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We have a good stock of Feed on hand that we are offering at low prices for the next few weeks as we want to reduce our stock. If you need feed of any kind call and see us at the oatmeal mill.

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NEW Goods are arriving every day, and we will soon have the Best Stocked Store in this Northern Country.

JUST reached us, some choice Stand and Hanging Lamps which we will sell at a very low price, considering the quality.

DOnot forget that furs are valuable, and any boy can earn the price of a good horse, by selling Mink Skins this winter. We sell Traps that never fail to catch every animal that touches them.

IF you are a Hunter, we can satisfy your taste in Guns which we are selling from $6.00 to $25.00 each. Ammunition cheaper than the cheapest.

THERE was a line of Wood Heating Stoves shipped to us by mistake, and we will rattle them off at $2.00 each. Do not lose this opportunity.

WE have opened out a large stock of Mitts and Gloves, which we intend to sell at prices ranging from 25c up

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THE DURHAM FOUNDRY

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THE SCHOOL FAIR

A Paper Read By Eiss Elizabeth Binnie at the Teachers' Convention, Hanover, held October 15 and 16.

For the last twenty-five years School Fairs have been known in Ontario, but certainly not very extensively. About ten or twelve years ago the Broadview Boys' Institute, Toronto, conducted very successful children's fairs, but these were not carried on throughout the province. Six years ago a few teachers near Guelph, who were interested in the work conducted a fair for their own schools. Not until 1909 was the township school fair organized the first being held in Waterloo county.

These are now carried on in many parts of Ontario and are being introduced into Grey county. Two interesting fairs were held this year, one in Egremont and one in Proton.

Our Assistant District Representative visited each school early in the spring, when the children appointed one of themselves to represent the school at the organization meeting, which was held about the centre of the township. When the representatives from the schools gathered they appointed a President, first and second Vice-presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer from their own numbers, while the Board of Directors was made up of all the school delegates. These, under the supervision of the District Representative and his assistant planned for and carried on the School Fair.

The material for planting was supplied by the Department of Agriculture and all the work was done by the pupils at home. The plots were cared for throughout the season, and all products, whether good or bad, were to find a place at the School Fair. The exhibits were prepared by the pupils themselves and placed in the tent before eleven o'clock on the day of the Fair.

September the seventeenth was the date set for our School Fair. Day dawned with clouds overspreading the skies and the rain steadily falling. The gloom of the skies was certainly reflected by the faces of the children.

In spite of the inclement weather a large crowd of both old and young assembled in an old cheese-factory in Yeovil where the Fair was held on account of the rain.

By twelve-fifteen the children had secured tickets for their exhibits and under the direction of our assistant, Mr. Coke, had placed in the hall over 35 entries.

About 12.30, the judges, who were appointed by the Department began their work. The children, with their parents and friends, went to the field where the sports were to be carried on, but unfortunately the rain prevented any races or games.

When the doors were opened there was quite a confusion until the children, and parents as well, had re-examined the exhibits and found to which the prize ribbons were attached.

Soon after, the children collected their entries, and all left for home, well pleased with the Fair, those who failed to secure a prize fully realizing that all could not win, and determined to be more successful next year.

This is a brief outline of how the School Fair is conducted.

I wonder if there are any who consider this work as useless, or at least as a passing fad? Think of the value of it to the children!

First.—They get a very practical knowledge of organizations and the carrying out of organized plans, which will be very beneficial to them in their future work, not only in private life, but also in public life.

Second.—It gives the responsibility which teaches each to depend upon his own efforts.

Third.—It will take from each that timidity which so often keeps young men and women from speaking in public, by giving them knowledge and experience which assures them of their own capabilities.

Fourth.—It gives practical work on the farm, which will be of value physically and also give practical knowledge that will be used by the majority of the pupils when they have to leave school.

Fifth.—Many children get a correct idea of how much labor must be given to each piece of grain, and are more willing to help their parents with such work as they are able to perform.

