

LEADERS IN EDUCATIONAL WORK ADDRESS THE N. B. INSTITUTE. They Note the Progress in Manual Training, Consolidated Schools, and in Other Lines—Hon. Mr. Farris Hopes to See Salaries Advanced—An Eloquent Speech by Charles H. Keyes, of Hartford, Conn.

A very interesting series of addresses was delivered at Tuesday's session of the Educational Institute. Not only were distinguished educationalists of this province among the speakers, but a gifted leader in educational work in the state of Connecticut, delivered an eloquent and thoughtful address.

The Institute was called to order at 2:45 by Dr. Inch, the chief superintendent. On the platform were John Brittain, the secretary; Dr. Harrison, chancellor of the University of N. B.; Dr. Crockett, principal of the Normal school, and Charles H. Keyes, superintendent of schools, Hartford (Conn.).

Dr. Inch stated that this was the eighth convention over which he has presided since he entered his present office thirteen years ago. Many friends have in the past aided us, he said, both from among the legislators, the judges, the professional men of our province and sister maritime provinces, and from the western provinces and the United States. He was glad that in the present session we should hear, Chas. H. Keyes, of Hartford, and Judge Landry, the latter to present some of the needs of the Acaedian children.

Dr. Harrison, chancellor of the U. N. B., was then introduced and expressed himself an optimist with Dr. Inch, in regard to our educational outlook. The chief superintendent has done a great service to our system in establishing the annual July examinations. The whole seven students, who matriculated in first division, last year attended the U. N. B., and four of them took honors of the first rank. An important connecting link between the teachers and the university is the appointment of a member to the University Senate each year. He hoped that as good a member would be sent as Wm. Brodie, who had rendered valuable service. He then mentioned the new departure in our educational course, the new "learning." Manual training is the training of the mind through the hand. It claims to ensure accuracy and attention of the mind upon the child is quite equal to or even greater than the parental influence. The mind of a child is like a blank sheet of paper to be written on by those who influence that mind. But the influence of this day is not fully recognized by the parents. The remuneration of teachers is altogether too small. Only last night the school board of St. John made a small increase in the salaries of the female teachers in the city. The mayor then wished to call the attention of the Hon. L. P. Farris, who was seated on the platform, to the action of the city council, that the government of New Brunswick might make a similar increase.

The importance of the present meeting is great. Do not think that education is already complete if the houses, whatever class it may be, is attained. As Inspector Carter had said at the school board last night, it would take a student 150 years to complete all the courses in turn at Harvard University. After all the only reward worth considering is the consciousness of work well done. Inspector Bridges, of Fredericton, then replied to his worship's address. He said that we all know of the great points of the history of the city bound up in the history of the province, the old-time shipping trade, labor decayed, the great fire of 1877. We know of its past, we know its present. May we not look forward to its future? This city is already the winter home of Canada's another railway to the Pacific is already assured. With the growth of Canada St. John must grow. Last year Montreal exported more wheat than New York, and St. John exported more than Portland. There is a great future for St. John. Then there is a duty resting on teachers to set forth these things to the pupils and prepare them for our future history.

Hon. L. P. Farris, commissioner of agriculture, also a member of the board of education, spoke on behalf of the government, and expressed his great pleasure at being present. He hoped that in the near future the government will be able to make an increase in teachers' salaries, and felt sure that as soon as an increase in the provincial subsidies is made, which is already almost an assured fact, the teachers will receive their attention. He also mentioned the fact that the government is now making a study of the needs of the profession merely a stepping stone to other occupations.

Charles H. Keyes, of Hartford, was then introduced. He said that he was very glad to come over the board and visit us. At the same time he expressed his own regret so submerged by the fairer sex, yet thought it a compliment to the men of New Brunswick that they are bound to go on to other phases of life's work. New Brunswick, he was glad to say, required a good deal of professional knowledge from the student teacher. The teacher has a definite business to do and this institute has definite work to do; that is to impress upon every teacher that he or she is called to the highest profession in the state. Does any good lawyer appear to be a lawyer, or any doctor apologetic for being a doctor? Would Chas. W. Elliot, president of Harvard

thing be thoroughly mastered. If in the primary department, no matter how poorly the child does read, it desires to read more, then that child has been well taught. That high school or college is not worthy of support which does not inculcate the habit of study. The so-called "finishing school" should be beginning schools. The graduate work in the larger colleges is a measure of the efficiency of the work in the smaller college or high school. The high school work is not to prepare for college, but give those things necessary for life and set the pupil on fire to have more education. This further education cannot always come from college, but often from daily contact with life and its numerous affairs.

