DR. ELLIOT UPON UNIVERSITY SITE

Distinguished Educationalist Defines Some Requirements of Ideal Location

The question of the site of the projected provincial university has been long sighted by Victorians for some little time. The provincial government has taken this upon the field of controversy by announcing that the question would be turned over to a commission of Eastern educationalists. Dr. J. L. Todd, the eminent authority on parasitology and botany, Vic-
torian, at present upon the professorial staff of Macdonald college, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has given the ques-
tion more than a passing consideration however. He has not dwelled upon the counter attractions of rural cities, however, so much as on the comparative advantage of a rural as opposed to an urban locality. He has already, through the columns of the Colonist, drawn the attention of British Colum-
bians to the views of distinguished educationalists and men of letters in, of course, upon this point. To those he now adds the opinion of Dr. Elliot, at a ripe age, who has just retired from the pre-
sidency of Harvard University.

Dr. Todd's Letter

To the Editor—Dear Sir,—Now that the elections are over, British Colum-
bians will have time to think of things less exciting than politics. The mo-
ment seems an opportune one to recall the fact that in 1907 by the University Endowment Act the province of Brit-
ish Columbia set aside two million acres of land to provide for the estab-
lishment of the University of British Columbia. Since British Columbia is deter-
determined to have a university, it is unnecessary that a site for it should be
selected.

Several letters which consider the question have already been publish-
ed in British Columbia newspapers. Most of them have maintained that a modern university can best fulfill its functions if it is established on a rural, or a suburban site.

I enclose a letter from Dr. C. W. Elliot, the much respected recent pres-
ident of Harvard University. In it, he particularly insists upon the impor-
tance of establishing and maintain-
ing the university as a whole on a single site and he makes it evident that, in his opinion, the best site for a modern university is a suburban one.

J. L. TODD
Associate Professor of Parasitology
McGill University, Montreal
Dr. Elliot's Letter

Astrue, Maine,—June 21st, 1899

Dear Sir,—I cannot too strongly urge that the containing claims of differ-
cent municipalities upon to a single site is little regarded in selecting a site for
the proposed university. We have in the United States numerous national
institutions planted on unsuitable sites, because the first authorities of the university yielded to strong repre-
sentations of local claims, sometimes backed by pecuniary offers which

seemed advantageous at the time, but subsequently proved to be really in-
significant. Some of these mistakes have proved costly, and in a great number, others have been remedied by very
costly removals.

Wine Urban Versus Rural.

There is no doubt that a competent university can be well maintained either in a city or in the country. Europe has afforded for centuries many instances of the successful urban university. University cities have successful universities established, in large towns and cities, and also suc-
successful universities planted in small towns and villages. In my opinion the most fortunate site for a university is an suburban one, so that the university is conveniently near to the varied intellectual and social resorts of a great city, and to the large cultivated society, and on the other hand, is sufficiently
in the country to possess spacious, open grounds adapted to out-of-door sports, and to the natural abundance of light and air, with trees, shrubs and flowers. Under present condi-
tions in British Columbia it is possible for a university to be planted in the vicinity of some established town or city, which promised to become great because of its natural advantages. For the site of the university, the natural advantages would be good soil, good drainage, fair prospects, and the neighborhood of a sheet or stream of water. It would, so to say, be possible to select any place which had a bad climate—that is a climate unusually wet, dry or windy.

Dormitories.

The policy adopted about dormitories or dining halls need not determine the question of urban or rural site; for, for these provisions, necessary in the country, are also desirable, in some measure, in an urban or suburban university. Some of the best urban and suburban universities in the United States now carry on dormitories and dining halls, even though some of the best American universities, situated in small towns which have grown up about them, have no dormitories, as, for instance, an English university, the University of Oxford. For the best long time, the best of the American State universities, the University of Harvard, has been one-third of the students live in dormitories be-
longing to the institution, a little more than one-third in dormitories which have been erected by private persons as institutions but are under the control of the university; and the others are scattered about the city of Cambridge. My own opinion is that the best site of a university would be an area of suitable extent where the students live together for years in buildings provided for their special use and controlled by the uni-
versity; but this principle does not settle the question between an urban or a rural site.

Nature of Centre

With regard to the nature of the town or city near which a university may advantageously be planted, some considerations may arise to me which might perhaps contribute towards the wise selection of a site for a university in British Columbia. The town or city near which a university is planted ought not to be a town of industry, like mining, or any textile indus-
try, or smelting, or any of the animal industries. It ought not to be a town of "operatives." It ought to be a place of varied industries, including the distribution of varied supplies. It ought to be a place of small towns and villages of different kinds and lib-

Charles W. Eliot
ADVANTAGES OF SUBURBAN SITE

Dr. W. H. Gaskell writes regarding location for provincial university.

A strong advocate of a suburban site for the new provincial university to be established in British Columbia, Dr. W. H. Gaskell, of the University of Cambridge, writes a weighty letter on his reasons for this opinion. He strongly deprecates the planting of such an institution within a large town. A copy of his letter has been forwarded to the Col.

Sir:—During the past few months several letters have appeared in the columns concerning the question which should be chosen for the university which British Columbia is to build for herself. Some of these letters have favored a rural site; others have been in favor of an urban site; but by far the greater number of them advocate a definitely suburban site, in which may be obtained all the advantages of a small town and some of those of the city.

Those persons who have been in favor of an urban site have based their preference upon the fact that two important faculties of a university must depend for the proper teaching of some of the subjects, upon the presence of a large town. These faculties are those of law and medicine.

The latter which I enclose is of particular interest in this connection, because it was written by Dr. W. H. Gaskell of the University of Cambridge. Dr. Gaskell has had a most distinguished university career, and his name has been connected with the medical faculty of this university for many years. He is therefore well qualified to give an opinion concerning the conditions under which medical students can be instructed best. For this reason, the fact that he prefers a distinctly suburban university will carry especial weight.

Dr. Gaskell's Letter

The enclosure follows:

Dear Sir:—I send you now my opinions on the subject of the best place for a university.

The object of a university is, it seems to me, twofold: (1) the shaping of character at a most important time in the life of every man or woman, and (2) teaching, literary and scientific, which should form a sound groundwork for the ultimate life's work of every student. The first requires an interchange of opinions between the students themselves and also between them and the professors, which can be obtained only in its fullest extent in a residential university free from the distractions of a home life and of a large town. The second requires quietness, light, the concentration of all the university buildings in one spot, in the centre of which must be an efficient library. Under these conditions are attainable in a university town, but not in a large commercial town. I would make a marked distinction between a university and a city.

W. H. GASKELL.

The Contrast

I look upon the university as afford

The university of the full and complete curriculum should be given at the university, thus, to take as an example, the study of medicine, the preliminary subjects, physics, chemistry, biology, anatomy, physiology and even a good deal of pathology (including bacteriology), are best studied in a broad-minded, scientific university, rather than in a distinct, often narrow, school of medicine attached to some hospital in a large town. After these studies are completed, the student will have finished his university course and should now go to the large town with the best hospitals and the best medical and surgical teaching. In this way the student obtains the best training, in the university, imbued as it should be with an atmosphere of scientific research, he would get the most thorough scientific training in the groundwork of medical science while, in the large hospital, he would get the best practical training in his profession, such as he could not possibly obtain in a small university town.

Some Requirements

It is, I think, a distinct advantage that the university should be no great distance from the large town with its hospitals, its workshops, and the people of the city. The expense to the student need be greater in such a university than in a small town, but the advantages are much more important. A well-organized system initiated by the university authorities ought to be able to provide board and lodging more economically and much more pleasantly than that obtained from rapacious boarding-house keepers in back streets of a large town. Another most important consideration in favor of the university town is the question of health. It is to my mind most important to the welfare of any community that the young men and women who in consequence of their university training, will represent the ruling classes in the community, should in this most important period of their life grow up as strong and healthy as possible. Plenty of fresh air and plenty of healthy exercise is quite as important for the training of the student as efficient teaching. In a well-chosen country town the playing fields are easily accessible and the land is cheap, while the purity of the air and the health of the bodies of the students will be measurably greater than in a large town. For this reason alone, so important is it, I would never advocate the planting of a university in the midst of a large town.

W. H. GASKELL.

CALGARY SENATOR EXPLAINS

Mr. Hutchings, a Calgary member of the Alberta university senate, explained the other day to the Alberta student, why that body decided to make the provincial agricultural college a part of the university instead of a separate institution located somewhere near Calgary, as desired by some. He said the object was economy of administration, and that in lieu of an agricultural college a preparatory school will be provided in Southern Alberta. There will be four or five such schools in different parts of the province.

"While, speaking purely as a Cal-
garian, I would much have preferred to see a separate agricultural college built near here," said Mr. Hutchings, "I could not as a member of the medical faculty give the students the best possible training in the full and complete curriculum, and I would never advocate a plan where the medical faculty and agricultural faculty were united in one institute.

Dr. Gaskell has had a most distinguished university career, and his name has been connected with the medical faculty of this university for many years. He is therefore well qualified to give an opinion concerning the conditions under which medical students can be instructed best. For this reason, the fact that he prefers a distinctly suburban university will carry especial weight.

J. L. TODD.

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J. L. TODD.
Favors Location in Midst of City

President Wheeler of California

President Wheeler of California Thinks University Should Not Be in Country

The advantages of a suburban as compared with an urban site for the projected provincial university are viewed with varying degrees of favor by the different college presidents to whom the matter was submitted by Professor J. L. Todd, of Macdonald college, Quebec, while visiting his relatives in this city last fall.

The latest to express an opinion opposed to the contentions of Mr. Todd who favors the suburban location is Dr. J. L. Wheeler, president of the University of California, who in a letter to that gentleman points out the advantages which would accrue from the location of the university in the centre of a city, as in Berkeley, saying he believes is complemented and completed.

President Wheeler wrote the Colonist as follows, enclosing a copy of his communication to Professor Todd:

BENJ. J. WHEELER.

The Letter.

Dear Professor Todd:

I think that a Canadian university for men and women students, with faculties of arts, science, engineering, agriculture and forestry, even without a law school or the last years of medicine, should be placed in the centre of a city, not the country. If it can be in the suburbs of a large city that is better probably than to be in the country, but the day is now passed when we can really consider the possibility of placing a university in a country town. The neighborhood of a great city is better even for the morals of the students,—that I think has been demonstrated. The worst moral delinquencies appear in much more grievous form in country colleges than in the city, though humanity will be much the same wherever it is placed. My statement, however, is not based on theory, but simply on observation. I have been connected as teacher with Harvard university, in the suburbs of the city; with Brown university, on a hilltop in a small city; at Cornell, in a country town; at Berkeley, in the suburbs of a large city, and I believe the moral conditions at Berkeley are measurable better than at Cornell,—of that I entertain no doubt. I think the proximity of a city and close touch with its life is an essential part of the education of a young man or woman of ages eighteen to twenty-two. Fifty years ago the average age of students in our colleges was two years less than it is today. It is quite reasonable to suppose that for a boy of fourteen or fifteen the country is the better place.

but now that the university age has distinctly risen and established it's self apparently to gain attention for thirty or forty years, the question of the location of the university has been decided. A serious of conditions for the well-being of the institution is the criteria of those who teach. Our present: present: experience shows us that the teachers in our state are not the majority of the men and women looking to an academic career are coming to understand this and accept positions in country colleges with reluctance. Even if they do accept it only as a stepping-stone, though they sometimes later get caught in the trap. You cannot generally secure the best men for country colleges, and if some of them are among the best, they are likely later to settle down into a snugg withdraw from a position that means death. Transplanted, thirty years ago, or perhaps even fifteen years ago, there might have been some hesitation on the part of many college people to make it impossible to give any other answer than the one I have given you, and I think you will find that that will be the answer you will generally receive from those who have been taking the pains to make observations in wide range. The modern city has come to be more and more an educational institution in itself than it was twenty years ago, and modern life is shaping itself to the conditions of the social conditions of the city.

The Shoulds

Dr. Todd Maintains That Provincial University Should Not Be Located in City.

Dr. Todd maintains that the definition of the university is for the students, and that the American university is a higher education system for the future.

The Should be Place in Rural Locality

The University of California is thirty miles from the city, and by the average train away from San Francisco, would want to be very much further and certainly I should not want to live in the University any nearer. There are many ways in which such an institution has a distinct advantage in its location. The student is on the outskirts of the city;

Some Quotations.

As G. Stanley Hall, the President of the University, very aptly points out in considering the question isolated opinions on this matter are very often colourless by the situation of the institution to which the person giving the opinion is attached. Those who work in cities are prone to see only the advantages of an urban situation to while those whose University is in the country have praise only for a rural situation. However this may be, the majority of the letters which have been received, so far, from those who whom the request for an opinion was made, are distinctly in favor of a rural, or at least a suburban situation.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, the President of the Leland Stanford Junior University, needs no introduction to British Columbian readers. His opinion is given in the following letter:

"Dear Sir: Since my experience at Stanford University, after being connected with other Institutions variously placed, I am strongly of the opinion that a University should be from twenty to forty miles from some large city. It is far enough for the students to have the advantages of the city and for the students to go in at times, so far away that the students themselves cannot live in the city. It is next to impossible to keep a University atmosphere inside of any large town. The hold of the professoriate grave over the students is much greater when they are set apart in some small village or on a farm, and the responsibility which they are bound to assume for the students is proportionately strong.

The University of California is thirty miles from the city;—just an hour's ride by the average train away from San Francisco, would want to be very much further and certainly I should not want to live in the University any nearer. There are many ways in which such an institution has a distinct advantage in its location. The student is on the outskirts of the city; the absence of distracting interests and of injurious temptations, should be counted in this regard. Our law school is entirely conducted here, and we think that the same advantages hold in the study of law as hold for the general work of the institution. Our law ranks with the best graduate work and is not isolated from the courses given in the University. We begin next fall teaching of medicine, and most of or all of the work of the first two years will be given here. We only need the city for the clinical work."

"DAVID STARR JORDAN.

Columbian's Opinion.

Charles C. Canniff, James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Province of Ontario, is also a member of the Board of Victoria University. He is one of the best known of Canadian authority on education, particularly on agricultural education. He writes that the article urging a rural site for British Columbia's University, with which this discussion was commenced in your paper on "so nearly coincides with my own opinion that I could almost put my name to it without change.

It has happened in the foundation of some of Canada's educational institutions that the advantages accruing to some particular interest have seemed to have been of greater weight in the choice of a site than the best interests of the institution itself. This correspondence has no ulterior motive.
A provincial university is maintained by all the people of the province for the good of their province as a whole. Its site, therefore, must not be chosen so as to particularly benefit any one class of people if by being so situated its functions are at all interfered with. For many reasons city dwellers would prefer to see the provincial university placed in a city, predilected by their own. Those whose interests lie in agriculture and, outside of certain subjects in law and medicine, the interests of the university itself demand that its situation should be rural.

Its site, therefore, must not be chosen by all the people of the province for its functions are at all interfered with. Class of people if by being so situated that its situation should be rural. Interests of the university itself demand subjects in law and medicine, the In agriculture and, outside of certain country, and with difficulty in cities, a come acquainted with "out-of-doors" economical, is overwhelmingly in favor. The weight of opinion, from every point of view, ethical, moral, and even economical, is overwhelmingly in favor of the residential system.

There can be little doubt that the newly established civic universities of Birmingham, Leeds and Liverpool for example, are best situated as they are in the centres of towns. But these institutions have been founded but the ignorance of pre-existing population living under unfavorable conditions. Such closed- pack agglomerations of people should never exist in British Columbia. The evils, moral and physical, resulting from crowded city life are only too clearly shown in the terrible results of royal commisions appointed in Great Britain to consider the causes of bodily deterioration. Every tendency which might lead to the repetition of such a calamity in Canada should be combated. If all the advantages offered by our climate are taken into consideration and if modern means of transportation and communication are secured in the selection of a site for British Columbia's university, not the least of the benefits thus assured will be the opportunity given to every student to be acquainted with "out-of-doors" under the best circumstances.

An Ideal Location.

In spite of the opinion expressed in the letter which follows, it is still maintained that an ideal situation for British Columbia's university should possess the following characters: It should be a square mile, or more, of fertile and pleasantly-wooded land situated at a distance of about twenty miles from some large town; for the practical purposes of transport and for supplying material for various courses, as well as for the recreation of the students, the grounds should border upon some large body of water; the buildings, the administrative and other departments, should be conveniently distributed about the property, and the university must be in easy access to the main transportation routes.

JOHN L. TODD.
Associate Professor of Parasitology,
McGill University, Montreal.

Dr. Porter was professor of mechanics and engineering at Columbia College. This article on the location of the proposed university will be read with much interest.

"It cannot be said that university men in the province have been in a hurry to express their views on the question of a home for the provincial university. Land speculators have long since made their offers, more or less disinterested, and some public bodies have passed resolutions. But the question has been scarcely touched in public by those with whom educational success is the primary thing. I have chosen the present time to give my opinion, for the purely personal reason that I happen to be free from responsibility to any associates.

Circumstances have led me to examine the position of the student in higher education with a good deal of attention. One does not interest himself in the common circumstances of a number of young men, without coming to some conclusions on numbers of questions which affect their success; and the surroundings of the university are to my mind the most important of these. I do not undervalue for a moment the influence of great men on greatness; but it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure great men for sparsely-settled wide. And we must not reck with certainty upon a staff of such men, when we are trying to think what will be best for the average student. Etiqons and Harpers do not grow on every academic bush.

The Case of the Working Student.

One of the most obvious points of difference between English and American university education is the comparative absence from the latter of scholarships and bursaries. I took my own share of these in my time; and I may as well own that that which is not granted does not have not had a university education at all. But from what I have seen of the working of the system of money prizes, I emphatically prefer the American idea of giving the student facilities for supporting himself at any honest occupation, even at the cost of dropping out, for a year or two, from college work. The holder of an English scholarship, if he is not possessed of the qualifications which secure prominence in athletics, is too apt to find himself at the end of his student career with a very small stock of self-reliance. The process which is known here as "hustling" makes demands on him that he cannot meet; and after the first half dozen replicas he is glad to take anything that has some semblance of permanence in it, and to retain it even to the obsession of his own personal qualifications. The student in this country is more fortunately circumstanced. There are may who are grave powers whose only speciality is a special turn for soft jobs. The provision for giving free instruction with them, do more to make a of him than half-a-dozen lectures on laboratory.

Dr. Porter was professor of mechanics and engineering at Columbia College.
There brought up with the idea that light employment will be provided for him by the community, the rank of the university is almost as mischievously as "duchess influence" is sometimes said to control promotion in the British Army. The student is made too much of in its social gatherings. He is given precedence of the young business man, which works injury to both. "Very few students are entitled to rank with the business man of twenty-two in the social sphere.

Any advantage which their mental culture gives them does not begin to appear until they have left college behind, and had a few years in which to learn worldly wisdom. Until that time the student had better defer to the men who are gaining their education in life's hard school. As things are, however, the half-baked student is put above his contemporaries, which is so generally paid to cleverness rather than to character. Meantime his doing self-revelations are teaching the young men in other lines that patronizing contempt for knowledge and its seekers which is at the bottom of so many national disasters, is what the student himself? His college life ought to approach that of the monastery in seclusion. No other system will enable him to acquire the wide and deep culture in the habits of application which is supposed to be distinctive of the university student. But how is he to do this if he is at the mercy of every host who wants her reception rooms filled or her bazaar stall arranged, or who wants to make up a chorus? For the sake of the student himself, and for the sake of all, he represents to the community, let aim find a place at some great centre of industry and culture where he can carry on its social life without sin, and which, to look back to a previous argument, can afford him the means of making it, a chance of manly expansion.

The Legislative Centre. It is not necessary to labor the points that all professional schools require close connection with the full current of affairs: and this is necessary to be secured in the neighborhood of the legislative centre. I doubt if this is of any advantage to the professor, when he prefers to resign his chair in most cases. But when he gets it, he usually expects to retain it, whatever his own wishes or the public demand. An emergency will occasionally arise to call for the services of a man of education, and no capacity in or in some similar capacity. But the advantage is to be, and should be, occasional. To make it a regular feature is the province of the minister of education, and to the services of an expert at the cost of those on whom the future of the state depends.

Physical Recreation. I have one more consideration to put forward, which seems to me to tell altogether in favor of Vancouver among the available sites. The student who is going to reap the benefits of a university training must be prepared in these days, in almost all the concert pitch for the greater part of every session. At two or three o'clock in his career he must be capable of making a specialty of the subject he likes. If he merely slugs through his courses, and leaves the university with no power of concentration, and no power for steady drudgery, he has simply wasted three or four of the most valuable years of his life. From what I know of student life and work, however, I think a great deal of this waste can be obviated in the province of British Columbia. The chance of prompt and thorough recuperation is secured to every student who lives within hail of the mountains. If he is feeling like a bottle to the men who are gaining their education in life's hard school. As things are, however, the half-baked student is put above his contemporaries, which is so generally paid to cleverness rather than to character. Meantime his doing self-revelations are teaching the young men in other lines that patronizing contempt for knowledge and its seekers which is at the bottom of so many national disasters, is what the student himself? His college life ought to approach that of the monastery in seclusion. No other system will enable him to acquire the wide and deep culture in the habits of application which is supposed to be distinctive of the university student. But how is he to do this if he is at the mercy of every host who wants her reception rooms filled or her bazaar stall arranged, or who wants to make up a chorus? For the sake of the student himself, and for the sake of all, he represents to the community, let aim find a place at some great centre of industry and culture where he can carry on its social life without sin, and which, to look back to a previous argument, can afford him the means of making it, a chance of manly expansion.

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GRADUATES HONOR TWO EDUCATIONISTS

Miniature Photo
Fr. Cherrier and Dr. Wesbrook

Guests at Banquet to Celebrate Conferring of Degrees.

Notable Gathering.

