

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper published
every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a
year, in advance, by the Telegraph Pub-
lishing Company, of St. John, a company
incorporated by act of the legislature of
New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements
taking the run of the paper. Each insertion
\$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sales,
etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or
less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths
25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of
complaints as to the misdirection of let-
ters alleged to contain money remitted to
this office to have been sent to other
addresses, the publisher has decided to
order or registered letter, in which case
the remittance will be at our risk.
In remitting by note or post office
order our patrons will please make them
payable to the Telegraph Publishing Com-
pany.

All letters for the business office of this
paper should be addressed to the Tele-
graph Publishing Company, St. John; and
all correspondence for the editorial de-
partment should be sent to the Editor of
the Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception, names of new sub-
scribers will not be entered until the mo-
ney is received.

Subscribers will be required to pay for
papers sent them, whether they take them
from the office or not, until all arrearages
are paid. There is no legal disconti-
nuance of a newspaper subscription until
all that is owed for is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that
a man must pay for what he has.
Hence whoever takes a paper from the
post office, whether directed to him or
somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.
Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains
with names.

Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your
communication as an evidence of good
faith.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST
CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME
PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to
circulate and collect for the Semi-Weekly
Telegraph, viz.:
WM. SOMERVILLE,
W. A. FERRELL.

Subscribers are asked to pay their sub-
scriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 20, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our sub-
scribers are interested in the
Census of 1901, the following prizes
which prizes were offered to the
persons coming nearest to the cor-
rect enumeration of the population of
the Dominion of Canada, as
given out by the Minister of Agri-
culture from the results of the re-
cent census, we wish to advise the
readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no
announcement had yet been made
by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher
has made the official statement
showing the results of the Census,
the coupons will be sorted out by
the Press Publishing Association of
Detroit, and the announcement
made of the prize winners in the
SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for sev-
eral issues, so that all may know
who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and
outselves any trouble of corre-
spondence in regard to the competi-
tion.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

A SURPRISED TORY.

Mr. Monk recently paid a visit to Hal-
fax, and to a reporter he confided his
impressions on returning home to Montreal.
What seems to have astonished the mem-
ber for Jacques Cartier most was that
down in Nova Scotia the people were
living amicably together, and not boot-
ing their heads about sectarian diffi-
culty. He spoke in terms of wonderment
at this happy condition of affairs, and
emphasized his surprise that so much
toleration should prevail down by the
sea.

We could have told Mr. Monk before he
went to Nova Scotia that it is only in
Ontario that religious controversy has
been made a leading part of the Tory
plan of campaign, and for this undesirable
state of things his colleague, Mr. Clarke
Wallace, is chiefly accountable. Mr.
Monk has probably read Mr. Wallace's
Barnstable speech, in which he took it for
granted that in all the English speaking
provinces Tory speakers availed themselves
of the license which is allowed in such mat-
ters in Ontario.

If Mr. Monk had come to New Brun-
swick he would have found that while our
morning contemporary does its best to
covertly work on racial and sectarian
prejudices, it cannot do so with the same
degree of safety that the chief Tory or-
gan at Toronto enjoys. The reason for
this is founded in the good sense of our
people. The politician who openly and
generally made use of the race and re-
ligion cry would soon find that he was
making a mistake. The sentiments of the
electors as a whole are opposed to such
tactics.

In Ontario, Mr. Monk's political allies
are convinced that they gained a decided
advantage last November by arousing as

much feeling as possible over the fact that
Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a French-Canadian.
They attacked the premier's loyalty with
all the bitterness they could command,
and encouraged by the results then
achieved they are now laying the ground-
work of the approaching provincial and
by-election campaign along the same lines.
They may find this time that a calmer
judgment prevails. Mr. Monk ought to
tell it his duty to go up to Ontario and
tell his friends how much better it is for
people to live together in peace and har-
mony.

A NEIGHBORLY FEELING.

It seems to us that if our Tory friends
once realized the folly of their course with
respect to the premier, they would, from
considerations of policy, if for no higher
reason, cease to reproach him for his al-
leged hostility to imperial interests. In
the first place, they know very well that
Sir Wilfrid Laurier is one of the first im-
perialists of our time, and in any garb-
ing of colonial representatives would
readily be given prominence by reason of
the recognition which has been accorded
to him by the best minds in the empire.
In the second place, there is a great deal
of hypocrisy underlying this form of cam-
paign.

