

# Technical Education Commission Holds Lengthy Session and Hears Much Cordence

## In Addition to Paying Visits to Many of the Leading Industrial and Manufacturing Plants in the Neighbourhood--The Desirability of Greater Facilities for Instruction in Technical Matters is Urged by all--Many Suggestions Made to This End.

The Commission on Technical Education yesterday afternoon visited the University and several manufacturing plants of the city and last evening heard the evidence of a considerable number of witnesses. The latter were representative of the manufacturing, lumbering, labor and educational interests, and the evidence brought out was of great value. The session was enlivened by humorous remarks by some of the witnesses, which caused a laugh, not only among the large number of spectators, but also among the commissioners.

Yesterday afternoon the commissioners, accompanied by the local committee, visited first the University of New Brunswick, paying particular attention to the applied science department. Afterward the following manufacturing plants were inspected: The Hartt Boot & Shoe Factory. The Monitor Manufacturing Company's Factory. The New Brunswick Foundry. The John Palmer Company's Larrigan Factory.

The J. C. Risteen Company's wood working factory. Dr. Robertson, chairman of the commission, was unable to accompany his fellow commissioners to all of the factories mentioned, pressure of correspondence compelling him to cut his tour of inspection short.

The evidence taken last evening follows: DR. D. W. HAMILTON

Dr. D. W. Hamilton, instructor in biology and Nature study at the Provincial Normal School was the first witness. He told of his experience as teacher in the public schools of the province and of the various scholastic qualifications he possessed and of post-graduate courses along the line of natural science.

Speaking of his experience as principal of the Kingston Consolidated School Dr. Hamilton said that the pupils were not hindered by attention to Nature Study and related subjects but had been benefited as far as other subjects were concerned. Seven districts had been consolidated to form the school with the result that enrolment and average daily attendance had been greatly increased. Eight of the students who had attended the school while he had been principal had taken a full course at an agricultural college, eight young women had taken a domestic science course. Others had taken advanced courses of various kinds in all forty had done so. Before consolidation in a number of years only five had taken advanced courses.

The farmers of the neighborhood had shown interest in the school garden particularly in the new species of clover and grasses grown. Some had grown alfalfa as a result. The children liked the gardening very much. He had never heard an expression of opinion against consolidation in Kingston. Recently the people of that place had decided to rebuild the school which had been destroyed by fire.

In the Normal School he had found the time allotted to his subject short and it was difficult to take up advanced work. At Kingston his pupils had been able to follow the same week which is taught at the Normal School in his department.

There were twelve school gardens in the province. Alone he could instruct twenty-five students at a summer course. With an assistant he could instruct fifty. On an average ten teachers could be accommodated at each place possessing a school garden for a six weeks summer course. Some places would accommodate as many as fifty. In two years every teacher in the province might be given such a course. Such a thing would be very good for the rural schools of New Brunswick.

Rev. Mr. Bryce suggested that Dr. Hamilton might embody his experiences at Kingston in a pamphlet which might be used for missionary purposes among rural schools.

MR. ALBERT SMITH

Mr. Albert C. Smith, Manager of the New Brunswick Foundry was called. He stated that he was an employer of labor and a practical machinist. He had served an apprenticeship of four years during which he had taken part of a course in the International Correspondence School. He received some good from this but

not as much as he would get through personal contact with a teacher. He had never received instruction in the composition of metals although taking a six months course in a technical school in Massachusetts. He had been apprenticed when sixteen. If he had postponed his apprenticeship until he was eighteen and attended a technical school it would have been better.

At one time several of his apprentices had taken correspondence courses. About fifteen apprentices were in the New Brunswick Foundry.

MR. ARTHUR NICHOLS

Mr. Arthur Nichols, Superintendent for the Monitor Manufacturing Company was next examined. He stated that his company manufactured acetylene gas generators. He had taken a correspondence course as a machinist. That course was very helpful. He could not say if it were as effective as personal instruction. The instruction received had not been practical. He thought upwards of twenty five men in Fredericton were taking correspondence courses. If they could get as good a course nearer home they would be willing to pay more. He had paid \$65.00 for his course.