On the left of Dr. H. H. Chown, who presided, was Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Cameron, and the gathering was all the more notable for the presence of three university presidents. These were: President Maclean, of Manitoba University; President F. F. Wesbrook, of British Columbia University; and Dr. G. E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota. The banquet was given in the lecture room of the Industrial Bureau, and covers were laid for 160.

Canon Murray, who proposed the toast to Rev. Father Cherrier, stated that the latter had many claims upon the people of Winnipeg and Manitoba for the credit of the university and those early emigrants to western Canada had earned much credit for the university.

"While we have men like him," he said, "we need not want for men to uphold the credit of the university."
Father Cherrier's Reply

The Father Cherrier's Reply said it was certainly a red-letter day in the history of his western experiences and expressed his deep gratitude for the eulogies that had been extended to him. He had no right to the kindly tributes, but they would be dearer on that account. While Canon Murray had said that he looked as young as ever, he did not feel so young, but he hoped to go on never shrinking his duty and die in harness. To him, he said, there was nothing so important as the education of children and of young men and women, and it was his greatest pleasure to strive to do what he could to advance this line of endeavor. He had not always agreed with the others on the board, but if he had disagreed, he had done so with a smile, and he had always received a smile in return. In conclusion, he said he would try to reciprocate the great kindness and honor that had been done to him on that occasion.

Dr. W. A. McIntyre, in a few words, proposed the toast to President Wesbrook. If there were one thing that Canadians should be proud of, he said, it was a man who had gone away to another country to achieve honor and distinction and then returned to his own land to benefit it with his own experience. He took particular pride in seeing Dr. Wesbrook return to Winnipeg because he was of this city and of Manitoba University, and he was welcomed. He remembered Dr. Wesbrook in his school days, later in his university days, and during his research work. He had been proud to see the great institution in Mani- neapolis, and he wished for him that the university he was about to build in British Columbia would also be a great success.

Pupil of Dr. McIntyre

Dr. Wesbrook, in responding, said that as a small boy Dr. McIntyre had been his teacher. He spoke feelingly of the deep sentiment he felt for Mani- neapolis University. Winnipeg was home to him, and there was no place so near and dear to his heart. The honor that was about to be conferred upon him was too great, but he was glad that he was to share it with Father Cherrier, whom he had long respected. He spoke about the im- portance of the work ahead of him at the coast, and congratulated Canadian University on its aggressive attitude and upon its progress.

Dr. Vincent, who was the last speaker, touched on the following, of university men, and was both brilliant and inspiring. He paid a glowing tribute to the work of Dr. Wesbrook and the work of the board of the University of Minnesota.

Eulogy of Father Cherrier

The last speaker was Dr. Vincent, who said that the Father Cherrier had been a man of many qualities, and that he had been a great leader in the education of children and of young men and women. He had always been a great advocate of education, and it was his greatest pleasure to strive to do what he could to advance this line of endeavor. He had not always agreed with the others on the board, but he had disagreed, and he always received a smile in return. In conclusion, he said he would try to reciprocate the great kindness and honor that had been done to him on that occasion.
When the curtain rose at 3:30, the platform was disclosed crowded with members of the university council, members of the university and college faculties, prominent in the group by reason of their university robes being the chancellor (Archbishop Matheson), President Vincent (president of the University of Minnesota), Professor Wesbrook (president-elect of the University of British Columbia), and Rev Father A. A. Cherrier (St. Boniface).

The proceedings were opened by the chancellor, who gave a short address on the success of the past year and citing facts that made the outlook very promising, these being the increasing numbers that were taking advantage of the courses afforded by the university, the extension of the scope of teaching by the establishment of four chairs in French, German, mechanical engineering, and architecture, the increased grant given by the government, and the settlement of "the vexed question," of a university site by the deeding of land by the government at the new agricultural college site.

Then delivered by Dr. Vincent of the University of Minnesota on the position the educated man should occupy in the democracy, Dr. Vincent, stirring his audience to the heariest applause time and again, and causing laughter repeatedly with the caustic and witty comments with which he interspersed his more rhetorical passages.

There was not a hitch in the whole proceedings, which gave the keenest satisfaction. There was a splendid advance on culture, and the government was congratulated for its wise and enlightened policy toward education.

Then, the year had been successful in other respects. The university had decided to enlarge still further the scope of teaching by establishing four chairs in the coming year—in German, French, mechanical engineering, and architecture. This he considered to be a splendid advance and he rejoiced in it greatly. The year had also been encouraging from another point of view. "They had secured a first-class president at the end of last year. Dr. Vincent, who was a great friend of the university and its progress, had made university things move during his short tenure of office."

The degree-conferring ceremony followed, and was watched with great interest. The graduates were called to the platform in groups, presented by the respective college masters for initiation, and formally "hooded" by the chancellor as they individually knelt before him. Each group was cordially cheered, and the enthusiasm was increased by the resounding choruses indulged in by students assembled in all parts of the theatre. The address was given by Dr. J. A. MacLean (president of the University of Manitoba), who presented Dr. Wesbrook for initiation to the degree, and Dr. J. R. Jones, who presented Father Cherrier.

There was not a hitch in the whole proceedings, which gave the kindest satisfaction.

Honorary Degrees of LL.D. Conferred on Rev. Father Cherrier and Dr. F. F. Wesbrook.

The great event of the scholastic year in Winnipeg, the convocation for conferring academic degrees on graduates of University of Manitoba, was held yesterday afternoon. For the occasion the Walker theatre was taken over, and lavishly decorated as it was with flags and flowers, it made a splendid venue for a function of the kind. The usual interest was manifested in the ceremonies and the accommodation of the theatre, considerable though it was, was taxed to the utmost. Among those present were Lieut.-Governor D. C. and Mrs. Cameron, and many of the leading figures in the educational life of the province.

Chancellor's Address.

In his opening speech the chancellor said he was very pleased to report that the past scholastic year had been one of the most encouraging.
cognition to my friend Father Cherrier. In the words of the old book, "he is worthy for whom we do this." (Applause.)

Regarding Dr. Westbrook's chancellorship, he was a graduate of Manitoba University and a man who brought credit and distinction to his alma mater even as president. Across the border, in the United States, Dr. Westbrook had improved his position and strengthened the fact that Manitoba could produce some very good men, not only No. 1 hard at work but No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4 in power. (Laughter and applause.)

By his great ability and organizing capacity, Dr. Westbrook has made many contributions to medical science, and the university honored herself in honoring one of her most distinguished alums.

Convocation Address

Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, delivered an exhaustive address on "The Educated Man in a Democracy." Dr. Vincent said: "The first point to be remembered is that there is a need for educated, strong and capable people. This need is satisfied by the arts and crafts, but not by the conquests of the intellect. The second point is that the tendency of higher education has been towards aristocratic ideals. It is this philosophy of the strong, capable and clever that we today never dissemble. "There are three assertions of the aristocratic philosophy that are always in the water. In any given time there are only a small number of people capable of being educated. In any given time, the capable few will manage affairs. Any way they will play the game. You may try and disguise this fact as you please, but it is always there, just the same. The three former assertions are true, why not give leadership to the few? Their prosperity will help the public at large."

"The university man is peculiarly adapted to make the idea that conduct is chiefly reasoned conduct. So democracy as represented by the arts and crafts is based on the idea that you, with your civic organization, mediate human nature, have discovered this is not the case, that art and crafts are a means rather than an end, a means of diffusing responsibility, a means of shifting the burden of the great terrors of the upper aristocratic class to the great mass of a nation. The real stability and strength of individual character, at a given time, lies not in reflection, but in the mass of men that can be relied upon to do their duty."

"If it is a student who has not been identified with a little knowledge but with a larger comprehension of the world, an investigator who, when the cold fires and lights of winter come, can take his own torch and light his own way, for that he is a skilled teacher and interpreter of the old laws of nature and a valued counselor of the new, the new laws that human society is forming, for that he has been chosen chief executive in a great university and has given himself in bond for the cause of higher education in the province of British Columbia, and that he may know that Manitoba is with him in the new work, I recommend him for the degree of Doctor of Laws."

The chancellor, before uttering the Latin formula, in English wished the Professor all success in his new sphere of labor.

Candidates for University Council

At a meeting of the council held at the close of the public exercises the following candidates, ten of whom are to be elected, were nominated as representatives of the graduates on the University council: D. M. Duncan, F. B. Clark, W. E. Johnson, R. F. Argue, Dr. I. Halpenny, Professor A. J. Machray, A. J. H. Dunbar, Dr. A. A. Coote, W. Burman, and Dr. H. B. McPherson.

Father Cherrier Honored.

In presenting Father Cherrier for recognition to the honorary degree of LL.D., Dr. R. J. Lum spoke of his close and honorable connection with the university council, and said that ever since Father Cherrier's advent into the country, in 1874, he had always been associated with educational interests. At present Father Cherrier was a member of the advisory board of education for the province. The resignation of the board of studies had been received with regret, but the board hoped Father Cherrier would continue his connection with the university council. "I have great pleasure in presenting to you for the degree a worthy representative of a historic race and a worthy representative of a historic church."

A Brilliant Career.

In presenting Professor Westbrook, Dr. Maclean sketched his brilliant career, pointing out that Professor Westbrook had received his early education in the public schools of London, Ont., and Winnipeg, and had completed the university of Manitoba, and the requirements of four degrees, B.A., M.A., Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery. Professor Westbrook's activities had included many contributions to numerous scientific journals and to the proceedings of many learned associations and he had participated most actively in the development of public health. Dr. Westbrook's whole record seemed to show the three strong interests most clearly, interest in education, interest in the advancement of his chosen science, and interest in the conservation of health, and it seemed today as if these three streams, broadening, had united, so that he would appear to himself to represent just one point of view, one interest, one responsibility, the betterment of mankind by means of education, with British Columbia as his immediate province. For the city of Winnipeg and the university of Manitoba to honor Dr. Westbrook was for them to honor themselves. For this he is an alert executive in a sister university and has given himself in bond for the cause of higher education in the province of British Columbia, and that he may know that Manitoba is with him in the new work, I recommend him for the degree of Doctor of Laws."

"If it is a student who has not been identified with a little knowledge but with a larger comprehension of the world, an investigator who, when the cold fires and lights of winter come, can take his own torch and light his own way, for that he is a skilled teacher and interpreter of the old laws of nature and a valued counselor of the new, the new laws that human society is forming, for that he has been chosen chief executive in a great university and has given himself in bond for the cause of higher education in the province of British Columbia, and that he may know that Manitoba is with him in the new work, I recommend him for the degree of Doctor of Laws."

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Acute men are really contemptuous and cynical in their attitude toward democracy. Politicians, lawyers, businessmen, and others publicly profess to have unbounded faith in the people, but privately their acts belie their words every day.

"We, in the United States," said the speaker, "are doing extraordinary things to abolish the bosses and establish the rule of the people, but capable people will get around all their issues in the end."

If the graduates really believed in the rule of the able few, he hoped they would say so frankly, but he preferred that they should sincerely hold genuine faith in the people.

"We do not vote," said Dr. Vincent, "because we are intellectually convinced, but we are moved by tradition, habit, and by visions of our glorious Empire. The average Canadian got his ideas, like his clothes, readymade, and they did not exactly fit him. As a question of right or wrong, he will respond more safely, and more soundly, than any small group of men, no matter how much they might be his intellectual superiors."

Dr. Vincent then turned to the graduates, and declared that while he admitted that they would not bring about a new democracy, which should combine the efficiency of an aristocracy with the sanity and health of a democracy.

Conferring of Degrees

The conferring ceremony of conferring the degrees was then proceeded with. The graduates from the university, itself, were presented by Prof. Allen, ten from St. Boniface college, by Dr. Blair, seven from St. John's, by Dean Coombs, twenty-three from Manitoba college, by Rev. Dr. Blair, and the chancellor announced that the university council, said he, with practical unanimity decided, some time ago, to ask the provincial government for a portion of land along the banks of the Red river at St. Vital, adjoining the new site for the Agricultural college. The government had consented to dedicate 137 acres at that point for university purposes, and steps were now being taken to carry this into effect.

Great applause greeted the chancellor's reference to the appointment of the president, Dr. J. A. McLean, who, assumed the reins of management on January 1. "We welcome him heartily," said the speaker, "and thank him heartily for what he has accomplished during his tenure of office.

Solution of Site Question

Archbishop Matheson proceeded to refer to the final solution of the site question. The university council, said he, with practical unanimity decided, to ask the provincial government for a portion of land along the banks of the Red river at St. Vital, adjoining the new site for the Agricultural college. The government had consented to dedicate 137 acres at that point for university purposes, and steps were now being taken to carry this into effect.

The government had also very largely increased its annual grant to the university, giving all that the council asked for towards the cost of carrying on the work during the coming year. It was this generous treatment that had enabled the university to enlarge the scope of its work. Further, the chancellor announced, the government had agreed to construct on the new site, as soon as the grounds are laid out, an engineering building at a cost of about $200,000.

Honor Distinguished Citizens

Two of those who spoke of the fact that they were about to confer the degree of L.L.D. on two distinguished graduates, Father Charlier and Dr. Wesbrook. He spoke in glowing terms of the work done by Father Charlier, both as a member of the university council and as chairman of the board of studies, and he also paid a tribute to the revered gentleman's frank and outspoken way of saying where he stood on any question.

Dr. Wesbrook, said the chancellor, was a distinguished graduate of his own university, who had brought credit and distinction to his alma mater by his professional career since graduation. In the neighboring republic he had, by his industry, ability and powers of organization, made valuable contributions to medical science, and now his own country had claimed him for the important and responsible position of president of the University of British Columbia.

Dr. Vincent's Address

Dr. Vincent, who was greeted with applause, dealt with the subject of the relation of the educated man to democracy. The speaker said that democracy was advancing everywhere, and we were constantly hearing glib phrases about the power of the people. And yet, in spite of all this talk in public, privately many strong
SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1913.

EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY

Those who were privileged yesterday afternoon to attend convocation must have enjoyed the masterly address of President Vincent on "Education and Democracy." It was wholesome advice he offered—wholesome for any body of men, and particularly wholesome for those identified with the university. However it may be in American universities, it has always seemed true of those in Canada as of those in the Motherland, that their class-rooms have been the last place where one would go were he in search of thorough-going democracy. Loyalty, pedantry, academic pride, proud isolation, a holy-than-thou attitude—these have been distinguishing characteristics of the college-bred man. He has held himself aloof from the common people, sometimes despising them, but always satisfied with himself; as proud of his academic distinctions, his titles and his millinery, as is a new-made colonel of his cocked hat and feathers during his first parade. But it seems new days have come. It has been growing upon the minds of men that scholastic attachment is but one form—and not necessarily the highest form—of attainment; that intellectual power is not in itself commendable but commendable only when used for the accomplishment of worthy ends. Therefore there is a strong desire among men of learning everywhere to find out what is the most necessary for society, since it is in social co-operation that men must realize their possibilities. Not through standing aloof from his fellows, but through mingling with them, understanding them, will the college-bred man know what he can do to better their condition and his own. And as Dr. Vincent clearly pointed out, the man of learning has something to give to the people, and collectively they have something to give him. If his head is clear, their hearts are sound. "If he is wiser in matters of technical skill and administrative ability, they are wiser in making great fundamental decisions on national policy."

The function of a University is to elevate the life of the community. For this reason it must assist in making truth and goodness and beauty common, for this reason it must look to every occupation and calling in the state and consider how it may be carried on to better advantage. Not glorious self-contemplation, but the serious consideration of social, economic, industrial and political needs is the business of men who have a college education. The university exists not to turn out demi-gods, but to train those who can minister to the needs of the common people. In thought, as in all forms of useful action, the state demands those who can lead unselfishly but wisely. It is to the University men should look for their leaders.

In the United States it is coming about in this way. Those who hear President Vincent will not wonder that the American people have decided to go to the Universities to find their great executive officers. These men are right in head and heart. They have a vision of the needs of the people. They will be true to the trust imposed. They are true democrats. Fortunately we have some such in our own midst, and perhaps such a message as that delivered at convocation will arouse others to a sense of their obligation.

It would be well if others than university men would take heart the message of yesterday. It is not for one man or a few men to determine national or community policy. Wisdom is with the masses. Caesarism is dangerous in a university. It is equally dangerous in the councils of the nation. The safety of a people is the use of the ballot; on all great issues the heart of the people may be trusted. The most unpatriotic, the most dangerous thing a man of ability can do is to cloud great issues. It is in the heat of elections that issues are clouded. It is then that men of leading ability for personal or political reasons forget themselves. It is then that the hearts of men do not beat true. But if the referendum were in force, if great national issues could be voted upon dispassionately—not at the time of a general election but at some other convenient season—then the heart of the people would express itself, and the expression would be sound.

Democracy is not a failure, and cannot be a failure. It is the only form of government that can persist because it is the only form that recognizes the rights of man as man. Within a democracy each man who is wiser than his fellows has unbounded opportunity for usefulness. He who would be useful in the highest measure must sympathize with democracy, must be taught by the people, for in all fundamental issues they alone can judge.

Grades of Minnesota "U" Deliver Address at Exercises at Manitoba University.

Winnipeg, May 17.—(Special)—At the Walker theater yesterday a distinguished audience which included Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Cameron attended the annual convocation of the University of Manitoba, Archbishop Matheson, chancellor of the university, conferred the degrees. Honorary degrees were conferred on Rev. Alphonse Avila Charron, for 31 years chairman of the board of studies of the university and Dr. Frank Fairchild Washington, president-elect of the University of British Columbia.

The exercises were opened by Archbishop Matheson, who spoke on work accomplished by the university in the past and the future prospects. He was followed by Dr. George Edgar Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, who delivered the convocation address. Degrees were then conferred on graduates and medals presented and scholarships awarded.

Dr. Vincent delivered an address on the "Educated Man in a Democracy." He then addressed a few remarks to the graduating class, saying: "May you graduates enter the common life, not with arrogant pride in your abilities and equipment, not with cynical contempt for the new spirit of democracy, but with a deep sense of your dependence upon the community which has given you your opportunity, and with a firm resolve to be loyal to the great comradeship, as you put your skill and ideals at the service of your fellowmen."
Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, arrived from Minneapolis last evening on a hurried visit. He will consult the Board of Governors on a few points and will then leave for Toronto, where he will receive the degree of LL.D. from the University of Toronto. This will be the second honorary degree conferred on Dr. Wesbrook by Canadian universities this spring, the other being from his alma mater, Manitoba University. Upon returning West from Toronto he will go to Minneapolis to complete some work there and expects to arrive here for good shortly after July 1.

In conversation with a representative of the “News-Advertiser” he said: “I found all through the East and Middle West great interest in the plans for the new university. It was the general expectation that it would be one of the most advanced and up-to-date in the Continent, avoiding many of the errors made by the older institutions and embodying most of the latest ideas in institutions of the kind.

To do this, will require a lot of money and a great deal of enthusiasm.”

Dr. Wesbrook declared: “I have no uncertainty about the enthusiasm from what I have seen already, and probably there is no need to worry about any possible scarcity of funds in the completion and equipment of the institution. I am receiving a great many letters daily in regard to the new university, a large proportion of them tendering advice from educationalists and students.

“During my absence I visited the universities in Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg and I was much impressed by the rapid strides being made by education in Western Canada. When the institutions here is completed the four Western provinces of Canada will be well equipped for higher education.”

MUCH ENTHUSIASM
FOR NEW UNIVERSITY

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook Pays Hurried Visit to Vancouver—Is Greatly Impressed With the Prairies Universities.

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Mr. Collins, of Minnesota, Says Point Grey Is Better for University Than Any Other Place He Has Seen.

Mr. Louis L. Collins, a prominent newspaper man of Minneapolis, who came to the Capital yesterday in company with Dr. Wesbrook, under whom he graduated in the State University a number of years ago, is of the opinion that the British Columbia University site at Point Grey is better than any other he has ever seen.

“At Minnesota,” he says, “we have an ideal campus, and at Illinois and one or two other places, it is of a high order, but I never saw anything to equal the campus at Point Grey in point of natural beauty and adaptability. It is bounded on two sides by the sea, and in addition to that it is free from the invasions of railroads and other despoilers of beauty.”

Mr. Collins, prior to coming to the Coast, spent about six weeks in the Rockies. He attended the Alpine camp at the base of Mount Robson several weeks ago, and took part in one or two of the minor climbs, and only missed an opportunity to ascend the giant of the range by arriving too late. From there he went to Banff and spent a week enjoying the scenic wonders and health elixirs of that famous resort, and laterly came down to the Coast.

Speaking of the Rockies, Mr. Collins thinks they are the finest pictures in the world, and his one regret is that he did not take time to visit all of them.

He is so sure that the University will be a great success that he is making plans for his return visit to the Coast at the end of the University’s first year to make his acquaintance with its governing body, and to address some of the graduating classes.

Mr. Collins, in conversation with a representative of the “News-Advertiser,” said that he could not make his acquaintance with the University at the outset of its career. Errors may be corrected, but it is very desirable that none should be made if it is possible to avoid them. The discreet way in which the Minister of Education and the president are going about their work foreshadows a guarantee that the University will be opened for students as well equipped as it is possible for such an institution to be at the outset.

We take this opportunity to suggest to the Canadian Club that advantage should be taken of Dr. Wesbrook’s visit to have him fix a date on which he can attend a luncheon. As soon as he feels ready, it would be a very excellent thing for him to make a public appearance, and we can think of no better place than at one of the club’s luncheons.
suitable men for deans of faculty and other positions in the active life of the university, and he states that in this connection it is likely that a visit will have to be made to Great Britain, and perhaps Europe, in an effort to secure the very best obtainable.

Need of Able Men

In the course of an interview last evening, Dr. Wesbrook is discussing the general situation as regards the university, said: "What we have done in the way of studying other institutions is very essential in its way from the point of view that in building an institution which is expected to last for centuries, it is only right and proper that the foundations should be well laid; but there is a greater work than that, and it refers to the men who are going to dominate the life of the university, the men whose character will be re-incarnated in the crops of students; and later, let us hope in the national life—for if a university means anything at all to a community, it means the setting of the highest standard, not only in character, but in everything else. It is a very great responsibility that we are now faced with, and upon the suitable discharging of it depends, to a very large degree, the ultimate success of the institution. As first president of the University of British Columbia, I take a pride and pleasure in saying that we are going to have the best that the world can afford in the shape of educational talent. We shall go anywhere and everywhere in search of the best material, and our selections will, of course, be governed in a measure by the altered circumstances when this country may represent.

