

decided to organize, and since then I have had the pleasure of holding meetings in several districts, with the result that we now have thirteen schools included within a radius of thirteen miles, with an enrolment of some 250 children.

I have found difficulty with some of the teachers at first, they being of the opinion that their time was already too limited for their work, but this idea vanishes as, without exception, they find that the work creates greater interest in the school, that the parent, child and school are brought closer together, and that the practical work affords the best possible material for arithmetic, nature study, spelling, and many other studies, and we have proved (the teachers and parents admitting) that better work has been done in the schools which have taken this branch of study up.

Our education of the past has had the tendency to draw our children from the farm home to seek their imaginative future in the great cities, and the education which should have been in agricultural pursuits has been in the pursuit of agriculturalists.

Our children should be taught that there are great openings and possibilities for the boy of thought and perseverance, and that the farmer needs as much education for his profession (for so it must be rightly called) as is needed for any found in the cities; and without doubt the work of the Boys' and Girls' Club is the rudiment of this.

The several contests have each their attraction for the children, and in each they learn lessons of great value; for instance, as our best breeders of today gaze on an animal true to type, of great conformity, and almost perfect in appearance, of their own production, their eyes are filled with satisfaction. No less is the child, be it boy or girl, although only 10 years of age, as they gaze on the flock of tiny pure bred chickens, which they handle with the tenderest care, and which are the result of their three weeks waiting, their hearts being filled with satisfaction as they realize

that they are proud owners of such a beautiful family. So also is the case of the child who brings the tiny six-weeks-old pig to such a high state of perfection as was displayed at our last fair (for which many an older person might and has well taken lessons) and the possession of these articles means more to the children than perhaps we, as parents, can understand.

Besides ownership, the numerous prizes offered encourage that spirit of competition so much needed for their future life, and as they receive their prizes, be they never so small, the child feels well repaid for all the work that has been done, and has fostered, unconsciously perhaps, that spirit of competitive emulation; he wants to do better than the other.

As trustees, we accept an office of great responsibility for our children, and if we really believe, as we often say, that the children are the greatest asset our province has (and surely they are) then why not let us do all in our power to encourage this great undertaking, which is only in its primitive state, and to which there are unlimited possibilities and countless value, for our future men and women, who are needed to fill the many offices, are among them.

The exhibits displayed in the Armoury were very numerous, including 150 pens of poultry, 15 porkers, some 75 bags of mammoth potatoes, 40 samples of delicious home cooking, 15 collections of canned peas and beans, also preserved wild fruits, 10 samples of wheat, 60 exhibits of girls' sewing, etc.; 30 entries in school work, consisting of writings and drawings, and a number of specimens of carpentry work.

These were surrounded throughout the day by a hustling crowd of pleased school children, proud of their handy-work, with proud parents, pleased with their children, and with visitors delighted with the success of the fair. It was evident that the boys' and girls' fair was not only of interest to the pupils, parents and trustees are all was of real educational value, possibly