Besides inciting men to study more, the delight of doing some one thing well, even if only to spell our English language correctly or with a legible hand, must be instilled. If we had to choose one thing to send out the boys and girls masters of, perhaps we would choose our mother tongue, but more important is that they know how to do one thing well. Without this having been attained no last settlement will ever be made of the question between the capital and the labor. The difficulty is that one side does not understand the other. Beside the laboring man does not appreciate his own efficiency; he does not know how to do his work better than another. Years ago some man in every place was proud that he is not a lawyer or doctor. That will be a good day when a man again can say that he is a good mechanic in the province of New Brunswick.

For instance, drawing is not to make artists to draw the picture that has been seen in a foreign land, but rather the pupil may see with another pair of eyes. Just draw your watch without looking at it. You never really see until you have tried to draw. This is the simplest kind of manual training, and is in easy reach of all. It is all important to speak good English. This does not mean we have to be a foreigner in foreign lands. A good exercise to give girls would be to turn into monosyllables an essay of which they were proud. A good deal of public opinion today mistrusts a man's honesty if he is successful. If he is rich he must have illegitimate gains. This is not right, but rather teach that other things being equal, possession of material property is a blessing. The more a man gets the more honor he deserves. It really means that he possesses more genius and President Schurman was trained in our country. There are other better courses in particular branches than school studies on now secure.

Household Economy. Miss E. P. Flagg, formerly of the Mt. Allison Normal College, was the next speaker, and her subject the Aim and Purpose of Household Economy. Miss Flagg said that the aim of this study was to become teachers of household economy. She adequately fitted to fill her place in life. Girls must be trained to be home makers, for the life of the nation shall be made in the home. She said that she had seen in the school world that the women of the household economy were not being trained. She further stated that if the women of the household economy were not being trained, the home of the future would prove the worth of the training. The scope of household economy was then outlined and it was shown that the science developed the character of a girl. The study of household economy teaches girls how to live and throws light on home problems of all sorts.

Miss Watson, director of the McDonald Institute at Guelph (Ont.), next addressed the meeting. Most of Miss Watson's address was taken up with a description of the consolidated schools in New Brunswick, and she showed that they were not adequately fitted to fill her place in life. She stated that the women of the household economy were not being trained. She further stated that if the women of the household economy were not being trained, the home of the future would prove the worth of the training. The scope of household economy was then outlined and it was shown that the science developed the character of a girl. The study of household economy teaches girls how to live and throws light on home problems of all sorts.

E. E. MacCreedy Honored. At the afternoon session it was moved by Inspector Bridges, seconded by Principal McLean and resolved: That the members of this assembled Provincial Teachers' Institute have learned with deep regret of the resignation of E. E. MacCreedy from his position of director of manual training in New Brunswick; and that they wish to place on record their high appreciation of the success of his work in his native province, and the great energy he has displayed in the performance of his duties.

Manual Training. E. E. MacCreedy was the first speaker of the morning. Mr. MacCreedy had as his subject Manual Training. Mr. MacCreedy, in beginning his address, spoke of the new departure in education as features designed to make the pupils more practical, to cause them to learn by doing. This does not mean that pupils are compelled to take up manual labor, but the new education, so to speak, attracts the pupils and thus compels them to work. Continuing, Mr. MacCreedy told of the establishment of the first New Brunswick manual training school at Fredericton four years ago, and of the number of schools that had been established since that time. This branch of education has given the greatest satisfaction wherever it has been tried, and several new schools will be established in September. The speaker then mentioned a number of objections which have been urged against the teaching of manual training in our schools. Among the objections that are made are the following: That the curricula are overcrowded, that manual training prevents students from giving the necessary attention to other subjects on the school course, that it is not mental training, that the manual training taught in schools is frequently mere child's play and of little practical value, producing poor carpenters and mechanics. Mr. MacCreedy dealt with all of these objections, and by citing authorities and in various other ways showed that all were unfounded. On the other hand, he showed that this training frequently taught pupils

where their ability lay; that it also gives a good groundwork to those who follow trades after leaving school, aids scholars in selecting life occupations, helps to lessen pauperism and crime, raises the standard in some branches of manual labor, and in general, it aids in character building. Mr. MacCreedy closed his address by pointing out that Canada stands in need of more technical education, and that its great resources may be developed and by expressing the hope that the New Brunswick school system would soon embrace an excellent course of manual training.