One of our exchanges remarked the
other day that however intemperately the
Tory press of Ontario might talk about
French-Canadians, it was noticed that
whenever a representative from Quebec
visited the adjoining province he was given
a reception marked by hearty cordiality
and esteem. There may be an under-
current of distrust based on prejudice and
misunderstanding as between Ontario and
Quebec; but whenever the people of these
two great provinces are brought together
their better nature and judgment assert
themselves. The hand of friendship is ex-
tended in deep earnestness and sincerity.

Professional agitators of the Clarke Wal-
lace and Bourassa stamp are accountable
for all the racial hostility which prevails
in either province, and this would rapidly
disappear if the neighborly feeling were
cultivated by a free exchange of visits on
the part of leading men in public life.
Every time a prominent man from Quebec
appears on the platform of Ontario he
finds himself carrying home good impres-
sions of the genuine friendship entertain-
ed toward the people whom he represents,
and the same experience is had whenever
an Ontario man comes to Quebec.
Recently the speaker of parliament,
Hon. L. P. Brodeur, went up to
Toronto, and was given a reception which
he could not misunderstand. It should
be the aim of those who have it in their
power to influence these movements to
bring about as many neighborly visits as
possible, and as a natural result the man
who would raise racial issues would soon
be treated with public scorn.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

An expert has been engaged by the govern-
ment to investigate the situation with
respect to freight rates and to report
thereon to the Minister of Railways.
Public judgment will commend this move.
There have been many complaints of late
with respect to inequalities and discrimi-
nations, and the purpose of the enquiry
now being carried on is to ascertain the
extent and character of these alleged in-
regularities. When the facts have been
got together, carefully and accurately, a
basis will be laid for further action.

The next step suggested is the organiza-
tion of a Railway Commission, having
powers more direct and comprehensive
than those which are at present exercised
by the Railway Committee of the Privy
Council. This latter body has jurisdic-
tion to deal with discriminations; but it
has other very large functions, and being
composed of ministers who already have
onerous and responsible duties, the com-
mittee can only take up such matters as
are brought before it in the ordinary
way.

What seems to be needed is a com-
petent body, having full judicial powers,
to take the initiative in such matters. Such
a court, accurately informed as to the
facts and conditions, would be capable of
bringing about something like uniformity
and reasonableness of freight rates. As
it is, there is room for the suspicion that
serious discriminations exist against
certain localities. Indeed, we all know
that the Standard Oil Company, with the
connivance of at least one of the large
railway corporations, was able a year ago
to force dealers to purchase coal oil at
an unnecessarily high price owing to the
difference in freight rates charged at points
of shipment.

Of course it is not likely that local rates
can ever be reduced to the level of through
rates. Why a railway should be able and
willing to carry freight one thousand
miles at \$1 per ton, while refusing \$1.50
per ton for hauling the same volume one
hundred miles, is one of the things which
a layman cannot understand; but that is
one of the fundamental laws of railway
management. Then, as between points
of competition by both water and
several lines of railway there will always
be a difference as compared with points
equally distant from each other which have
the convenience to take care of itself, and
stake up for Canada.

The merits of Canada rather than the
unity of the race was the appropriate sub-
ject for Deane's Day speeches, and Sir
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yesterday.

would be doing a good work in bringing
about a satisfactory understanding. What
all the people want are the best possible
conditions for the development of the im-
perial life of the people in all its bear-
ings. They are entitled to this, and it
would seem that the government is mak-
ing an honest effort to bring them about.

THE CANADIAN BANK NOTE.

There is one form of reciprocity which
Canada has adopted towards the United
States in which our neighbors in the great
republic to the south have steadily refused
to reciprocate. We refer to the ready ac-
ceptance of the national money. Canadian
merchants show a courteous regard for
the currency of the United States. As a
matter of fact, the ready acceptance of
the dollar at face value of the American bank
notes and silver currency, worthy of imi-
tation by the people of the United States.
Many a Canadian visitor to the United
States would find that there was a re-
ciprocation of courtesies in this regard which
would permit bills of our strongest banks
being accepted at their value across the
border. A prominent merchant of the
city tells a story of a friend being stranded
in Albany, N. Y., with plenty of good
bank of New Brunswick notes in his
pocket. There are many who have had
similar experiences in the cities of the
United States.

