

The Daily Mail

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TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS AND MANUAL TRAINING

If the tone of the meeting held in the Council Chamber last night to consider the best manner in which to lay the views of the citizens of Fredericton in the matter of technical and manual training before the Royal Commission which is at present touring the Maritime provinces may be taken as a fair guide to public opinion on the matter, the commissioners will, when they arrive in this city find a community very sympathetically appreciative of the work they are at present engaged in.

The desirability, in fact the necessity, for such training was agreed upon by all the speakers. If the people are to make the best use of the opportunities which prevent themselves for the building up and advancement of the community and the country at large. This is the sentiment which seems to generally prevail and it is pleasant to note the unanimity with which the various witnesses, artisans many of them, who have already given evidence before the commission approve and demand such education for those who shall come after them. They admit and deplore the loss to themselves of having had no such opportunities. Technical training is no less, but more and more, needed as the operations of production become more and more specialized. The worker is liable to spend his days and years at a single operation, and instead of expanding in mind and gaining facility in the application of principles is cramped into an automatic machine. This evil would be largely forestalled and avoided by a grounding in boyhood in the basic principle of mechanics and allied natural sciences, and by the training of the experience in the application of means to ends and of the eye and hand in the putting of knowledge and experience in practice. It is beginning to be realized in Great Britain that, while that country has been glorifying in being the most enlightened on earth other countries have been far ahead of her in those things which go to the application of the intellect to material development. If this be realized in Great Britain, how much more in Canada little or nothing has been done in this direction and are even yet in the very infancy of the movement, the demand for this sort of culture being even smaller than the supply.

There is another aspect of the question too to which attention needs to be directed which can scarcely be called technical training, but which is perhaps of even greater consequence; that is some means tending towards the specific preparation and instruction to those looking forward to life of a handicraftsman in the proper use of the tools they will find occasion to work with.

This more important thing is the early instruction of all young people in the use of their physical faculties—in the use of their eyes and other senses, and in the use of their hands. Greatly as such training is needed for the making of mechanics who should all wish to be masters in their craft much more is it needed by those whose callings in after life will never give them the aptitudes in the use of their natural faculties which are forced on the craftsman by his daily duties. It is these who most of all need manual training in school. This suggestion has been commonly condemned as adding frills to the three Rs., and by the multiplicity of requirements spoiling all. Far from this being the case, the child will do mental work the easier for having all his faculties drawn out and his whole brain developed. The kindergarten, which is on right lines, has taught

that when anything is added to the three Rs., manual and eye training should come first, and that through higher classes the practical should be developed side by side with the purely intellectual, thus cultivating all the powers and permitting an unfatigued intellect to take the work in its own sphere with healthy appetite and good digestion. It would have the additional advantage of giving zest to teaching, which is weary work when it consists of a ceaseless fight with inattention.

CAMPBELLTONS NEEDS

We must take exception to The Telegraph's suggestion on the subject of Campbellton that

"His Honor the Lieutenant Governor might very well issue a proclamation during the next few days, perhaps after tomorrow's conference, setting forth the needs of the situation from his observation at first hand, and calling for relief from all men and women whose hearts are touched by a plain recital of Campbellton's pressing necessities and who may be moved by that true and unerring instinct which gives rise to ready-minded and generous charity in lamentable cases such as this one."

The matter has now got past the stage at which the sympathies of the people should be appealed to for substantial help. This was given and given freely at the outset and before a sufficient time had elapsed to size up the situation, in order that the sufferings of the unfortunate people might be attended to. But the matter is upon an entirely different footing now, and private charity should not be further asked for. It is entirely one for the State to deal with, and it is little short of disgraceful that the Provincial Government has so far made no effort to deal with it, beyond making a contribution of \$2,000 in the early stages of the calamity, less than fifty cents per head of the number of unfortunates concerned. Mr. Hazen promised economy in the public expenditures, and on this occasion at any rate, he appears to have kept his word.

