

## Wash Goods For Spring And Summer

Big shipment this week at J. N. Currie & Co's.

Day by day, in every way, our merchandise is getting better and better.

The high cost of labor in factories makes ready-made garments high. **SAVE BIG MONEY** by buying material and making your own garments.

### The Belrobe Chart Patterns

Are so accurate and easy to understand. Amateurs soon become professionals. They save in material three or four times cost of pattern, with the advantage of "that style" that everybody wants.

### This New Shipment In Wash Goods

Includes Ratines, Crepes, Rippettes, Printed Batiste, Anderson's Gingham and Zephyrs, English Prints, Chambrays, etc.

New shipments in Serges, Velours, Tricotines, Canton Crepes, Duchess Satins, Paillettes, Taffetas.

### Clearing Winter Goods

For the next few days. Very attractive prices.

**J. N. CURRIE & CO.**

## The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$2.00 per year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.

Advertising.—The Transcript covers a wide section of territory in Western Ontario, and its readers are the leading farmers and townpeople. It is a first-class advertising medium. Rates on application.

Job Printing.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment, for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

### CANADA'S WINTER DAYS

The clear, crisp air of these Canadian mornings infuses us with vigor and makes the pulses throb with the joy of living. It is in the mornings of January, when the thermometer is dancing around the zero mark and there is an invigorating stillness in the atmosphere, that we laugh at those stories of shivering and shuddering which the British newspapers (taking their cue from the parlor-car Canada-in-a-moth romantics) de-light to pen. For years England has been fed upon stories of the bleak desolateness of the Siberian wilds of Canada. We are pictured as a species of hardy Eskimos who suffer and sneeze because there is no relief for our woes.

What a libel on the most glorious climate of the world! The cold drizzle of rural England, that penetrates to the bones, the noxious fog of London that pierces the lungs and sets a million spectres coughing in the Cimmerian gloom—these are unknown to us.

The January air of Canada is the elixir of life, the champagne of gods. A brisk walk of a quarter of a mile and we are tingling with health. Get out into the open and enjoy it for there is no such air and no such snow to be found elsewhere in the world.—Montreal Star.

There appears to be no end to the organization fever; new societies, clubs and associations are springing

up almost daily. From the leading light of the cradle roll in the Sunday School to the venerable grand chief of the most ancient order of Methuselah the I-ops-its are about as common as grasshoppers in harvest time. If there be any virtue in organization, surely day by day in every way the world must be getting better and better.

### EXCLUSIVE NEWS

A prophet is rarely recognized in his own country, and one might add that a local weekly newspaper seldom has the support which it merits in its own community.

Support in this case means more readers, more subscribers, more circulation, which is the life blood of any paper. These weekly papers deserve support because, having a definite and important mission in their respective constituencies, they fulfil it faithfully and well.

Every issue of the average weekly paper contains scores of news items which cannot be found elsewhere. In addition to the principal world news of the day, your local paper publishes any number of interesting items about people you know, right in your own town or in the neighboring townships. The reports of council meetings, agricultural societies, special sales, school and church news, fires, accidents, deaths, births, marriages, entertainments, advertisements of merchandise for sale by your own stores—all the hundred and one items of exclusive news are gathered and published for you every week in the year by your local paper. Nowhere else will you find this chronicle of local news. Stop the local paper and you cut off a source of information, instruction, entertainment and guidance which cannot be replaced by any other medium.—Family Herald and Weekly Star.

### IN 1923

Good Friday, March 30th.  
Easter Sunday, April 1st.  
Victoria Day, Thursday, May 24th.  
King's Birthday, Sunday, June 3rd.  
Dominion Day, Sunday, July 1st.  
Labor Day, Monday, September 3rd.  
Christmas comes on Tuesday, 14th year of reign of King George.  
Four eclipses, two of sun and two of moon.

Five Sundays in April, July, September and December.

## THE PIG COLONY HOUSE

Efficient Shelter for Swine at Low Building Cost.

Pig Palaces a Blunder Both Physically and Financially—Sanitation Is as Important as Feeding—Mineral Feeds Prevent Breakdown in Swine.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

High efficiency at a very low shelter or building equipment cost is more easily obtained in swine rearing by the use of the Colony house system than any other method.

Expensive Piggeries a Blunder Physically.

On farms where but one or two brood sows are kept and these have to rustle around the barnyard and hunt part of their food and arrange their own sleeping quarters beneath the straw stack, one seldom sees diseased, unthrifty or crippled pigs. In contrast to the "little accommodation" that the farm yard affords, we have the pig palaces or expensive piggeries. The best of the expensive structures do no better for us than the barnyard when only one or two brood sows and their families are considered. Many of these structures have proven to be much too heavy

a charge to carry, in that the results were frequently unsatisfactory and there was always an interest charge against the investment.