The American people are not cosmopol-
itan in this regard. With a supreme in-
sistence of Canadian banking regulation,
they assume that because we are not in
possession of national banks, that the note
circulation of a Canadian bank is entirely
dependent on the financial strength or
weakness of the particular bank. As a
matter of fact, the notes would be in pos-
session of definite information relative to
the various Canadian banks, the American
merchant refuses all Canadian bank notes
and so far as this is concerned, that
even the Dominion of Canada notes are
frequently refused in trade by the
Americans.

As a matter of fact, this is a mis-
leading statement. Apart altogether from
the question of the superiority of our
banking regulations, and the more im-
portant question of the financial strength
of the bank, the notes are in circulation
in the United States. The note circulation
of all Canadian banks is absolutely guar-
anteed. Under the Dominion banking law,
each bank has to deposit at Ottawa an
amount equal to 5 per cent. of its note
circulation, and as the latter increases so
does the deposit in like proportion. As a
fund, made up by all the banks in the
country, is held by the dominion govern-
ment as a guarantee fund to protect the
note circulation of all. So that if a bank
failed today in Canada, without a single
dollar of its notes would be in circulation
at large. It will be seen at a glance why
this is so. The 5 per cent. paid in by each
bank makes a fund probably equal to the
largest note circulation of any Canadian
bank. The only contingency where the
fund could be in any doubt would be the
failure of a number of the largest banking
institutions of the country. And to protect
against such a contingency there is an-
other very provision of the Dominion
Banking Act, that the note circulation of
the bank is to be secured by the Dominion
Government. So that it is practically im-
possible to conceive of a case in which the
note circulation is not absolutely protected.

It is well not only that our own po-
lice should realize this important fact, but
that it should be impressed upon the
minds of our American neighbors, so that
the free exchange of national currency
might be untroubled.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Crop reports from the west continue to
be favorable. The wheat is heading out,
and every indication points to a phenom-
enal harvest. There is, of course, still
some risk with respect to an early frost,
but that danger is not thought to be
serious for two reasons: First, the rains
of May and the continued sunshine of
June have combined to bring the crops
forward in advance of other years; and
second, it is observed as a matter of ex-
perience that as soon as the wheat is
out of the soil, the risk of frost is greatly
lessened. It is earnestly hoped that this
view may be confirmed by the results of
this year. Large interests turn upon the
harvest in the northwest, and we down
here by the sea are concerned as a winter
port in the output of grain available for
export. The fact, the interests of all sec-
tions of the dominion are coming to be
so closely identified that the welfare of
any one of the provinces is felt by all the
others in some degree. We should cer-
tainly rejoice in the good fortune of the west
this year.

WELL SPOKEN.

The Toronto Telegram (Canadian) has
the following account on Sir Louis
Davies' speech on Dominion Day in London:
The sturdy Canadianism of Sir Louis
Davies at the Dominion Day dinner in
London was a welcome impetus to the
flow of honeyed nothings about Anglo-
Saxon unity.

The Unity of the Race is a glorious
ideal, and there are times when it can be
appreciably talked about. The Dominion
Day dinner was one of those times.
The unity of the empire was for that
evening the true theme of thought and
song, and Sir Louis Davies, in his speech,
the sentiment to take care of itself, and
stake up for Canada.

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PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Senor Federico Errazuriz, president of
Chile, who had been in feeble health for
months, passed away at Santiago, Chile,
on June 25, 1896, for a term of five years.

Viscount Katsura, the new premier of
Japan, is considered to be the ablest tacti-
cian in the Japanese army. Under his
direction the Mikasa's forces won two of
the bloodiest battles of the war with
China—Kangasai and Tsingtao.

Mme. Segrine, the editor of La Fonde,
the newspaper in Paris conducted by
women, has become a power in the French
journalistic field. She occupies, when her
duties permit her absence from Paris, a
beautiful villa in the village of Pierrefonds.

