Local and Personal

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. John McMillan on Wednesday, February 7th, at 3 p.m. Visitors welcome.

Mrs. R. J. Blackburn of Toronto spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Harpell of Toronto motored up on Saturday and visited with Mr. and Mrs. E. Trempe. Mrs. Trempe returned with them for a visit while recovering from her recent serious stroke.

Misses Marie McKechnie, Kate McMillan and Dell Thurston of Toronto spent the week end at their homes in town.

Mr. Robert Brackenbury of Toronto is spending a couple of weeks with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brackenbury.

For the second time this winter the thermometer took a dive to around 20 below zero. Accompanied by a strong northerly wind it made one hug the fires.

Don't miss the Missionary Band concert in St. John's United church on Friday evening of this week at 8 p.m. A very interesting program is being prepared by the children and the Cantata "Trouble in Toyland" which was so much enjoyed is being repeated by request. Admission: 15 and 10 cents.

You can lead a bride to the altar. Afterwards she will go her own way.

It is wintry weather but we are steadily advancing toward spring with its snowdrops, crocuses and violets.

Babe Ruth is to get only $35,000 this year. That ought to make him so mad that he'd clout out a few extra home runs.

A poultry raiser at Simcoe has a pullet that laid two eggs at one time. There's some excuse for a hen like that taking a holiday occasionally.

The Royal York Hotel, Toronto, which has two ahousand rooms, turned away guests on Monday of last week for the first time since the Shriners' convention in 1929. This is takn as an indication of the return of prosperity.

Down On The Farm

Down on the farm 'bout half past four
I slip on my pants and sneak out the door.
Out inthe yard I run like the dickens
To milk all the cows and feed all the the chickens
Clean out the stable, curry Rhoda and Jiggs,
Separate the cream and slop all the pigs.
Rustle two hours, then eat breakfast like a Turk.
By heck. I am ready for a full day's work.
Then I grease the wagon and put on the rack,
Throw a jug of water in the old grain sack,
Hitch up the horses, slip down the lane,
Must get the hay in, looks like rain.
Look over yonder, sure as I am born,
Cows on the rampage, hogs in the corn;
Start across the meadow, run a mile or two,
Heaving like I am wind-broken, get wet clean through.
Back with the horses, then for recompense
Rhoda gets astraddle the barb-wire fence;
Joints all aching, muscles in a jerk,
Whoop. Fit as a fiddle for a full day's work.
Work all summer 'till winter is nigh,
Then figure at the bank and heave a big sigh,
Worked all the year, didn't make a thing.
Less cash now than I had last spring.
Some folks say there ain't no hell,
Shucks. They never farmed, how can they tell?
When the spring rolls 'round I take another chance,
As fuzz grows longer on my old gray pants.
Give my galluses a hitch, belt another jerk,
By gosh! I am ready for a full year's work.

A New York musician is said to be able to play two saxaphones at once. No wonder life is held cheaply over there.

These Holm boys must be appreciated. Charlie has entered upon his sixteenth consecutive term as reeve of Normanby township, during which he also served as warden of Grey county, and Mr. Julius Holm, his uncle, we believe, has just completed 27 years as secretary-treasurer of a school section in Brant township.—Hanover Post.

Grey County Notes

T. H. Richardson of R. R. 3, Markdale, was appointed secretary-treasurer of his Section School Board in 1892 and is actively engaged in the work yet.

Dan McDonald of Lindsay township is Warden of Bruce for 1934.

Russell Freeman was elected president of the Markdale Agricultural Society.

Rev. Wilfred C. Lockhart, M. A., of Dundalk, who is attending Edinburgh University, has accepted a call as assistant in North Leith church, Edinburgh. The church was founded at the period of the reformation and is 750 years old.

Mrs. John Jack of Bognor died on Friday last in her 91st year.

Bill Riley of Meaford suffered a broken ankle in an intermediate O H. A. game against Owen Sound. He will be out for the remainder of the season, so it is doubtful if Meaford will win their group.

Owen Sound has been given a grant in the House of Commons estimates of $13,000 for harbor improvement work.