"After meeting with the Board of Governors in Vancouver next week, I expect that it will be decided to commence work upon this larger issue of the university. I shall, in all probability, go East again, and perhaps extend the trip to Europe, in search of teachers for the university. We want to meet the men personally. We want to meet their associates, their students, and others who are in a position to speak of them, because that is the only way in which we can hope to form an intimate estimate, not so much of their scholastic qualities, but of those other phases of character that have necessarily to be considered in bringing men out here to work."

In speaking of his personal relation to the University, Dr. Wesbrook said that he was practically a British Columblian already. "I am here for good," he said; "that is, I am located in Vancouver. I have already opened an office for the transaction of my clerical business, which I may say has developed enormously during my absence in the East. I am in constant touch with the architects, and also with the members of the governing board, and although no meeting of the latter body has yet been held, I expect there will be one called shortly."

Work of Construction

"What I am thinking most about at the moment," he proceeded, "is the active to be taken by the board concerning the immediate work upon the construction. Mr. Sharp and myself have exhausted the Eastern universities and colleges, and are now in a position to submit to the governors all the data to take it from there."

"I have attended a meeting of the British Columbia Engineering Association, in connection with the plans for the preliminary stages of the university construction. He was accompanied to the Capital by Mr. E. L. Collins, a prominent newspaper writer of Minnesota, who is bent on making his way round the world, and, with him, was taken for a motor ride round the countryside by the Minister of Education during the afternoon."

It is some time since Dr. Wesbrook was last in the Capital, and, in the interval he has been in the East in company with Mr. Sharp, the architect for the university, studying the general layout of similar institutions, and, as a result of that work, he claims that the board of governors is now in a position to discuss plans for initiating the university construction. This study, while it has involved considerable attention and extensive travel, is not, according to Dr. Wesbrook, nearly so important as the next move in the game, which consists of the selection of
need of able men

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, first president of the British Columbia University, was in Victoria recently in consultation with the Hon. Dr. Young—Large work of selecting teachers on hand.

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In the course of an interview last evening, Dr. Wesbrook, in discussing the general situation as regards the university, said: “What we have done, in the way of studying other institutions, is very essential in its way from the point of view that in building an institution which is expected to last for centuries, it is only right and proper that the foundation should be well laid; but there is a greater work than that, and it refers to the men who are going to dominate the life of the university, the man, whose character will be reincarnated in the crop of students, and later, let us hope, in the national life—For if a university is anything at all to a community, it means the setting of the highest standard, not only in character but in everything else. It is important as the next move in the same, which consists of the selection of suitable men, faculty and colleges, and other positions in the active life of the university; and he states that in this connection it is important that a visit will be made to Great Britain, and perhaps Europe, in an effort to secure the very best obtainable.

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Most Notable Features.

"In a great many of the places we visited the most noticeable features were those we are particularly desirous of avoiding here, but in the main we were able to learn a great deal that will prove of inestimable value to us." If I might mention a few of the places we inspected, I could mention the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta, McGill, Toronto, Kingston, Manitoba, Dalhousie, Truro, in Canada, and Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Cornell, Yale, Harvard, Boston, Technological, Princeton, Philadelphia, Columbia, Washington, and others in the United States. Everywhere we were received most hospitably, and I may say that in coming away we brought with us a great fund of information, much of it of a private nature, from which we expect to be able to profit enormously. The professors in the East took the greatest possible interest in our mission, and afforded us every assistance. They realize that the university movement is not in itself, or parochial, or even provincial, but that it is national and international, and if you like, universal."

Dr. Wesbrook returned to Vancouver last night.

WORK OF NIGHT

SCHOOLS PRaised

Dr. Wesbrook at Aberdeen School Distributes Prizes to Successful Pupils at City Night Classes.

MANY AWARDS AND CERTIFICATES GIVEN

Value of Schools to Foreign-Born Residents Is Emphasized — Ideas and Ideals From the Motherland.

Popular interest in the work of the night school classes in this city was reflected in the large attendance at the formal presentation of prizes and certificates to the lucky students. The assembly hall in the Aberdeen School last evening was crowded to capacity. Among thirty prizes and over two hundred certificates were presented, which shows the rapid growth and popularity of these continuation classes. A feature of the latter, which were read by Mr. Kyle, director of the night classes, was the cosmopolitan character of the students in attendance, many foreign lands being represented in the number.

Mr. J. S. Gordon, superintendent of schools, presided and on the platform with him were: Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia; Dr. Brydone-Jack and Mr. Kyle.

Work Is Praised.

Mr. Gordon praised the work which was being done in the night classes. It was a factor in moulding the minds of foreigners and in making them good citizens. He stated that the enrolment of students would begin next week. In introducing Dr. Wesbrook he said that the Provincial Government had made no mistake in selecting him as head of the new university. The people of this province were looking forward to the completion of the university.

Dr. Wesbrook, who received a flattering reception, said that he was delighted to come to Vancouver and to be back in the Empire once more, an Empire which was doing much good in the world and of which these night classes were an example. In Vancouver everything was new. It had no history.

On the other hand the Motherland was rich in precedent, tradition and history. All these things were in the making in this new land and the inheritance from the Motherland of Ideas and Ideas was a guide.
He paid a tribute to night schools. They were an agent in making better citizens. They were an effort to produce better conditions than we now enjoy, an ambition which was generally true of all of us. People sought to have things better for those who followed after them than they had enjoyed. That was especially true in education. Parents wishing their children to be well educated, even when they themselves were denied this privilege. The night school system was also significant of the feeling that trained men must be had for carrying out the problems of life.

He stated that in nearly all the new centres in Western Canada and the Western States the school house was the most prominent building in the place. That was a practical illustration of the desire to improve conditions and to help those coming after us. He felt modest when he came to a going concern like this. The university had no past or present, but only a future. He hoped for big results. The university system was also significant of the feeling that trained men must be had for carrying out the problems of life. Life had become complex and men and women must be specially fitted for their life work.

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BUILD FOR FUTURE,
WESBROOK’S PLAN
SEP. 25-1913.

President of British Columbia University Anxious for Uniformity of Design.

For the purpose of discussing the plans in connection with the British Columbia University, the Hon. Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the first president, accompanied by Mr. L. L. Collins, a prominent newspaper writer, of Minneapolis, visited here recently. Dr. Wesbrook has recently returned from the east where, in cooperation with Mr. Sharp, he was architect for the university, he has been studying plans and the general outlook of similar institutions. The next question which arises is one of vast importance — the selection of suitable men for the faculty of the university. In this connection Dr. Wesbrook states that it is likely that a visit to Great Britain will have to be made to secure the best talent.

Is Anxious to Begin Right.

Interviewed regarding the general situation, Dr. Wesbrook stated that in his opinion, it was the utmost importance that the foundation be well laid, “but,” he says, “there is a greater work than that, and it refers to the men who are going to dominate the life of the university, the men whose character will be reincarnated in the crops of students, and later, let us hope, in the national life — for if a university means anything at all to a community, it means the setting of the highest standard, not only in character, but in everything else.

It is a very great responsibility that we are now faced with, and upon the suitable discharge of it depends a very large degree the ultimate success of the institution. As first president of the University of British Columbia, I take a pride and pleasure in saying that we have the best men and that the world can afford in the shape of educational talent. We shall go anywhere and everywhere in the world for the best material, and our selections will, of course, be governed in a measure, by the altered circumstances which this country is to proceed so as to digest and absorb them to the best advantage.

Consider Best Building Plan.

“What I am thinking most about at the moment,” he proceeded, “is the location to be taken by the board concerning the immediate work upon the construction. Mr. Sharp and myself have exhausted the eastern universities and colleges, and are now in a position to submit to the governors all the data gathered during the trip. In the first place, suppose, it is desired to agree upon a specific plan of buildings to inaugurate the work, but what that specific plan is to be is a matter for discussion.

“University buildings, as a rule, represent a somewhat variegated appearance in architecture and material, every new addition being executed according to the particular design of the donor of the money, and the consequence has been — I am speaking of the older institutions, that uniformly has been lost sight of as well as homogeneity. We realize that our ultimate plans will be built for the future, and our aim is to proceed so as to keep that ultimate in sight, and at the same time, of course, we are faced with the problem of joining it with the present and intermediate conditions.”

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia, was the guest of honor of the University Club last evening. Added distinction was given to the function by the presence of Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education. The address of Dr. Wesbrook stamped him as an after dinner speaker of great ability. His remarks removed from grave to gay and both as a raconteur and in serious vein he made an excellent impression. He outlined the plans for the new university and enlarged on the assistance which could be given by the members of the University Club, an organization of university graduates from sixty alma mater. The only announcement which has not already been given to the public was his statement that in the earliest stages the faculties of Arts and Science would be given first place and later forestry, mining and other branches of study of special interest to this province would be added, perhaps before the law and medical faculties.

The Minister of Education spoke briefly but enthusiastically not only of the university’s prospects but of the selection of Dr. Wesbrook as head.

Mr. W. F. Carter, president of the club, was toastmaster. Seated with him at the head table were Dr. Young, Dr. Wesbrook, Rev. John MacKay, Prof. Pidgeon, Mr. S. D. Scott, Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton, Mr. T. G. Scott, Dr. Brydone-Jack and Magistrate Shaw.

During the evening several college aires were rendered. The musical portion of the programme was in charge of Mr. J. D. W. Tripp.

The Toast.

Rev. John MacKay proposed the toast to Dr. Wesbrook in an eloquent address. He considered it a privilege to propose the toast because of the greatness of the institution which Dr. Wesbrook had been called and because of the greatness of the man himself. He said the university had been born out of the necessity to fit men for the church.
Their own line. No group of men could give greater help to the new institution, which should stand for leadership and elevation of citizenship.

He spoke of the necessity of research work in university study, and passing on the spirit of the university was one of the finest in the world. He referred happily to his recent trip to see American universities.

An absence of symmetry of design was common to a great many of the latter. The same indifference to the city and the county by the university project was a slow process. New conditions had to be faced in this province.

The province had made no mistake in choosing Dr. Wesbrook. He was a fine educator.

There were many graduates here and the province already sent a considerable percentage of students to outside universities. He predicted that within five years there would be enrolled 1,000 students in the University of British Columbia, He instanced the growth of Cornell to show the growth of the university spirit. There was a sufficient population in British Columbia today to warrant his estimate.

The active duties of the Government for the new institution had ceased. It was now started on its way. The selection of professors was of extreme importance and he hoped they would be of a character to attract other clever men, men who would help to stamp a hall-mark deep on the citizenship of British Columbia.

He said when the university bill was before the legislature it had the support of all parties and he hoped that feeling would always exist. He joined in wishing Dr. Wesbrook every success.

One Universal Truth.

He asserted that there was one universal whole of truth, and knowledge knew no sectarian bounds. The universalising of truth would help to keep peace between the nations of the world. It was closed with the statement that nowhere in the world did a university have greater possibilities than of the institution which would be presided over by the guest of the evening.

The great natural resources of the province might become a menace to the people if true citizenship were not taught. To become wealthy alone might be dangerous if the conception of good citizenship did not accompany it.

It augured well for the future of the province that it had arranged so soon for a great university. He said Dr. Wesbrook had a record of achievement behind him and a splendid prospect before him. On behalf of the assembled representatives of university life in British Columbia he welcomed him to his new sphere of labor.

First Convention.

The arts and Science faculties would be given the first consideration. Later agriculture, mining, forestry, engineering, and science of great interest to this province would be looked after, and then would come law and medicine. The details were being planned rapidly, and would be announced as soon as possible.

He spoke of the value of the institution to the city and said the city gave bonuses to many undertakings which did not mean nearly as much to it.

He tended to speak on this subject to another gathering shortly. Citizens could raise monuments to themselves by donations to the university, such as fellowships. He asked for the support of the club for the university.

Dr. Wesbrook was introduced as the father of the new university, said he was delighted to have heard the initial speech of the new president of the new university. His own duties in launching the new institution were ended. It was now in the hands of the Chancellor and President. The launching of the university project was a trying process. New conditions had to be faced in this province, as well as the modern development in universities.

He believed that starting unhamped the new university would be a leader in the enhancement of our opportunities and the development of the province.

Made No Mistake.

The province had made no mistake in choosing Dr. Wesbrook. He was a fine organizer and a magnificent scholar and educator.

Dr. Young said British Columbia had a university population ready at hand. There were many graduates here and the province already sent a considerable percentage of students to outside universities. He predicted that within five years there would be enrolled 1,000 students in the University of British Columbia.

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with the great prospects and future which was in store for the new university. He paid a new tribute to Dr. Wesbrook, and stated that the city and province was to be congratulated upon its selection of Dr. Wesbrook as president.

Mr. W. F. Carter made a capable toastsman. Seated with him at the distinguished table were Drs. Dr. Weebrook, Prof. Pidgeon, Hon. P. L. Carter-Cottos, Mr. T. C. Scott, Magistrate Shaw and Dr. Brydone-Jack. The musical part of the programme was in charge of Mr. J. D. W. Tripp. Many old college airs were rendered during the evening, bringing back memories of college days to each one present.

In a most elegant address, Rev. John McKay proposed the toast to Dr. Wesbrook, stating that he deemed it a great privilege to propose such a toast owning the immensity of the task to which Dr. Wesbrook had been called.

The type of training given was determined by the necessities of men called to the work of the church. In recent times a tremendous change had taken place in regard to the activities of the university. It had broadened out in all directions and had kept pace with the development of other institutions. Out from the universities had gone forth incentives which had resulted in making the world a better place to live in. The province had done well to arrange so soon for a great university. He noted that Dr. Wesbrook had an opportunity for great public service, and would linger long in their memories. He said Dr. Weebrook had an opportunity for great public service, and he believed he was the right man for the right place. They were not building an institution for the next fifty years, but for thousands of years. Oxford had recently celebrated its 1000th anniversary. They had an opportunity to build up a university second to none on the continent.

He spoke of the necessity of research work in university study, and passing on to the students of the university was one of the finest in the world. He referred happily to his recent trip to see Oxford universities. An absence of symmetry of design was common to a great many of the latter. The same mistake, he hoped, would be avoided here. Great care would have to be observed in the choice of a faculty. Mistakes in brick and stone could be rectified, but to get men here from a distance and then find them unsuitable would be a tragedy. The university wanted men who had done something but who could do more.

Arts and Sciences First.
The arts and science faculties would be given the first consideration. Later agriculture, mining, forestry, engineering, and other get interest of the province would be looked after, and then would come law and medicine. The province had recently celebrated its 1000th anniversary. There was no need for great intellectual efficiency, but genuine intellectual efficiency, as a type of the Oxford professor which was to be. The university would be a leader in the enhancement of our opportunities and the development of the province.

Wesbrook last evening gave the president the opportunity to build up a university second to none. He stated that he deemed it a man of culture not divorced from affairs. He speaks with a certain reserve. He is conscious of the grave responsibility that rests upon him and his associates, but is made conscious also of the sympathy of the educated class in the community, as represented by the University Club. Nor is this support to come from college men alone. All classes in British Columbia cover for their province eminent in scholarship, culture, and genuine intellectual efficiency, which is no less desirable than great natural resources and material progress. Dr. Wesbrook has the ideals of a man of culture not divorced from affairs. He does not conform to the type of the Oxford professor which was in the mind of Cecil Rhodes when he made his will and directed that the administration of the funds should not be committed to professors who wore "light in blue" or those who would help to stamp a university.

Needs Help of University Men.
He said British Columbia had a university population ready at hand. There were many graduates here and the province already sent a considerable percentage of students to outside universities. He predicted that in five years there would be enrolled 1,000 students in the University of British Columbia.

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1,000 STUDENTS IN FIVE YEARS

Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, is Optimistic Regarding the Outlook for the Provincial University.

NEW INSTITUTION STARTS UNHAMPERED

Dr. Wesbrook Says in Early Stages Faculties of Arts and Science Will Be Given First Place.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 25—Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia, was the guest of honor at the University Club last evening. A new distinction was given to the function by the presence of Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education.

The address of Dr. Wesbrook stamped him as an after-dinner speaker of great ability. His remarks ranged from grave to gay, and both as a raconteur and an exhortator he made an excellent impression. He outlined the plans for the new university, and enlarged upon the assistance which could be given by the new University Club. The only announcement which has not already been given to the world was his statement that, in the early stages of the faculties of arts and science, the whole of the new university, would be given first place, and later foreign, mining and other branches of study of especial interest to this Province would be added, perhaps before the law and medical faculties.

Tribute to President

The Minister of Education spoke briefly but enthusiastically, not only of the university's possibilities, but of the selection of Dr. Wesbrook as head. He predicted that 1,000 pupils would be enrolled within five years.

Dr. Young, who was introduced as the "father of the new university," said he was delighted to hear the initial speech of the new president of the new university. His own duties in launching the new institution were ended. It was now in the hands of the chancellor and president. The launching of the university project was a slow process. New conditions had to be faced in this Province, as well as the modern development of the university. He believed that the new university would be a leader in the advancement of our opportunities and the development of the Province. The Province had made no mistake in choosing Dr. Wesbrook. He was a fine organizer and a magnificent scholar and educator.

IS TO BE A PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY, SAYS NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook Outlines Work of New British Columbia Institution.

Arts and Science to Come First on the Curriculum.

Other Courses to Follow Later

—Varsity Men Asked to Help.

Hon. Dr. Young, "Father of the University," Sees Roll of 1,000 Students.

The formal welcome tendered last evening to President F. F. Wesbrook, of the provincial university, by the members of the University Club afforded the president an opportunity to outline his expectations and programs for the university. The occasion also gave an opportunity to the public to judge of the president as a public speaker, an ordeal through which he came with colors flying. His address stamped him as a most effective after-dinner speaker.
UNIVERSITY AS BUSINESS ASSET

Dr. F. F. Westbrook, President of the B. C. University, Addresses Members of Vancouver Progress Club.

OF DIRECT VALUE TO THE WHOLE PROVINCE

Advantage Can Be Shown in Both Dollars and Cents and From Every Other Viewpoint—Efficiency in Business.

The Progress Club luncheon yesterday was addressed by Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the British Columbia University, who dealt with that institution as a business asset to the community and in dealing with the many phases of university work and development he showed that it was not only a factor in the production of direct wealth to a city but was also an incalculable aid to the attainment of more efficient methods in every branch of modern life.

Mayer Baxter presided at the gathering and in referring to the viands spread before them Dr. Rowe announced that the celery had been sent the club from Armstrong and that next week a special consignment of Ashcroft potatoes would be provided.

Business Asset.

Dr. Westbrook in taking up his subject said that it would be very easy to demonstrate that a university was a valuable business asset to a community. Having spent eighteen years at the University of Minnesota he might be pardoned for making frequent references to that university. He wished to call attention to the fact that St. Paul had secured the first choice of the centres the state had to give, he capital and other cities secured other government institutions until finally only the university was left to give to Minneapolis. It was conceded that the university had done a great deal to make Minneapolis the big centre it was today. It had been a vital and an important factor in the business growth of the city. The university not only communicates its strength to the commercial and manufacturing interests, and attracts them, but it is itself a manufacturing plant, producing the highest and best type of citizenship.

In the University of British Columbia the expenditure for buildings or on capital account would not be so large as that continually, the amount on maintenance would increase and as the university grew the parts that wore out would have to be replaced. This year the University spent roughly two million on maintenance, apart from capital account expenditures; the University of Minnesota spent $1,700,000. In Michigan at the university at Ann Arbor there was being spent over a million, which did not include the expenditures on the school of mines and other institutions of that state located elsewhere. At the Manitoba Agricultural College, only one until, the expenditures amounted to three and a half millions for buildings and the total expenditures will run up to five millions.

Money to Be Spent.

Practically all the money for maintenance is spent in the city in which the university is located. The same applied largely to expenditures for building. In the University of Minnesota there were 1,000 students in the University of Columbia, New York, 10,000 students. Their average expenditures in the college year ran from $250 to $500 and with an enrollment equal to that at Minneapolis and estimating at least the minimum expenditure per student, it meant the circulation in the home market of over two millions dollars a year. Maintenance money went largely to professors and others for salaries and they, with the students spent it in the home market. The acquired shopping habits which they followed in their college life and in addition communicative to their families and relatives. Connections in college life continued in after business life and it had been stated that the increases in the clearances in Minneapolis banks over St. Paul were largely due to university men entering banking and clearing through the banks of the university city. That at particular occasions, however, could not apply so much to Canada where the system of banking was different from that in the United States.

Not a Local Thing.

However, it was not well to take too local a view of the situation. A university could not be a local thing. It must seek outside sources of knowledge and similarly outsiders would come to us. A university city attracts many settlers, desirable people, who wish their families to have the advantages of a university education and to be trained in the larger business affairs. The presence of a university brings to a city highly trained men who will be found to be useful in the administration of public business. They can give expert advice and help out in the solution of public and private affairs. He referred to Dr. Mackay, Vancouver's prominent educator and president of the United Canadian Clubs and wanted to know if the presence of a man of his calibre in the city was not an asset to Vancouver. The speaker hoped to have men of the same type on the Armorel of the university. Such men would not only be valuable to the city but also to the outside country. They must not forget that the university was a provincial institution and its talents would be utilized in solving the problems affecting agriculture, engineering, forestry, mining and the host of other interests with which the prosperity and progress of which the province was so closely associated.

The Curriculum.

