Furniture Sale

Two Full Weeks of Bargains—Feb. 7-14

On February 15th our prices must advance, as manufacturers' prices have already gone up. Compare our prices. Don't delay! Buy now before our stock is sold out!

1 only Solid Walnut DINING TABLE
reg. $35.00
Sale $20

1 Birch
WALNUT DRESSER
Large size mirror
reg. $21.50 **Sale $16**

Birch
WALNUT DRESSER
32 in. top, reg. $14.50
Sale $11.50

See this dandy
BREAKFAST SUITE
in green and cream enamel, buffet, extension table and 4 chairs, reg. $39.50
Sale $31.50

BEDDING

1 only Burl Walnut Bed
4 ft. 6 in., reg. $27, **Sale $17**

1 only Steel Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. reg. $15, **Sale $10**

Other beds from $6 and up
Springs — $4.50 to $12

MATTRESSES

Marshall, 1 only 4 ft. 6in. reg. $28, Sale **$22.50**

Marshall, 1 only 4 ft. 6 in. reg. $13.75, Sale **$11.50**

2 odly reg. $20. Very Special $14.75

Congoleum RUGS
3 only 9x12, reg. $10.50
Sale $8.75
Other sizes at reduced price

Congoleum MATS
27x54, reg. 55c
Sale 30c each

REXOLEUM MATS
27x 54, reg. 19c
Sale 15c

LINOLEUM
1 end piece of 4 yds. wide, reg. $3.60
Sale $2.95 per yd.

LAMPS
33⅓% discount off all the lamps in stock

We have a real good assortment of used furniture for sale including: extension tables, side board, dressers, beds, sewing machine (White), console victrola, victrola records 15c each or 2 for 25c., kitchen chairs, drop leaf table, and many other articles at ridiculously low prices.

Phone 78 **Emerson J. Bennett** We Deliver

Modern Funeral Services At Reasonable Prices

THE
FLESHERTON ADVANCE

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THE BEER PROPOSAL

There seems to be no reason for doubting that the Ontario Government intends to bring into the Legislature a new measure for the promotion of the sale of beer throughout the Province, though up to the time of writing the declarations of Premier Henry that such was the intention of the Government have not been given effect. The brokers are already promoting stocks of corporations dealing in beer, and in their circulars have intimated that the gallonage of beer in the Province is likely, under the new act, to be increased by many millions of gallons annually. How the drinking of so much extra beer can help to promote sobriety in the Province, and tend to curtail automobile accidents and reduce lawlessness are matters which , in view of past experience, may well receive the most earnest attention of the legislators, should the extension of the traffic be really proceeded with.

UNIQUE BABY RACE

More than one prolific mother is laying claim to the large fortune left by the late Charles Miller, an eccentric Toronto lawyer, to the mother who, in that city, gives birth to the largest number of children in the ten years succeeding his death in 1924. But as even the best of lawyers have been known to leave a loophole in their wills for other gentlemen of the cloth to fight over, the winner cannot be declared until a suit, brought by the aunt of the late Mr. Miller, now in court, has been disposed of. This relative would fain deprive the ladies of their novel competition by asking that the estate be given her as the nearest legal relative. The potential fortune winners are therefore having an anxious time.

NOTEWORTHY PRESENTATION

A feature of the annual meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Toronto recently was the presentation to Mrs. Thos. S. Sproule, widow of the Hon. T. S. Sproule, former Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons of a gold medal. Mrs. Sproule has for 60 years been a member of the Order and a warm supporter of the cause of temperance, she having joined the Order in Flesherton as Miss Alice Flesher. She was the first lady of Parliament to banish liquor from the banquet table of the Speaker. The new officers elected are headed by Rev. W. R. Clements, D.D., as Grand Worthy Patriarch, formerly of this village. The Division criticised adversely the proposal to extend the sale of intoxicating liquor in the Province

LATEST PORCINE WISDOM

Agnes Macphail says Canada has less need for titles than a pig has for skates. It will no doubt be argued, however, that a title enables a man to cut a fine figure, which no pig on skates even yet succeeded in doing.—Toronto Star.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A despatch from Ottawa says there is to be a probe into radio conditions. The best probe that could be made would be to fire the whole commission, which has made the problem and let us have independent broadcasting as we had it before the commission was appointed. Then the various stations did try to attract listeners and provided good programs. The commission appears to be indifferent to complaints. Now we are told that the commission purposes going to parliament this session for power to charge the license fee if you have a radio stored on your premises, whether in use or not. In the words of Uncle Josh, the head of the commission would evidently say, "I need the money." If this should happen it might be in the offing that the worm would make a rear attack.