Sanitation as Important as Feeding.

Sanitation is a very important factor in swine rearing, in fact just as much so as feeding. During the summer period when swine are given the freedom of fields or wood lot—natural conditions—the question of sanitation has not to be considered, but just as soon as the pig is enclosed, or kept under conditions that are getting away from nature the question of sanitation at once becomes apparent, and if neglected trouble follows. The pigs are healthy when out on the clean fresh soil, and the farther we get them away from such surroundings the more likely we are to have trouble. The colony house has been used by many farmers and breeders with success, but its use can be extended to every farm where pigs are kept. In the milder sections where the temperatures are not below zero for very long periods the colony house can be successfully used during the entire year to the complete exclusion of the expensive permanently situated large piggery.

Expensive Buildings a Mistake Financially.

Swine are kept by the majority of farmers with the intention that profit shall result from the undertaking. The chance of making a profit is influenced by a number of factors, one of which is the overhead or equipment charge against the operation. If a farmer has a \$2,000 piggery building then the first \$200 received from swine sales each year goes to paying interest on the building investment. If the same number of swine could be produced in buildings costing but \$100 then the amount that would have to be taken from the yearly swine sales to pay overhead or interest on building equipment would be only \$10. The greater the building equipment per animal unit, the greater the portion of sales receipts that must go to pay for that building equipment. The barnyard reared pig will have but little charged against him under buildings or shelter, but the barnyard capacity is generally limited to one litter or the family of one sow. Many farmers desire to keep more than one sow, hence the necessity for building equipment of some sort especially for the use of the swine. Piggeries having accommodation for the litters of four to six sows will require an eight pen building with feed room accommodation costing if fairly well constructed not less than \$1,500, or at the rate of \$200 per pen. An equal amount of money would build five colony houses and a feeding shed with storage cement floor and hurdles for yard divisions. A very good colony house can be built for \$100, or a cheaper structure can be put together for half that amount. With the increasing cost of building material and labor and a corresponding piling down of profits in swine rearing the colony house will be a greater factor in the future than it has been in the past. If you are interested in colony houses or other shelter for swine write to the Department of Agriculture at Toronto.

—L. Stevenson, Toronto.

Mineral Feeds Prevent Breakdown in Swine.

Through the feeding of mineral supplements to swine it has been found possible to prevent much of the loss caused by breaking down of hogs before or when they are sent to market.

Hogs that are given skim milk, tankage or leguminous pasture commonly possess strength of bone sufficient for heavy feeding. Feeding additional mineral supplements, however, increases the strength of bone. Bone meal flavored with about ten per cent. of tankage and fed at the rate of one pound per day for each 100 pounds of live weight fulfills the necessary mineral requirements.

The need for feeding mineral supplements comes under artificial conditions, as when hogs are confined in dry lot, or where they receive but little leguminous roughage, and for pure-bred breeding animals.

When selecting potatoes for seed see that the potatoes are thoroughly ripened, and exercise the greatest care to avoid any injury to the tuber.

## The Downfall of a Giant

Snap, snap! clapped General Moose's cloven hoofs as he trotted awkwardly over the frozen snow. As he moves, these hoofs open and give a broad foot, but when he lifts them they come together with a clap, reminding one of the sound made by the wooden clappers of the boy who frightens the crows away from the harvest.

General Moose was a fine big creature, standing seven feet high at the shoulders, and he and his kind inhabit the northern parts of Europe and America, being built to endure severe cold.

After General Moose galloped a pack of wolves, hungry, eager, and with their togues lolling out. These were they were yet they knew that the hunt was in vain unless the General happened on a big patch of soft snow, over the surface of which he could not run.

But the frost had not broken, and the General kept to the open where the surface was hardest. He was the only survivor of a herd which had been found by the hunters, who had made light of the fortress that had been constructed by huge animals.

This had been made by the herd trampling down the snow inside a considerable area, so that a barricade was left, over which no wolf dared pass, for the elk has the way of sticking out with its great forefeet like a skilful boxer, knocking toes over and then trampling them to death, when he has solid ground under him. Inside the barricade the ground had been scraped clear of snow in places, so that the animals could feed; and there were paths, through walls of snow like trenches, and the whole of the Elkyard, as it is called, was nearly four miles in diameter.