He made a comprehensive survey of the important features to be comprised in the curriculum, dealing more with the elements which would have their effect upon the social and economic conditions around us than on the purely academic side of the question, showing how in almost every line of modern effort the university had a place as a corrective of error, providing initiative through its research work and a creative force through its experimental departments and laboratories. He laid great stress on the possibilities for economic and social development and told the part that universities in the States had been called on to play. In this regard, furnishing some of the most active forces for good in the administration of the federal and state functions. The great necessity to us was the public school system where, with a unity of language was the public school system, provided a good training for the university. While it might be that only one per cent. of the population might go through the university it must not be understood that only the one per cent. were benefited. The balance of the community gained by the presence of these men.

Mr. George F. Wilson, vice-president of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York was also present at the luncheon and delivered a short address which was greatly applauded. Its dealt with the necessity for efficiency in modern business and the adoption of the idea of co-operation instead of competition.
DR. WESBROOK SPEAKS ON UNIVERSITY’S AIM

Teaching Rising Generation
Most Up-to-Date Development
Country Can Receive.

IS GOOD BUSINESS ASSET

Before Hearing Address, Members Express Regret of Death
of Mr. H. J. Wade.

British Columbia’s university and
the aims and ambitions of those at
the head of it, and the institution’s
to Vancouver and the province
commercially, were entertaining
placed before business men yesterday
at the weekly Progress Club luncheon.

It was the first time Dr. F. F. Wes-
brook, president of the university, had
an opportunity to appear before the
business world of the city, and prac-
tically all of the seats in the dining-
room were taken. Dr. Wesbrook was
given a rousing reception following his
introduction by Mayor Baxter, who
acted as chairman.

Previous to the distinguished
guest’s address, Mr. R. W. Holland,
vice-president of the club, offered a
resolution of regret of the death of
Mr. H. J. Wade, who had been an
indefatigable worker in the interests
of the club and the city.

University Must Grow.

Dr. Wesbrook mixed subtle humor
with his more serious remarks, and
his audience showed keen interest
during the address which was brief.
The speaker said that about
$2,000,000 would be expended in
buildings for the university and that
though the building expense would
decrease, it never would cease, and
the university would go on growing
for a thousand years, for a univer-
sity was like a human being and
must grow. He recalled the large sums
being expended on other universities
and mentioned this so as to convey
a realization of what is being
begun in British Columbia.

A university was a good business
asset from a commercial standpoint
for the numbers of students spend
practically all of their money in the
university city, and the university
attracts settlers who want to live there
where there are the best opportunities
to educate their children. This would
bring the better class of settler. The
university must not be too local and
must have provincial and outside stu-
dents and be as broad as education
can be.

Best Development.

It will be the endeavor to bring pro-
fessors who are gifted and who will
become not only valuable to the in-
stitution, but to the country as ex-
pert advisers in their particular
specialties. Teaching the students in
the making will be giving the most
up-to-date development a country can
receive. The university cannot com-
plete its functions unless it adds to
human knowledge. The university is
not only for the 1 per cent. who will
succeed in it, he said, but for the
99 per cent. whom it will benefit as
well. He did not think the university
would suffer for a lack of enthusiasm
and he was sure wherever people
would cooperate for its success and
support.

Following Dr. Wesbrook, Mr. George
Wilson, of New York, vice-presi-
dent of the Equitable Life Insurance
Company, spoke on "Efficiency" in
life and business.

UNIVERSITY TO BE COMMERCIAL ASSET

Dr. Wesbrook, President of In-
stitution, Tells Progress
Club of Aims.

Dr. Wesbrook stated that it was very hard to
judge by reports as to the value of a university
in terms of dollars and cents, the
good that the University of
British Columbia would do for
Vancouver and the province at large. It would
help, he declared, in the solution of
many of the social and economic problems,
be a source of comfort to many
people, would fit men better for
many walks of life and to come to a
knowledgeable commercial
university and mean the
expenditure of a great deal of
money in Vancouver, both by
the government for maintenance and
supplies and by the students of the
institution.

Among the things which he said the university
would do would be to have a department of research and
investigation in all matters. This, he
said, would lead to new and cheaper
processes of producing manufactured
goods. Then again, the various
processes of manufacturing would be
influenced by the university in
architecture and practical politics. All
these, he said, would be an inestim-
able value to the community and the
province at large.

Mr. C. F. Wilson, vice-president of
the Equitable Life of New York, gave
an interesting address on "Efficiency
and Progress."

A resolution of condolence for the
widow of Mr. Henry J. Wade was
carried by the Progress Club unani-
ously by silent vote.

COMMERCIAL ASSET

OF THE UNIVERSITY

Manufacturing Plant of Highest
Type of Citizenship, Claims
Dr. Wesbrook.

Speaking on "The University of
British Columbia as a Commercial
Asset" at the weekly luncheon of
the Progress Club yesterday, Dr. F. F. Wes-
brook, president of the new university,
asserted that the university would be a
manufacturing plant of the very high-
est type of citizenship.

Referring to the sum of two millions
of dollars that will be spent on the
institution, the president of the
new university told the audience that
the amount spent for buildings would
gradually decrease, while the amount
spent on education would increase.
Such an institution had to grow to be
able to live. The speaker referred to
the large amount of money being expended
by prominent universities in other
parts of America. All the money spent
on the University of British Columbia
would be recirculated in Vancouver.
Business received a considerable
imperative from the near proximity of the
university.

In Minnesota, where there were 7,000
students, they spent about $300,000 to
$400,000 per annum during the college
year. The students also acquired a
shocking habit from which the stores
kepters reaped a big benefit.

Dr. Wesbrook cautioned his audience
about being too local in the education.
What was really required was local,
provincial and outside knowledge. The
university would attract many settlers
with large business affairs, who would
come because they wished to educate
their children. This would help, he said, to
make Vancouver a university city, and the university at
Vancouver would attract many settlers
and be as broad as education
rightly belongs.

The speaker thought that lawyers and
engineers would be experts in their
own lines of knowledge. There
would be probably prominent
among the local public speakers
and give others the benefit of their
knowledge given, also bankers, engineers
and other professions.

The speaker said that lawyers and
doctors ought not to have to go away
from home to add to their training. A
research and investigation department
would add to the knowledge of the students. Dr. Wesbrook pointed out

many other departments of learning
that would impart knowledge to the
students attending the university.

Today there was much specialization
in the various professions, he stated,
and only those who could help the
university by cooperation in grounds, parks,
exhibits and other ways. It needs the
financial support of the people, to which
it rightly belongs.
LATIMER HALL HOLDS ITS OFFICIAL OPENING

Report of Principal Vance Shows Continuous Progress
Degree of B. D. Is Conferred on Rev. Mr. Buttrum.

A large audience attended the opening of Latimer Hall in the school room of Christ Church last evening. The feature of the occasion was the conferring of the degree of B. D. on Rev. H. St. George Buttrum, rector of St. Saviour's Church, Grandview. In making the presentation Bishop de Pencier said the degree was the reward of honest work, and only tried workmen received such an honor.

The fourth annual report of Rev. Principal Vance was of a most satisfactory character. He announced that Mr. H. Stewart, M.A., had been engaged as tutor. Three years ago there were only seven men attending the college, while this year there would be 20 or more. He commented on the unwillingness of the best families to give their best sons to the ministry, and deplored the lack of candidates for the ministry.

The financial statement showed an increase in the receipts of over 50 per cent, over the year previous. He pledged loyal co-operation to the new archdeacon, Rev. F. C. C. Heathcote, in every possible way.

All Eyes on B. C.

Mr. Heathcote, who made his first public appearance in Vancouver was given an enthusiastic reception. He said the eyes of the church all through Canada were directed on the work in British Columbia. He advanced as the reason for the fact that the ministry was scarce that the other learned professions were put first. This was a great mistake. He hoped that great men would be produced in this province to carry on the work of the church.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, said that the present age was one of specialization. He touched on preventive medicine and preventive law and advanced the view that there might be preventive divinity. In any case the true clergyman was a preventive of crime. The clergyman should know something of man as well as of mankind. The men turned out of Latimer Hall would fight against the unrighteousness of ignorance. He envied them their opportunities for service.

UNIVERSITY IS NATION BUILDER

National Efficiency and Necessity for Improving Individuals of Human Race Are Emphasized.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, was the speaker at yesterday's luncheon of the Canadian Club, when he dealt with the provincial university in relation to national efficiency. He opened his remarks by expressing his pleasure at returning to the land of his nativity after having spent about half his life in the country to the South and to the honor that he felt had been extended to him by being invited to address the Canadian Club.

Taking up his topic, Dr. Wesbrook said that national efficiency might be accepted as any one of different things in the different geographical areas of the Dominion. On the prairies they might think national efficiency meant more wheat. In a large sense it did, as wheat was not only national in its importance but international as well. Coming to the Coast British Columbia interests might think national efficiency meant more lumber or more mines and minerals. National efficiency was wrapped up in these also and methods by which both the lumber and the minerals could be used to the best advantage would be required for future generations.

Human Efficiency.

From the different individual viewpoints efficiency might mean more money, more land. All of these were important individually and collectively but what was to be a stronger factor for national efficiency than any or all of them was the development of a stronger, finer manhood and womanhood. This did not entail physical attainment alone but was also a question of morality and mentality. You could not expect the development of a people who were high physically and morally unless they were also mentally strong. Efficiency must be in.
Mostly Imported"

The people of British Columbia, it said, were mostly imported. They came from many lands, but soon learned and believed in the slogan "British Columbia for the British Canadians." We should be interested in the idea of attaining the highest national efficiency in the classes of people who were coming here. On them depended the future physical, health, and vital fitness, he said, should be made matters of more importance. Other states were taking measures to make impossible propagation by the criminal and insane and work which would prevent the increase of these classes was proper. Mental development was a direct result of physical and intellectual development. In some places records were being kept so that a young woman could inquire into the antecedents of her fiancé. The charting of these genealogical tables was important in that it assisted in providing records through which, by selection, the next generation may be improved over the last. He thought that if such a thought was expanded on the breeding of the human race as on other subjects that would make a long step forward towards efficiency. He paid tribute to Eugenics and the importance of environment, and dealt with the dangers of modern improvements and rapid transit and their effect on the human system.

Welding Nationalities.

British Columbia, he said, and the name applied to Canada generally, was attempting to do in one generation what had taken Britain a thousand years to accomplish. The welding together of the different nationalities took time. The influx of settlers brought with it many opportunities but it also brought obligations. One melting pot to assimilate the foreign elements we had in the public schools and he paid high compliments to the British Columbia school system, to the colleges that had grown up here and particularly to McCall University. The night school system, he said, was the best example of what the province was doing. Extension work by the churches was also an important factor in developing a common standard.

As showing the work of the universities in bringing together the different nationalities of a province, he mentioned Columbia University in New York where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin's university is largely attended by Germans, Manitoba by French Canadians and Minnesotans and Minnesotans, Swedes and Poles. They were giving these young people of foreign parentage a training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World and which were fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life here adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefiting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive.

That, he said, was to be the object of the University of British Columbia, to make the next generation in this province more efficient than we are, in all the professions, in all the lines of business, in farming and the industries and in training men for the public service —for he thought that an important obligation for an institution which received state aid. Working along those lines they could hope in time to weld together a people who would not only make their mark here and be a valuable asset to the country, but also be the best people of the world.

This month will see the first locomotive enter Summerville.

On the Summerville lake front there was recently unveiled a beautiful fountain to the memory of Commander Scott, the hero of the South Pole. The water system at Chase has been improved, giving new almost double the pressure.

Functions of a University.

The University of British Columbia will hardly be able to overtake the vocational work suggested by various advisers. But within the range of its ever increasing activities and the limits of its resources, the institution will be expected to perform the functions accepted by President Westbrook. He sums up this obligation in the statement that the university should increase individual and collective efficiency. In this interpretation efficiency means more than the individual power of making gain at the expense of other individuals, or the collective power of gaining at the cost of other communities. The university will be a failure if it does not help the people to make the most of themselves, and the province to make the best use of its resources. There is a standard of personal and collective excellence, not easy to define, but appreciated by enlightened people, whether they are college graduates or not.

A province or a country is a kind of university, in the variety of its interests and activities. It contains a body of people of whom each group has some special skill and knowledge. A national or provincial university should seek to bind together in some way all these people so far as they will make use of it.
National Efficiency and Necessity for Improving Individuals of Human Race Are Emphasized.

DR. WESBROOK SPEAKS BEFORE CANADIAN CLUB

Importance of University of British Columbia Welding Together Different Nationalities Is Dealt With.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, was the speaker at yesterday's luncheon of the Canadian Club, when he dealt with the provincial university in relation to national efficiency.

The object of the university, he explained, was to attain the slogan "British Columbia for the British Columbians." On these principles depended the future of the province.

Dr. Wesbrook highly complimented the McGill university, the night schools and the extension work of the church. His university, he explained, was to make the next generation more efficient than we are in all lines of business and professions.

University to Help National Efficiency

Dr. Wesbrook Praises System of Provincial Schools and Night Classes.

Before a large gathering of members of the Canadian Club yesterday, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, dealt with the provincial university in relation to national efficiency.

National efficiency, Dr. Wesbrook explained, might be taken as meaning different things according to the geographical areas of the Dominion. On the prairies efficiency might mean more wheat, British Columbia might translate the meaning as more lumber or minerals. Others might regard efficiency as more money or more land.

All these, he admitted, were important, but the real efficiency was more manhood and womanhood of a finer quality than we do to the breeding of plants and animals. Dr. Wesbrook highly complimented the McGill university, the night schools and the extension work of the church. His university, he explained, was to make the next generation more efficient than we are in all lines of business and professions.

Settlers' Great Value

Out of Them, Speaker Declares, Canada Will Raise Best Stock in World.

Stress was laid by Dr. Wesbrook, president of British Columbia university, at the Canadian Club luncheon yesterday, on the need that exists for the propagation of a better race of people, and the taking care of those that are either mentally or physically unfit to undertake the duties of married life. He instanced that in several parts of the United States this question was being and had been seriously taken up, and he thought the time had arrived when Canada and throughout the world, it should be given that attention which its importance entitled it to.

This matter of the home-grown product, as he termed it, was what the university meant, it was what all this preparation for the care of those who were to succeed them, meant, it was the matter of getting the home-grown product, and that was that they are interested in the people of this city more than in any other part of Canada. "It is out of the settlers," he declared, "that we are going to breed a stock that we hope will be the best in the world.

"Are we taking as great care," he asked, "of this matter as we should? We do not wish to speak in a flippan manner when we say that sometimes we concern ourselves far more with the breeding of other than human beings. We give far less consideration to that than we do to the breeding of plants and animals." Speaking on the effect a university had on a community, Dr. Wesbrook referred to the good that had been accomplished throughout the United States by the universities, and instanced the University of Manitoba as well, to show that it was taking its part in the making of good citizens. "We are not starting something new," he said, "as British Columbia has been exceptionally fortunate in educational matters. What the University of British Columbia will be able to do will be to extend all that McGill has done, and make it in very deed and in very fact a university of all the people of British Columbia, which McGill university college, so far as I have been able to find out, did.

From to points and money, it is important but what for nations of them, stronger, the entertainments of men could not people were morally usually strongly produced or they could not exist. We asked, "of this matter as we should? I do not wish to speak in a flippan manner when I say that sometimes we concern ourselves far more with the breeding of plants and animals."
Human Efficiency

From the different individual viewpoints efficiency might mean more money, more land. All of these were important individually and collectively but what was to be a stronger factor for national efficiency than any or all of them, the development of a stronger, finer manhood and womanhood. This did not entail physical attainments alone but was also a question of morality and mentality. You could not expect the development of a people who were high physically and morally unless they were also mentally strong. Efficiency must be introduced into the masses and while they could not anticipate that they would at any time have an all-star team they must be sure that the men and women who went out into the province from the university would introduce team work and gradually elevate those who had not been so fortunate by an increase in the standard of life and action.

He emphasized the necessity for the development of a national ideal by which Canadians would set about to be better and greater than any other nation. Just what an effect such an ambition would have in the Empire each one could imagine for himself but it would be sure to inspire strength.

“Mostly Imported.”

The people of British Columbia, he said, were mostly imported. They came from every land, but soon learned and believed in the slogan “British Columbia for the British Columbians.” We should be interested in the idea of attaining the greatest national efficiency in the classes of people we were coming here. On them depended the future. Physical health and vital statistics, he said, should be made matters of more importance. Other states were taking measures to make imposible propagation by the criminal and insane and work which would prevent the increase of these classes was proper. Moral development was a direct result of physical and intellectual development. In some places records were being kept so that a young woman could inquire into the antecedents of her fiancé. The charting of these genealogical tables was important in that it assisted in providing records through which, by selection, the next generation might be improved over the last. He thought that if as much thought was expended on the breeding of the human race as on other subjects that would lead toward efficiency. He paid tribune to Eugenics and the importance of environment, and dealt with the dangers of modern improvements and rapid transit and their effect on the human system.

Welding Nationalities

British Columbia, he said, and the same applied to Canada generally, was attempting to do in one generation what had taken Britain a thousand years to accomplish. The welding together of the different nationalities took time. The influx of settlers brought with it opportunities but it also brought obligations. One melting pot to assimilate the foreign elements we had in the public schools and he paid high compliment to the British Columbia school system. To the colleges that had grown up here and particularly to McCall University College. The night school system, he said, was the best example of what the province was doing. Extension work by the churches was also an important factor in developing a common standard.

As showing the work of the universities in bringing together the different nationalities he instanced Columbia University in New York where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin’s university was largely attended by Germans. Manitoba was training Icelanders and Mennonites and Minnesota, Swedes and Bohemians. They were giving these young people of foreign parentage a training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World and which were fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life here, adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefitting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive.

That, he said, was to be the object of the University of British Columbia, to make the next generation in this province more efficient than we are, in all the professions, in all the lines of business, in farming and the industries and in training men for the public service — for he thought that an important obligation for an institution which received state aid. Working along those lines they could hope in time to weld together a people who would not only make their mark here and be a valuable asset to the country, but also be the best people of the world.
NATIONAL

It is apparent that Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is making an excellent impression in Vancouver by his public utterances. His address before the Canadian Club, yesterday, made good reading. In tone, it proved that the speaker is thoroughly en rapport with the surroundings, that he does not expect or require of the city unreasonable things, and that he cheerfully accepts the serious and weighty obligations which rest upon him as the head of an institution which will prove to be an important factor in shaping character in British Columbia.

It is well that the president of the provincial university, while demonstrating the dignity of learning, should not fall into the pose of the "obstinate doctrinaire." Dr. Wesbrook is in accord with the temper of the province and the impulses of the times. His views on "National Efficiency," as expounded yesterday, can hardly fail to commend themselves to the good sense, as well as the culture, of British Columbia. The people of the province, he said, come from every land, but they are not slow to nourish, and cherish, and express local patriotism. In no province of the Dominion does Cad's problem, the rapid assimilation of people diverse in habits of life and thought, press more strongly than on the last Great West. Dr. Wesbrook has well said that Canada has to face the problem of doing in one generation what it has taken Great Britain a thousand years to accomplish. We quote from the report of his address to show his conception of the range of the work of the university in the direction just indicated:

He instanced Columbia University in New York, where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin's university was largely attended by Germans, Scotch-Irish, Swedes, and Mennonites and Minnesotans. They were giving these young people of foreign parentage a training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World and which were fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life here, adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefitting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive.

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HOW TO ENSURE GOOD CANADIANS

Dr. Wesbrook Speaks of Value of Education on National Citizenship.

Says Care Should Be Taken as to Class of Immigrants Admitted.

"We in Canada must be careful of the class of settlers that we admit to this wonderful country of ours, as it is these new settlers from all over the world who will bear the children that are to follow after us, and we want the Canadians to be the finest people in the world," said Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, in an address on "The University of British Columbia in Its Relation to National Efficiency," before the Canadian Club yesterday.

"Canada should strive to excel every other part of the empire in the quality of her people. We must be able to compete with the other nations of the world in regard to the class of citizens that we have before we can claim to have national efficiency," he continued.

What National Efficiency Means.

"What do we mean by national efficiency?" he asked. "Possibly in the Middle West a man would say more and better wheat. Here in British Columbia people would probably say it means more lumber. But does it mean more wheat, lumber, minerals, mines, money, land and armaments? All of these are needed in efficiency, but they do not constitute national efficiency. National efficiency depends on the development of a better stamp of men and women. It is not a matter only of developing physical well-being, but it means developing moral and mental and well-being as well. These things when properly applied make efficiency. A man or woman cannot expect to be physically or morally fit if he or she has a low mentality."

Believes in Eugenics.

He went on to say: "The prisons today are filled to overflowing with criminals, most of whom are certainly people of low mentality, and if we can prevent this class of people from settling and flourishing in Canada, we will be doing a great and noble thing, not only for the present, but for the future generations. I believe in eugenics, perhaps not quite in the way in which it is applied at present, but I think it is a step in the right direction. Every young woman has a right to ensure into the antecedents of her fiancée."
**UNIVERSITY TO HELP NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**

Dr. Westbrook Praises System of Provincial Schools and Night Classes.

Before a large gathering of members of the Canadian Club, yesterday, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, dealt with the provincial university in relation to national efficiency.

National efficiency, Dr. Westbrook explained, might be taken as meaning different things according to the geographical areas of the Dominion. On the prairies efficiency might mean more wheat, British Columbia might translate the meaning as more lumber or minerals. Others might regard efficiency as more money or more land. All these, he admitted, were important, but the real efficiency was more mankind and womanhood of a finer quality and development. Efficiency must be infused into the masses and although it would not be certain that they would have an all-star team, it was certain that those who went out from the university would introduce team work and thus increase the standards of life and actions of those less fortunate. We should help the classes of people that are coming here, the speaker maintained, to arrive at the greatest standard of national efficiency. The residents of this province were mostly imported and soon learned the slogan “British Columbia for the British Columbians.” On these people depended the future of the province.

British Columbia, the speaker continued, was endeavoring to do in one generation what had taken the British nation thousands of years to accomplish. It took a long time to weld together the different nations. The greatest melting pot was the public schools. Dr. Westbrook highly complimented the B. C. school system, McGill university, the night schools and the extension work of the churches.

