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POOR DOCUMENT

T. B. KIDNER ON MANUAL TRAINING

The Director for New Brunswick Points Out the Distinction Between Manual, Industrial, Technical and Technological Training.

(Contributed by T. B. Kidner, director of manual training for New Brunswick.)

The unanimity with which all who have allowed themselves to be interviewed by your representative have expressed themselves in favor of manual training is remarkable and instructive. It is a striking testimony to the many-sidedness of the subject that it appeals to "all sorts and conditions of men"—educators, business men, manufacturers, craftsmen, parents and pupils.

But while this is very gratifying some of the views expressed in your columns have shewn that the object of manual training is not clearly understood. Terms such as "Technical Education," "Industrial Training," "Technological Educational," "Sloyd" and "Manual Training" have been used as if perfectly synonymous, thus leading to some confusion of thought and expression upon the part of some of the most enthusiastic advocates of the adoption of manual training in our schools.

This confusion arises in part from the fact that these are somewhat new terms, and in part from the fact that the aim and purpose of education are not always clearly comprehended. There are still to be found men of the older school of teachers who are somewhat like the famous headmaster of Rugby, who "thanked Heaven that they taught nothing useful there." Such men believed in the school wholly as a place of culture, and in planning their courses seem to have done their best to cut off the school altogether from the outside world.

At the other end of the scale are to be found those who demand that nothing shall be taught in the school that is not "practical," and that cannot be shown to be directly productive in after life. Probably the truth lies somewhere between these extreme views. All school work should be cultural, i. e., should tend to the growth and development of all the powers of the child, and the advocates of the newer methods claim that they are even more useful than the old methods as a means of culture and all-round development of the faculties.

Education has been defined as "the generation of power." Knowledge is power, but "knowledge crammed into the mind in such a way that it is not assimilated is not power, but so much almost useless lumber."

What It Is

"Sloyd," or "Manual Training" (for the terms are now synonymous) is, as we have it today, the product of much experimenting, many mistakes. Practical work with tools and materials was started in schools in several parts of the world from widely different standpoints and for several reasons. In the United States manual training. In Great Britain it was begun on the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1880, as a preparation for trade teaching in after years. From Sweden, however, the most valuable contribution came, for in the Swedish Sloyd the work first appeared purely as a means of education—mind training by hand work—not as a preparation for any particular walk of life, but a means of training for every child, no matter what trade or profession he might follow in after life. Manual training teachers on both sides of the Atlantic were quick to see that this pedagogical basis was the true one, and while Swedish Sloyd has benefitted considerably by assimilation of English and American methods, the improvement of the English and American systems by the adoption of Sloyd principles has been immense.

Hanual training bases its claims then, not upon its being a means of preparing boys for trades or girls for housekeeping, but as a method of turning out better, brighter and broader young men and women. It trains the eye, the hand, the brain and the will, and largely fulfils Bacon's time-worn but truly scientific definition of education as "A just and legitimate familiarity between the mind and things."

Not Trade Teaching

The fact that work with wood and tools forms an important part of manual training appears to lend some color to the belief that manual training is trade teaching, but even if trade teaching were possible or advisable in the common school, the two hours or so per week now devoted to manual training would be of little avail for the purpose of imparting the knowledge of a trade. Work in wood is, however, only one of the many forms of Sloyd, a great variety of materials being wrought in for educational purposes.

In places where manual training has been well tried, such as in the larger cities of England and of some parts of the United States, hand-work is carried on throughout the grades, the materials being chosen so as to fit the strength and capability of the children at various ages. Cardboard-work, paper-work, basketry, weaving, sewing, knitting and metal-working are some of the better known occupations undertaken, not with a view of teaching these respective handicrafts, but as a means of bringing out the powers of the children by work in which eye, hand and brain are alike engaged.

Technical Training

Technical training should not be confounded with Sloyd or manual training. Technical training means practical instruction in the art and practice of any business or profession and is given to persons who intend to follow that business or profession as a means of livelihood. But the work of the manual training room is a splendid preparation for technical training later on, for it gives us boys with hands trained to follow the dictates of their brain, ready and dexterous to meet and grapple with difficulties.