DR. A. B. ATHERTON

Dr. A. B. Atherton, Chairman of the Fredericton School Board, was next heard. Compulsory education was nominally in force, he said. There were no night schools. Boys were instructed in manual training. The latter had proved very satisfactory. Domestic science had not been asked for.

It would be an advantage to a boy after leaving school to attend night school. It would tend to form serious and studious habits. The witness favored specialization in high schools in the direction of commercial and industrial education. In the last fifteen years an increase in expenditure on schools had occurred.

To Rev. Mr. Bryce--First Class teachers were employed in all schools. Salaries for female teachers were \$30 per month for ten months. Principals received more, as much as \$1,000 in some cases. He thought that a principal should be a male teacher.

MR. JOHN A. REID

Mr. John A. Reid, general manager for the Hartt Boot & Shoe Factory, was called. He stated that he was connected with the administrative and not the operative part of the business. He obtained some information from trade journals. He knew of no operative who had taken a course. The factory educated its own skilled-laborers. The greater part of the output was sold in the West. The keenest competition was from Canadian manufacturers. Manufacturers outside Canada were not much feared. The local factory could turn out as good an article as they could for less cost.

To Mr. Simpson--The machines of the United Machine Co. were used in Montreal as elsewhere in Canada. That company's system of leasing machines was not disadvantageous to the manufacturer, but to the consumer. The Canadian shoe was cheap to the consumer than was the American shoe. His factory made high grade shoes. In the manufacture for such goods as many as fifty-five separate operations were employed. An operative usually was confined to one operation. A school in which the theory and practice of shoe-machinery would be taught might enable an operative to learn more than one operation. It would be practical to have a young boy work half time in a factory and go to school the other half.

MR. A. G. DOWNEY

Mr. A. G. Downey, foreman at the Hartt Boot & Shoe Company was next heard. He had been a tanner and currier. He had had an opportunity to attend night-school before he was twenty he would have been benefited. The fault he found with ordinary school education was lack of training of eye and hand. He favored manual training for both girls and boys. Shoe factory operatives could easily attend night school. He favored making attendance at night school compulsory up to the age of twenty or twenty-one.

MR. CHAS. K. PALMER

Mr. Chas. K. Palmer of the John

Palmer Co. Ltd., larrigan manufacturers, was next called. He said the output of the Palmer Company went all over Canada, also to Newfoundland and the United States. Skilled labor was used in the manufacture of larrigans. A bright young man could learn the business in three months sufficiently to support himself. Boys were taken when they were about sixteen. They spent the majority of their evenings on the street. To Rev. Mr. Bryce--Operations in making of larrigans required quickness of hand and eye. Operatives were practically all natives of Fredericton and fairly steady.

To Mr. Simpson--The average day was eight hours. No work was done on Saturday afternoons in the summer time. Two dollars a day was the minimum pay. Many of the men worked as long as twelve or thirteen hours a day. These were the steady men and worked for their extra money. He knew of men who worked at home from 4 a. m. until 10 p. m.

MR. JOHN O'NEILL, JR.

Mr. John O'Neill, Jr., wood-worker was the next witness. He had been instructed in manual training when at school and had then learned to make drawings. He also took a correspondence course. He had put in two hours a day in study and worked ten hours a day in the factory. The course had helped him greatly.

To Rev. Dr. Bryce--The manual training course had given him an insight into the preparation of drawings and plans.

MR. DENNIS J. SHEA

Mr. D. J. Shea, plumber, was called. He stated that he sometimes worked as a plumber as well as managing his business. He had been apprenticed five years as a metal worker and three as a plumber. There was no school of plumbing in the province. If there was one, he thought plumbers would attend it. Plumbing as a science was becoming more and more complex. The handicraft of plumbing was also becoming more complex.

To Mr. Simpson--A course parallel to practical work would be of more value than a trade school.