W. E. Tovell of East Luther township was elected warden of Dufferin.

Mrs. Wm. Nelson died at Owen Sound last week in her 98th year.

The Clarksburg evaporator plant has concluded its operations for the season, which was the most successful and longest in years. Employing 22 hands in the manufacturing 800 tons of apples were handled, which were packed into 4,000 fifty pound boxes.

Two French deputies had such a heated debate that they are thinking of fighting a duel, after which they will renew the debate on who won the duel.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

On and after February 1st. 1934, the post office door to the lobby of office will be closed at 6 p.m. and locked until arrival of night train, when it will be opened and mail sorted for box holders. Persons having letters to mail will use the receptacle on outside wall.

—W. W. TRIMBLE, P. M.

THE STORE WITH SERVICE

F. T. HILL&CO.,Ltd.
CHAIN STORES
Markdale, Ontario

OUR BUYING POWER SAVES YOU A LOT OF MONEY

F. T. Hill & Co. Buy $10,000 Worth of Merchandise

F. T. Hill and Co. bought $10,000 worth of staple merchandise which they are offering for the next 15 days, away below the market price.

Green Shields and Co., Ltd., of Montreal, one of Canada's largest wholesale houses, had a fire loss in their staple dry goods department. We were buyers of this stock, which we now offer to the public at a treTendous saving in price.

Commencing Thursday morning you can buy Prints, Ginghams, Towelling, Ibex, Blankets, Broadcloth (finest quality), Cottons and Shirtings, Pillow Cottons and Satins. Some lines are water stained, but are guaranteed to wash clean or money will be refunded.

COLORED LINENS 36 IN. WIDE

10 Different shades to select from. Not even wet, a wonderful buy at **22c**

Fine Quality BLEACHED COTTON

Slightly soiled and wet, reg. 18c—guaranteed to wash clean—while it lasts at per yard **11c**

Beautiful Quality BROADCLOTHS

Slightly water stained, guaranteed to wash, double fold, assorted colors **15c**

HEAVY TOWELLING

In strong durable twill; this line is wet; while it lasts **7½c**

BUY IBEX BLANKETS

Only 75 pairs, large size and extra heavy, slightly water stained **$1.95**

72 IN. BLEACHED SHEETING

Regular good value at 50c, on sale this week; this line slightly soiled and wet **35c**

THIS SPACE DOESN'T PERMIT US TO MENTION ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY BIG BARGAINS WE HAVE HERE FOS YOU.

Folk School Movement Its Aims And Methods

Having seen the results of this system of education, it is only natural that the readers should ask: "What is this Folk School Movement, how did it start and by what method does it succeed?

The Folk High School Movement started in Denmark about 90 years ago and in order to present a clear picture of its development, it is necessary to understand something of the historical background of the early years of its growth.

The situation in Denmark at the beginning of the 19th century showed a rather sharp division existing between the wealthy, educated, German-speaking aristocracy of the country, and the poor, more or less illiterate Danish-speaking peasantry.

German was the official language of the court and polite society and the peasants were very much under the dominance of the nobles.

During the reign of Frederick VIII (1808-1839) a number of land reforms were passed, chief of which were those abolishing communal tillage of land.

This was really the first step in establishing the independence of the Danish farmer and since that time there has been a strong feeling in Denmark that the land belongs to the people.

Following the early land reforms, Danish agriculture began to flourish and develop and continued to do so until Denmark's ill-judged alliance with Napoleon caused the nation to suffer with him in defeat. Following this defeat, the nation sank into a period of hopelessness and despair. All progress was practically at a standstill—the people were sunk in an atmosphere of gloom and "stark materialism."

Into this picture came the stalwart figure of a man whom many consider one of the great men of the century, Nikolai Frederic Severin Grundtvig, priest, poet, historian and reformer, and founder of the Folk High School Movement.

Grundtvig was born, the son of a country minister, during the period of the early land reforms, and spent his early life in the pleasant surroundings of country parsonages.