Sixth.—The child's observation powers are developed. The plot is of intense interest to him and as he visits it from day to day, he not only marks the difference in growth, but also the need of any work being done to keep the plot in proper condition.

Seventh.—It awakens the minds of the children to the fact that continual labor is necessary for future results, thus furthering the habit of industry.

It is also of value to the teacher, it being one of the few cases where the teacher may reap benefits without the performing of any personal labor.

It gives a splendid opportunity for many problems in arithmetic, and the children are alive to work which deals so closely with their own experiences.

It also gives a training in practical letter writing and business forms. The children have these to write in the work of the Fair and the teacher should seize the opportunity to have them taught in school while the pupils are conscious of the need of it.

Each child has to keep a record of all the work done in his plot. This gives practice in taking systematic notes on important work and will be of great value in his training for his future life.

The parents also gain from this work. One of the chief drawbacks to the farmer in Grey county at the present time is the poor seed that is being sown year after year. The Department gives out the best seed it is able to obtain and as the children keep the products of their plots, the parents may, in the course of a few years, greatly improve their seed.

It is a great aid to the parents in getting their boys and girls interested in the work of the home. It was very encouraging to hear such remarks as: "Why, this Fair is worth $1,000, if it was only to get the girls started at sewing and baking," and the answer, "Well, if it was worth that to the girls, we cannot estimate its value to the boys," and another, "That baking is better than the women take to our Fall Fairs": also, "I would rather stay home from our Fall Fair than miss this one."

It presents a splendid opportunity for the parents to meet others, not only those from the home section, but from the whole township. All are interested in school work and many see, as never before, the value of our present curriculum as compared with the old three R's. They are more in sympathy with Nature Study, Agriculture and Manual Training when they see such a wonderful display as the result of this work.

In future they will take more pride in their children's work, and in many cases will be more willing to supply them with better tools.

Can we afford to lose anything that is of so much value, not only to the rising generation and future Canada, but also to the citizens of to-day? No, a thousand times, No! Rather let us encourage it at every opportunity and help make it the grand success it should be. In closing, I would say that another motto for the teachers of Ontario should be "Work for the School Fair."

TWO KINDS OF BUTTER.

The Guelph Mercury in discussing the butter situation, says:

"The Durham Chronicle, in a recent issue said:

"'We fail to understand why a merchant should buy rotten eggs to please the farmer, and then sell rotten eggs to displease his customers. To say an egg is rotten or stale is surely no reflection on the farmer or the farmer's wife, beyond the fact that they were kept too long before being marketed. They certainly should be graded and paid for according to quality and not on a uniform basis for anything called eggs. It is possible to insult a farmer by telling him that his wife makes poor butter, but even butter should be graded, and paid for according to quality. Only when so graded will butter become generally good. There is not much inducement for a woman to spend time and energy in making good butter when she can get the same price for any kind of grease.'

There is considerable common sense and truth in the above. An incident was recently brought to the attention of The Mercury along the same line. Our informant had occasion to go into the cellar of a grocery store in a nearby town. There he noticed a vat, probably twenty feet in length, in which had been dumped crock after crock of butter. Needless to say none of it was fit for use, at least it would be a losing experiment to try to sell the stuff locally. He enquired of the grocer why he bought that class of produce. 'I have to, or those making it would go and trade elsewhere.'

Further enquiry as to how he ever got his money out of the bad butter brought a rather startling piece of information. 'We mix it well, color it and send it in tubs to certain places in Quebec, mostly, where the dealers seem to have little or no trouble in getting rid of it.'

The merchant realized that the butter was bad, any merchant with common sense would know the same thing. He knew, also, that if he refused to take it in exchange for goods the merchant up the street, keen for new business, would accept it, knowing that he would be able to get rid of it sooner or later.

