply to Dr. W. A. Riddell not later than July 10th.—Justus Miller, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

Nearer to the Boys

An Interview with Ralph Connor

By PETER McARTHUR

When I was told that if I went to a certain office at a certain hour, I would have the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), I accepted with joy. I wanted to meet him for two reasons. I wanted to meet him because he is our most distinguished Canadian novelist, and also because in my boyhood I wriggled on hard, uncompromising benches, listening to the same stern ministers that he "sat under." I had listened to them in both Gaelic and English, and wondered if he would have a fellow-feeling for one who had gone through the same boyish experiences. As my eagerness had brought me early to the place of appointment, I had a few minutes to wait, and fell to wondering what he would be like. Unconsciously I associated him with those old-time Free Kirk ministers and wondered if he would be like the Rev. John Ross, of Brucefield, or the Rev. Lachlan MacPherson, of East Williams. So my surprise was complete when a brisk man in khaki uniform stepped into the room. He did not look enough like those old ministers to make my heart come into my mouth with terror as I faced him. Neither did he look enough like a military martinet to make me click my heels together and come to "attention." And there was absolutely nothing to suggest the producer of "best sellers." It took less than a minute to discover that "Ralph Connor" is, first of all, a fellow-human being, who is ready to take a glance at anything from any man's point of view.

A reference to the old ministers gave us an instant point of contact, and with much laughter—kindly and reverent—but still laughter—we compared notes and exchanged reminiscences of the good men who made the Scotch settlements where we had both been brought up, the places of stern discipline we remembered so well. The hour that had been promised to me was gone and part of another hour with it, before I remembered that the man who arranged the meeting had not done it out of pure kindness. He wanted me to interview Ralph Connor about the war work of the Y.M.C.A. By the time I remembered my duty we had reached a point where I felt that I could ask him about it from a rather daring point of view. I began with a straight question:

"What do you think of the work of the Y.M.C.A. in the war?"

He hunched his shoulders slightly and slipped down a trifle in his chair. From the expression on his face I was afraid that he was going to offer an unfavorable criticism. But his answer made it clear that that was not what disturbed him:

"It is doing a lot of work that the church should be doing."

Now you can understand why my question caused him a shade of discomfort. The minister in him—a touch of the old Free Kirk spiritual guide that made him feel the responsibilities of his calling—made him regret to confess that a purely lay institution is carrying practical Christianity to a point that is as yet impossible for the churches—"beating them to it," as the soldier boys would say.

"Don't misunderstand me," he protested. "The churches and their chaplains are doing a wonderful work, but the Y.M.C.A., being without a propaganda or dogmas, is able to adapt itself instantly to any need that may arise either at the battle-front or wherever the boys may be located. It meets them at all hours and in all places with a spirit of good cheer, comfort and helpfulness."

"Then you are of the opinion that the man who supports the war work of his church is not doing all he can to help the boys?"

"Assuredly. The Y.M.C.A. is able to go a little farther. Though the work of the church may be nearer to the ideal of what I want to see done, the Y.M.C.A. gets nearer to the boys."

That struck me as a very important point, and I decided to question him from an angle that might not be pleasing to a clergyman.

"You know," I insinuated, in a spirit of half confession, "that there are a lot of boys who would be inclined to look at a Y.M.C.A. at home as a sort of stifled institution, one that may arise either at the battle-front or wherever the boys may be located. It meets them at all hours and in all places with a spirit of good cheer, comfort and helpfulness."

"Yes. The helpfulness of the Y.M.C.A. has won out, over every obstacle. In the beginning, the officers of the

High Command had something of the attitude you suggest. But whenever there was anything to be done to help the boys the Y.M.C.A. was there to do it and do it well. By its spirit of unassuming helpfulness the Y.M.C.A. has won the hearts of both the officers and men, no matter what their church connections may be or may not be. It gives and it does not ask anything in return. Its sole reward is that it helps freely all who need help. The thing to emphasize about its work is that it gives—it is an organized spirit of giving, and it gives without a string to the giving."



RALPH CONNOR

"But I often hear comments, not always friendly—about the prices that the Y.M.C.A. charges for some of its supplies."

"Such comments have no justification. The prices are as near right as they can be made. If there is any profit on the sales to the boys in the camps or back of the lines, every cent of it goes to provide things free—absolutely free—to those who are in the front line trenches. As a matter of fact, the canteens and other organizations under the control of the churches and chaplains have pretty much the same schedule of prices as the Y.M.C.A."

"I could not suppress a smile at finding my ancient enemy the trust or 'Gentleman's Agreement' appearing in so admirable a form. But I made no comment. Instead, I asked a concluding question:

"Then I may tell the people that in its war work, especially in the matter of creature comforts, the Y.M.C.A. is nearer to the boys than anyone else?"

"Yes. It stands nearer to them than anything else except the military organization under whose discipline they live—and die. You see they are specially organized, trained and outfitted for this kind of work—and they are a mighty spiritual force, too."

When leaving him, I stopped to talk to several other clergymen who appeared in the office—it was a place of clergyman—and he stepped from the room. Shortly afterwards he returned with a copy of his latest book, on the fly-leaf of which he had written in memory of the men we had known in our boyhood: "There were giants in those days."

It will be cherished as one of the most prized of a little collection of autographed first editions. And with it I shall cherish the memory of having spent a couple of hours with a well-known man who is doing a noble work himself and is not at all slow to give the fullest credit to other men who are doing a noble work—such as the officers and field-workers of the Y.M.C.A., "who play such a great forward line to the Church's backing in the great, great game," as Connor said.

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 OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864. GLENCOE BRANCH. J. A. McKELLAR, Manager. BOTHWELL BRANCH. E. E. LEWTHWAITE, Manager. NEWBURY BRANCH. G. T. MURDOCK, Manager.

I BELIEVE IN MY TOWN, I BELIEVE IN THE GOODS SOLD IN MY TOWN, AND I BUY THEM:

- BECAUSE I can get more and better values—
- BECAUSE I want to see the goods—
- BECAUSE I want to get what I buy, when I buy it—
- BECAUSE if I sell my goods here I ought to buy here—
- BECAUSE the man I buy from pays his share of town and county and provincial taxes—
- BECAUSE the man I buy from stands back of his goods and is here in my town—
- BECAUSE every dollar I spend at home gives me another chance at that dollar—
- BECAUSE my home dealer carries me when I run short and out-of-town dealers will not—
- BECAUSE the town which is good enough for me to live in is good enough for me to buy in—
- BECAUSE the man I buy from in my town helps support my school, my church, my lodge and my home—
- BECAUSE every dollar I spend at home stays at home and makes more money in my community—
- BECAUSE when ill-luck comes or misfortune or bereavement overtakes me, the man I buy from in my town is here with his kindly greetings, his words of cheer and sympathy, and his pocketbook if necessary.

HERE IS MY PLEDGE: HERE I LIVE AND HERE I BUY. I BELIEVE IN MY TOWN, I BUY AT HOME.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....12,911,700
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....14,564,700
Total Assets.....\$35,000,000

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.
E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.
C. E. NEILL, General Manager.
STUART STRATHY, Supervisor of Ontario Branches.

415 Branches. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Savings Departments at all Branches.
Special attention given to business of Farmers.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager
Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville, Dutton and Rodney