Probably as a result of his early background and training he conceived a deep and abiding love for Denmark and a great faith in the possibility of a new and richer life for the people. He considered it his greatest mission in life to awaken the common people to stir them up to new and undreamed of heights of accomplishment. In order to do this he appealed to their national pride. He painted for them in song and saga the story of Denmark's heroic past. The glorious deeds of their Viking forbears were made to live again in the minds of the people. By this means he sought to arouse the people; to implant in in their minds a new national consciousness, and in this he was successful, because he laid down as a basis for this movement, social, religious economic and political freedom.

This national movement culminated in 1849 with the granting of a new constitution for Denmark and almost universal suffrage.

Graundtvig had the firm conviction that if this national regeneration which he sought to bring about, was to have lasting growth and effect, it must be firmly rooted in the minds and hearts of the people, and the only way to achieve this end was through a system of education differing radically from anything then in operation Thus we have emerging Grundtvig's theory of a school for the people.

Grundtvig's School for the People

Grundtvig himself never organized or taught in a Folk High School, but his was the vision that became the reality under the guidance of several of his devoted disciples, and the Grundtvigian influence has continued to grow and expand in Denmark from 1844, when the first Folk School was started, until to-day, when most of the schools are Grundtvigian in their outlook.

Grundtvig's conception of a school for the people was a school preferably situated in the country, where the young peasants would come and receive a five months' course of study; the boys in the winter months and the girls in the summer. While at the school they would live in a residence and partake of food that was of about the same standard as that obtaining in the homes from which they came. A plain, simple type of a living, made purposely so, in order that the students would not become dissatisfied with their home surroundings and not want to go back. One of Grundtvig's cardinal principles was that they must be educated to the farm and not away from it.

The boys and girls who could come to a folk school had to be at least 18 years of age. Grundtvig believed that children should attend school until the age of fourteen years, by which time they would have received a thorough grounding in elementary school work and a standing possibly equivalent to our grade 1X.

During the period from 14 to 18 the child is at an age when it is physical rather than mental exercise which appeals to him. He is bubbling over with energy and would much rather spend his time in physical activities than poring over books Grundtvig wished to take advantage of this period by sending the youth back to practical work either on the farm or the factory. In this four year interval the student would be able to get some idea of the equipment he would need most in the battle of life; he would come to have an appreciation of what really constituted education and would seek an education for life rather than for a vocation at which he might already be proficient.

With the passing of adolescence comes a change in youth. He is peculiarly sensitive and responsive to the influence of others. The mind is at a very active and receptive stage and is easily stirred with enthusiasm and high ideals. In short, it is at this stage that the mind of youth is capable of receiving its greatest spiritual awakening.

Speaking of the ordinary type of education, Grundtvig wrote, "How short-sighted, how wasteful, the so-called education which would seek to grip and hold him while it crams him with fragments of wisdom of all ages. Such an education could never lift the mass of the people. It could not stimulate their patriotism, broaden their intelligence, and deepen their spiritual aspirations. Moreover, it was an aristocratic education, one which could never be secured by the nation at large. It tended to create a selected group which plumed itself upon book information and "looked down upon manual labor.'

The next requirement of these schools of the people had to do with the most characteristic tenet of Grundtvig's whole educational theory, the doctrine of the "living word." He believed that it was not through books that people were inspired to a higher life but through the force of a living personality. "Words," said Grundtvig, "may be written by an angel with a star-pointed pen, but they are dead unless delivered with the full force of a living personality.

As a result of this principle of Folk High School teaching, the students spend much more of their time listening to and discussing the subject material with their teachers than they do reading from books. In this way their minds receive a much greater stimulation than if they were compelled to gather the same information from books. The fact that the pupils receive so much of their information from the teacher rather than from books during the school year no doubt has something to do with stimulating a desire to read on leaving school and in this way may account for the exceptionally well-stocked libraries in the homes.

The Grundtvig conception of the proper type of teacher to teach in these schools of the people was that of a man who had all the facts and could present them with the full force of a rich personality—not a bad requirement for a teacher in any kind of a school but particularly necessary in a school where so much had to be accomplished in so short a time.