The object of the university, he explained, was to make the next generation more efficient than we are in all lines of business and profession.

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**WORK FOR THE NEW UNIVERSITY**

President Westbrook Speaks on What the Provincial Institution Means to British Columbia.

**AID IN PROMOTING NATIONAL EFFICIENCY**

Vancouver, Oct. 7.—Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, was the speaker at today’s luncheon of the Canadian Club, when he dealt with the provincial university in relation to national efficiency. He opened his remarks by expressing his pleasure at returning to the land of his nativity after having spent half his life in the country to the south, and to the honor that he felt had been extended to him by being invited to address the Canadian Club.

Taking up his topic, Dr. Westbrook said the people of British Columbia were mostly imported. They came from every land, but soon learned and believed in the slogan, “British Columbia for the British Columbians.”

“We should be interested in the idea of attaining the greatest national efficiency in the classes of people who are coming here,” said Dr. Westbrook, “on them depended the future.”

Public health and surgical statistics should be made matters of more importance. Other states were taking measures to make impossible propaganda by the criminal and insane, and work which would prevent the increase of these classes was proper.

**Intellectual Development**

Moral development was a direct result of physical and intellectual development. In some places records were being kept so that a young woman could inquire into the antecedents of her fiance. The charting of these genealogical tables was important, in that it assisted in providing records through which, by selection, the next generation may be improved over the last. If as much thought was expended on the breeding of the human race as on other subjects, we would make a long step forward towards efficiency. He paid tribute to eugenics and the importance of environment, and dealt with the dangers of modern improvements and rapid transit and their effect upon the human system.

British Columbia, he said, and the same applied to Canada generally, was attempting to do in one generation what had taken Britain a thousand years to accomplish. The welding together of the different nationalities took time. The influx of settlers brought with it opportunities, but it also brought obligations. One melting pot to assimilate the foreign elements we had in the public schools, and he paid high compliments to the British Columbia school system, to the colleges that had grown up here, and particularly to McGill University College. The night school system, he said, was the best example of what the Province was doing. Extension work by the churches was also an important factor in this regard.

**Higher Standard of Efficiency**

As showing the work of the universities in bringing together the different nationalities he instanced Columbia University in New York, where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin's university was largely attended by Germans, Manitoba was training Icelanders and Memphites, and Minnesota, Swedes and Bohemians. They were giving these young people of foreign parentage a training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World, and which was fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life here, adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefiting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive.

That, he said, was to be the object of the University of British Columbia, to make the next generation in this province more efficient that we are in all the professions, in all the lines of business, in farming and the industries, and in training men for the public service, for he thought that an important obligation for an institution which received State aid. Working along these lines, they could hope in time to weld together a people who would not only make their mark here, but also be the best people in the world.
NEED HIGH IDEALS
TO BE A DENTIST

Brain and Brawn Also Necessary, Declares Dr. Wesbrook of B.C. University

"This is a young man's country, where men of brain and brawn with high ideals are needed, but it is doubtful if any profession needs such men to the same extent as does dentistry," stated Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, in addressing a meeting of the Vancouver Dental Society in the Commercial Club last evening.

He welcomed the advent of young men into the fold with their new ideas and the progressive spirit to carry those ideals through. He had informed that within a short time the present methods of dental work, which he considered highly efficient, would pass away, and he attributed this, which would ultimately prove a benefit to mankind, to the younger dentists of today.

That old adage, "Old men for counsel, young men for work," was never so much exemplified as in the case of dentistry today. Dr. Wesbrook spoke at some length on the technical side of the business and answered all questions asked with which he was pitted by the younger men of the profession.

He was unable to state when the University of British Columbia would be opened, but when it was, he was prepared to say that dentistry would be one study that would receive his undivided attention. He dwelt for some time on the work of American dental colleges showing how 174 colleges had dwindled to 119 on account of the investigation held by the medical councils throughout the United States. Today the majority of dental colleges were connected in some way with the universities, and were highly proficient.

Dr. Holmes, of New Westminster, Dr. McPhillips and Dr. McLaren, of this city, also gave short talks of benefit to the younger dentists.

Dr. Black, president of the Vancouver Dental Society, acted as chairman.

HELP FOR DR. WESBROOK

President of B.C. University Seeks Advice on University Extension Work

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has received a request from President Wesbrook of the British Columbia University to have Dr. C. C. James, the well known agricultural authority, visit the Coast and consult with the university authorities in working out the problems of the development of the agricultural college and university extension work. Dr. James has charge of the work of carrying out the Aid to Agriculture Act of the Federal Government, and in view of the fact that this consists of developing plans for co-operation between the federal and provincial governments, Dr. James will likely be sent to British Columbia.

AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITY COMING

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Dr. James has charge of the work of carrying out the Aid to Agriculture Act of the Federal Government, and in view of the fact that this consists of developing plans for co-operation between the federal and provincial governments, Dr. James will likely be sent to British Columbia.
He predicted the same development in dentistry. It might be that it would take ten years for the dental term to be established. His theory was based on the idea that dentistry was, at the next meeting of the association, a step would be taken to give a public lecture in regard to the hygiene of the mouth. Dentists were not the same as mechanics but specialists. They were part of the life-saving machine and they were going in for preventive medicine. He declared that the professionals had been too much independent and that in the future they would follow the medical profession.

In referring to the statement that dentists were arranging to give a day a month each to work in a public infirmary, he said it was a fine work, but added that he believed that all charity work should be organized and paid for.

The conflict which has arisen in South Vancouver between the municipal medical health officer and the school principals is a result of the undue prominence of the medical man in the schools of this province. Under the leadership of Dr. Henry Eason Young, of Atlin, B.C., the schoolhouses of the province have been thrown wide open to the medical profession, and there is now a card index describing every youthful molar tooth in British Columbia. It has almost been forgotten that the schools are educational institutions. The medical man fills up the foreground.

But doctors cannot always agree. The Health Act requires school teachers to report to the municipal health officer all cases of infectious diseases and requires also a certificate from the same official before re-admission after such illness. The Schools Medical Inspection Act gives a authority to the school medical officer. There is thus a conflict of jurisdiction, and in South Vancouver it appears that the principals are under orders, have been reporting to the school medical officer. In consequence of this the principals have received from the municipal health officer a circular letter headed "This means you," printed in large type and heavily underscored. This would indicate a highly unscientific and excited frame of mind, very likely seriously to discompose the proper bedside manner. A schedule of pains and penalties is attached, including fines and imprisonment.

It will be noted that the conflicting legislation which results in this medical war issues from the department of the provincial secretary, himself a medical man who is also minister of education. Thus from the blundering of Dr. Young's department the doctors wrangle, the interests of education are obscured and the principals bear the brunt of the quarrel and become the victims of rudeness, threats and menaces. We have no doubt that the medical men have felt encouraged to deal thus slightingly with the principals from having observed the rough-shod methods of the department of education in dealing with the teaching profession. But a day of sincere repentance is in store for this department, and medical men who have so recently had the schools opened to them as a field for their surplus members, should be at pains by their good conduct to avoid having this sphere of action closed to them. At any rate, medical men are not raised in public esteem by the bad manners of those of their officials who insult the teaching profession, which is surely not the less worthy or dignified profession of the two.

We suggest, also, that the time has come when the control and direction of the educational institutions of the province should be thrown over by educational experts instead of being made the plaything of amateurs from other professions.
Dr. F. F. Westbrook said that he did not feel competent to predict what course the training of dental students in the future would take, but he was firmly of the opinion that the people of the future would require a new dental profession and that their work was a career of service. The dentist was a highly specialized man of汶 and brain with high ideals. Dr. Holmgren of New Westminster then introduced the speaker.

Dr. J. E. Black, president of the dental association, addressed the meeting as the younger members of the dental profession. He made it clear that the dentists had opportunities to render very valuable service to the public and that their work was a career of service. The dentist was a highly specialized man of mind and brain with high ideals.

Dr. Westbrook was heartily welcomed. He was more about predicting the future of the dental profession than was the case today. He cited the development of the dental profession brought about not by the people but by the so-called "medical trusts." Dentists were not mechanics but specialists who had much to do with saving life. While dentistry would not be taught in the universities at the start, kindred subjects such as pathologists would be taught.

Addressing the meeting, Dr. J. Curry, Dr. McPhillips, Dr. McLaren and others, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Westbro.
HERE TO PLAN
FOR UNIVERSITY
Colonist, Oct. 31/13

Dr. C. C. James, Scientific Expert, Arrives to Advise Governors in Regard to Establishment of College.

That agriculture, in all its phases, is going to occupy as strong a place in the life of the B. C. University as art and history, or indeed as any other subject, is the idea that has gained currency recently, and it was definitely thrown quietly confirmed by the various provinces how best to make use of the $10,000,000 appropriation granted for the promotion of agricultural study.

Dr. James arrived in town yesterday with Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the new university.

He is here, as he himself says, to talk things over with Dr. Wesbrook and the Board of Governors in regard to the establishment of the agricultural college of the university. He came here at the request of the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, aided by the pressing invitation of Dr. Wesbrook, and for the next three or four days he and the university president intend to discuss ideas for the realization of an agricultural college that will be second to none.

Importance of Study

"It is easy to tell what I am here for," he said, when interrogated by The Colonist yesterday, "but it is not so easy to say exactly what I propose to do. Dr. Wesbrook and myself will go into the question of the agriculture college, and I have no doubt that when we are finished the ground work will be laid. That does not mean that the work will be accomplished, far from it, but it does mean that certain comprehensive ideas will have been discussed and probably agreed upon. Dr. Wesbrook realizes as well as I do the importance of agricultural study in this province, and for that matter in all the provinces. Agriculture is the country's base of supplies, and our effort must be directed toward organizing it. To my mind education is the best means. It is better to show a man how to make his own money out of the soil than to give it to him, and a great deal better for the country. It means the expenditure of much money, because you cannot teach agriculture as you can teach art and English, but I am not worrying about the cost. Hon. Martin Burrell, the Minister of Agriculture, is on record as saying that when the $10,000,000 is spent he will ask the Government for another grant of the same amount, and I am satisfied that he will go even further than that. In fact he will have to do so in order to carry out the results we all desire."

Dr. James, in addition to being an agriculturist, is a literateur of high standing in the Dominion, and has also held several very responsible Government positions, Provincial and Federal. He was formerly professor of agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, from which he developed into Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Secretary of Industries for Ontario. He has been president of the Ontario Historical Society, and is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He has written extensively on a wide variety of subjects, and is generally regarded as one of the ablest men in the public service of the country.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Northerly air, generally fair, but showers tonight or Saturday.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate south winds, generally fair with probably showers tonight or Saturday.

NO. 275—FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR

DR. F. F. WESBROOK
ON PUBLIC HEALTH

President of University Gives Illuminating Address Upon Methods of Disease Control and Their Evolution.

FIRST APPEARANCE
IN PUBLIC HERE

University Women's Club Announces Intention of Establishment of Bursary—Hon. Dr. Young's Remarks.

"To impute sacrience to those who refuse to increase and prolong the period of man's efficiency without realizing the sacrience which charges Providence for disease that human foresight can prevent, and death that human effort can postpone, is the too-frequent characteristic of the unprogressive."

That is a pregnant sentence culled from the address delivered by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, President of the British Columbia University, before a meeting in the Crystal Palace last night held under the auspices of the University Women's Club. This was the first public appearance of Dr. Wesbrook in the city, and the occasion to meet him was taken advantage of by about 200 people.

The subject of the doctor's address was "Modern Methods of Disease Control."

In the course of the address, which lasted for an hour, Dr. Wesbrook traced the history not only of certain diseases, but also of their relation to public health. He emphasized the necessity of special training in health matters, and expressed the opinion that the day was dawning when scientific methods scientifically applied would hold sway. Repudiating the idea that the health of the individual was an individual affair, he pointed to the steps that have already been taken to establish a communal health. He also ridiculed the idea of panaceas, and suggested that a much saner view of disease and its prevention was being arrived at through the results of scientific research.

Science Needed

An excellent conception of his attitude toward public health may be gathered from the following quotation: "We must realize that health is conserved by the application of precisely the same physical and biological sciences which have led to the commercial and social development, and added so much to man's pleasure and comfort." Speaking of the faddist, he said that it was impossible for him to understand that there was no royal road to the prevention of disease. He enthused over the announcement of some hitherto unknown cause of diseases, or of some new theory. The eagerness on the part of the public to be deceived in this regard, he said, was evidenced by their support of magazines and newspapers which furnished impossible and misleading news items concerning health and its preservation.

Speaking of Friedman, the distinguished German who came to America some time ago with his tuberculosis theory, and was so severely criticized in the press, Dr. Wesbrook said that the fragmentary information available concerning his work in the production of therapeutic substances from a strain of tubercular bacillus derived from the tissues of a turtle, had been used as the basis of most extravagant claims by sensational newspapers. He preferred to wait the arrival of the real scientific data. In this case, and would, in the meantime, decline to be easily convinced that a remedy had been discovered for this dread disease.

In regard to transmissible diseases—his whole address was confined to the living issue—he declared that among the first things to be understood was knowledge of the nature of the microbe, virus, or other cause of disease. It was necessary to know how he reproduced, where and how it completed its life cycle, harmful and other influences to its life, and so on. Also, to know and to recognize the pathways in the body by which particular infections entered was very important, if the attempt to close them was to prove successful.
Man Is Worst Offender

Of all the living carriers of disease he characterizes man as the worst offender. It is now well known, he said, that human beings might harbor and transmit living virulent bacteria without themselves showing any ill effects. He cited several instances of this complexity. To quote again the Doctor's words: "This game of life is so full of hazards that we need not wonder at the microbe, or more correctly, man versus microbe, or more correctly, man versus environment, would surely seem to be sufficiently complicated without the addition of another set of variables. We are forced, however, into fresh complications by having to consider the rights of the individual in the light of society's needs, and man versus man more so than almost an imitable set of permutations and combinations to our problem."

After referring to the various steps that have been taken to safeguard defective children at the public expense, he said that all of them were definite interferences with the liberty of the individual for the betterment of the mass. The compulsory betterment of the individual was justified because it raised the public efficiency, and therefore became a public concern. Where the line was to be drawn in this regard it was not for him to say, and he doubted if two people at the present time held the same view on the matter. He was convinced, however, that while their problems were not simple, their solution was not hopeless.

They were in great need at the present time of properly trained public health officers. They had been slow to realize the need for special training. "We are proud to show visitors that our health departments are the training of our children, yet we entrust the training of them to those who are merely trained in various professions, not in the knowledge of the individual for the betterment of the mass."

With regard to the statement of Miss Cann concerning the bursary, he said it was a splendid effort on the part of the club, and he congratulated the members heartily upon it. It was the first step of the kind that had been taken, and he facetiously added that in this regard he hoped the injection of the individual would ultimately affect the mass. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Wesbrook for his address.

Dr. A. Robinson, Provincial Superintendent of Education, seconded the vote. In doing so he said that the position of Dr. Wesbrook in the new university of the Province was the highest. In the country, political or otherwise. The vote was carried with acclamation.

Among the audience were a number of High School students and McGill students, and at the close, Dr. Wesbrook intimated that they remain in order that he might become acquainted with them.

Vernon News - Oct. 9-13

Vancouver, Oct. 9 - Speaking on "The University of British Columbia as a Commercial Asset" at the weekly luncheon of the Progress Club yesterday, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the new university, asserted that the university would be a manufacturing plant of the very highest type of citizenship.

Referring to the sum of two million dollars that will be spent on the institution, he made the assurance that the amount spent for building would gradually decrease, while the amount spent on education would increase. Such an institution had to grow to be able to live. The speakers referred to the plan of money being expended by other prominent universities in other parts of America. All the money spent on University of British Columbia would be circulated in Vancouver. Business received a considerable impetus from the close proximity of the university.

In Manitoba, where there were 1,500 students, they spent about $250,000 to $500,000 per annum during the college year. The student also acquired a shopping habit from which the storekeepers reaped a big benefit.

Dr. Wesbrook cautioned his audience about being too local in the education of the students. What was really required was local, provincial and outside knowledge. The university would attract many settlers with large business affairs, who would come because they wished their children to be well educated. How much the university would be able to do would be difficult to estimate.

The staff of principals would be experts in their own line of knowledge. They would probably be prominent among the local public speakers and would give others the benefit of their knowledge. The teaching of the university would extend outside its walls. Farmers would benefit by the knowledge given, also bankers, engineers and other professions.

The speaker thought that lawyers and doctors ought to have to go away from home to attend their training. A research and investigation department would add to the knowledge of the students. Dr. Wesbrook pointed out many other departments of learning that would impart knowledge to the students attending the university.

Today there was much specialization in the various professions, he stated. In order to win success, therefore professional co-operators were needed to solve the necessary problems. Money must be spent to help the university by co-operation in grounds, parks, exhibits and other ways. It needs, he thought, the financial support of the people, of which it rightly belongs.
In view of the interest taken in the establishment of British Columbia's new university the following article from the editorial columns of the Toronto Globe is highly apropos.

"The time of year has arrived for the great annual assembling of students in the institutions devoted to 'higher education.' Of the whole community only a very small minority of its members ever secure a preparatory training beyond the course of study in the primary schools, and a very small minority of that minority ever pass into the colleges and universities. In other words, 'higher education' has always been and must always be the privilege of the few. This privilege is costly to the community at large, and especially to the individual student, and therefore it is not unreasonable to ask him on the eve of another session to think what this all means, how he can best turn it all to his own private advantage and what he can plan and do for the community which has made this advantage possible for him.

"The planning, if not also some of the doing, ought to begin at the opening of a student's first session in the university. Properly every high school scholar should be required to think rationally about his preparatory course, for options are manifold and ever present. The situation is still more complex at the higher institutions. The curriculum of the Provincial University, for example, resolves itself primarily into four great sections—literary, historical, scientific, and philosophical. Each of these is subdivided in various ways, and artificial grouping, under the exercise of the student's own tastes, may be carried on to an indefinite extent according to the tastes of the student if he has any special bias, to the suggestion of the teachers and parents, or to the chapter of accidents.

"The fundamental conception of a university training is that it should primarily be cultural, and not simply vocational. One of the best definitions ever given of culture is that it is 'not amassed knowledge, but a condition of intellect,' and this could be kept steadily in view as an educational ideal; it would not matter greatly in which of the four great cultural areas above mentioned the student might choose to do the chief part of his work. Culture is absolutely conditioned on the persistent and continuous practice of research, whatever the subject matter of a course may be, for this among other reasons: it is the best way for the teacher to continue his own development, and it is his most effective means of keeping his students really interested in their work. In any research worthy of the name the student must discover things for himself, and not merely learn by rote, to be reproduced at some written examination, what some other person has discovered and systematized.

"The place of athletics in the university is a matter of importance. The great majority of students are naturally interested in physical games, but there is a regrettable disposition to enjoy a match from the grand stand or the 'bleachers' instead of participating in the sports themselves. The tendency to professionalize games in all but the name is strong, and it ought to be resisted. Field sports are to be preferred in season, and most institutions are now equipped with gymnasia for the remainder of the time. The wise student will always be willing, while getting the benefit of moderate athletic practice himself, to let 'some other fellow' help to keep up the prestige of the institution in the great matches."

**North Shore Press-10**

The prizes won by students of the local high school at the last departmental and university examinations will be awarded at a public meeting to be held at the school (Lonsdale Avenue between 20th and 21st streets) this (Friday) evening.

The chief features of the evening will be an address from Dr. Wesbrook, principal of the British Columbia University. Dr. Wesbrook will be accompanied by Mrs. Wesbrook, and in as much as this is their first visit to the North Shore, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of local citizens to meet them.

The prizes which will be awarded consist of the board of trade prize of $25 in cash, the entering of names on the honor roll presented by Mr. S. D. Schultz, four prizes to the four pupils who stood highest in their respective classes at the departmental examinations, and a special prize presented by Principal Keilaf to the pupil who made 100 per cent. on the examination paper on Geometry.

**Victoria Colonist Oct. 12-13**

Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is to lecture under the auspices of the Women's University Club in the Empress ballroom on November 3.

This will be the first occasion on which Dr. Wesbrook will address a Victoria audience. The subject chosen is 'Public Health,' and as the president is an eminent medical man and has made a specialty of bacteriology, he is specially fitted to speak on a subject of interest to all citizens.

On several occasions Dr. Wesbrook has spoken to Vancouver audiences, and on each his address has been very greatly appreciated.

**Vancouver Daily Province- Oct. 12-13**

The opening meeting of the winter session of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will be held at the new headquarters, Chamber of Mines, 1272 Granville street, tonight at 8:15 o'clock. The opening address will be delivered by the chairman, Mr. G. R. C. Conway. A delegation from Victoria will be present, led by Mr. C. Gamble, chief engineer of the Department of Railways at Victoria. This delegation comes to take part in the discussion concerning the formation of a British Columbia section of the society. The programme also includes an illustrated lantern lecture by Mr. Conway on the Coquitlam-Buntzen power development. The programme for the meeting of the coming winter season includes papers by Mr. Wesbrook on "Pioneers and Engineers"; Mr. R. F. Hayward, general manager of the Western Canada Power Company, on the "Raw Mills Power Plant"; Mr. A. A. Cleland, on the "Panama Canal"; Mr. A. G. Dallat, assistant city engineer of Vancouver, on "Sewer Construction"; Mr. H. A. Bayfield, on "Drudging Plan Plants"; Mr. J. W. Blackman, city engineer; New Westminster, on "Town Planning," and Mr. C. G. DuCane, on "Dock Construction."

**Vancouver Daily World-Oct. 13-13**

NORTH VANCOUVER, Oct 11—The high school students held their annual graduation exercises last evening in the Lonsdale school. The address of the evening was made by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the B. C. University, who pointed out the value of an education and explained how a person was handicapped without one.

After the musical programme the presentation of prizes was made by Dr. Wesbrook, Mayor Harvey and Mr. Alex. Philip, ex-president of the North Vancouver board of trade.