Industrial Training

Industrial training forms an important part of the work of certain schools, orphan homes, etc., where the inmates are given instruction in some one of a few handicrafts with a view of making useful citizens out of material which might otherwise help to swell the ranks of the criminals and idlers. But industrial training is not possible in the general school, and several notable failures to introduce it there are a matter of history. Twenty-five years ago, Germany introduced industrial training in some of the common schools with the direct intention of providing a supply of ready-skilled labor for the industries of the locality. But the experiment was a failure, and years afterwards the experience thus gained was extremely useful to the educators of that country in showing that specialization must come at a period later in life than the common school age. Manual training is not industrial training, for it does not aim at "providing facilities, but at training faculties."

Technological Training

Technological training is again different, for by it is meant the scientific and practical training as given in the higher technical colleges, such as, to name a well known one, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There the leaders of the industrial professions are trained, some attention being given to processes, but more to the underlying scientific principles. Manual training is clearly not technological training, although in some of its methods it much resembles it, for not only are the children taught to do things, but the why and the wherefore, and the nature of the materials worked in are all studied and the mind of the child developed by giving it work for its reasoning powers.

Manual training then is not trade or technical instruction — not industrial training — not technological training—although it is a capital foundation for these things. But it will give us better workmen because it will give us better men; men trained from their youth up to think clearly, act promptly and to do things rightly. It will give us better homes, for every man will be a "handy" man. It will give us youths trained to habits of industry and with proper respect for labor. It will help every other school subject for it uses them all. Sir Oliver Lodge said recently in one of his now famous set of lectures on School Reform. "Let us make certain that our boys have a first-hand acquaintance with things, and then the art of definition will come all the easier. Learning for learning's sake is as futile as art for the sake of art."

Manual training involves "a first-class acquaintance with things" with all the good that follows.

One other quotation may fitly conclude Prof. Wm. James of Harvard, probably the greatest living psychologist, says:—"The most colossal improvement which recent years have seen in education is in the introduction of the manual training schools—not because they will give us a people more handy and practical for domestic life and better skilled in trades, but because they will give us citizens with an entirely different mental fibre."

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

The First American Society Was Formed in 1808 in Saratoga County, N. Y.

In 1808 came the first American temperance society. A certain Dr. William J. Clarke, about whom little is known, persuaded forty-three of his friends in Saratoga county, New York, to cut out everything intoxicating except beer from their list of drinkables. Every violator was to pay a fine of twenty-five cents into the society's treasury, unless the offence had been committed at a public dinner, a religious sacrament, or in case of sickness. Such were the easy regulations of the first temperance workers. By any member of our modern W. C. T. U., this society of Dr. Clarke's would be pronounced as nothing more or less than a drinking club. But such were probably the only lines upon which it could have been formed at that time.

If we except Dr. Rush, the noted "signer" of Philadelphia, who wrote a pamphlet against drunkenness, the first great temperance orator in the United States was Lyman Beecher. When he was a young man, earning $300 a year in a pulpit at East Hampton, on Long Island, Beecher observed how a saloon keeper ruined the Indians by selling them liquor and tricking them into signing away their land. Years afterward, when he had become one of the most powerful pulpit orators in America, he amazed the whole country by a startling series of sermons in favor of temperance.

His first blow was struck in 1826. The liquor men were everywhere in control. They dominated the legislatures. They dictated to congress. They exacted obedience of the church. Deacons sold Bibles in their distilleries, and saw nothing incompatible in combining the whiskey trade and religion. It was one man against ten millions, but the one man welcomed the fight and began it.—H. N. Cuson in Munsey's Magazine.

Keep Your Bowels Regular In Nature's Way.

Suppose your bowels fail to move for a week or ten days. Don't you know you would be quickly prostrated? Of course you do. It is just the same, differing in degree, when your bowels don't move once every day. You know you soon become languid and tired, and your blood gets bad and you feel out of sorts—sick all over—if you don't have a full, healthy passage daily. Don't let such serious conditions develop. Use Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills. They will drive bowel poison out of your system and establish regularity. These little pills are purely vegetable and cure in one night.