Academic training for teachers was considered as important a qualification as a knowledge of and "experience in the common life and labor of every day man." So today, in the Folk Schools of Denmark, we find outstanding teachers who have had comparatively little academic training teaching side by side with men from the university.

Many people have expressed surprise over the fact that the emphasis in these schools of the people should be cultural rather than vocational, but those who do this have missed the whole object of the schools, that of uplifting and inspiring the people.

Having in mind that Grundtvig wished to arouse a deep national consciousness, it follows naturally that the subject of Denmark, its history and literature, its geography, its language, its social and economic life, should form the central subjects around which the rest of the educational structure is built. He believed in giving such instruction in the constitution and laws of the country as would enable the people to vote as intelligent citizens, and in later years economics, political economy and sociology have come to be very important subjects on the course of study.

Religious instruction and political views were not to be taught in these schools, and although neither of these subjects is taught in the majority of the schools today, the schools are both religious in tone and forward in their political outlook. A few schools do teach religion and a few, mainly the workers' schools, teach political principles.

The foregoing are the fundamental principles of the Folk High School Movement as laid down by Grundtvig. These are the principles on which the great Scandinavian Folk High School Movement has been built and it is on these foundations that the modern Danish agriculture has been established.

(Continued next week)

The City of Stratford faces three damage suits, totalling $11,000, for injuries sustained in falls on city streets.

Child of five who lives in Dover, O., fell off a piano stool and lost the power of speech. The doctors are not worried as the patient is a girl.

Small Advts.

Lost or Strayed

LOST

On January 8, large female foxhound, black and white with brown on head. Will finder please notify—James P. Blyth, Durham, Ont.

For Sale

WOOLLEN GOODS FOR WOOD

18 inch green hardwood wanted in exchange for woollen goods.—John Nuhn, Flesherton.

CATTLE WANTED

Cattle wanted to feed during the winter.—Geo. Fisher, Ceylon.

SWAMP TIMBER FOR SALE

Black ash, tamarac and hemlock, dead timber.—Oliver Turner, Eugenia. Phone 2-3 Feversham.

WOOD WANTED

20 cords good hardwood. Will exchange grain or seed.—A. C. Muir, Ceylon, 38 r 3.

FARM FOR SALE

Lots 17, 18 and 19, 2nd Con. S.D.R., Artemesia, 150 acres, good buildings. Would consider town property in exchange. — Mary Paton, 956—4th ave. West, Owen Sound.

HOG FOR SERVICE

Young Yorkshire hog, purebred and government inspected; terms: cash 75c.; charged $1.00.

—WES. SMITH, Rock Mills.

FOR SALE

Durham cow, registered, with bull calf 6 mos. old; Durham purebred bull, 2 years old; number of grade cows due to freshen; for sale or exchange for young horse or young cattle.—Peter Muir, Ceylon.

COTTAGE FOR SALE

Cottage, 22 feet square. All new lumber, one mile east of town. — Apply S. L. Stauffer, Flesherton.

GREEN WOOD WANTED

The undersigned will receive sealed tenders for 50 or 60 cords of maple and beech wood (at least 75 per cent. to be maple) to be delivered at the Flesherton Public School by not later than March 1st next, to be 20 inch good body wood. Tenders close at 6 p.m., February 6th, next. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. E. HENRY, Chairman.

FOR SERVICE

Reg. Berkshire Boar: Reg. Tamsworth Boar, $1.00 Cash. Jersey Bull $1.00 cash.

—JOS. RADLEY, Flesherton

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Registered Yorkshirt Boar for service by Flesherton Bacon Hog Club, the property of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

—C. STEWART, Caretaker.

BUSINESS CARDS

AUCTIONEER

Wm. Kaitting, auctioneer for farm and stock sales a speciality, terms: 1 per cent., with small sales at corresponding low prices according to size. Make dates by phoning 43 r 11 or at The Advance office.

Prince Arthur Lodge No. 333, A.F. &A.M., meets in the Fraternal Hall, Flesherton, every Friday on or before the full moon. W.M., F. J. Thurston, Secretary, H. A. McCauley.