

cate a spirit that takes success with humility and failure without resentment, to lead them to wisely discriminate in judgment even when self interest enters into the balance, are surely worthy means to employ in education.

In many places the school fair is held in conjunction with the County fair along with the Community Club exhibition of poultry and pigs. These clubs are in direct charge of officials from the Agricultural Department.

While the efforts of those of school age can best be carried on through the school as a centre there is a period between the time of leaving school and mature age when many young people are lost to the country through the lack of something to interest them. This form of continuation work is much needed and every encouragement should be given our youthful citizens in the productive industries to keep them in touch with the schools and carry on their activities in the community under the most approved and scientific methods.

A premium list has been prepared and a copy is sent to each school which intends to have a fair. Forty per cent. of the amount of the prizes awarded is paid by the Division of Agricultural Education of the Department of Agriculture, and sixty per cent. is contributed by the School District.

As the object and purposes of these fairs become understood, there is no difficulty in obtaining contributions from the Trustees for prizes.

Produce exhibited should be from the school garden or home plots. All produce entered for competition must be the result of the pupil's own efforts.

Poultry also is exhibited by the pupils. These being chickens raised from eggs supplied by this Division for which a charge is made equal to the first cost of the setting.

Last year fifty districts either held fairs of their own or participated in a united fair. This year we expect a greater number. The interest amounts to enthusiasm at most of our School Fairs.

Arrangements are being completed for the holding of the School Fairs this fall. There are many fine gardens throughout the Province and first and second prizes will be given for those scoring highest.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S WORDS TO TEACHERS

Theodore Roosevelt once declared at a meeting of the National Education Association:

"You teachers make the whole world your debtor; and of you it can be said, as it can be said of no other profession, save the profession of the ministers of the Gospel themselves, that if you did not do your work well, this republic would not outlast the span of a generation."

May I be pardoned if I use these words as the foil for a few figures?

The average salary of all public-school teachers in the United States is estimated to be less than \$600. In 1915, when the last complete figures were compiled, it was \$543.31.

At that time the average salary of the school teachers of twelve states was below \$400, and one state paid its teachers an average of 64 cents a day.

Compare these figures with the \$1,095 a year that New York city gives to the men who sweep its streets, and the \$1,277.50 it pays to men who drive its refuse carts.

Teachers have been called the captains of the army of understanding. Their pay gives scant evidence of the fact. Most unskilled laborers would scorn the annual pittance paid to the American school teacher.

Two advertisements were set side by side in the Raleigh, North Carolina, "News and Observer" of January 13th, 1919. One of them read:

WANTED.—Colored barber for white trade in camp town; permanent position. We guarantee \$25 per week. Let us hear from you at once. Fleming & Elliott, 6 Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.

The second advertisement wasted no words:

WANTED.—Teacher of Latin for Lumberton High School, Lumberton, N. C. Salary \$70 a month. W. H. Cale, Superintendent.

Here was a guarantee to a negro barber that he would be paid \$1,300 a year; with a good prospect of \$1,820, while the Latin teacher, drawing his salary for only nine months, would receive \$630—less than half of the negro barber's assured minimum.

The Secretary of the Illinois State Teachers' Association called attention not long ago to one town where the average wage of fifteen miners for one month was \$217.78, and the average monthly salary of the fifteen teachers of the same town was \$55. In another town, an Australian alien drew more than \$2,700 for his work in the mines last year, while the principal of the local High School, a woman college graduate, received a salary of \$765.

Such facts make it easier to accept the estimate that there were 50,000 vacancies in the teaching staff of our public schools at the opening of last autumn's session, and that 120,000 inexperienced teachers were placed in schools in order to keep them open.

The dean of the graduate school at Princeton, while on a recent visit to Atlanta, discovered that some of the women High School teachers of that city were receiving less pay than the negro janitors in the same buildings. Forty per cent of the Atlanta school teachers, he was told, have had to resign in order to earn a decent living. Other cities give similar reports.

Talk with almost any school teacher, and you are likely to unearth an underlying bitterness over the fact