Remember that bowel poison is the direct cause of slow, wasting fevers, loss of memory, female weakness, nervous prostration and general debility. Bowel poison leads on to misery and death as surely as constipation or heart disease; the well-advised use of Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills will cure and establish bowel, stomach and liver health. Sick at night, well in the morning. Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills cure constipation, biliousness, headache in one night. At dealers, 25 cents.

All genuine signed W. F. Smith.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS
A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER ILLS.
AT ALL DEALERS—25 CENTS.
A CURE AT THE PEOPLES PRICE

THE CITY COUNCIL

Much Business Transacted at Yesterday Afternoon's Session ---The Chief's Salary Laid Over---The Question of a Permanent Auditor.

At the monthly meeting of the common council yesterday the reports from the boards were adopted almost without amendment. The question of the salary of the chief of police was laid over for a full meeting. The report on the west side wharf was sent to the general committee with power to act. Geo. Gorham was appointed temporary harbor master at Indiantown. A motion to enquire into the water power on the Mispec river and Little River was sent to the safety board. The mayor occupied the chair and Ald. Hamm, Bullock, Lewis, Vanwart, McArthur, Holder, MacRae, Sproul, McGoldrick, Christie, Pickett, Baxter, Frink and Tilley were present with the common clerk. Marshal Coughlan was in attendance.

On motion the treasury board report was taken up section by section.

Under section 1 recommending the payment of bills, Ald. Frink said the bills might as well not go to the board at all as they were not scrutinized. He moved that all accounts be sent back to the committee. Ald. Baxter seconded.

Ald. Bullock moved in amendment that the bills be paid. He said he had scrutinized each account and if sent back the city would loose the 2 per cent discount.

Ald. Baxter said the matter ought to be discussed to see if the present system could not be amended. He advocated the appointment of a permanent auditor. (A laugh from Ald. Christie.)

Ald. Baxter—"Ald. Christie laughs but my friend must not forget that he has laughed at every sweeping change for years past." Continuing the alderman referred to the difficulty of getting a quorum at the boards after 5 o'clock and urged that an auditor could regulate supplies and exercise an authority which would benefit the city without additional expense as several officials could be given other work.

Ald. Christie—"I do think, notwithstanding that this matter comes up now and again, that if we have directors who do their duty we have no need of an auditor. The prices of materials are fixed, there would only be a conflict of opinion and business would not be facilitated one bit. Ald. Baxter says I have opposed everything, that may be true in his mind, but I'm here to look after public interests and I do so to the best of my ability, which is as much as Ald. Baxter can do with his superior knowledge."

After further discussion section 1 was adopted. Section 2, granting 5 per cent discount on taxes paid before Oct. 1 was carried.

Section 3 recommended that no more street lights be placed this year.

Ald. Pickett move an amendment to except a light in Wright street recommended by the safety board.

The alderman reviewed the circumstances which caused the ommission, as previously published.

Ald. Christie opposed the amendment. A long discussion followed and the amendment was lost by 6 votes to 7. and the section adopted.

Ald. Pickett moved an amendment to omit "in the present year" from section 4 which recommended the reapportionment of the water and sewerage maintenance expenses. The amendment was lost.

Section 5 recommended that 6 per cent debentures to the amount of $55,000 be reissued as 4 per cent. These debentures will form part of the issue of $500,000.

Ald. Baxter favored an issue at 3½ per cent and drew attention to the fact that the city had about $750,000 at that rate. He moved an amendment to reduce the rate.

The amendment was lost.

Under section 6, that straight 4 per cent 40 year bonds be issued for a loan of $435,000, Ald. Bullock analyzed the differences between serial and straight term bonds and argued that $2,000 a year would be saved the tax payers by adopting the serial form and moved an amendment to section 6 that 4 per cent serial should be substituted for straight term bonds and that $12,500 be assessed each year for part payment of the principal.

Ald. Christie moved the adoption of the section. He argued that serial bonds were on use only in small towns and that the short term bonds would not be readily marketable.

Ald. Baxter said in his opinion serial bonds pressed too heavily on the community during the first twenty years of their issue.