The prizes, which, it is stated, were given by the board of trade for general efficiency, were won by Douglas H. Rae. The board of school trustees prizes were won by the following: Junior grades—1, Edward Little, 2, Lillian Bull. Preliminary grades—1, Jacob Lefson, 2, Genevieve McRae. Principal J. Keilaf's prize for the student who received 100 per cent in any subject, was won by James Bennett.
Vancouver Sun
Oct. 13-15

The opening meeting of the winter session of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Vancouver branch, will be held in its new headquarters, Chamber of Mines 870 Granville Street, tonight at 8:15 p.m. The opening address will be delivered by the chairman, Mr. G. R. G. Couway. A delegation from Victoria will be present, led by the chairman of that section, Mr. F. C. Gamble, chief engineer of the Department of Railways. This delegation comes to take part in the discussion concerning the formation of a British Columbia section of this society. The programme also includes an illustrated eastern lecture by Mr. Couway on the Coquihalla-Huntz power development.

The programme for the meetings of the coming winter session include papers by Dr. Westbrook, president of the E. C. University, on "Pioneers and Engineers;" Dr. R. F. Hayward, general manager of the Western Canada Power Company, will speak on the "Slave Falls Power Plant;" Mr. E. A. Cleveland, on the Canadian Canal; Mr. A. C. Delisle, assistant city engineer of Vancouver, on "Sewer Construction;" Mr. H. A. Balfour, on "Dredging Plans." At other meetings papers will be read on Canadian Northern railway construction in British Columbia, and discussions held on the Second Narrows Dam and Pitt River Canal projects.

The annual convention of the British Columbia members of the society will be held on December 12 and 13.

Vancouver Daily World
Oct. 15-13

Westbrook—Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, will be the guest of honor at the opening meeting of the Dental Society, which will be held on Wednesday evening in the Commercial Club rooms, Vancouver, B.C. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock.

Victoria Times
Oct. 14-13

Plans for the establishment of the University of British Columbia are advancing more rapidly than most people think. An Ottawa dispatch tells us that Dr. F. F. Westbrook, the president, has invited the cooperation of Dr. C. C. James, with a view to determining on the character and scope of the agricultural college which it is proposed shall be a part of the institution. Dr. James has been selected by the Federal Government to put into practice the new policy of giving financial assistance for the purpose of educating the people to agricultural pursuits. He is an agricultural expert of international fame, so will undoubtedly be able to give very practical assistance to Dr. Westbrook in arranging for the new college which we hope will be second to none on this continent.

Victoria Colonist
Oct. 15-13

Dr. Westbrook's Lecture Under the Woman's University Provincial University, will lecture at Thursday evening. Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Hozier & Co., and Terry's and McCullough's Drug Store. Some fifty students of the Victoria branch of McGill will be present.

Vancouver Daily World—Oct. 15-13

OTTAWA, Oct. 15—Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has received a request from President Westbrook of the British Columbia University to have Dr. C. C. James, the well-known agricultural authority, visit the coast and consult with the university authorities in working out the problems of the development of the agricultural college and university extension work. Dr. James has charge of the work of carrying out the Aid to Agriculture Act of the Federal Government, and in view of the fact that this consists of developing plans for cooperation between the federal and provincial governments, Dr. James will likely be sent to British Columbia.

News-Advertiser
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Foster Valley Record
Oct. 16-13

A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

In view of the interest taken in the establishment of British Columbia's new university by the following article from the editorial columns of the Toronto Globe is highly apropos: "The time of the year has arrived for the great annual assembling of students in the institutions devoted to 'higher education.' Of the whole community only a very small minority of its members ever secure a preparatory training beyond the course of study in the primary schools, and a very small minority of that minority ever pass into the colleges and universities in other words 'higher education' has always been and must always be the privilege of the few. This privilege is costly to the community around and also to the individual student and therefore it is not unreasonable to ask him on the eve of another session to think what all this means to him and what he can plan and do for the community which has made this advantage possible for him. "The planning, if not also some of the doing ought to begin at the opening of a student's first session in the university. Properly every high school scholar should be required to think rationally about his preparatory course, for options are many and embarrassing even there, and the situation is still more complex in the higher institutions. The Arts curriculum of the Provincial Univer-
The fundamental conception of a university education is that it should primarily be cultural and not simply or even mainly vocational. One of the best definitions ever given of "culture" for academic purposes is that it is not amassed knowledge but a condition of the intellect, and if this could be kept steadily in view as an educational ideal it would not matter greatly in which of the four great cultural areas above mentioned the student might choose to do the chief part of his work. Culture is absolutely conditioned on the persistent and continuous practice of research, whatever the subject matter of a course may be, for this among other reasons: it is the best way for the teacher to continue his own development, and it is his most effective means of keeping the students really interested in their daily work. In any research worthy of the name the student must discover things for himself, and not merely learn by rote, to be reproduced at some written examination, what some other person has discovered and systematized.

"The place of athletics in the university is a matter of importance. The great majority of students are naturally interested in physical games, but there is a regrettable disposition to enjoy the match from the grand stand or the "bleachers" instead of participating in the sports themselves. To professionalize games in all but the name is strong and it ought to be resisted. Field sports are to be preferred in season, and most institutions are now equipped with gymnasia for the remainder of the time. The wise student will always be willing to while getting the benefit of modern athletic practice himself, to let some other fellow help to keep up the prestige of the institution in the great matches."

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**Abbotsford Post**

Oct. 17-13

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"The planning, if not also some of the doing ought to begin at the opening of a student's first session in the university. Properly every high school scholar should be required to think rationally about his preparatory course, for options are many and embarrassing even there, and the situation is still more complex in the higher institutions. The Arts curriculum of the Provincial University, for example, resolves itself primarily into for great sections: literary, historical, scientific, and philosophical. Each of these is subdivided in various ways, and artificial grouping, under the exercise of options, may be carried on to an indefinite extent according to the tastes of the student if he has any special bias, to the suggestion of teachers and parents, or to the chapter of accidents.

"The fundamental conception of a university training is that it should primarily be cultural and not simply or even mainly vocational. One of the best definitions ever given of 'culture' for academic purposes is that it is not amassed knowledge but a condition of the intellect, and if this could be kept steadily in view as an educational ideal it would not matter greatly in which of the four great cultural areas above mentioned the student might choose to do the chief part of his work. Culture is absolutely conditioned on the persistent and continuous practice of research, whatever the subject matter of a course may be, for this among other reasons: it is the best way for the teacher to continue his own development, and it is his most effective means of keeping the students really interested in their daily work. In any research worthy of the name the student must discover things for himself, and not merely learn by rote, to be reproduced at some written examination, what some other person has discovered and systematized.

"The place of athletics in the university is a matter of importance. The great majority of students are naturally interested in physical games, but there is a regrettable disposition to enjoy the match from the grand stand or the 'bleachers' instead of participating in the sports themselves. To professionalize games in all but the name is strong, and it ought to be resisted. Field sports are to be preferred in season, and most institutions are now equipped with gymnasia for the remainder of the time. The wise student will always be willing to while getting the benefit of modern athletic practice himself, to let some other fellow help to keep up the prestige of the institution in the great matches."

**Kamloops Standard**

Oct. 17-13

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, has received a request from President Weirbrook of the British Columbia University to have Dr. C. C. James, the well known agricultural authority, visit the coast and consult with the university authorities in working out the problems of the development of the agricultural college and university extension work. Dr. James has charge of the work of carrying out the Aid to Agriculture Act of the Federal Government, and in view of the fact that this consists of developing plans for co-operation between the federal and provincial governments. Dr. James will likely be sent to Bri-
VANCOUVER. Oct. 8.—Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, was the speaker at yesterday's luncheon of the Canadian Club, when he dealt with the Provincial University in relation to national efficiency.

Taking up his topic Dr. Wesbrook said that national efficiency might be accepted as one of the differences in the different geographical areas of the Dominion. On the prairies they might think that national efficiency meant more wheat. In a large sense, it did; as an idea it was national in its importance but international as well. Coming to the coast, British Columbia interests might think national efficiency meant more lumber or more mines and minerals. National efficiency was wrapped up in these also and in the methods by which both the lumber and the minerals could be used to the best advantage without minimizing the supply which would be required for future generations.

From the different individual viewpoints efficiency might mean more money, more land. All of these were important individually and collectively but what was to be a stronger factor for national efficiency than any or all of them was the development of a stronger, fiercer manhood and womanhood. This did not entail physical attainments alone but was also a question of moral and mental development.

British Columbia, he said, and the name applied to Canada generally, was attempting to do in one generation what had been in Britain, a thousand years to accomplish. The welding together of the different nationalities took time. The influx of settlers brought with it opportunities but it also brought obligations. One settling pot to assimilate the foreign elements we had in this province schools and he paid high compliments to the British Columbia school system, the colleges that had grown up here and particularly to McGill University College. The night school system, he said, was the best example of what the province was doing. Extension work by the churches was also an important factor in developing a common standard.

As shown the work of the universities in bringing together the different nationalities he instanced Columbia University, New York, where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin's university was largely attended by Germans. Manitoba was training Icelandic and Norwegian, and Minnesota Swedes and Bohemians. They were giving these young people of foreign parentage all the training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World and which were fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life, adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefiting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive.

That, he said, was to be the object of the University of British Columbia to make the next generation in this province more efficient than we are, in all the professions, in all the lines of business, in farming and the industries and in training men for the public service—so that the importance of the institution which received the Provincial Government for the allotment and use of Dominion grant for agricultural purposes. This business seems to be completed in respect to the distribution of the grant, and the general purposes to which it is to be applied are fairly defined, but it is probable that Mr. James will retain some advisory connection with its administration. Most of the money goes to agricultural instruction or demonstration of various kinds, and his disposition brings him into relations with agricultural schools and colleges throughout the country. Before he undertook this federal service Mr. James was Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Ontario. He was at one time a professor of chemistry in the Guelph Agricultural College. As deputy he was no mere office man, but went about the province watching everything and especially the educational side of the work of his department.

Vancouver News-Advertiser-Oct. 18-13

A GOOD ADVISER.

We hear of no official confirmation of the press despatch that Mr. C. C. James will probably come to British Columbia to consult with the university authorities concerning the organizing of the agricultural department. But in the nature of things the cooperation of Mr. James might be expected. He has been engaged by the Federal Government to make the arrangements with the Provincial Government for the allotment and use of the Dominion grant for agricultural purposes. This business seems to be completed in respect to the distribution of the grant, and the general purposes to which it is to be applied are fairly defined, but it is probable that Mr. James will retain some advisory connection with its administration. Most of the money goes to agricultural instruction or demonstration of various kinds, and his disposition brings him into relations with agricultural schools and colleges throughout the country. Before he undertook this federal service Mr. James was Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Ontario. He was at one time a professor of chemistry in the Guelph Agricultural College. As deputy he was no mere office man, but went about the province watching everything and especially the educational side of the work of his department. It must have been a knowledge of what Mr. James has done and is capable of doing which led President Wesbrook to suggest that he come to this province for a consultation.

On Sunday morning President Wesbrook received a despatch announcing the death of his father Mr. H. S. Wesbrook of Winnipeg.

Mr. Wesbrook, who was 73 years of age, had been in rather feeble health for some time, but it had not been expected that the end was so near. Dr. and Mrs. Wesbrook left by the Sunday afternoon train for Winnipeg. The funeral will probably take place on Wednesday.

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Mr. Wesbrook leaves one son besides the president. He is a prominent mining engineer connected with the iron and steel works at Duluth.

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Dr. Wesbrook's Debut

Mr. Wesleybrook, the President of the University of British Columbia, has made his debut in the Province as a public speaker. Addressing the Canadian Club in Vancouver, he said that the object of the new University would be to turn out men better equipped for business life and for the professions. He elaborated this as the central idea of his policy and said not one word about the higher phases of education and training. In this respect he followed the lead of the Premier, whose address to the students of Stanford University, California, was characterized by the same note of materialism. It is an old saying that "he who pays the piper may choose the tune," and as the people of British Columbia are finding the money for the University, they must, through the organization which they have called into existence, determine the lines upon which it shall be conducted. The Week does not argue that the Premier and the President do not correctly interpret the wishes of their constituents. This does, however, leave it free to question whether they have not sounded a false note when they designate commercial fitness as the highest end of university training. They may gather some encouragement for their policy from the fact that the older universities have of late years made broad concessions to the materialistic spirit of the age. The curriculum has been widened; practical science, as a means to an end, and that end the making of money, occupies a much more prominent position in the curriculum than it did a few years ago. This leaves a correspondingly shortened time for those higher studies which have no more definite object in view than the cultivation of the mind and the development of character. It has been said on the highest authority, again and again, that British Columbia is to have the best university in the world, to ensure this extraordinary provision has been made. If money can do it there should be no doubt about reaching the goal, and perhaps a protest from The Week will be hardly more than the voice of one crying in the wilderness. Perhaps, also, The Week is mistaken in supposing that the eminent President, who so strongly emphasizes the material advantages of university training, was altogether losing sight of the highest function of a university. Some day this phase of the subject may be dealt with, and the small minority, who cherish visions of an institution which will perpetuate the best traditions of the great centres of learning throughout the world, may be reassured.

Kelowna Record
Oct. 27, 1913

Dr. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, has received a request from President Wesbrook of the British Columbia University to have Dr. C. C. James, the well known agricultural authority, visit the coast and consult with the university authorities in working out the problems of the department of agriculture and university extension work. Dr. James has charge of the work of carrying out the Agricultural Act of the federal government, and in view of the fact that the act consists of developing plans for cooperation between the federal and provincial governments, Dr. James will likely be sent to British Columbia.

Victoria Colonist
Oct. 21-13

VANCOUVER, Oct. 20.—On Sunday morning President Wesbrook received a dispatch announcing the death of his father, Mr. H. S. Wesbrook, of Winnipeg. Mr. Wesbrook, who was 78 years of age, had been in failing health for some time, but it had not been expected that the end was so near. Dr. and Mrs. Wesbrook left for the Sunday afternoon train for Winnipeg. The funeral will probably take place on Wednesday.

The late Mr. Wesbrook removed from B.C. to Winnipeg in the early days of the Prairie city. He took a prominent part in the municipal life of the city, as well as in many other activities, and served as Mayor during an important period in the history of Winnipeg. Mr. Wesbrook leaves another son besides the president of the University of British Columbia. He is a prominent mining engineer connected with the iron and steel works at Duluth.

Dr. Wesbrook Tells Of Ideal University

The closest possible relationship between a university and the people in its field has been gained by the University of British Columbia, at Vancouver, in the opinion of Dr. Frank F. Wesbrook, president of the university and formerly dean of the medical college of the University of Minnesota, who was in Minnesota today.

"The law creating our university," he said, "placed the election of the chancellor, who corresponds to the president of a board of regents, in the hands of a convocation. Every graduate of a reputable Canadian college and a resident of the province, on the payment of a fee, was allowed to become a member of the convocation. There are 700 members and the convocation now is permanent, with members in every part of the province able to keep the people in close touch with the university. The chancellor is the business head, but the president controls the educational policy."

Dr. Wesbrook will likely be sent to the funeral of his father, H. S. Wesbrook, and came to Minneapolis for a day to visit friends and the university.
Oct. 26-13
Victoria Colonist

Dr. Frank Palchuld Wesbrook was appointed president of the University of British Columbia in February of the present year. At the time of his appointment he was dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of Minnesota. He is a medical doctor and a distinguished bacteriologist. He was not able to visit British Columbia until April, when he made a brief stay in Vancouver and also visited Victoria. Most of the Summer he spent in visiting educational centres in Eastern Canada and the United States.

Dr. Wesbrook has addressed the Canadian Club of Vancouver and other societies of that city, but his address to be given on the evening of Thursday, October 30, under the auspices of the University Women's Club, will be his first public speech made in the city of Victoria. The lecture will be given in the ball-room of the Hotel Vancouver at 8:30 p.m. The subject, "Public Health," is one which Dr. Wesbrook is particularly interested in, and to which he has given special study. It is expected that Dr. Wesbrook will address a few remarks to McGill University students of Victoria, who will attend the lecture in a body.

Oct. 28-13
Victoria Colonist

There are two reasons, perhaps more, why as many Victoria women as can and it is possible to do so, should attend Dr. Wesbrook's lecture before the Women's University Club, on Thursday. In the first place, those who go to the lecture will have an opportunity to see the man who will have a great influence over the future of this Province.

That there should be, between the president of our Provincial University and the mothers and fathers in each of its cities the best of feeling is certain, and that such addresses as Dr. Wesbrook has been giving are likely to promote friendship and cooperation will be granted by all.

The subject of Dr. Wesbrook's lecture is one in which all are interested. We are proud of our city as one in which a high standard of public health is maintained, but we all know that there is much avoidable suffering among us. The speaker of the evening is one who has given in his abilities to the study of public health much study, and what he says will be the opinion of one who speaks with authority.

Oct. 29-13
Vancouver Daily Province

In order to confer with Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, with regard to the establishing of an agricultural college and experimental station in connection with the university, Mr. C. C. James of the Dominion department of agriculture arrived in the city yesterday.

Accompanied by Dr. James Mills of the Dominion Railway Commission, who was at one time head of the agricultural college in Guelph, Ont., Dr. Wesbrook, who arrived in the city yesterday after his trip to Winnipeg, and Mr. James inspected the university site and talked over the proposed plans for this branch of the work to be carried on in this institution.

Mr. James stated yesterday that he was making the trip here at the request of the minister of agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell, who is greatly interested in the agricultural work which is said the university will take up. The legal authorities of the university wanted the advice of Mr. James on the subject and were glad that he was able to come to this province and look over the ground with Dr. Wesbrook.

In the opinion of Mr. James, the site of the university is an ideal one and he stated that he felt sure that the University of British Columbia would soon rank high among similar institutions in the Dominion. He said that this province would in a few years be the home of a large population engaged in agricultural pursuits and for this reason Mr. James said he was glad that prominence was to be given to courses of instruction in agriculture.

Mr. James is one of the leading authorities in the Dominion on agriculture and for a number of years was connected with the Guelph Agricultural College and was also deputy minister of agriculture in Ontario. Last year Mr. James was appointed to the position of adviser to the federal department of agriculture.

Mr. James expects to remain in the city for a few days and will further discuss the plans for the agricultural department of the university with Dr. Wesbrook.

Oct. 29-13
Vancouver News-Advertiser

Mr. C. C. James of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is here to confer with Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, in regard to the proposed plans for an agricultural college and experimental station which are to be established in connection with the university. He is staying at Glencairn Lodge.

Mr. James is one of the leading authorities in the Dominion on agricultural instruction and subjects. For a number of years he was connected with the Agricultural College in Guelph, Ont., and as deputy minister of agriculture in Ontario. Last year he was appointed adviser to the Federal Department of Agriculture in the distribution of the agricultural grant.

Yesterday afternoon in company with Dr. Wesbrook and Mr. James Mills of the Dominion Railway Commission, who was at one time head of the Guelph Agricultural College, Mr. James inspected the site of the new university. Dr. Wesbrook returned from Winnipeg yesterday morning.

In conversation with a representative of the News-Advertiser, Mr. James said that his present visit was due largely to the personal wishes of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell, who is much interested in the institution. The university authorities desired his help in laying out the plans for the agricultural section of the university. The university site was an ideal one in every respect and he felt certain that the institution would soon rank high among similar institutions in the Dominion. He was glad that the subject of agriculture was being brought to the fore in the courses of instruction. In time this province would be the home of a large agricultural population, and this portion of the university's activities would no doubt be taken advantage of by many students. He will remain here for several days.

Oct. 29-13
Victoria Colonist

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Oct. 29-13
Victoria Colonist

Dr. Wesbrook's Lecture—The lively interest being taken in the lecture tomorrow evening at the ballroom of the Empress Hotel by Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, who appears under the auspices of the University Women's Club. The lecture is under the patronage of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Paterson and Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education.
Victoria Times  
Oct. 29-13

One of the most important matters
with which the community has to do
is the protection of the public health.
and there will therefore be great in-
terest taken in the address which is
to be given to-morrow evening on this
subject by the president of the Uni-
versity of British Columbia, Dr. Wes-
brook.

It will be delivered under the aus-
pications of the University Women's Club,
and is under the auspices of the
lieutenant-governor and the minister of
education, in whose charge the care
of the public health is. The place of
the address is to be the ballroom of
the Empress Hotel.

Dr. Wesbrook is an authority on bac-
teriology, In which subject he has
been an investigator and lecturer for
many years. He will deal with some
phases of public health from that
aspect.

American Architects' 
Ach1vements Prais1

American architecture in its modern
development is challenging the adm1-
iration of eminent visitors from abroad,
according to Professor Warren Sears
Laird, head of the department of archi-
tecture of the University of Pennsyl-
svania, who is in Minneapolis this day.

"The great opportunity is here,"
said Professor Laird. "The rapid de-
velopment of the United States has sup-
plied both the funds and the need
for magnificent buildings. Our Ameri-
can architects have responded to the oppor-
tunity, with daring and strong con-
ceptions. Their work, now shows some
restraint and we have passed the era of
monstrosities, which still linger with us. Those eyes of steel still have their
use as horrible examples, and some day by the agencies of fire, wind and flood
they will have passed away.

The skyscraper is not an achieve-
ment of American architecture, it is one of our problems. Some day it will
be worked out into something fine and
distinctive. There is no distinctive
school or style of American architec-
ture, and never will be. We are tak-
ing the best from everywhere and adapt1ng it to our own conditions and
needs."

Professor Laird was at the Hotel
Madison on his way to Vancouver, B. C., where he will address a com1-
mission of experts selected to pass on a com-
prehensive plan for laying out the
grounds and the site of the principal
buildings of the University of Brit1-
ish Columbia. The University which has for its president Dr. F. F. Wes-
brook, former dean of the medical
college of the University of Minnesota,
Dr. Wesbrook, while at Minnesota, had
much to do with the greater campus
expansion movement, and now is head-
ing a similar enterprise, expanding the
British Columbia university University to a
much larger size. Sharp.