HIGHWAYS ARE OPEN

Below zero weather has been experienced in this district during the past two weeks, ranging down to 24 below, many mornings the thermometer registering 12 and 16 below. With winds experienced last week the roads became almost blocked to motor travel. On Friday night five transport trucks were left stranded in Flesherton after bucking the drifts between Dundalk corner and this village, in all 13½ hours being consumed in the trip. Light cars could make the trip, but the loaded transports had difficulty.

When the storm cleared up on Monday the Ontario Department of Highways despatched two of the road plows to properly open the road for traffic and they experienced heavy going between here and Dundalk Three quarters of an hour was spent on the cemetery hill in town and with other drifts between there and Inistioge, five miles took up three hours of time. Dundalk was made by evening. Cars can travel on the Collingwood gravel as far as the townline between Osprey and Artemesia, and as far west as Ceylon. Tuesday morning truckers came up from Kimberley by way of the Valley Road with three tons of stock and did not have any difficulty enroute.

It is the intention of the County Roads Committee and the Ontario Department of Highways to open up the highways from Singhampton to Flesherton, the plows to start work this Wednesday morning. There are some heavy drifts on this road and the plows will have plenty of work in accomplishing their task.

Countryside Beautiful

There is every evidence that Ontario has definitely passed out of the pioneer stage and is rapidly assuming the attitude and appearance of a mature country. The people of the province, rural as well as urban, are developing a sincere interest in things of beauty, and this should be encouraged in every way possible.

The Ontario Agricultural College is doing all it can to foster an interest in beautifying farm homes and the countryside in general. One of its activities in this line is the conducting of free short courses at the College which are open to men and women of any age.

Beginning of February 5th there is being given a one-week short course in floriculture. This will include instruction in growing of all kinds of garden flowers, as well as house plants. Then beginning February 12th there will be a course relating more particularly to landscape gardening, including studies of all kinds of trees, shrubbery and perennial flowering plants and the proper use and arrangement of these for the best effects around farm and town homes.

This should be a real opportunity for all persons interested in developing more beautiful home surroundings and a more attractive countryside.

Warden Taylor Watched

The people of Singhampton and vicinity waited on Warden W. H. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor at their home, Singhampton, on Monday evening and presented Mr. Taylor with a handsome gold watch and Mrs. Taylor with a handsome bouquet of flowers, all accompanied by an address. We will give more details next week.

Defeated St. Mary's 5-4

Flesherton's senior N.H.L. team defeated St. Mary's seniors 5-4 in an exhibition game in Markdale Monday evening. St. Mary's team is the Owen Sound City League senior champions and are to enter the first round in the O.H.A. intermediate play-downs, while the second place team, it is stated, will enter the senior Northern Hockey League. Cairns, McCutcheon, Phillips, Johnston and Sled were the goal-getters for Flesherton. It was one of the fastest games played this winter. The St. Mary's team must have felt their defeat keenly as no report of the game appeared in Tuesday's Sun-Times. This Friday evening the Rangers of Owen Sound will play in Flesherton at 8 p.m., with the usual admission being charged. This should be a real contest, as the visitors are highly rated as a team and a big crowd will likely be on hand.

A French audience pulled bricks from a theatre wall to throw at the actors when the actors themselves failed to bring down the house.