Ald. Pickett, as a member of a committee appointed to look into the question of floating the loan, referred to an interview the committee had with H. C. McLeod, the general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Mr. McLeod, he said, not only advocated a temporary loan at four per cent., but strongly advised a serial issue, as that method showed a tremendous saving and was now adopted almost universally by the municipalities in Ontario. The alderman also quoted favorable opinions from Mr. Stavert, the manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, and Mr. LeRoi, manager of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

After further discussion the section was adopted.

Section seven, authorizing the deposit of the debentures with the Bank of New Brunswick as collateral security, was carried, and the report was adopted as a whole.

Ald. Bullock moved the issue of $435,000 debentures, of which notice had been given. This was carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

A motion to make the debentures payable in Montreal, Boston, New York and London was withdrawn.

A motion by Ald. Christie to adjourn until the following afternoon was lost, seven votes to six.

The report of the board of works was then taken up. Section one, recommending an additional charge of five cents a ton on all coal stored in city warehouses for five days or fraction thereof, was referred back for the board to hear the view of the coal dealers.

The remainder of the report was adopted.

The report of the water and sewerage board was taken up. Section six, relating to a communication from Miss Julia A. Reid, asking for exemption from water tax on property on Mount Pleasant, was referred back to a sub-committee.

After some discussion as to whether there were funds to meet the expenee of twenty-two catch basins, the report was adopted.

The report of the safety board was considered. Section one relating to the renewal of a lease to C. P. Baker was amended. It was decided that Mr. Baker be granted a lease of the lot on which the dwelling house owned by the city stands for a term of seven years from May 1 at an annual rental of $150; the lease to contain a covenant to renew at the end of the term or to pay for improvements; and that in the event of the city taking over the improvements, $200 be deducted from the appraised value.

Sections two to seven were adopted, with the exception of section five, relating to the Wright street light, which was referred back.

Under section eight, the salary of the chief of police was recommended for increase to $1,500 per annum, such increase to take effect only when the appointment of the chief was vested in the common council.

Ald. MacRae moved an amendment to omit all words after "per annum." He drew attention to the pay of the chief of police in Halifax, which is $1,800, and to the salaries paid in other cities, and said the matter of appointment was no fault of the occupant.

Ald. Bullock seconded the amendment.

Ald. Vanwart drew attention to the absence of some of the council, and moved an amendment to the amendment that the matter lie over for the present. This was adopted.

The report of the ferry committee was agreed to.

The report of the sub-committee on the construction of a new wharf on the west side was left to the general committee of the council, with power to act. The report was as follows:—

Your committee report that they have considered the plans and specifications prepared by the city engineer for the construction of a wharf at or near the site of South Rodney wharf having a face of 450 feet on the southerly side and 500 feet on the northerly side, which plans and specifications have been approved by this committee.

Your committee recommend that tenders for the construction of a wharf according to said plans and specifications be asked by the director of the department of public works, said tenders to close on Tuesday, the 22nd day of August, at 12 o'clock noon at the common clerk's office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily to be accepted.

A number of applications were sent to the respective boards.

On motion of Ald. McGoldrick, George Gorham was temporarily appointed deputy harbor master at Indiantown during the illness of the harbor master.

Ald. Bullock moved that a committee be appointed and authorized to secure the report of a hydraulic engineer as to the water power on the Mispec and Little River, and to inquire as to the cost of an electric light plant of sufficient capacity to light the entire city.

Ald. Frink, after referring to the unsatisfactory reports on the subject which had been received in the past, moved an amendment to refer the matter to the safety board. This was adopted.

The council then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Sanitaris
THE MONARCH OF MINERAL WATERS
smoothes away the pain of Gout and Rheumatism . .
AT ALL DEALERS
LEON A. KEITH, Agent, - St. John

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE

THE MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE

At the Montreal Clothing Store

is going out of business. This will be a great surprise to our patrons, nevertheless it is so. We are compelled to vacate these premises by September 2nd, when Mr. J. N. Harvey takes possession. Orders from Headquarters are: SELL OUT COMPLETELY. Not a dollar's worth of goods must remain, and, as the time is so short, it simply means that the entire stock will be almost given away. No matter at what sacrifice, this stock must be closed out WITHIN 19 DAYS.