The American architects, who in a
competition of glass and steel, have already
shown their ability to create a
building that will make a lasting
impression, will now give their
thoughts to the creation of a campus
ingratiating to the eye and at the
same time, practical, and with
thoughts to the future.

Professor Laird is a member of the
well-known Laird family of Winona,
where he spent his boyhood, and he
visited relatives in Winona recently.

Victoria Colonist  
Oct. 30-13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the
University of British Columbia, will make his first
public appearance in the Capital City of the
Province this afternoon, when he will deliver an address on "Public
Homes" before the Empress Hotel.

The meeting has been organized
by the University Women's Club, and will be under the patronage of the Lieu-
tenant-Governor.

Particular significance attaches to this
function, not merely on account of the
fact that it will suffice to introduce the
first president of the university of the Province to the public, but also because
Dr. Wesbrook is a pathologist and bac-
terologist of considerable standing throughout the American Continent, and
is bound thereby to have something of
more than passing interest to say on the
subject he has selected. It is under-
stood that the Hon. Dr. Young, Minister
of Education, will preside at the meet-
ing and introduce the president.

Since his appointment, Dr. Wesbrook
has been in the city on several occasions,
but up till now he has not had an o1-
portunity of meeting with the
members of the capital. His state have always
savored of business, and his time has
been occupied with the Minister of Edu-
cation in arranging the board of
control with the great university project.

The last time he was here, several weeks
ago, he was able to announce that the
general scheme on the university build-
ings had been decided upon, and
that the next step is the selection of
areas of faculty and other members of
the university staff, which important
undertaking, he thought would demand
from him, and probably another con-
ference with the university, a visit to
several of the leading colleges and
universities of Great Britain, as well as America, in the effort to secure the
best material available.

Dr. Wesbrook is a compelling per-
sonality. He possesses an ingratiating
speaking voice and manner, and this,
combined with his personal force, in-
vites him with attractions somewhat un-
common among his class. One of his
chief charms lies in the fact that he is
intensely human, and retains the faculty
of exchanging places with his students
at an occasion. That his appearance this
afternoon will insure for him the cordial
feeling of all Victorians is a certainty.

It is not unlikely in this connection that
other functions will shortly be organized
in the city, with a view to having the
president even more widely known.

Vanouer Sun  
Oct. 31-1913

Wants University
To Pay for Mains

KERRISDALE, Point Grey, Oct. 30.

"The council is taking much un-
necessary trouble about the university
board's request for water," said a man
intimately in touch with municipal
affairs. "The Sun this afternoon, in be-
tween the university site and Point
Grey there lies a section of unopened
government land, across which the
board of the council is to lay a
main. It should be apparent to every-
one that the university should install
the water main across this govern-
ment land. The university does not
pay taxes to Point Grey, and it is not
known definitely that the government
land is to be held under Point Grey's
jurisdiction.

"Let the university pay the main. When
the council passes the council is to lay
a main. It should be apparent to
everyone that the university should install
the water main across this govern-
ment land. It should be apparent to every-
one that the university should install
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the water main across this govern-
ment land. The university does not
pay taxes to Point Grey, and it is not
known definitely that the government
land is to be held under Point Grey's
jurisdiction."
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 30.—Dr. F. F. Wenbrook delivered a brilliant address on modern methods of disease control here tonight on the occasion of his first public appearance in the capital. He spoke of the urgency of recognizing that the individual must be regarded in the light of society's good, and that scruples of the past which allowed doomed persons their freedom must not be perpetuated. To impart serenity to those who desire to prolong the period of man's efficiency, without realizing the sacrifice which I believe, I believe that the disease that human foresight cannot prevent, and death that human effort can postpone, is the too frequent characteristic of the unprogressive," he said.

Dr. C. C. James of Ottawa, agricultural export and adviser to the province in regard to the disbursement of the $10,000,000 fund provided by the Federal Government for the promotion of agriculture, in his address at Dr. Wenbrook. He came at the request of Hon. Martin Bur- rell to discuss plans and ideas for the agricultural college of B. C. University.

The University Women's Club of Victoria received a number of congratulatory addresses last evening on the occasion of the meeting held under their auspices at the Empress hotel, Dr. F. F. Wenbrook, president of the British Columbia University, gave his first public lecture in the city. The big ballroom was requisitioned for the purpose, and a large audience was present to hear the famous bacteriologist's talk on "Modern Methods of Disease Control."

Throughout his clever paper Dr. Wenbrook reiterated the principle that the health of the individual was a matter of the highest interest and significance to the community at large, his opinion, however, seeming to be that generally speaking there was a much greater tendency among the masses to-day to recognize this fact than some decades ago.

Scientific knowledge on the subject of prevention of sickness would save, it had been computed by one statistician, two billion dollars a year.

Some reference was made to the investigations which had been carried on in connection with lockjaw, diphtheria, yellow fever, plague, etc., in connection with the last-named Dr. Wenbrook reminded his audience of the part played by rats and ground squirrels in the conveyance of this dread disease. Man himself, however, was the worst offender of all as a carrier of disease. In the case of tuberculosis, cerebrospinal meningitis and other "diseases contracted through the respiratory organs, man was remiss in paying too little heed to the condition of the teeth and mouth.

Domestic animals as well as flies and mosquitoes could transmit disease. Man might be an agent of disease him-
That agriculture, in all its phases, is going to occupy a strong place in the life of the B. C. University as art and history or indeed as any other subject, is the idea that has gained currency recently, and it was definitely put at the top of the list by a very able and energetic speaker, Dr. Charles C. James, one of the Dominion's best known agriculturalists, who has been retained to advise the various provinces how best they can use the $19,000,000 appropriation granted for the promotion of agricultural study.

Dr. James came into town yesterday with Dr. F. W. Wesbrook, president of the new university.

He is here, as he himself says, to talk things over with Dr. Wesbrook and the Board of Governors in regard to the establishment of the agricultural college of the university. He came here at the request of the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, asked by the pressing invitation of Dr. Wesbrook, and for the next three or four days he and the university president intend to discuss ideas for the realization of an agricultural college that will be second to none.

**Importance of Study**

It is easy to tell what I am here for, he said, when interrogated by The Colonist yesterday, "but it is not so easy to say exactly how I propose to do it. Dr. Wesbrook and myself will go into the question of the agricultural college, and I have no doubt that when we are finished the ground work will be laid. That does not mean that the work will be accomplished, far from it, but it does mean that certain comprehensive ideas will have been discussed and probably agreed upon. Dr. Wesbrook realizes as well as I do the importance of agricultural study in this Province and for that matter in the provinces. Agriculture is the country's base of supplies, and our effort must be directed toward organizing it. To my mind education is one key to the problem. It is better to show a man how to make his own money out of the soil than to give it to him, and a great deal better for the country. Hon. Martin Burrell, the Minister of Agriculture, is on record as saying that when the $19,000,000 is spent he will ask the government for another grant of the same amount, and I am satisfied that he will go even further than that. In fact he will have to go further in order to achieve the results we all desire."

Dr. James, in addition to being an agriculturist, is a litterateur of high standing. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and is generally regarded as one of the ablest men in the public service of the country.

**Man Is Worst Offender**

Of all the living carriers of disease he is, by a long chance, the worst offender. It is now well known, he said, that human beings might harbor and transport from place to place virulent bacteria without showing any ill effects. He cited several instances of this complexity.

"We must realize that health is concerned with the application of precisely the same physical and biological sciences which have led to the commercial and social development, and added so much to man's pleasure and comfort," Dr. Wesbrook said. Pointing to the steps that have already been taken with the liberty of the individual in mind, he ridiculed the idea of panaceas and suggested that a more sober view of disease and its prevention was being arrived at through the results of scientific research.

**Science Needed**

An excellent conception of his attitude toward public health may be gathered from the following quotation: "There was no royal road to the prevention of disease. It was necessary to know how it reproduced, where and how it completed its life cycle, harmful and other influences to its life, and so on. Also, to know and recognize the gates in the body by which particular infections entered was very important. If the attack was made upon these points, the disease might be held in check."

They were in great need at the present time of properly trained public health officials. They had been slow to recognize the need for special training. "We are proud to show visitors that our most imposing and best buildings are for the training of our children, yet we entrust the training of them to those who are school teachers who, perhaps, are not qualified for the task.

"It is better for the country. It means the expenditure of much money, because you cannot teach agriculture as you teach art and English, but I am not worrying about the cost." Hon. Martin Burrell, the Minister of Agriculture, is on record as saying that when the $19,000,000 is spent he will ask the government for another grant of the same amount, and I am satisfied that he will go even further than that. In fact he will have to go further in order to achieve the results we all desire. Dr. James, in addition to being an agriculturist, is a litterateur of high standing.
Dr. Young Minister of Education, British Columbia, to the Point Grey glowing picture of the opportunities responded with a toast to the Mikado. Agriculture is to hearing the address of Dr. Wesbrook, which he declared emphatically to be the best he had heard on the subject. He was glad to think in this context of the British Empire as a good will toward the individual that the infection of the mass.

Concerning the bursary, he said it was a splendid effort on the part of the council that England and Japan have always been close friends and since Mr. Hon and an old college chum at the University of British Columbia; Mr. A Robinson, Provincial Superintendent of Education, seconded the vote, Mr. Y. A. Hori, Japanese consul for British Columbia, J. J. Miller, J. Nelson, Jas. General J. McQuiflan, Andrew Jukes, V. A. Green, E. L. Meek, J. J. Miller, J. Nelson, Jas. of Canada and Japan, Mr. Senda, who is a close personal friend of Mr. Hon and an old college chum at the University of British Columbia, moved an imearty vote of thanks to Dr. A Robinson, Provincial Superintendent of Education, for the address, and he congratulated the members who facetiously added that in this regard the hope of the Japanese Emperor's birthday that had taken place.

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The greatest factor in the trade between Canada and Japan is the fact that Canada is a nation of white men, and that Japan has never been a nation of white men. They can trace their descent to the mass. He was glad to think in this context of the British Empire as a good will toward the individual that the infection of the mass.

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It seems to be understood that Principal Wesbrook will have the assistance in the organization of the agricultural department of Mr. C. C. James. The work of Mr. James as Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Ontario before he assumed his present duties under the Federal Government, is familiar to most agriculturists who have kept in touch with the leaders of thought and action in their science. Mr. James came under both categories. As professor of chemistry at the O. A. C., Mr. James had to deal with a highly technical side of farming, but later in his capacity as Deputy Minister, he displayed remarkable adaptability to the practical work of the men on the land. He went about the province industriously seeking to 'relate the activities of his department to the practical problems confronting' the man in the field and the orchard.

The work of such a man in connection with the agricultural work of the University of B. C. can be made of inestimable benefit to the whole farming community. Amid all the predictions which have been made as to the usefulness of this university to the life of the province, little reference has been made to its significance to the farm life of the province of a decade hence. This may well engage the fullest attention of both Dr. Wesbrook and Mr. James.

Dr. Wesbrook's suggestions for the inaugural classes of the British Columbia University do not meet the requirements of the province. Mr. Conway was right when he said, at the meeting of Civil Engineers, that in addition to the departments of civil, electrical, mining and mechanical engineering the University should provide instruction in irrigation, the conservation of water and naval architecture. Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Victoria and New Westminister are but the outposts in many future ports on the Pacific Coast, and ship-building must become a leading industry in the development of western trade and commerce.
In order to get the highest expert assistance in discussing the plans of the provincial university before the work is started, a consulting committee of experts has been engaged by the Board of University Governors, who will devote the whole of their time for the next ten or twelve days to consultation on the university plans. At the end of that time they will make a report to the governors, making such suggestions for improvement or alteration as may be decided upon.

The consulting committee to assist the architects, Messrs. Sharp & Thompson, is composed of Dr. H. M. Dawson of London, England; Professor Warren Powers Laird of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. R. J. Durley of Montreal. Dr. Dawson has a worldwide reputation as a landscape architect, having laid out the grounds of many royal palaces in Europe, the grounds of the Hague, Paris, and several famous American gardens. Professor Laird is professor of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, probably the finest university on the continent from the point of view of architecture and equipment. Mr. Durley is a well known consulting engineer in Montreal, or the firm of McMillan, Riley & Dugdale. In addition to his business duties, he acts as a professor of mechanical engineering at McGill University.

In checking up the plans and in making suggestions, Mr. Dawson will pay particular attention to the landscape beauties, and setting of the buildings. Professor Laird will consider them from an architectural point of view, while Mr. Durley will approach them from an engineer's standpoint, paying attention to matters of heating, power supply, sanitation, ventilation, etc.

"It is not intended that the consulting committee should supercede the architects, but all will probably supplement their work," explained Dr. Web.

A distinguished visitor at the meeting of the university governors last night was Dr. O. C. James, commissioner of agricultural instruction for the Dominion Government. Dr. James was formerly deputy minister of agriculture for the Ontario Government. His visit to Vancouver is at the request of the Board of University Governors, who want his assistance to discuss the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural college and experiment station in connection with the provincial university at Point Grey.

Today Dr. James and the consulting committee will pay a visit to the site of the new university. Their report is expected to be ready in the next two weeks.

Hon. Dr. E. H. Young, minister of education, was present at the meeting of governors last night, having come over specially from Victoria to attend.

Evolution has brought society up to a point where it is possible to live as our forefathers did. The un-to-dateness of today, in all lines, is not the work of individuals or of our generation, but of society, from primitive times up to the present, and the benefits should belong to society, and not to the few. Recognising this, how long will the majority fight against the inevitable, the glad day when things will be made for use and not for profit, when all shall get the full value for their labor so that it will not be necessary to work long hours in insanitary places, when it will be possible for every living creature to have plenty of God's good sunshine and fresh air? In this way, and this only, can we get to the root of the trouble, and Nature is a generous mother if you will but give her a chance.

Ada E. Clatton.
ADVICE IS RECEIVED
BY UNIVERSITY BOARD

Governors Hear Dr. C. C. James
Regarding Agricultural College
and Experiment Station.

OTHERS TO HEAR FROM

Experts in Different Lines
Will Help in Establishing
B. C. University.

Within the next two weeks the
board of governors of the University
of British Columbia will receive a re-
port of the advisory board brought
here to work in conjunction with
Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson, the archi-
tects who will have charge of con-
struction of the new institution. Last
night the board heard the report of
Dr. C. C. James in the matter of the
establishment and maintenance of an
agricultural college and experimental
station. During the few days he has
been in the city Dr. James has gone
thoroughly into the subject and over
the site in Point Grey, and his advice
was received last night by the board
and Hon. Dr. Young, minister of edu-
cation.

During the next ten days another
advisory committee to the local archi-
tects, comprising Prof. Warren Powers
Laird, head of the architectural de-
partment of the University of Penn-
sylvania, Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, the
landscape architect, and Mr. R. J.
Durley, for years a professor of me-
chanical engineering and still a lec-
turer at McGill University, will have
prepared their report on their respec-
tive specialties with regard to the con-
struction of the university build-
ings. A visit was paid to the site yest-
erday and the visitors are enthusiastic
over it.

President Wesbrook of the Univer-
sity of British Columbia, last night,
said that every effort would be put
forth in the foundation of the new
institution by obtaining the most ex-
pert advice. "The advisory commit-
tee," he said, "acts merely as a check
on the local architects, who will have
charge of construction. The archi-
tects, Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson,
are also of the advisory committee,
so that the four, working together,
will make work their com-
1ined knowledge."

New Westminster
Columbian 11-4-13

Agricultural Study.

The announcement from Victoria
that Dr. C. C. James, formerly
deputy minister of agriculture for
Ontario, one of the eminent educa-
tionalists of the country, and now
engaged by the Dominion govern-
ment to consult with the Provincial
governments as to the best manner
of expending the federal agri-
cultural aid grant, is conferring with
President Wesbrook of the British
Columbia University as to the estab-
ishment of an agricultural col-
lege in connection with the new
state educational institution, will
command wide interest in this prov-
cence. It is well known that the min-
ister of education, Hon. Dr. Young,
in his organization of the new uni-
versity, has had in view the early
establishment of courses of agri-
cultural instruction and that already
he has been provided the condi-
tions for giving practical instruction
in scientific farming.

In connection with the develop-
ment scheme of the provincial men-
tal hospital at Coquitlam, the gov-
ernment has established a model
farm, which can not fail to be of
great use in connection with the
work of agricultural instruction. In
the legislature Dr. Young an-
ounced that the agricultural faculty
would be established immediately
after the organization of the arts
faculty. A correspondence between
Dr. James and President Wesbrook
will be, it is stated, be for the purpose
of realizing the ideals of the min-
ister of education for an agri-
cultural college of great practical and
scientific value.

In a newspaper interview Dr. James
speaks of the importance of agricul-
tural study. "Agriculture," he said,"as
the country's base of sup-
plies, and our efforts must be di-
rected toward organizing it. To my
mind, education is the best means.
It is better to show a man how to
make his own money out of the soil
than to give him to him, and a great
deal better for the country. It
means the expenditure of much
money, because you cannot teach
agriculture as you can teach art and
literature, but I am not worried
about the cost. Hon. Martin Bur-
well, the federal minister of agricul-
ture, is on record as saying that
when the ten millions is spent, he
will ask the government for another
grant of the amount, and I am satis-
fied that he will go even farther
than that. In fact he will have to
do so in order to achieve the re-

Vancouver News Advertiser

Nov. 2, 1913

Facility in htericulture—At a con-
ference held on Friday in the Parlia-
ment building between Dr. Alexander Rob-
inson, Superintendent of Education, Mr.
W. E. Scott, Deputy-Minister of Agri-
culture, Dr. C. C. James, of the Dom-
inion Department of Agriculture, and Mr.
W. T. MacDonald, Provincial Livestock
Commissioner, it was discussed, the plans
for the organization of the faculty of agricul-
ture at the new provincial university, the
establishment of small agricultural school
stations throughout the province, and the
teaching of agriculture in the rural school
districts was informally discussed, but no definite action was
taken on any of these matters.

Victoria Colonist
Nov. 2, 1913

Facility in Agriculture—At a con-
ference between Dr. Robinson, Superin-
tendent of Education; Mr. W. E. Scott,
Deputy-Minister of Agriculture; Dr. C.
C. James, of the Dominion Department
of Agriculture, and Mr. W. T. Mac-
Donald, Livestock Commissioner, it was
mentioned that the new provincial uni-
versity, the establishment of agricultural
school stations throughout the province
and, the teaching of agriculture in the
rural school districts was informally
discussed, but no definite action was
taken on any of these matters.
Within the next two weeks the board of governors of the University of British Columbia will receive a report of the advisory board brought here to work in conjunction with Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson, the architects who will have charge of construction of the new institution. Last night the board heard the report of Dr. C. C. James in the matter of the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural college and experimental station. During the few days he has been in the city Dr. James has gone thoroughly into the subject and over the site in Point Grey, and his advice was received last night by the board and Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education.

Duffin the next ten days another advisory committee to the local architects, consisting of Prof. Warren Powers Laird, head of the architectural department of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, the landscape architect, and Mr. R. J. Durley, for years a professor of mechanical engineering and still a lecturer at the university, will have prepared their report on their respective specialties with regard to the construction of the university buildings. A visit was paid to the site yesterday and the visitors are enthusiastic over it.

President Wesbrook of the University of British Columbia, last night said that every effort would be put forth in the foundation of the new institution by obtaining the best expert advice. "The advisory committee," he said, "acts merely as a check on the local architects, who will have charge of construction. The architects, Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson, will have charge of the agricultural department. Dr. Young added that he believed a good deal of trouble had been taken up by the university authorities with the Dominion agricultural department, in connection with the university, and that the buildings would be completed as soon as the report of the special plans committee is adopted. This special committee was appointed by the university meeting to go into the question of rearranging the proposed university buildings in order to provide more room in the Point Grey property for agricultural purposes.

Victoria, Nov. 6.—"I see no reason why educational work should not proceed in the proposed British Columbia University buildings in Point Grey in the autumn of 1915," announced Hon. James Young, minister of education, today, upon his return from Vancouver, where he attended a meeting of the university governors on Monday evening. Hon. Dr. Young added that he believed a large portion of the construction work on the buildings would be completed in the early summer of that year. Although he would not say so definitely, it was understood from his remarks that a report is proposed to take up the question of calling for contracts as soon as the report of the special plans committee is adopted. This special committee was appointed by the university meeting to go into the question of rearranging the proposed university buildings in order to provide more room in the Point Grey property for agricultural purposes.

**Views of Dr. James.**

At recent conferences with the minister of education for the province, Dr. C. C. James of the Dominion agricultural department, advanced the proposal that the suggested faculty of agriculture in connection with the university should be centralized in Point Grey. He appeared to favor having all of the departments, in so far as possible, located at the university buildings, with auxiliary agricultural stations for the agricultural faculty elsewhere in the province. This question has not yet been taken up, but those in touch with the situation profess to believe that this plan advocated by Dr. James will be adopted and that more room will be provided in Point Grey for this purpose. It is said that the buildings as laid out in a landscape plan drawn by Mr. T. H. Mawson, can be rearranged to gain 30 acres for farm educational purposes.

The faculty of agriculture has been advanced by several interested persons that the faculty of agriculture in connection with the university carry out its work on the Provincial Government farm in Coquitlam, where some 340 acres was set apart by Dr. Young nearly a year ago for British Columbia University purposes. Dr. James, however, took the attitude when he was here that this area should be utilized as an auxiliary to the agricultural faculty's work and not as the actual location for the farm course buildings.

**Other Farm Course Stations.**

A further proposal in this connection is that as much work in an agricultural line as possible be carried on at the Farm Demonstration Station at Point Grey to be conducted by agricultural instructors associated with the faculty of agriculture, and that the students be given practical experience in agricultural work. The idea is that as there is a possibility of having any connection with the farm demonstration areas operated by the fruit and live stock branches of the department of agriculture of the benefit of farmers in the province. Whether or not the agricultural faculty's work will be centralized on the property in Point Grey or carried on in a more or less distinct institution elsewhere will depend on the recommendation of the report to be made by the new plans committee which will probably be out in a week's time. In any event the faculty referred to would have close connection with the university, but there is a possibility, however, remote, that its main buildings may be not in Point Grey, but perhaps, on the Coquitlam farm. Dr. James argues in favor of having the farm buildings in Point Grey, with the auxiliary institutions elsewhere.