At the close of Mr. MacCreedy's address Dr. Inch referred to the faithfulness with which Mr. MacCreedy had labored and the regret which his departure to the United States would cause. The High School orchestra then rendered a selection in their usual excellent style.

Consolidated Schools. D. W. Hamilton, M. A., next spoke of Consolidated Schools. After some introductory remarks, in which he spoke of the needs of the boys and girls and enterprises, Mr. Hamilton pictured a country school house in New Brunswick. All the imperfections of the building and of its equipment were all over the place. The school was touched upon in a graphic manner. Mr. Hamilton then showed that in many cases the course of study in country schools provided little that was of much material benefit to the boys and girls who lives would be spent on farms. He also protested against the too great amount of verbal study demanded of the scholars, and that a more practical course of study be given. A consolidated school building with its well-kept and attractive grounds, its modern and useful equipment, its abundance of room and its apartment for domestic sciences, manual training, nature study, etc., was then pictured in contrast to the country school house before mentioned. After quoting authorities in support of his view, Mr. Hamilton concluded his address by summing up the advantages of consolidated schools. Among the most important of these advantages were that large, central schools would offer larger salaries and so induce well-qualified men to remain in the teaching profession; these schools could give High School privileges to country students, a course of study in the city, and a better offer course in particular branches than school studies on now secure.

Honorary members of the Executive Committee of the Educational Institute for the next year: Dr. Bridges, St. John; H. L. Hagerman, Fredericton; W. Hamilton, Kingston; Dr. Crockett, Fredericton; Dr. Cox, Chatham; H. B. Maggs, Sussex; E. A. Wood, Fredericton; H. H. Stuart, Hopewell Hill; Rex. Cormier, Hampton; W. M. McLean, St. John.

N. B. Teachers' Association. The New Brunswick Teachers' Association met in room 10 of high school building, the president, R. E. Estabrooks, in the chair. In his opening address the president said that the association had made such advances in the two years of its history. Now it embraced local associations in eleven counties and special associations in Fredericton and St. John, including about one-fourth of the teachers actually engaged in the profession. Already results have been obtained. The association has taken place. Everywhere the aims of the association have received approval from the press and others. The meeting held in Moncton were then read. Considerable discussion arose over a proposal to change the schedule.

The present schedule is as follows: First class males, \$275; Second class males, \$200; Second class females, \$130; Third class males, \$100; Third class females, \$75. It was emphasized that the matter of organization is far more important than the schedule of salaries at present. No change was made in the schedule. It was decided that a committee be appointed to consider the needs of the teachers of each county and the cities of St. John and Fredericton to organize the province more thoroughly. The executive will announce the committee before they leave the city. A per capita tax of ten cents was imposed on each subordinate association, to be paid to the provincial association as soon as possible after annual or organizational meeting. The next annual convention will be held on Easter Monday, place being left to executive.

The convention then adjourned till 12 o'clock today. This association was started in Albert county Sept. 20th, 1902, and now has members of every county and city and organizations everywhere but in four counties. The membership now includes about 500 teachers, or more than one-third of the teaching force in the province. There were representatives present yesterday from Albert, St. John, Westmorland, Kings, Kent, Sanbury, Queens, York, Northumberland, Carleton and Gloucester counties, and from St. John, Fredericton and Moncton.

County Teachers Meet. At 7:30 o'clock the Queens and Sunbury Teachers' Association met, and passed a resolution, affiliating themselves with the New Brunswick Teachers' Association. Plans for the complete organization of the two counties were laid, and the following new officers were elected: President, E. R. Hetherington; Vice-president, Miss Emma White; Secretary, W. R. Shanklin. Two additional members on the executive, Miss Pearl Currier and Miss Lena R. Reynolds. The St. John County Teachers' Association also met and elected the following officers: President, J. Simpson Lord; Vice-president, Walter K. Maxwell; Secretary, Miss T. J. Caine. Additional members on executive committee, Miss McParland, Miss Kirkpatrick, W. L. Allingham, Miss Dorcas, Miss E. G. Pilgerton. A committee was appointed to draw up a new schedule, and report of the present New Brunswick Teachers' Association schedule, and report in September.

To Succeed Mr. MacCreedy. The board of education held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and appointed T. B. Kidner to succeed E. E. MacCreedy as director of the Manual Training School at Fredericton. Mr. Kidner has been instructor in manual training at Truro (N. S.). Visitors Entertained. Wednesday the St. John teachers held

THE PRINCESS ROYAL GOLD MINE (LIMITED) Company's Mineral Areas on Princess I Island, British Columbia, Consisting of 83.9 Acres—Crown Granted.