This means the greatest saving opportunity St. John has ever known, and to miss this chance to purchase first-class Clothing, at less than a third the manufacturers' price, will be a matter of life-long regret. **Remember the Last Day at This Store is Sept. 2.**

SATURDAY, AUG. 12, the Great Closing Out Sale commences, therefore decide quickly, and be on hand to participate in the Greatest Bargain Spectacle of a Century.

Our stock is familiar to all. It is new and up-to-date. Purchased from the best houses in Canada and United States. All fresh, crisp goods to be offered regardless of the immense loss to ourselves.

In this sale we purpose adding all our Ladies' Ready-Made Clothing from the wholesale department. It will be the greatest display of price cutting ever seen in this city.

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED THIS WEEK TO ARRANGE FOR THE OPENING DAY,

Saturday, August 12, at 8 a. m.

Sale Will Continue to September 2nd, and No Longer.

Impossible to Enumerate the Whole Stock in This Advertisement. The List Below Suggests a Few of the Most Striking Offer

MEN'S SUITS—All this season's make in the Leading Patterns; former lowest cash prices, $3.95, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $10.00, $12.00, $14.00, $16.00; closing out prices, $2.25, $3.65, $4.90, $5.75, $6.95, $7.50, $8.75 and $9.90. A glance at our Goods will convince you that we mean business.

MEN'S PANTS—Former lowest cash prices, $1.25, $1.50, $1.90, $2.25, $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00; closing out prices, 79c., 88c., 98c., $1.45, $1.98, $2.25 and $2.50. Such values have never been offered in this or any other city.

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS—Former lowest cash prices were $2.98, $3.75, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.50; closing out prices, $1.99, $2.98, $3.35, $3.75, $3.98 and $4.25. It requires but a glance to create a desire to purchase.

BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, BOYS' WASH SUITS, BOYS' BLOUSES, to be sold at give-away prices. 50 Boys' Wash Blouses, former lowest cash price, 50c.; closing out price 19c.

300 DOZEN MEN'S WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain or Initial, former lowest cash price 50c.; closing out price 19c.

350 Dozen LADIES' WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain or Initial, former lowest cash price was 25c; clearing out price, 2 for 25c.

43 MEN'S FANCY VESTS, from $1.50 to $2.50; closing out price, 69c.

250 MEN'S HATS, from $1.50 to $2.50; closing out at 19c.

330 MEN'S STRAW HATS, closing out at 3c. each.

200 Dozen MEN'S FANCY HOSE, Best Liele Thread, former lowest cash prices were 20c., 25c., and 35c. a pair; closing out 2 pairs for 25c.

120 Dozen FINE HOSE, former lowest cash prices were 19c. a pair; closing out price 3 pairs for 25c.

All our best REGATTA and SATEEN SHIRTS, Tooke's make, former lowest cash prices, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50; closing out at 29, 39, 49 and 69c.

OVERALLS worth 65c. a pair at 39c. OVERALLS worth $1.00 at 69c. a pair.

CAPS worth 20 and 30c. at 9c.; 3 for 25c. CAPS, regular 35 and 50c., at 17c. each.

LADIES' VESTS worth 15c. each, to be sold 3 for 25c.

LADIES' WAISTS, wholesale price, 75c., to be sold at 29c. LADIES' WAISTS worth $1.25, at 69c.

150 WHITE LINEN APRONS, worth 25c. each, 2 for 25c.

165 BLACK UNDERSKIRTS, regular $1.25, closing out at 69c.

BOYS' SWEATERS, Finest Wool, regular 75c., now 39c.

MEN'S COTTON UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, only 45c., now 19c.

MEN'S FRENCH BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, regular 60c., now 29c.

MEN'S LINEN COLLARS, 6 for 10c.

MEN'S KID GLOVES, regular 75c. to $1.00 a pair; slightly soiled, now 29c. for a pair.

BOYS' RUSSIAN SUITS, washable, regular $1.50, now 49c. Better Quality, 69c. each.

LADIES' RAIN-COATS, LADIES' CLOTH SKIRTS, and WAISTS, hundreds of different lines.

Must all be sold by September 2nd. Remember the sale begins Saturday, August 12, and ends September 2. Only 19 days. BE ON TIME.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 P. M. SATURDAY UNTIL 11 P. M.

Montreal Clothing Store,

207 UNION STREET.