

would be no bargain. There is a sacrifice, to a degree of what teachers have always called **regular** school work. The teacher must be prepared to do an infinite number of things that never had to be done in the good old days, when the teacher's hours were 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Nowadays the teacher must be on duty all the time, for at 7 a.m. Johnny Pratt may ring up to say that his calf won't drink milk, but prefers to eat paper, old rags, etc., and what will he do (I had a case just like that this summer)? At 9 p.m. Mary McTavish may call around to ask how long she should sterilize the jars before canning peas.

The teacher can so regulate the work, though, so that there will be less sacrifice of school work proper than one would think; more of that later. The bulletins and the club secretary should relieve the teacher of many of the details of club work.

The reasons for the existence of the School Fair and the Club Fair are numerous. I notice that the programs gave one a slightly different topic than I was given by the executive, but I consider that the Club Fair and the School Fair are so closely bound up with one another that there is practically no difference, so that the reasons for the existence of one stand good for that of the other.

The great reason for the Boys' and Girls' Club, I take it, is the interest it creates among the boys and girls in the farm and farm work. The tendency hitherto has been for the boy and girl from the farm or country village to drift to the city. Food Controller Hanna said recently that one of the greatest reasons for the high cost of living was the large number of middlemen—by middlemen he means a large portion of the population of the cities—those who make their living by handling the products of the farm, mine, forest and sea (many professional men are middlemen). Boys' and Girls' Clubs are going to be the means of reducing the number of middlemen and increasing the number of producers.

From now our best are going to the farms, where the best are needed most.

The appeal to the boy and girl is financial to a great extent. The novelty of the movement appeals to a certain extent, but this is slight, as fairs get better from year to year. The competition encouraged by the fair is a big factor in the interest taken by boys and girls in this work. I suppose this is a practical age, and "Money talks," so we cannot appeal in a stronger way than through the prize money and financial benefits.

The club gives the opportunity, and in many cases furnishes the material for doing something which is considered worth while. There is a chance to make some money too, which is readily grasped by some. Joe Sharpe, of our club, got 1 doz. B.R. eggs from the Extension department a year ago last spring, costing him nothing. Last spring he sold quite a number of dozens of eggs at \$1.00 per dozen. Now he has 40 B.R. roosters, which he sells at \$2.00 each. Stanley Watson got 1 dozen B.R. eggs from the Extension department for 70c last spring. Eleven chicks hatched. He sold five roosters at \$2.00 and is keeping five pullets and one rooster as a nucleus of a flock of his own.

The club work brings the home and the school together. In my memory of school days the home was apart from the school. I never told of anything concerning the school at home if I could help it. Now, through the school organization, the boy is doing something at home, and it cannot but bring the two together.

The best methods of doing many farm duties are brought into practise. The boy feeding his pigs on proper food in proper quantities, the girl putting the excess of summer vegetables away for the lean months in a clean and scientific manner. These may reform the whole conduct of the home and farm and over turn the traditions of years of wrong methods. Many fathers are to-day taking lessons from their 12-year old sons.

The club teaches that success may be attained by effort only and reward—