At the "capping" ceremony at Victoria
University on Saturday, the two elder
sons of Mr. J. Harvey Farmer, a Liverpool
marine insurance broker, both proceeded
to the degree of M.Sc., while his daughter
took B. A., and his third son first-class
honors in engineering.

The municipal authorities of Paris have
decided to erect statues of the following
notables: Garibaldi, Baudelaire, Pasteur,
Gonnet, Balzac, Spillier, De Maistre, Bon-
ville, Simon, Verlain, General Dumais,
Alexandre Dumas, fils; Garnier, Auguste
Comte Daudet and Hugo.

Glasgow University conferred 120 hon-
orary degrees of doctor of laws on the oc-
casion of its 400th anniversary. Among the
honorary degrees were conferred on Pro-
fessor W. G. Farlow, of Harvard; Professor
Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale, and Profes-
sor Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins.

Sir Godfrey Lagden, who is going back
to South Africa in a few days to help to
build up British influence and prestige in
the new territories, is a man who is bound
before the empire is very much older to
stand high in its councils. He is barely
40 years of age, but he has established his claim
to fame already by his wise government of
the Basutos.

Colonel Ferguson, D. S. O., who is to
marry Lady Alice Boyle, second daughter
of the Earl and Countess of Glasgow, is
the eldest son of the late Sir Francis Fer-
guson, M. P., and an officer of 17 years' service
in the Grenadier Guards. In Lord Kitchener's
final campaign on the Nile in 1898, he
was present at the battles of the Atbara
and Khartoum, where he won the coveted
D. S. O. (which is a rare distinction that
many people suppose) and his interest in
the Sudanese campaign was not lessened
when he was transferred to the Sudanese
campaign in 1900.

Mr. Lionel Deane, who has just returned
to England after completing a two-year
tour in the East, is the son of the late
of the Daily Telegraph, and of Mr. Cecil
Rhodes' grandsons "Cape to Cairo" scheme,
was born at St. Quintin, France, in 1881.
In 1897 he completed the longest jour-
ney on record across Africa, from the
Cape to Uganda, and thence to Zanzibar.
After returning to England he was ap-
pointed to the post of assistant secretary
in the Sudanese campaign in 1898, and
has since been in the Sudanese campaign.
He was through him that the sensational
story of the late Sir Francis Ferguson's
discovery of the Nile source was brought to
light.

Major-General Sir John Grenfell Max-
well, D. S. O., the military governor of
Pretoria, was born July 1854. Educated
at Cheltenham, he joined the 42nd High-
landers in 1872. His war service includes
the Egyptian campaign of 1882, when he
was present with the first battalion, Black
Watch, at Tel-el-Kebir. For his conduct
in the battle of the Trench he was decorated
with the medal with clasp and the Khedive's
Star. During the Nile expedition of 1898,
he was present at the battle of Omdurman,
and had a clasp added to his decorations.
From 1895 to 1898 he served with the
Egyptian Field Force as A. D. C. to
Major-General Grenfell. He was present
in the battle of Omdurman, where he
won the D. S. O. Omdurman and Omdurman
also brought him opportunities of dis-
tinguishing himself in the command of the
fourteenth brigade in South Africa, and as
military governor of Pretoria. As a
press censor he has with him his book, "The
Bad Child's Book of Beasts," and his
amusing successors.

Sir William Nicholson, the new head of
the intelligence department, is one of the
ablest officers in the Royal Engineers, a
corps in which every man has brains above
the average. Sir William is a tall, erect
and well proportioned, his figure is his
strong point so far as personal appearance
is concerned; but his manner, when he
is alone, is irresistible. Not his least
qualification for his present post is his
dexterity in picking the brains of those
from whom he desires information. You
may be aware that he is "drawing" you,
but the bird in the snare, and all the time
Sir William gives nothing in return. A
man hard to fathom, he was called in In-
dia, and in truth, his own real opinion
on any point, social or professional, is
never discovered. Sir William is a splendid
organizer, an unswerving worker, devoted
to his profession, but sport of any kind
is unknown to him. He is thoroughly at home
in Indian society, he was thoroughly at home
and when mirth waxed fast and furious at
the hill stations he could always be counted
upon to give the best of the evening. A
better. Lady Nicholson also enjoyed In-
dia, where she, too, was famous for her
straightness in rifle shooting and skill in
most other sports.

