

the amenities of journalism than the Herald headline designer for he replies to what the Record and not to what a supposed person said. I did not say there was not now a miners organization. III said the Lanarkshire union was a poor one I meant as to time chiefly, and to effectiveness. I have watched carefully the organization since the Smillie Robertson et al row. If this Association spent \$250,000 on strikes it is proof that it is not as effective as the P. W. A. If besides it has \$300,000 on hand, and assuming that the management cost \$50,000, the total is \$600,000 equal to \$6.00 per head per year, for a 20,000 membership, exactly twice what it costs the P. W. A. The larger the membership the less proportionately the expenses. The P. W. A. has secured without the expense of paying representatives all the legislation it has asked for. It has secured great concessions without strikes. The P. W. A. elects its grand officers after the same fashion as the Masons, the Odd-fellows, the Forersters, the L. O. L. the C. M. B. A. the S. of T. etc., etc. Each lodge can instruct its representatives to Council. A union like everything else is known by its fruits. Here is what a Scottish paper friendly to the miners says, "It is rather disappointing to find that though trade shows signs of improvement, labor troubles in the country are still numerous." I am not going to compare the Nova Scotian and the Scottish Societies. But what does miner mean when he says "They forced the coal owners meet the miners representatives around the same table and open their books and determine the wages, and the wage so determined was paid to all." Listen to this:

Heavy reductions at Whiterigg Colliery, developed into a stoppage.

Shotts collieries, Carluke district, dispute, strike.

Ellismuir Colliery,—strike.

Turner's pits at Shotts, considered as locked out.

Kepplehill pit—strike.

Stane pit—contemplated stoppage.

Chapel colliery,—reduction of rates.

Glesper colliery—Reduction imposed.

If things are settled around the table how so many disputes?

(Continued from Page 12.)

fore. They were making preparations along the lines the experience of the past suggested. In doing this they kept before them two things, not to duplicate what was already being done, and supply those subjects which, at least up to then, had not been included in other courses.

They kept before them the excellent work done by the Government mining schools, and aimed at, not infringing, but supplementing, adding such subjects, as were in advance of work previously done, rounding out and perfecting a scheme of education that had already done much good.

The intention was to co-operate with the Government mining schools, and it was expected that they would co-operate with us so that by the union of both the miner would have the benefit of the best that could be given him by the school and university.

The subjects decided on were given in the last Calendar as follows—Mathematics I. II. III. Mechanical Drawing, Junior and advanced, Mechanics, Coal Mining I. II. Chemistry, Geology, Surveying, Class and field work, Ambulance, or first aid to the injured.

That such work as the school proposed to do was, and is called for, is evidenced by the fact that the men

suggested the subjects, and hundreds throughout the country have taken up similar studies by means of correspondence schools. But a correspondence school can never do as good work as a regular school; And just here is a point well worth considering.

Assuming that the teachers in a correspondence school are equal to the teachers in our schools, there are a score of things which might be named as setting forth the advantages of the regular technical school, and the disadvantages of the correspondence school.

1. The C. S. does not pretend to equal the work of the schools conducted in regular form. They only profess to help the man who has neither the time nor the opportunity to attend classes such as are provided for in regular schools, and in this, it is to their credit, that they have helped many a man.

2. A teacher a thousand miles away, cannot profess to do for his scholar what the man can do in the midst of his class, and do it at the moment it is required. The scholar in the regular school does not require to wait for a week or more to have an answer, correction, or direction returned. It is done there and then, and at the time when the question is a live one with the student.

3. The C. S. lacks a factor which is highly valued the world over viz., the enthusiasm of a class. Every one knows the difference between plodding away in solitude and doing the same work in class, specially when the teacher is there ready at any moment to assist the student over the difficulty.

4. However good a text-book with suggestions may be, it cannot compare with a text-book, plus the teacher, nor illustrations, with the same work wrought before the eye on the blackboard.

5. The C. S. is largely a business venture, not properly an educational scheme. The students have to pay for the support of a large clerical staff, teachers, agents, and besides contributing to a dividend on the money invested, consequently the fees are high, running up to and over a hundred dollars for a course. With the evening school the reverse is the case. The Dalhousie evening schools exist for the benefit of the students hence the fees are small, viz:

Any single class	\$ 5 00
Any two classes when taken in same session	9 00
Any three classes taken the same session	12 00
Any four classes taken the same session	15 00
Ambulance work	1 50

Can anyone doubt, even the C. S. deny the superiority of the regular over the correspondence school. Then when you consider the fees in the one and compare them with the other, when you contrast five dollars with fifty, it would seem foolish to pay the higher figure for what only professes to take the place for the time of a regular school.

But it may be said that it all lies in the teaching. In answer to this let it be said that colleges to-day bid for the best, and Dalhousie college is not at this moment one whit behind what it once was, when its professors were called to the leading institutions in the United States and Great Britain.

The young men engaged in all our industries may rest assured that the Dalhousie evening schools will do whatever lies in their power to fit them and make them proficient in such departments as they may elect to study. At least that is the aim and to accomplish it the college will furnish the best staff of instructors that it is possible to engage.