The local Tory organ is greatly worried over the fact that a prominent local Liberal is given credit for procuring a free excursion train on the I.C.R. in connection with the festival to be held at Marysville this evening to raise funds for the Campbellton sufferers. The organ is only making itself ridiculous by pursuing such a course. Had Mr. O. S. Crockett M.P. sent a telegram to Ottawa and obtained an important concession of this kind the Tory organ would have made mention of it under glaring headlines. An announcement telling of something which Mr. Crockett had accomplished for the County of York would naturally come as a great surprise to a long suffering public.

St. Andrew's Beacon: One of the things that the Borden Club whispered to the moon the other night was that "a venomous partizan press is anxious to kill Mr. Foster." It must be the Tory partizan press that is doing this, for the Liberals are not at all anxious to kill Mr. Foster. It suits them better to have him where he is.

If protectionism has nothing to do with prices, why do the protected industries yell so loudly when there is any talk of reducing schedules?

BURGLARS AT ELEVEN YEARS

Canton, Ohio, July 26.—Because they wanted to be "bad men," and also needed money to treat their sweethearts, John Werner and Ray Metcalf, each eleven years old, committed 600 burglaries. After confessing to their misdeeds, they led the police to a disused coal car, where they had cached the major portion of their plunder. A diamond ring was recovered, which they had sold for twenty cents, and a gold watch, which had been disposed of for 15 cents. Their operations extended from East Liverpool to Lorraine, and, according to their confession, borne out by the police reports, in one day they entered as many as seventy-five houses.

CANADIAN CLERGYMAN DIES IN ENGLAND

St. John, July 27.—A special cable to the Times says that Rev. A. G. Daun, of London, Ont., died in Bristol, England, while on a visit there. A. G. Daun in the Bank of B. N. A., here, is a son.

Mr. T. G. Hetherington, of Port Kent, arrived in the city last evening. He is at the Barker House.

That Red Rose Tea is of surpassing quality is accepted everywhere it is used as an undisputed fact, but it is in the Maritime Provinces especially that it has by unvarying goodness so well earned the term "is good tea."



Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL TRADES TO MEET COMMISSION

Public Meeting Concerning Technical Education was Largely Attended—Another Meeting on Wednesday—Opinions Freely Expressed.

It was decided at the public meeting held in the City Council Chamber last night that each trade in the city be asked to appoint a representative to appear before the Commission on Technical Education, which is to visit Fredericton next month. The committee of the Board of Trade which was appointed to make arrangements in connection with the sessions of the commission, has been continued. On Wednesday next another public meeting will be held.

The meeting last night was largely attended and very representative. Merchants, organized and skilled laborers, manufacturers and educationists were all represented.

MR. C. F. CHESTNUT, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. C. Fred Chestnut was elected Chairman and said that the meeting was the first of several which would probably be held, for the Board of Trade felt that the appointment of the Royal Commission was of such great importance to the industrial well-being of Canada that no effort would be spared to give the Commission the fullest information as to the local needs as they appeared to the leaders and workers in the various trades and industries carried on in Fredericton and the neighborhood. He then called upon Chancellor Jones to address the meeting.

CHANCELLOR JONES.

Chancellor Jones spoke of the world wide interest now being evinced in the question of Industrial Education and of the great strides now being made in the direction of industrial betterment by means of promoting the industrial efficiency of the workers. He outlined some of the various kinds of Technical Education in other countries, and described the Nova Scotia scheme of local evening classes in all the industrial centres, crowned with a Provincial College of Technology in Halifax. He felt that no effort should be spared to provide the Commission with the best information which the experience of the manufacturers and industrial workers of the community could give. Especially did he hope that something would be said on behalf of the great industry of Agriculture. He hoped to see the day when farm schools would be within the reach to every country boy, so that practical demonstration and instruction, such as was making Denmark the leader in farm industry, would enable us to make the most of our resources in that direction. He felt that in Dr. Robertson the Commission had a leader whose name was a guarantee that the outcome of its labors would be for the betterment of Canadian national prosperity, and also for the general uplift of the people. The work was national in its scope, and the Government had received from the various Provincial authorities from one end of Canada to the other the assurance of their earnest co-operation and assistance in the work of the Commission. He trusted, therefore, that those present would spare no effort to work up a good statement of the case for Technical Education and see that all lines of industry were represented at the coming investigation.