MR. MOSES MITCHELL

Mr. Moses Mitchell, contractor and builder, was called. He said he had earned a carpenter's trade. He had learned to read and draw plans by practice. He thought instruction in a night or day technical school would have assisted him. Journeymen carpenters and masons would attend a technical school if given a chance. Some of them took correspondence courses.

To Mr. Simpson--A good course in house building would be a good thing for carpenters.

MR. PERCY CASS

Mr. Percy Cass, blacksmith and metal-worker, was the next witness. He served seven years and a half as an apprentice beginning when sixteen years of age. His only instruction was in practice. Books had given him considerable theoretical knowledge. The education of the present day was not encouraging men to take up handicrafts. Some change in the system of education was necessary. Manual training in the public schools was of considerable value.

MR. EDWARD MCGAHEY

Mr. Edward McGahey, accountant in a wood-working factory, was heard. He was connected with the administrative section of the business. Many of the operatives in the factory in which he was employed had taken correspondence courses.

MR. FREDERICK EMS

Mr. Frederick Ems, linotype operator, was the next witness. He had qualified as a printer. He thought there was little demand for a technical school for printers under present circumstances.

To Mr. Simpson--The typographical unions' system of supplementary education was an excellent thing.

MR. W. ALLAN STAPLES

Mr. W. Allan Staples, electrician, was the next witness. He devoted his attention to installation. He did not think there was enough work for electricians in New Brunswick to warrant the establishment of a school for electricians.

PROF. MILLER. Prof. Miller, of the Faculty of Applied Science of the U. N. B., was called. He said he had been professor of forestry for two years. He told of his qualifications in science and forestry. The greater part of instruction in forestry was field work. In the summer vacation students usually took up practical work. In the winter it is necessary that students get as near practical operations as possible. In Canada the demand was for forest surveying rather than forest protection. He had met with sympathy from the lumbermen.

MR. DONALD FRASER, SR.

Mr. Donald Fraser, Sr., lumberman and mill owner, was the next witness. He said his mills were on the St. John River. He was of the opinion that fire regulations had been beneficial to the forests. The annual growth of the forests was replacing the annual cut. Instruction in forestry was necessary and helpful to lumber operators. Practical knowledge was also very necessary. Suitable foremen were hard to get. Unskilled labor was largely used in the lumbering business. He thought if fire was kept out forests would last forever. There was much less waste in lumbering operations than formerly. His firm cut little pulp-wood and had very little hemlock on its areas.

In response to Dr. Robertson, Mr. Fraser said that the crown lands of the province could be managed so as to produce a large revenue.

MR. W. J. OSBORNE

Mr. W. J. Osborne, principal of the Fredericton Business College, was next called. He stated that the education provided in the institution was technical. The majority of the pupils came to him before reaching high school. Practically all were poor pen men. At the last Teachers' Convention specimens of handwriting from Chatham had been exhibited, which showed that special instruction had been given.

## HEROIC HOBO SAVED PURSUING COP'S LIFE

### Tramp Snatched St. Hyacinthe Constable from Imminent Death Under Wheels of Locomotive.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., August 22--(Special)--When Constable Bruneau was chasing a tramp at the Grand Trunk station last evening the hobo sought cover in the Montreal-Portland freight which was in the station at the time. As the officer made to follow the tramp aboard, the latter made a spring from the train and bowled the constable clear of the track. In his eagerness to effect a capture the officer had not noticed the approach of the Portland-Montreal freight on the other track, and but for the prompt action of his quarry, would have perished. The tramp was rewarded for his act by being hauled to the police station, but his sentence will probably be a light one.

Ischel, Austria Aug. 18--No less than 74 archdukes and archduchesses of the Austrian Imperial House are in Ischel personally to congratulate the venerable emperor Francis Joseph upon the occasion of his 80th birthday. Telegrams and letters, bearing felicitations to Europe's oldest monarch, are pouring in from all parts of the world, all of his fellow rulers adding their congratulations to those of his family and subjects. The city is elaborately decorated in honor of the event and the streets through which the Emperor will pass on his way to Kurhaus where the state banquet in honor of the birthday will be held, form a veritable triumphal way with arches, flags and streamers of bunting.