STOCK FOR SALE--DIVIDENDS GUARANT

There are two remarkably fine ledges or veins, parallel to one another about 200 feet apart, running right through all the Company's mineral claim larger vein, from six to eight feet in width, carries ore running from 35 to 40 per ton. The smaller vein from which the shipments have been made has a grade of from two three feet, and is very much richer—THE ORE RUN FROM \$80 TO \$332 PER TON. Both are well defined, true fissure veins, as evidence of great continuity.

The shipments of ore from the smaller, or high grade ledge, have a slightly OVER RIG TO THE IRON, gold, silver and copper—principally iron pyrites, testifying to the unusually high gold values in the ore, and the continuity of the veins, as well as the cash returns from the Smelter, would assure large dividends upon the stock.

We have delayed offering this stock to the public until the mine had gone through experimental stage, and the cash returns from the smelter gave positive assurance as being a sound business proposition. Samples of the ore and the smelter returns can be seen at our office. R of the Mining Experts upon the property will be sent on application. This stock was purchased before its value had been as certainly demonstrated by the cash returns from the Smelter as it is now proved to be, and HAS A HIGHER VALUE than when we purchased it. We offer it for sale in lots of not less than 100 shares at the price of 30 cents per share, payable as follows: FIFTH CASH; and ONE-FIFTH MONTHLY EXTENDING OVER 1 MONTHS, and WE GUARANTEE FOR THREE YEARS QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS beginning on the 1st of August next at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT ANNUM on the par value of the stock, being at the RATE OF SIXTEEN PER CENT UPON THE INVESTMENT at the above price.

You may ask what assurance is there that the guarantee will be made? there should be failure or delay in the Mining Company paying dividends? answer is two-fold: 1st, we own in the City of St. John freehold land with buildings upon it, well rented, worth upwards of \$60,000; 2nd, we will, as dividends are received, deposit in a chartered Bank as a special trust the amount needed to pay dividends, and a copy of the Bank's receipt will be sent as evidence of stock.

We confidently expect that the Company will pay dividends at or above above rate, but AS WE ARE MAKING A PROFIT ON THE STOCK, WE AFFORD TO GUARANTEE DIVIDENDS AS ABOVE. Cut off the coupon below and forward to us, when an interim receipt sent you, and on payment of the balance, a certificate for the number of which you take, with our guarantee of the payment of dividends as above you, also Bank receipt as security for same.

The New Brunswick Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company, F Building St. John, N. B. P. O. Box 267.

A reception for the visiting teachers in the assembly hall of the High School. A very enjoyable time was spent by the large number present. Inspector Bridges, Mrs. Dr. Bridges, Mrs. Dr. Crockett and Dr. Arnold Fox gave choice solos, and Miss Harding rendered a reading. Refreshments were served. Much thanks is due the St. John teachers for this pleasant entertainment.

The institute will resume its deliberations this morning. Cannon's Story Improved by Inter. Speaker Cannon anticipated the joke which Senator Dewey was tributing at a recent dinner, and, in good nature, threatened: "I will give you a chance," observed Speaker, accepting the spirit of it. "Perhaps you have heard how the properties of the hot springs in Kansas were discovered?" "I will guess it before you finish," replied the senator. "That is just what I thought at," I heard the story," nodded Mr. C. "I obtained it from a native of the district. It seems that the advance civilization in the Arkansas wilderness was a trap for the usual dog. One bear gave chase to the dog and the dog lost his tail. In his flight he chanced to dash through a pool of water formed by an adjacent stream." "My cue," laughed Senator Dewey, interrupting. "The next day a new tail on the dog, and the springs were discovered." "No," replied the speaker, who was the owner of the dog killed at the aim while shooting at the bear. The dog had dropped from the jaws of the bear into the spring and—"A dog grew on the tail," suggested Dewey. "You win," admitted the Speaker.

English Visitors and American Humor. Lance Thackeray and Tom Browne, English illustrators, dined last night at Richard Ganley in New York. The young men said that they were anxious to obtain specimens of character Yankee humor, as they hoped to write a funny book about America on their return home. "Well," said Mr. Canfield, "the item I can give you for your book letter that a friend of mine in Annapolis wrote to a newspaper. Among the Western town and my friend is a man who has been in the city of Westchester last. I was born in England, not in Westchester, and my friend from the hour and feed for me in the church on Tuesday. The ladies' mission society, I think, was a member of the society. I was a member of the society and was with an address and