

# STOCK-TAKING SALE

Many Articles at Half Price---Some  
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Stock-taking is only once a year. It means a throwing out of all broken lines, odd lines, discarded lines, surplus stocks.

There will be a big lot to close out during the present week and at a big saving in price.

It's a chance to get a lot of desirable merchandise at below MANUFACTURERS' AND MILL PRICES.

It's a chance to buy at sale prices and yet be PROTECTED from "junk" which is so often placed on sale in city stores.

Every article is from our regularly bought stocks of best qualities, our only reason being to clear broken and discarded lines, many lines being very scarce goods today, but we bought so

heavily months ago we can now give our customers advantages of buying at way down prices such lines as

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WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ALL WOOL CASHMERE HOSIERY at sale prices.

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Remnants of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELLETTES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LINENS, etc., at clearing prices.

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### The Transcript

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919

#### CHANGES IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The following commendable changes in the Educational Act of Ontario were proposed by the Ontario Educational Association and submitted to Hon. H. J. Cody, Minister of Education, by a deputation of about sixty leading educationalists at Toronto last Saturday.

Resolved, "That the Minister of Education give one year's notice of the authorization or revision of a text book, and that public school teachers be consulted in the preparation and selection of all public school text books."

"That the geographies be supplied with more and better maps and that the geography text should be of a convenient size, so that pupils could read it with convenience, and a Companion Atlas be supplied for map reference."

"That we object strenuously to the placing of history on the list of examination papers for junior high school entrance."

"That the department be requested to make the school year end on June 30, and the bylaw regarding truancy be amended so that any child who attends school could be compelled to attend regularly, though under eight years of age."

"That the section approves the resolution of Windsor and Walkerville Institutes and continues to urge and express its disapproval of melodramatic and comic picture shows, the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and the comic supplements appearing in some of the Canadian papers."

"That before people are allowed to marry they should present a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner that they are mentally and physically qualified for the rights of parenthood."

#### AS "THE BOYS" ARRIVE

To the Editor of The Transcript: Dear Sir,—In almost every paper you take up at this present time you read how at each village, town and city as "the boys" arrive on the station platforms they are met by great crowds, shaken hands with and "cheered." This is as it should be. It is the very least we can do for them after all they have done for us! I hope no one will be offended with me if I ask here: "What is the matter with Glencoe?" True, our worthy reeve, town councillors, parsons and

others have made it their business to be present at our depot on arrival of the boys, but the number present on each occasion fell far short of what it ought to be, and as for a cheer, I have not heard one! The Jews show their admiration for their benefactors by gathering round them and shouting "hosanna." The Mahomets cheer their elephants by shouting "ur re" the Arabs their camels by "har rae," the French their hounds (after the chase) by "hare," the Germans their horses by "hurs" and the Irish their cattle by "hurrah." The English "hurrah" is common to many nations and is supposed to be derived from the old French "huzzar"—to shout aloud joyfully. There is something specially inspiring in a full, united and vociferous "Hurrah" repeated at least three times, with the old "Hip! Hip!" before each. In "The Merchant of Venice" we read, "Now, in fide! I have thee on the hip." "Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" meant "Jerusalem is lost to the infidel." Now it means: "Germany is lost to the brutal war lords." As our boys helped to conquer it we should surely gather in force and give them a loud and hearty "Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" for they deserve it.

I for obvious reasons sign myself,  
ONE WHO DID NOT CHEER.

#### FROM OVER THE RHINE

Somewhere Over the Rhine, Germany, Dec. 19, 1918.  
Rev. Mr. Jefferson,  
Wardsville, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Christmas parcel and greetings received last night. Please extend to the ladies of Cashmere my sincere thanks for the same and say that their kindness is very much appreciated.

You will notice by these few lines that we are somewhere over the Rhine. Perhaps it might be of a little interest if I should tell you a little of our march across Belgium and into Germany. Following up the retreating and beaten German armies, it was quite a long march: somewhere about 260 miles from the time we started until we reached our destination over the Rhine, covering the period from November 13 to December 16. Some days we would march a long way, up to as much as 40 kilometers. Other days not near so much, and some days we would not move forward at all—have a little rest, and we generally needed it. The main roads in Belgium are nearly all paved with cobblestones. The cobblestones certainly makes good hard roads but they also are hard on the feet when it comes to doing long marches over them, and when we would get off the main roads then it was mud and generally plenty of it, and especially so at this time of the year when there is such a lot of wet weather.

One of the sights that I always will remember is seeing the people of Belgium and France whom the Germans had taken or driven from their homes coming back again, bringing what few belongings they had left with them, and it was not very much that they had left. Some would be carrying it on their backs, others would have it on a wheelbarrow or push-cart of some kind or other, and it was very

seldom that one would see any of them with a horse or ox hitched up to a cart. The people themselves looked worn out and worried, something beyond imagination. It certainly looked very hard.

We passed along the north edge of Mons and about four miles north of Namur. I saw one of the sunken forts near Namur where the Belgians made such a good stand in the first weeks of the war. Until we got east of Namur the country was very level but after that it was quite hilly. We followed along the river Meuse for a long way. The scenery along there was most beautiful. The road ran along the river bank and on the other side of the road was a high bank of solid rock, in some places reaching several hundred feet in height, covered with moss and ivy and pine trees and small shrubs growing in the crevices. In one place in this bank of rock there was a fort built and directed beneath it at the base was one of the prettiest little towns one would care to pass through. After we turned away from the Meuse we followed along one of its branches for a long distance and the scenery was every bit as good—the kind you read about in books and see in pictures.