Co-operation Logically Follows Folk Schools

(Continued from Last Week)

Grundtvig has been called the father of the Danish Co-operative Movement, not because co-operation was taught as a subject in these schools (it was not), but by teaching the fundamental principles of education for life co-operation followed naturally and logically. The great Norwegian poet Bjornson said: "The Danish folk schools taught the people how to make excellent butter without even mentioning the word butter.' The same might also be said of co-operation.

The first Folk School was established in Denmark in 1844 near the old German border in northern Schlesvig. One of the main objects in establishing it there was to strengthen the Danish culture of that region in opposition to the German influence of southern Schlesvig.

Following Denmark's disastrous defeat by Germany in the war of 1864, when she lost over two-fifths of her territory and population, the original school at Rodding had to be abandoned and a new school set up across the Danish border at Askov, now the most famous Folk School in Denmark.

Denmark's defeat in 1864 was even more crushing than on that former occasion when she was the ally of Napoleon, but instead of having the same effect and causing economic stagnation, as before, it had the opposite effect. With all thought of military conquest and power abandoned for all time, Denmark devoted herself with renewed energy to rebuilding herself as a nation.

National Awakening

The spirit of a great national awakening, which had been slowly smoldering among the people since 1844, now burst forth in full flame. With all thoughts of military supremacy gone, the thoughts and energies of the people were directed along the lines of supremacy in the arts of production.

Agricultural progress instead of being checked as on that former occasion in 1814, went ahead by leaps and bounds. The first co-operative credit societies were established, steps taken to reclaim the Jutland Heath, and Folk Schools sprang up in many parts of the country.

Faced at this time with a land that had become unproductive through poor farming practices, Denmark made a decision which subsequent history has shown to be a wise one, namely a decision to change from a policy of growing grain to one of dairying and swine production. She changed just in the time previous to the fooding of the European markets with cheap Australian and American wheats, and from that time to the present Danish farmers have been the pacemakers in the field of agricultural progress.

When the Folk Schools in Denmark which were, and are today, privately owned, were started, the movement was opposed by the church, the big interests, the king's advisers and military classes and the writer, George Brandes. Today, however, the schools have the whole-hearted support of the church and are subsidized by the government to the extent of $200,000 annually for 61 schools, and a further amount almost equal to this is given in scholarships.

The complete course at the schools is of five months' duration and the whole process of this spiritual awakening which is so much a characteristic of folk school teaching takes place in that time. Some of the students return for a second year, which is taken at the continuation Folk School at Askov. Others go to one of the many fine agricultural schools, and some return to the gymnasium or high school and complete their academic training with a view to entering the university.

While it is the Folk School System that attracts so many foreigners to Denmark, we must not overlook the fact that the Danes have a very excellent public and high school system as well. These schools maintain a very high standard indeed, and it is interesting to note that they do it with a minimum of examinations.

The Swedish Folk Schools

The Folk Schools of Sweden are patterned on the Grundtvig conception of the Danish Folk Schools and follow the same general plan of education for life rather than or a vocation. While having the same objective as the Danish schools they differ in some details, one of the big differences being that in Sweden 90 per cent of the schools are owned by municipalities, counties, co-operative societies and so on, while in Denmark 90 per cent. are privately owned.

The Swedish schools give a greater amount of the elementary sciences in their course of study and have a tendency to emphasize the practical a little more than the Danish schools. In spite of these minor differences, the Swedish schools appear to be just as successful in achieving that spiritual awakening that is so essentially a product of folk school teaching.

Probably because Sweden is much more of an industrial country than Denmark we find many more young people from the industrial regions attending the schools than is the case in Denmark, and in this connection I particularly want to mention the Workers' School at Brunsvik.

Brunsvik will always stand out in my mind as a fountain of inspiration and I only hope that I have been able to bring some of the spirit of Brunsvik back to Canada with me. Brunsvik is situated in the heart of a lumbering and mining district and the majority of the students were from these industries, while farmers sons and daughters made up the balance. Here were 200 young people between 18 and 30 years of age who had taken time away from their occupations to come and study. They were not studying how to become more efficient in their chosen vocations, but instead, were studying how to become more efficient citizens and how to lead a richer and fuller life.