In justice to the makers of good butter, and as a matter of protection to the consumer, the graders should get their spinal columns in good fighting shape. When the palpably inferior article is offered, they should be ready with a decided "No." The speed at which butter making would improve under such conditions would be amazing."

"All is Well That Ends Well"

Along with dyspepsia comes nervousness, sleeplessness and general ill health. Why? Because a disordered stomach does not permit the food to be assimilated and carried to the blood. On the other hand, the blood is charged with poisons which come from this disordered digestion. In turn, the nerves are not fed on good, red blood and we see those symptoms of nervous breakdown. It is not head work that does it, but poor stomach work. With poor thin blood the body is not protected against the attack of germs of grip—bronchitis—consumption. Fortify the body now with

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FALLING HAIR

Many People Have a Simple Way of Stopping it—They Use Parisian Sage.

It was Dr. Sangerbond of Paris who first discovered that dandruff and falling hair were caused by a microbe.

And now that Parisian Sage, the remedy that kills the dandruff germ, is sold in every town in Canada, the people of this country have awakeaned to the fact that dandruff is unnecessary; that falling hair and itching scalp can be quickly stopped, and that the people who use Parisian Sage will never grow bald.

To every reader of The Chronicle who wishes to eradicate offensive dandruff, stop falling hair and have an immaculately clean scalp, free from itchiness, Macfarlane & Co. say they will sell Parisian Sage in a large fifty-cent bottle with a guarantee to refund the money if not satisfied. It is an ideal, daintily perfumed hair dressing, free from grease and stickiness that will put life and beauty into dull, faded hair, and cause it to grow lustrous and luxuriant.

PRICEVILLE.

Sunday last was a sure forerunner of what we expect to get before the winter is over. Heaps of snow this Monday morning, but the sleighing is no good yet. Wood will be more in use than heretofore, and a number of citizens will not have it any too plentifully yet. Ploughing will be suspended for a while, if not till next spring. We saw some wild geese a few days ago going south, as it is getting too cold for them in the north.

Mr. Alex. McLeod was busy preparing to rebuild his mills that were burned some weeks ago, but this kind of weather will not be favorable for his work.

We notice a lot of apples in some orchards yet, but of a small variety and not of much account.

The Rev. Mr. Matheson, and Rev. Mr. McVicar, of Flesherton, will exchange pulpits next Sunday the 16th inst..

A large number attended the presentation made to Mr. Dan. McInnis and sisters of Bunessan on the evening of the 31st of October, showing the esteem in which they were held by the community during their long time at Bunessan farm. The presents given were an easy chair apiece to Mr. McInnis and sisters, and a nice table. They left for Toronto on the 4th November, where they intend to spend possibly the rest of their days, all wishing them much happiness in their new home.

Those who were not feeling well for some time are better. Bert. Aussum is home from Muskoka and looks well and feels all right now, but will have to be careful not to expose himself to all kinds of weather.

Rev. Mr. Matheson attended the large gathering of all denominations held in Toronto last week.

Automobiles will have to be stabled for the winter, and more freedom will be given to lady drivers.

Jos. Black, our new hotel keeper, is getting along well in the business.

Dr. Lane is kept busy attending to his numerous patients, and Dr. McIntyre is also busy attending to his patients, the animal creation.

Threshing is done. We heard the last whistle blow on Saturday last out towards Dromore. It was George Myers letting off the farewell whistle for the season.

Mr. Neil McCannel of Durham, paid a short visit to friends at Top Cliff, on his way from Swinton Park, recently.

Our mail carriers are regular in their attendance to their duties. This kind of weather is only a taste of what they will have to experience all winter and spring, but it's handy to get the mail at the gate every evening.

Notice

Having sold out my Boot and Shoe business in Durham, all accounts owing to me must be paid on or before December 1, 1913, or they will be placed in other hands for collection, and costs added. My son, Thomas McGrath, will be at the store on Garafraxa street for a few days, and is authorized to collect accounts and give receipts for same.

M. McGrath, Durham. blk ty