When once the elk are within their yard they feel so secure that they will rarely leave it, and this trait the hunters took advantage of, so that it was only by chance that the General had escaped. A bullet had struck the base of his horns and stunned him, and the hunters, thinking him dead, had passed on in the pursuit of others of the herd.

As the General fled he took all obstacles in his stride. Even fallen trees of five feet in diameter did not check him.

But General Moose had not escaped the notice of one of the hunters. He was a young man from England, who longed to take back with him as a trophy those spreading antlers, so he followed after the runaway alone.

He was strong and active, and although he knew that he could not compete with the great elk in swiftness, he had heard many stories from the hunters of running down the moose by dogged hunting.

The trail was plain, for the pack of wolves had followed it, and two days and the best part of two nights he followed it, over the plains and into the dark forests beyond.

Here he lost it for the wolves had swept back to where they had left the hunting party, and fortunately for him they did not encounter the solitary hunter, or it would have been a bad job for him.

The young hunter prided himself upon his knowledge of the hunter's craft, and, aided by his compass, he began to make a wide circuit.

He was so intent on looking for the lost track while he did this, that the first thing he knew of his success was the sound of the clap clasp of the great hoofs as the moose charged down upon him.

He had just time to dodge behind a tree, when a sweeping forefoot missed his head by inches. Then for two hours the hunter learned what it feels like to be hunted.

Twice he shot at the huge deer, but a good aim is not easy when a hunter and hunted are dodging round a tree trunk. Neither shot took effect, and the man was so weary that he could run no more.

Brought to bay, he stood with his back to the tree, his hand trembling with fatigue.

General Moose, feeling particularly vicious, reared and came for him, meaning to pound the life out of his enemy.

Then the hunter fired and fell, and the giant missed his aim. But the bullet had scored a wound in his side from which the blood soon dripped, and General Moose, thinking discretion the better part of valor, turned and trotted away.

The wound in General Moose's side was not severe, and he soon halted, and uncovering some lichens, began to feed.

But a wolf smelt the spilt blood, and howled the news to his friends, and again the General was obliged to run.

Then that night the thaw came. A soft south wind melted the snow, and in parts melted it just below the hard frozen surface. The wolves knew that their time had come.

Sometimes he would charge upon them, when they scattered and fled, but always they returned and howled their song of death.

Then came the expected disaster. General Moose's long legs broke through the surface of the snow, and in a moment he was bounding about, finding no solid footing, while the light-weight wolves drew near.

Suddenly one flew at his throat, bit hard, and dropped, then another and another. The great forelegs of the hunted animal were useless now, and a wolf tore at his flank.

Then forty wolves were at him, and a minute or two later General Moose fell, with a sob that tore through his lacerated throat.

The best Oriental rugs represent prolonged labor. On each square foot of surface a weaver works about 23 days.

# LAMONT'S BIG THREE-DAY DOLLAR SALE

Thursday - Friday - Saturday  
25th - 26th - 27th

All Wool Underwear, \$1.00 per garment  
Heavy Work Shirts, reg. \$1.50 to \$2.00 for \$1.00  
Horsehide Gloves, reg. \$1.50 to \$2.00 for \$1.00  
Men's Fine Mocha Gloves, reg. \$1.50 to \$2.00 for \$1.00  
3 pairs Wool Sox for \$1.00  
2 pairs Fine Sox, value \$1.75 for \$1.00  
3 pairs One-finger Mitts for \$1.00  
\$1.00 off regular price of Pants  
Good Heavy Overcoats, reg. \$20.00 for \$10.00  
Sweaters at half price

These are only a few of our bargains

See Our Window For \$1.00 Bargains

**D. LAMONT**

## THE NEEDS OF FARMERS



THE Bank of Montreal in order to render thoroughly useful and intelligent service to the farmers of Canada has studied for many years their particular problems and requirements.

The result is that this institution, with its branches established in all parts of the Dominion, is well equipped and organized to handle the accounts of farmers and to extend to them personal and thoroughly experienced banking service.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
Established over 100 years

Glencoe Branch: R. M. MACPHERSON, Manager.



## LIBRARY OPENING

The Library Board is arranging for a  
**GRAND RECEPTION**

to open the New Public Library on

**THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1**

From 3 to 6 and 7 to 9

It is hoped that this will be a regular Community Get-together from Glencoe and Surrounding District.

**Everybody Welcome**

Light refreshments will be served

**No Admission**

# HOCKEY!

Carman Arena, Glencoe

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 26**

**SARNIA VS. GLENCOE**

The big game of the season

Glencoe must win this game to stay in the running

**COME! COME! COME!**

and see a real game of hockey

Sarnia is coming with a Special Train of fans

Game called 8.15