At the special desire of the King Emperor there will be no costly festivities such as marked the celebration of his sixtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne 2 years ago. He requested that the money be devoted to charity instead.

Let young people remember that their good temper will gain them more esteem and happiness than the genius and talents of all the bad men that ever existed.

## GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS

### INTERCOLONIAL

#### DEPARTURES.

No. 303--Mixed for Loggieville, 5.00  
No. 317--Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.  
No. 321--Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.  
No. 323--Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.  
No. 301--Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.  
No. 327--Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.  
No. 329--Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 22.00.

#### ARRIVALS

No. 306--Suburban from Marysville 7.45.  
No. 302--Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction 11.25.  
No. 308--Suburban from Marysville 13.30.  
No. 304--Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction, 16.00.  
No. 310--Suburban from Marysville 19.15.  
No. 316--Suburban from Marysville 21.55.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

#### DEPARTURES

6.20 a.m.--Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.  
7.55 a.m.--Mixed for Woodstock and points North. Leaves St. Marys at 8.35.  
9.45 a.m.--Express for St. John and points east.  
4.45 p.m.--Mixed for Woodstock, via Gibson branch on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
5.50 p.m.--Express for Montreal, and Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.  
9.05 p.m.--Express for St. John and points east.

#### ARRIVALS

9.10 a.m.--Express from St. John and points east.  
11.20 a.m.--Mixed from Woodstock via Gibson branch, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.  
11.35 a.m.--Express from Montreal, Boston, etc.  
7.50 p.m.--Express from St. John, and points east.  
9.05 p.m.--Mixed from Woodstock, and points North.  
10.50 p.m.--Express from Boston, Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.

### STAR LINE S. S. CO.

Steamer Victoria leaves for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a.m. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4.30 p.m.

### ST. JOHN RIVER S. S. CO.

Steamer Elaine leaves for St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at eight o'clock. Arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

Steamer Hampstead leaves Fredericton every week day for Gagetown at 4 o'clock p.m. Arrives from Gagetown at 10.30 a.m.

Stage line for Meductic and point on western side of river leaves the post office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a.m.

### NOTICE

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Honourable George F. Gregory are requested to file the same duly attested within ten days from this date, with Honble. F. B. Gregory, Fredericton, N. B., or with Messrs. Gregory & Winslow, Solicitors, Carleton St. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the Executors.

The Executors of said Estate offer for sale that desirable residential property on the corner of Church and George Streets, also the Perley property on George Street, and other real estate owned by the late Judge Gregory.

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## ANNUAL CONFERENCE

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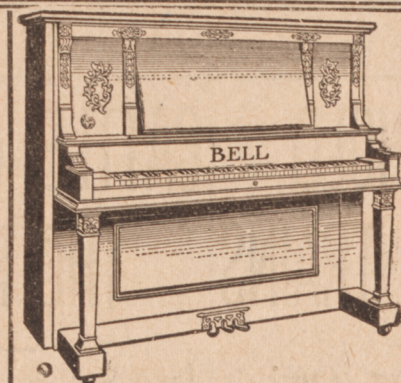
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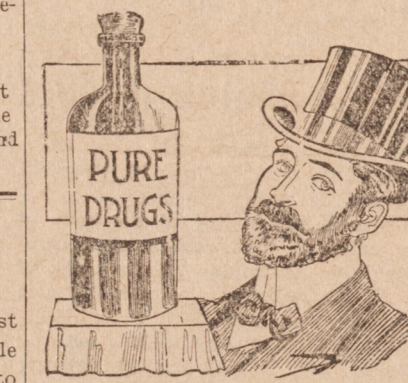
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### BUSINESS CHANGE

On and after Sept. 1st, the two firms of A. Lamson & Son, and L. L. Loney & Sons, will amalgamate, both firms will be conducted under one management, under the name of Searle & Lamson.

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