MR. T. B. KIDNER.

Mr. T. B. Kidner, who has had considerable experience in organizing and directing technical and industrial education, was then called on by the Chairman. Mr. Kidner spoke of the very broad scope of technical education, and said he hoped that every trade and industry would realize that the workers in it could be benefited by it. The evening trade schools of Great Britain had made a vast improvement in industrial conditions in the old country, and from the ex-

perience there and in Germany, and now in Nova Scotia, it appeared that intermediate technical education was greatly in demand, and was eagerly welcomed by the workers and employers alike. The result of the Commission on Technical Education for Massachusetts which had recently concluded its enquiries, was to confirm the European experience that many grades and kinds of Technical Education are required. Special schools for particular industries are a feature of properly organized systems of Industrial Education, but general industrial training was everywhere receiving a great deal of attention from educational authorities. He strongly impressed upon the meeting the importance of giving the Commission the benefit of their experience. So many men who felt very strongly on the matter were perhaps apt to think that their opinions would not be of much value, but he believed that it was the business and intention of the Commission to get at the opinion of every possible variety of trade and industrial and business activities. That there was a demand for Technical Education could be seen by the great increase of the numbers of young men entering the Technical Colleges, and also by the success of the Correspondence schools. Employers and manufacturers were also agreed that some strong steps were necessary if the industrial supremacy of Canada was to be obtained and held. The future will be to the nation which makes the best use of its natural advantages by the application of the most improved scientific methods in all its industrial life, and he welcomed the appointment of the Commission as a most important step forward in the history of the development of Canada.

MRS. W. G. CLARK.

Mrs. Clark, of the Fredericton School Board, said she was a strong believer in and a firm advocate of Industrial Education, and believed that her introduction of Industrial work, even in the elementary forms in which we had it in our common schools, had been a great advantage.

MR. W. L. McFARLANE.

Mr. W. L. McFarlane, of the Nashwaak's Carriage and Wagon Works, spoke strongly of the need of some form of industrial training. He said that because of the lack of it, boys, on leaving school, went into work which offered the most immediate results in the way of wages, with the result that they became in after years merely skilled laborers, while at the same time our industries were suffering because of the difficulty in obtaining skilled help. He said there was no reason whatever why the process should not be reversed, and that instead of the Maritime Provinces sending to Ontario for so much, we here should be sending our manufactured goods there instead. He heartily welcomed the advent of the Commission, and believed that much of which he had complained was susceptible of cure from the results which would probably follow from the Commission's labors.

MR. HARRY WHITE.

Mr. Harry White said there was no doubt that Technical Education was badly needed. It was not to be expected that the present or any other public school system could provide for the needs of industrial workers in a proper manner, and he heartily welcomed the prospect of a thorough ventilation of the whole matter of providing technical and scientific training for the improvement of our industrial conditions.

(Continued on page five)

July 28, 1910

John J. Weddall & Son

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VOILE SKIRTS

1	Only Voile Skirt	Reg. \$ 6.50	for \$4.50
2	" " " "	7.50	" 5.25
3	" " " "	9.50	" 6.00
1	" " " "	10.50	" 7.00
2	" " " "	10.75	" 7.50
8	" " " "	12.00	" 8.00

LUSTRE SKIRTS

7	Only Lustre Skirts	Reg. \$5.50	for \$4.00
3	" " " "	5.25	" 3.75
5	" " " "	5.75	" 4.00
2	" " " "	7.85	" 5.25

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3	" " "	-	-	-	.35
5	" " "	-	-	-	.50
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50	" " "	-	-	-	3.75
100	" " "	-	-	-	7.00

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