It was on December 4th at 1:10 p.m. that we marched across the border between Belgium and Germany. The first few days' march into Germany the country was quite hilly, that is, the part that we went through, and nearly all the hills had pine trees growing on them. Much of it had been planted by hand for they were all in straight rows. That is, one way of utilizing the waste land and it improves the beauty of the country. As we neared the Rhine the country became more level and what I saw of the Rhine valley was very nice, it being a great industrial district as well as a good agricultural district. The towns are quite close together. You can see several at one time in any direction you care to look, also acres of tall chimneys from manufacturing plants.

It was on December 13th that we marched through the city of Cologne down to the bridge and over the river Rhine. Little did the Germans think last March when they were making their big pushes that before Christmas the troops of the Allies would be over the Rhine. It was the never-ceasing hammer blows that knocked them out. I remember one day in particular, after we had crossed into Germany. We marched twenty-five kilometers that day and in that distance there were forty dead German horses along the roadside that had dropped from sheer exhaustion during the evacuation. That may give you a faint idea of the state they were in. Everything in the line of foodstuffs appears to be very scarce with the exception of potatoes and some other vegetables. Bacon figures out at about \$4 a pound, so you can form an idea from that as to what the price of other things might be. The people use us better than I expected, yet after all they dare not raise their hand against the boys who "brag that they were born in Canada, beneath the British flag."

Happy New Year to you all.  
STANLEY ALLEN.

### TO MAKE CHICKENS LAY

To Make the Stock Pay Feed Concentrates.

Roughage and Roots Give Bulk to the Ration, But Production Depends Upon the Grains, Mill-feeds and Oilseeds.  
(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ANY people forget that a hen requires feeds other than grain in order to be in good health and to lay.

All-grain rations are neither conducive to health or egg production. At times when hens have the run of the stables and the yards, together with house scraps, they do very well, owing to the fact that an opportunity is given them to pick up bits of clover leaves, roots, and such like material.

A certain amount of meat foods is essential in order to produce the white of the eggs. Too much of such feed is apt to cause trouble with the general digestion of the bird.

Milk as a drink, is, without doubt, the best animal feed known. It gives the best results when sour. When birds are accustomed to it they will not take too much.

Beef scrap and high grade tankage are used very extensively in large poultry plants where milk is not available. These are mixed with ground grain, generally in the proportion of fifteen to twenty per cent. For the general purpose breed the former amount is sufficient. Breeds such as Leghorns will make good use of twenty per cent. of meat scrap in the ration.

Cooked butchers' meat, green cut bone, cooked beef head, lungs, liver, etc., are all very good feeds and may be fed in a manner similar to meat scrap.

Some people think that because a little of meat feeds are good, more would be better. Experience has shown that such is not the case. Too much often causes serious trouble.

Green feeds are essential for health and for economy. A hen should have all the green feed she will consume. A certain amount of bulky, succulent green feed she will consume. Such feed is usually fairly inexpensive. Where birds are not fed any green feed, in the course of time they become unthrifty, lay poorly and moreover, the eggs from such birds many times are very low in hatching power.

Experience has shown that oats when properly sprouted are a most excellent feed. The hens are very fond of them and the value of the oats as a feed is good. That is, the sprouted oats reduce the grain feed consumption equal to the pounds of oats sprouted and one gains the increased palatability of the oats, as well as the value from the greens.

Thin-leaved greens contain one of the very important elements of growth and health. They are called nature's protective feeds; that is they assist to maintain the birds' health or normal resistance against disease. Health is an essential to profit. In winter we find such feed in sprouted oats, cabbage, and clover leaves.—Prof. R. W. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

#### Value of Concentrates in Ration.

A cattle feed is valuable to the extent it contains those substances which will repair body tissue, build new tissue and furnish energy to do work. The particular materials in a food which have this power are protein, the flesh-forming substance, carbohydrates and fat, the fat and energy producers, and the mineral matter which has a great many functions in the body.

Any feed that carries a high percentage of protein and fat and a large amount of a digestible form of the carbohydrates is called a concentrated feed or a concentrate. Thus grains, mill feeds and oil cakes are concentrates. On the other hand, a feed low in these valuable constituents and high in indigestible carbohydrates, or crude fibre, as, for instance, straw, hay, corn stalks, are called roughage or bulky feeds. Roots may also be put in this class because they contain a very high percentage of water and they are for this reason bulky.

These bulky feeds have their place in the ration, indeed in the case of full-grown animals on maintenance ration, they may form the whole of the food; but it is impossible for a young animal to make rapid growth, a cow to give a large amount of milk or a horse to work hard on such feed. The hard woody fibre of the straw and hay are difficult to digest and much of the energy that should go to production of work or increase is used up in digesting the food. Consequently when production is desired the amount of roughage feed must be reduced and the concentrates increased.

Another reason why concentrates must be used is that to get the largest production we must have the animal digest and absorb the maximum amount of the various constituents which together form a food. A cow cannot long continue to furnish a large amount of casein in milk unless it gets the material from which to form it from the food. Neither can a steer make rapid growth and fatten on a food that does not furnish a large amount of the food constituents essential for growth. These cannot be supplied in the largest and best quantities except by the use of the concentrates. The coarser feeds or roughage are necessary to give bulk to the ration, but there must be an abundance of easily-digestible materials if the best results are to be obtained and this is the place of concentrates in the ration. We want some coarse feeds, even if they are poorly digested, but we also want some concentrates to supply the materials for growth and production. Furthermore within certain limits the more of the concentrates fed the greater the production.—Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. College, Guelph.

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