

families to send their children to school, when such children show any evidence at all of brightness. You can go into any shop and find a boy who is bright but who has not had a chance. That boy, however, finally makes good but it takes a longer time. Whereas if he had an opportunity of taking an industrial course along the lines chosen by him for his life's work, any special talent which he might possess would be brought into play and he would be better equipped to enter on his vocation, and much valuable time would be saved by being in advance of the rudimentary routine with which the average boy has to contend on first entering a shop. Besides, he would be of greater value to his employers.

Mr. K. D. Clark,—

It occurs to me in connection with Mr. Duguid's remarks that it must be on account of lack of interest if the boys cannot do the simple problems in arithmetic after attending our public schools, and I do not know of any way in which these boys can be made to learn better than having them take manual training with their other public school work. In this way they find the need of the subjects being taught them in school in order to accomplish something which they are taking up in manual training and they will thus take an interest in their regular studies and master them.

Mr. J. Duguid,—

I claim that there are a number of boys who do not have a chance to attend school until they are 14 years of age. However, we have boys who come to us wanting to become apprentices who have passed the entrance examination in the public schools and these as a rule are alright. However, what I wanted to bring out was that these manual training and technical schools would be only beneficial to a class of boys who can attend them, but there are a large number who cannot even attend school until 14 years of age.

Mr. Clarkson James,—

Do not overlook the fact that the law takes care of the child up until the age of fourteen. There is, however, a class of pupils who dislike school work of any kind. If these boys were properly trained and carefully guided along industrial lines they would become first-class men. A great many boys who go to school do not see the need of learning; but, with manual training in the school it not only engages their interest and induces the habit of study, but it also points out the necessity for taking advantage of the opportunities presented of acquiring knowledge which will advance their future prospects and make them honored members of the community.