Her Parol.
Her parol my lady brings
To screen the sunshine from her face.
A flutter of silken strings,
A dainty froth of silver things,
A whirl of ribbon and of lace—
Her parol.

Her parol is pink and white,
With strings of scarlet sweet to see,
A dainty froth of silver things,
A dainty froth of silver things,
A whirl of ribbon and of lace—
Her parol.

Unconscious on the Street.
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HOOP COMPANY
MEN WILLING TO
JOIN STRIKE.

Ask Shaffer's Orders, and
He Tells Them To
Organize.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 18.—Most impor-
tant of all news regarding the steel work-
ers strike that reached Pittsburg today,
was the action of the men employed in
the Dunsmuir plant of the American
Steel Hoop Company. A telegram was
received by President Shaffer from the
men in the morning, asking if they should
strike.

President Shaffer answered, telling the
men not to come out unless they were
organized. A representative of the Ameri-
can Steel Hoop Company, a telegram was
received asking that an organizer be
sent to them at once.

Vice-President John H. Shaffer, who
started for Dunsmuir this evening, to complete
the organization. The Dunsmuir plant is
the last of the hoop plants to remain
at the Dunsmuir plant. A representative of
the American Steel Hoop Company, a tele-
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A GREAT SUCCESS.

Some people cannot understand why our business has been such a
great success when we have only been in St. John so short a time.
It is this, every article that leaves our store is so satisfactory to the
wearer that he at once becomes an advertising agent for us, so to speak,
for he naturally tells his friends that Harvey's is the best place to
buy Clothing we sell for cash and cash only, all our goods are marked
in plain figures and we have one price to all.

Men's Ready to wear Suits \$2.85 and \$3.00 to \$10.00 and \$14.00.
Men's Ready to wear Pants 75c. and 90c. to \$3.00 and \$3.50.
Men's Suits made to measure at \$10.00 \$12.00 and up.
Men's Pants made to measure at \$2.75 to \$3.50 and up.

Watch this space on Saturday for our advertisement and then come
and see when you are in the city.

J. N. HARVEY, (OPERA HOUSE BLOCK) 199 Union Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

A View of the Busy Place Where Most Practical Work is
Being Done in the Educational Line.

The work of introducing a practical
manual training in our educational system
has commenced in St. John by the opening
of a summer school in connection with the
Macdonald Manual Training School estab-
lished at Fredericton. Our people have
already heard of the generosity of Sir Wil-
liam Macdonald, the Montreal millionaire,
who has provided sufficient funds to es-
tablish these manual training schools
throughout Canada, but very few have any
real idea of the object desired to be re-
sulted in by this generosity, or how it is
to be attained. A representative of the
Telegraph paid a visit to the summer
school recently opened in the rooms on
the top floor of the Centennial building
on Beauséjour street, and found a busy
scene. It is a model school in more than
one respect. The manual training
given by competent instructors in fresh
drawing, cardboard and history work,
and in woodworking educates both brain
and hand. The powers of observation are
quickened and the habits of exactitude
instilled even for the smallest details. It
is moreover a school of pupils of both sexes
and of all ages, and best of all it is a
school of volunteer workers, whose in-
terest in the training makes the work seem
a real pleasure. No monitor is needed and
the swiftness of the brain against the un-
pleasant truant or disturber of the peace
is never heard. In a word it is a model
school where pupil and instructor are
equally interested.

It was a hard climb to the top of the
Centennial building yesterday, for the day
was warm and elevators are not yet re-
garded as necessary in our school build-
ings, but the Telegraph man felt well re-
warded when he reached the inspecting
ground. Three rooms were devoted to
the purpose of the Summer School of
Manual Training. In one of these the
drawing class is quartered, making work-
ing designs of the various articles, which
are later to be turned out in wood by the
pupils. In the second room a regulated
course of work is laid down and is in-
tended to cover the manual training of
pupils in grades 6, 7 and 8. The third
room is for the woodworking class. The
pupils are intended to cover one year in each grade,
allowing the pupils to receive manual train-
ing as well as the ordinary school work.
Such a course of three years would, un-
der this system, not interfere in the slight-
est with the ordinary school work, al-
though the writer is convinced that when
the system is firmly established it will
find its place as a necessary part of each
day's schooling.