Many of the young people taking vacation courses at Brunsvik were doing so with the object of going back to their communities and acting as leaders in study circles and discussion groups.

One received the impression at Brunsvik that here was a school that was at grips with realities and was dealing with essentials in the matter of education for life. There was an eliveness and enthusiasm about this school that was very stimulating indeed.

Another Swedish school, differing greatly from the Brunsvik in setting and constituency, was the beautiful cloistered school at Sigtuna. In visiting Sigtuna one had the feeling that in this beautiful place with its cloistered atmosphere it should not be difficult to awaken people spiritually, and yet you were conscious of the feeling that this school was dealing with fundamentals. In its own way it was just as great a fountain of inspiration and idealism at Brunsvik.

Enough of the Swedish Folk Schools for the present. I mention these two particularly because they were outstanding, not only among the Swedish schools but among all the schools we visited.

Our time in Norway was so short that we had very little opportunity to study the Folk Schools there. Suffice it to say, however, that they also are patterned after the Danish schools but are more intensely national in their outlook than either the Swedish or Danish schools.

One of the things that made the strongest impression on me during my study of adult education in Scandinavia, was the work being done in study circles, particularly in Sweden.

Study Circles in Sweden

The study circles in Sweden are organized mainly under the A.B.F.—Arbetarnes Bildningsforbund, the Swedish equivalent of the English Workers' Educational Association. Last winter in the city of Stockholm, 10,000 young people were meeting once or twice a week in groups of 12 to 16. Under the leadership in most cases of students who had spent some time at the Folk Schools, these young people were studying history, literature, economics, the science of government, labor legislation, political economy, folk singing, and folk dancing, etc. In all Sweden 80,000 young people were meeting for the same purpose, in similar groups last winter. Included in many of these groups were numbers of unemployed men and women who were thus utilizing their time in becoming better citizens. A movement of such proportions as this in a country of six and a half million people is not without far-reaching significance in the life of the nation and the thought went through my mind, "Why can't we have the same thing in Canada."

It requires very little imagination to realize what the effect of this great educational movement will be on the national life of Sweden within the next few years. Even at the present time this small country is leading the way in many fields of advanced social legislation.

Can We Adopt System in Canada?

After spending the summer investigating the Folk School system of adult education and observing the results of that system on the life of the people concerned, the question now arises, "Can this system be adapted to Canadian needs and Canadian conditions?"

My answer to that question would be emphatically "Yes," although in saying that I do not imply that we could transplant the system in its entirety from any one of the Scandinavian countries. If we were to do that I believe the Swedish pattern would more nearly meet our conditions than that of Denmark.

In bringing this system of education to this country we could modify it to meet our own conditions and make such adjustments in the course of study as would be necessary to meet the needs of a people of different racial and historical background.

In any case, I think it will be almost unanimously agreed that the results which this system of education has achieved in Denmark are eminently desirable in this country. Our national life at the present time is in need of a spiritual awakening. Our present educational system is not tending to accomplish that end. Its main emphasis in the past has been towards acquiring a job and making money—material rather than spiritual objectives, and it appears to me that the Folk School system with its emphasis on education for life, its emphasis on cultural and spiritual values, is the thing we need to awaken the people of this country to a new sense of values in education.

The Folk School Movement in Denmark took root and prospered following a national calamity. We too have been experiencing a national calamity—the economic crisis. Who knows but what if the seed of this new idea were sown today, we too might experience a spiritual awakening and a national regeneration out of which would come a new and greater Canada.

The poultry house 20 feet deep on the Experimental Station at Harrow has always shown its superiority over houses of shallower construction, particularly in exposed situations. There is a more comfortable condition, a freedom from draughts, and a higher temperature in a house of this depth, providing the north, east and west walls are tightly constructed. At this season of the year high, cold winds find their way through cracks and crevices in a house which appears to be storm proof and a check-up some cold windy night on these conditions, if they exist, is a good practice. Loose windows and doors or alley-ways on the north side are dangerous as slight colds may lead to more serious complications and will certainly check production.

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