Taking the first-year course, it is at once
seen that the idea is to accept the perfect-
ness of the manual training of boys in the
tools and from that now manual develop-
ment of eye and hand which must make
the boy or girl more exact in his work
and reasoning. A wedge is the first
article to be made by the woodworker.
The inoperative friend in need of every-
thing is the woodworker. A wedge is the
first article to be made by the woodworker.
The inoperative friend in need of every-
thing is the woodworker. A wedge is the
first article to be made by the woodworker.

The large room given over to woodwork-
ing is fitted with benches, each pupil has
a bench of his own equipped with the
necessary tools, and wood for the various
articles is procured as needed. One thing
that impresses the visitor is the exactitude
required and attained in the making of the
articles. "Good enough" is a phrase un-
known in the manual training school.
Every line, each joint and curve must be
mathematically correct. That is the secret
of the benefit to be attained by the sys-
tem. A boy or girl who has had a three
years' course will surely know how to
be slovenly in any kind of work, so deep
on the mind will be the impressions of
exactness formed by the course.

Yesterday the woodworking class was
made up of two parts; one the juvenile
portion arrayed in aprons, looked like a
serious band of pigmy carpenters intent
on their life work for the time being. In
front of each on the bench was a work-
ing drawing of the model to be made.
The boys were busy with their tools, and
the hammer and saw, space and compass,
was a joy to the older Telegraph boy who
envied them their dexterity in the use of
tools. On the opposite side of the room
was the teacher's class, composed of
teachers from the city and elsewhere who
are sufficiently interested in the scheme
to devote their holidays to the regular
course of manual training. The onlooker
had several old ideas shattered in very
short time. Like most men, he had
thought a lady couldn't possibly hammer
a nail straight, but he came away with
that notion eradicated from his coddle.
The lady teacher pupils were seemingly
as proficient as the men, and just as much

interested in the work. As he saw one
lady handling a saw like an expert car-
penter and another planing a dainty
corner as though the wood were life's
pathway which her duty demanded must
be made smooth at all hazards. The
Telegraph man decided there was nothing
unfeminine about the work, and that a
girl would have a better idea of the
practical duties for the experience in the
manual training school.

But the wood working and its free hand
drawing course are only one part of the
work. In the adjoining room, a class of
ladies were busily engaged in the man-
ufacture of various articles from cardboard.
Many cases of all description and for
every imaginable purpose, book covers and
under the nimble fingers of the pupils.
And in this as in the other department
neatness and exactness are the chief
notes sought by the instructors in the
pupils' work. Instruction is also given
in the simpler forms of cloth and leather
binding.

The summer school is in charge of Mr.
E. E. MacCreedy, a New Brunswick, who
has taught the system of manual train-
ing in Canada since its inception. He has
been in vogue in the schools to a greater or
less extent for the past twelve years.
Mr. MacCreedy is a native of St. Stephen,
who has been teaching in the schools of
the location of Rhode Island for the
past ten years. Assisting him in St. John
are Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, of the central
Macdonald school in Toronto and Mr.
Geo. M. Morris, of Boston. Mr. Wilkin-
son learned the system in England while
Mr. Morris is a graduate of the Mechan-
ical Arts High School, Boston, where he
has been an instructor for the past two
years.

As previously stated, funds have been
donated by Sir William Macdonald for the
introduction in Canada of this manual
training system, a modification of the origi-
nal Sloyd system. The idea is to have
one or more central schools in each prov-
ince, and Fredericton has been chosen as
the location of the New Brunswick cen-
tral school on account of the Normal
central school it is intended to instruct
the public school teachers so as to in-
crease them in the plan of manual train-
ing, which they can to a limited extent
impart to their pupils if necessary. In
larger towns and cities competent instruc-
tors will be provided for fine conduct
the work. Professor Robertson, the do-
minion dairy commissioner, is the trustee
of the fund to