**Tenders Soon Opened.**

Tenders for the construction of 156 acres of the Point Grey site are to be received by November 16. Clearing will be carried on all winter, it is said.

Speaking in connection with the probability of having the university property ready for actual use in 1915, Hon. Dr. Young pointed out today that it had originally been planned to proceed with the university buildings this year. There was a delay, however, in the selection of a site and it was also thought that a good deal of time should be given to the choice of a president and the study of university buildings in other centres. Where McGill work was already taught in the province, students desiring university courses lost nothing by the delay. However, he pointed out.

**Nov. 6-1913**

**Vancouver Daily Province**

**Vancouver Sun, Nov. 4-1913**

Grain crops might be raised on a special government farm in another location. These farms would not necessarily have any connection with the farm demonstration areas operated by the fruit and live stock branches of the department of agriculture of the benefit of farmers in the province. Whether or not the agricultural faculty's work will be centralized on the property in Point Grey or carried on in a more or less distinct institution elsewhere will depend on the recommendation of the report to be made by the new plans committee which will probably be out in a week's time. In any event the faculty referred to would have close connection with the university, but there is a possibility, however, remote, that its main buildings may be not in Point Grey, but perhaps, on the Coquitlam farm. Dr. James argues in favor of having the farm buildings in Point Grey, with the auxiliary institutions elsewhere.
BOOKS are not the only source of inspiration and learning, and it is a satisfaction to know that our educational authorities are not only awakening to a realization of this fact, but are acting upon their conviction. Our local delegates reported that this question came up at the recent Trustees Convention at Victoria, and a motion was proposed asking that certain forms of agriculture and horticulture be added to the school curriculum. This they say was voted down by the city delegates. Following closely upon this adverse report it is a satisfaction to hear from our own member, the Hon. Price Ellison, that it is proposed to introduce such an elementary course of instruction in the schools of the province. The Minister of Finance and Agriculture made this announcement following a conference with Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education; Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. C. C. James, adviser to the Federal Department of Agriculture.

It is said that Dr. James cordially agreed with the proposal, and was able, by reason of his past experience as a lecturer in the Guelph Agricultural College, to furnish the provincial authorities with valuable information.

As yet the plan has not been carried out to any definite extent, although it stated that a commencement will be made next year. It has been thought wise to give an elementary course in the rural schools for a beginning, and later the work may be extended in a modified form to the schools of the towns and cities of the province. Details as to how far up in the public school course the training will be started, how far carried on, and how much of a course will be prepared for the high schools, have yet to be arranged by the educational authorities. Whether an elementary course in agriculture will be made optional or obligatory has not been settled upon, although it is supposed that it will be obligatory in the lower grades, and possibly optional in the high schools.

Suggestions have been made that fruit farming, composition of soils, rotation of crops, principles of irrigation, stock raising, grain, and hay farming, be included in the elementary course.
Victoria, Nov. 7.—The building of the University of British Columbia will be advanced another stage today when the final report of the advisory board appointed by the Government will be submitted to the board of governors at University offices, Vancouver.

"A good deal of criticism has been leveled at the Provincial Department of Education for their alleged dilatoriness," said Hon. Dr. Young today, discussing building plans, "but the critics can have little idea of the vast amount of detail work that has been necessary before a shovel of earth could be turned.

Not Only Question.

"It has not been merely a question of erecting buildings, but the whole curriculum of the University has been studied so proper provision could be made for the several faculties. Suggestions have been put forward by men of experience in the work that the branches of agriculture and forestry should not be housed in the buildings at Point Grey, but should be established at Coquitlam and elsewhere, so that students could be in closest proximity to the practical laboratories of their professions.

The pros and cons have been discussed and the advisory board will, it is expected, make final report tomorrow evening. Tenders have already been called for clearing of 156 acres of ground to be submitted by November 15, and there will be no delay in letting the contract or starting this work.

Will Draw Specifications.

"While the land is being cleared, Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson, who will have the absolute supervision of the new buildings, will draw up the specifications for the group of buildings on which work is to be begun first and the actual work of construction should begin very soon after the land is cleared."

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Vancouver, Nov. 8-13

West Point Grey, Nov. 7.—The West Point Grey Improvement Association decided at a meeting this evening to cooperate with the Kerrisdale Association in asking the Council to set aside additional park sites, and establish a system of boulevards planted with trees.

In answer to a request from the association, Mr. Sperling of the B. C. R. R. wrote that his company would establish a half-hour service from 10 o'clock till midnight on the Sassafras Street line. Mr. C. G. Helgerson, municipal clerk, submitted an estimate of the cost of installing a power and gas plant, the principle of which was endorsed by the association.

Following upon an interesting description of many of the cities of the Dominion and of the United States, visited in a tour of the Atlantic Coast just completed, Mr. C. E. Haney expressed the opinion that the people of Vancouver should have been a little more careful in laying out the city, and paid a little more attention to the aesthetic part of the building of a town. The university, he believed, would have been better if it were not entirely under the control of the Government, as he thought. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Haney for his address.

Vancouver Daily World
Nov. 8-1913

Dr. F. F. Weasbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia, has consented to visit Columbia College at an early date to address the student body. It is expected that the Board of Directors of the College will take advantage of the opportunity to extend a hearty welcome to the president.

Vancouver, Nov. 9-13

Sir Sidney Lee, who has been lately appointed by the Senate of the University of London to a new Chair of English Language and Literature, delivered his inaugural lecture at East London College, where the professorship is tenable. His theme was the place of English literature in the modern university. In discussing the practice of composition, Sir Sidney laid down the axiom that every writer should write good English who had read good English with appreciation and intelligence. Assimilation was a main element in effective literary composition. Originality usually meant the saying—in a more convincing, more impressive, more beautiful way—of something nearly resembling what had been said before. That conclusion applied not only to men of mediocre capacity, but to men of the highest genius. Shakespeare's work was an exemplification of it. H. L. Stevenson became a writer by 'playing the sedulous game to Hazlitt—to Lamb—to Wordsworth to Sir Thomas Browne, to Defoe, to Hawthorne." Students should form the habit of reading in the master and manner of their author intuitively, instinctively. Impressive passages should be read aloud or committed to memory. The way in which paragraphs were built up should be carefully noted. The student should come in the right of his reading to realize that the merit of writing was proportioned to its simplicity, directness, good taste and sincerity.

Whatever one's walk in life, whether they became men of science or engaged in commerce, or in work of administration, the power of writing well would always increase their efficiency and contribute to their success. Complaint was commonly made that, owing to defects in their educational system, command of clear and pointed language was more narrowly distributed in the United Kingdom than in other countries. It was sometimes alleged that army officers, men of science, and schoolmasters could not write intelligible English. Such defects, if true, might be remedied if every student devoted some part of his time to an intelligent study of great English literature.
ONE of the most important projects of the Province is the establishment of the British Columbia University. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, has made a hobby of this great work and has been able to induce the Government to make appropriations which should result in British Columbia securing one of the finest establishments of the kind in the world. This is what the Premier and Dr. Young have declared time and time again that they aim at and with the means at their disposal there is no reason to doubt that they will achieve it. Never before has the Province made such extensive land reserves to yield an income for the purpose. Two million acres have been set aside; the land has been carefully selected; the valuation on it today is conservatively placed at $20,000,000, which is in itself an indication of the high value which the Government places on education facilities. The McBer administration will some day be a thing of the past, though in the interests of the Province it is to be hoped that that day will be long delayed. But when it has completed its work and the verdict on its achievement has to be pronounced by posterity, it is certain that not one of its monuments will loom so big in the eyes of the world as the British Columbia University, and nothing will redound more to its credit than the fact that in a materialistic age, when the inexhaustible riches of the Province were first being opened up, the Government was wise enough to realize that its greatest asset should always be its educated youth and that no material prosperity could vie with the priceless gift of education. A Government can be forgiven many mistakes when it can point to such a splendid achievement as that which is already looming on the horizon in the shape of the University, and any Parliamentary candidate can be proud to stand up and claim the support of a Government which has erected such a standard.

At the end of October, Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, and Mr. C. C. James, who is known all over Canada and in Great Britain as an expert in agriculture, spent some days together consulting about the best way to teach young men in this Province how to make the most of our land. There will be an Agricultural College managed by the faculty of the university, and there must be one or more model farms in connection with it. Mr. James will be a good adviser, and those who want to learn the science of farming will have the best opportunity of doing so in the new university.
Dr. Young's Defense

THE minister of education, Dr. Young, in announcing again that he sees no reason why the university should not be ready by 1915, complains that his department has been much criticized for the delay which has occurred in this connection. This delay, the minister explains, is due in the first instance to the exhaustive search for the president and then to the necessary delay in the preparation of building plans which must be preliminary to the actual work of construction, but he states that as the services of the local branches of McGill university have been available no one has suffered from the postponement of university work until 1915.

As more than six months have passed since this paper has discussed the question, Dr. Young's reference must be to other recent criticism of his department, in particular to the assaults of the Hon. W. J. Bowser, who has decided that Dr. Young is a burden and must be eliminated before the next elections. So untimely an end for the good doctor we should be inclined to lament, more particularly from the newspaper point of view, for the minister's expulsion would to no small extent eclipse the gaiety of politics. But whoever the critics may be to whom Dr. Young refers, he cannot so easily dispose of their censure. It is now many years since the government first promised a provincial university. After some years the site was chosen. The committee of selection reported its finding to the lieutenant-governor-in-council on June 28, 1910. The next step should have been the search for the president. That such a search was not immediately instituted was due to the fact that there was no intention of going outside of the province for a president. After much effort this policy was overcome and in the middle of May, 1912, just two weeks short of two years subsequently to the selection of the site, a commission set out like errant knights of old, searching for a president. It would be cruel to recall all the incidents of the quest. The appointment was at last secured and the announcement of his appointment was made in the middle of February, 1913, nine months after the search began. The university as then according to reiterated promise, scheduled to begin in the fall of the present year. On April 13 Dr. Webbrooke arrived in Vancouver and in mid-1912 it was announced that the university would not commence to give instruction until 1915, two years later than the date first promised. It is undoubtedly true that the confusion in what Dr. Webbrooke found affairs made this step necessary, but that fact makes it none the less regrettable.

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Dr. Young's argument that no one has suffered from this delay for the reason that local branches of McGill university are available will not bear investigation. These institutions, one in Vancouver and another in Victoria, are maintained by the school boards of these cities and so are a burden upon the ratepayers. The institutions given by the board of education in Victoria are limited one; it is confined to a narrow range of subjects, and even at that only a pass or general course is provided. Only three years of the university course are offered, and thus it is impossible to graduate without going East. The delay which Dr. Young considers a trifling matter has been a serious thing to a large number of disappointed students, some of whom have had to give up all hope of graduation, while others have gone to Eastern colleges at heavy expense. Those affected do not see the point in Dr. Young's suggestion that no one has suffered from his mismanagement.

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Members of the University Women's Club turned out in large numbers to greet the president of the British Columbia university and Mrs. Webbrooke, who were the honored guests of the club on Saturday evening. The president, Miss McQueen, occupied the chair, introducing the distinguished guests in felicitous terms. Mrs. Webbrooke was presented with a bouquet of flowers tied with the purple and white colors of Manitoba university, of which her husband is a graduate, and in further recognition of his alma mater, the social proceedings of the evening were arranged by a committee of graduates of that university.

Dr. Webbrooke spoke at some length, in informal fashion, regarding the provincial university and the care that was being taken in every respect to make it a model of its kind and worthy of the future of the province. He gave attention to the significant part that should be undertaken by such a body of women graduates in furthering the welfare of students at the college, and also spoke of their opportunities for social service in relation to the larger civic life. As far as the buildings were concerned, much attention was being paid to their architectural design and harmony, beauty, and suitability being related in the entire plan. Regarding the curriculum, it was intended to bring the department of agricultural science to a state of high efficiency.

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It is hoped that the university about to be established at Point Grey will be doing its work and increasing its scope through many centuries. The authorities believed to be the best available nation would be impressed with the serene majesty of the incoming tide. The university would be the assembly hall of the Progress builders, and the next meeting would take the form of a mock debate.

Dr. Webbrooke to Address Engineers

A meeting of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will be held at 7:15 on Tuesday evening, November 17, at the offices of Dr. F. F. Webbrooke, on the subject of 'Pioneers and Engineers.'
The commission of experts which has been engaged for some ten days in consultation with the university architects working out the details of the plan and layout of the university buildings and grounds, has made a report which was adopted by the board of governors last evening. Professors Mawson, Laird and Darley find that the architects' design is admirably adapted to the purpose and to the situation. These advisers and the architects have further developed these plans, adapted them to certain changes required by later developments, and reported on many collateral matters respecting construction and equipment.

While the general layout remains substantially as before, some changes have been made in the arrangement of the distribution of the buildings. The visiting experts point out that these modifications are not a reversal but an evolution of the original plans. The visit and report of Dr. C. C. James have led to some modifications in the process more of details in the plans respecting the agriculture school. More detailed topographical surveys have made some changes necessary in the direction of the main and secondary axes.

At Southern Limit.

As a result of these developments the agricultural school will be at the southern limit of the group of buildings. The administration building stands as before in the dominant situation at the meeting of the axes. The residence buildings are now located at the extreme northern extremity and on either side of the principal axis. One of these is for men and the other for women.

On either side of the same axis, near the southern end, are the two instruction buildings, one for arts and one for science, which the committee recommended as the initial work of construction in addition to the residences.

The commission of experts, consisting of Professors Mawson, Laird and Darley, find that the architects' design is admirably adapted to the purpose and to the situation. These advisers and the architects further developed the plans, adapted them to certain changes required by later developments, and reported on many collateral matters respecting construction and equipment. Professor Laird left on Thursday, while Mawson and Darley remained over to complete a few unfinished details.

While the general layout remains substantially as before, some changes have been made in the arrangement of the distribution of the buildings. These modifications are not a reversal but an evolution of the original plans. The visit and report of Dr. C. C. James has led to some modifications in the programme of the board respecting the agricultural school. More detailed topographical surveys have made some changes necessary in the direction of the main and secondary axes.

Agricultural School.

As a result of these developments the agricultural school will be at the southern limit of the group of buildings. The administration building stands as before in the dominant situation at the meeting of the axes. The residence buildings are now located at the extreme northern extremity and on either side of the principal axis. One of these is for men and the other for women.

On other side of the same axis, near the southern end, are the two instruction buildings, one for arts and one for science, which the committee recommended as the initial work of construction in addition to the residences.

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VANCOUVER, Nov. 11.—The board of governors of the University of British Columbia at their meeting last evening received and accepted the report of the commission of experts engaged during the past ten days, in consultation with the University architects, in working out the details of the plans of the university buildings and grounds. Changes may be made in the plans after the final report of Dr. C. C. James has been received with reference to the Agricultural Department of the University; but these will not include radical departures from the plans which are outlined below.

Admirably Suited.

The commission of experts, consisting of Professors Mawson, Laird and Darley, find that the architects' design is admirably adapted to the purpose and to the situation. These advisers and the architects further developed the plans, adapted them to certain changes required by later developments, and reported on many collateral matters, respecting construction and equipment.

Distribution of Buildings.

While the general layout remains substantially as before, some changes have been made in the arrangement of the buildings. The visiting experts point out that these modifications are not a reversal, but an evolution of the original plans. The visit and report of Dr. C. C. James have led to some modifications in the program of the board, respecting the agricultural school. More detailed topographical surveys have made some changes necessary in the direction of the main and secondary axes.

Agricultural School.

As a result of these developments, the agricultural college will be at the southern limit of the group of buildings. The administration department will stand as before in the dominant position at the meeting point of the axes. The residence buildings are now located at the extreme northern extremity, and on either side of the principal axis or mall. One of these is for men and the other for women.

Instruction Buildings.

On either side of the same axis, near the southern end, are the two instruction buildings, one for arts and science, which includes the principal axis or mall. One of these is for men and the other for women.

As a result of the conference of the commission of experts and the University architects, some changes have been recommended in the location of the agricultural buildings, and these are to be placed at the extreme southern end of the group of buildings. The residence buildings are also to be placed at the extreme northern end. A final report on the agricultural department will be furnished by Dr. C. C. James, agricultural commissioner for the Dominion.

The commission recommends that the main walk be placed at the width of 220 feet south of the main and north of the northern extremity and on the eastern frontier, are the stadium and recreation grounds. Still further south is the site of the proposed women's building, which will be erected later. The medical school and hospital will be located on the southeast corner of the present grant.

The commission did not make any extensive alterations in the general layout. Some changes have been made in the location of some of the buildings. The experts say that these changes are not a reversal, but an evolution of the original plans. Dr. James' report resulted in some modifications in the board's program for the agricultural school. Detailed topographical surveys necessitated certain changes in the direction of the main and secondary axes.

On one side of the mall, near its southern end, two instruction buildings will be located, one for arts and one for science. The committee recommends these as the initial work of construction in addition to the residences.

Near the Marine drive an irregular space will be reserved for residential buildings. The reserve for theological buildings is now placed in the northeast portion of the land, bordering on the drive. South of this, and on the eastern frontier, are the stadium and recreation grounds. Still farther south is the site of the proposed women's building, which will be erected later. The medical school and hospital will be located on the southeast corner of the present grant.

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Dr. Wesbrook's speaking engagements at the University of British Columbia would be worthy of the great future thorough and approval. He hoped that every time an announcement was made it would meet with the approval of the engineers.

When the university started to teach students it was necessary that they get together and solve some of its problems. He expected to see that they did not go too much up in the clouds but made practical progress. So far the board of governors had made no important decisions, yet interest important to the board were matters of engineering, forestry, and agriculture. He was confident that the university would be started in a way in which the branch would thoroughly approve. He hoped that every time an announcement was made it would meet with the approval of the engineers.

Dr. Wesbrook spoke of his labors at the University of Michigan, where he had gone into many matters as cost methods of operation and service and how he had learned to think on elementary questions. The making of the Panama Canal stood as a monument to science and what science could do and to the progress made in biological study and the use of military power.

Professor Darley, of Montreal, who is a member of the engineers' council, addressed the meeting and stated that engineers schools at the university would be worthy of the great future that the province unhesitatingly possessed and that the university was anxious to increase its usefulness.

Dr. Wesbrook was introduced by Mr. G. R. G. Conway, the chairman.

The consulting committee to assist the architects, Messrs. Sharp & Thompson, is composed of T. H. Mawson, of London, England; Professor Warren Powers Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania, and R. J. Durley of Montreal. Mr. Mawson has a world-wide fame as a landscape architect, having laid out the grounds for the Royal Palaces in London, the grounds of The Hague Peace Palace, and several famous American gardens. Professor Laird is professor of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, and with Professor Crat, acted as consulting engineer for the University of Wisconsin, probably the finest university on the continent from the point of view of architecture and equipment. Mr. Durley is a well-known consulting engineer in Montreal. In addition to his business, he acts as a professor of mechanical engineering at McGill University.

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To check up the plans and in making suggestions Mr. Mawson will pay particular attention to the landscape beauties, and setting of the buildings; Prof. Laird will consider them from an architectural point of view, while Mr. Durley will approach them from an engineering standpoint, paying attention to matters of heating, power supply, sanitation, ventilation, etc.

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V. M. Western Call
Nov. 14-13

Dr. Westbrook, the president of the Provincial University, addressed the University Women's Club at their regular meeting on Friday evening. As the plans for the new university are evidently those which have to mature and approach the ideal, he was not able to give any details of the structure, but spoke of the many thousands of miles which had been traversed in search of those ideals which could be adapted to our university. Another trip at least, he said, would be necessary, and that would be for men. The staff of the university should be men of calibre whose biggest work would be done in British Columbia and for this Province.

The state or provincial university, Dr. Westbrook said, was, in his opinion, the highest form of a university. He emphasized strongly the idea that this university should be for the people of the province. He spoke of the necessity of agriculture being taught in it, and among other things he thought that chemistry, as a fundamental course, should occupy an important place in the curriculum. Proceeding, he pointed out that in order for a university to do its proper work for the people it should cooperate with other activities of the province, and one of these which he used for the purpose of illustration was the Normal school. The university should, he said, take up in the training of teachers, those things which a Normal school could not handle.

The speaker made a number of suggestions as to work which the university women might be interested in helping on, as: Household economics, the library, public health, the dormitory system, the gymnasium and recreation field and others, and said he looked to this club as being one of the chief factors in the future development of the new university. At the close of the address those present were entertained by the graduates of Manitoba college.

The next meeting of the club will be held in the Progress Club rooms, and will be a mock parliament, where the bill for the enfranchising men will be considered.

Vancouver Sun, Nov. 14

Doctor Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia spoke on "Architects and Universities," before the Vancouver branch of the Architects' Association of British Columbia, in the board of trade assembly hall last evening. Mr. C. J. Thompson, occupied the chair, and the speaker of the evening was introduced by Mr. H. E. Watson, M. L. A.

Dr. Westbrook said that coming down to the basic principles, universities were merely workhouses. They must be designed both to house the work and the workers of the present, and as far as possible to make provision for the future as well as the present. To fill these requirements in regard to the university was the primary function of the architect, rather than the construction of an artistic monument. The latter usually was as impractical as it was artistic and he referred to numerous cases of buildings under his review, where the attention of the extra strain entailed by the efforts occasioned, owing to inefficient designing of the workshop, which created unnecessary and nerve-racking effort.

After utility came beauty, if possible. The university was only an envelope with the architect who designed it, perhaps, but to the educationist it was his life's work and needed of time and effort provided by wisdom in design meant work to him. The same applied to scholars as the location of different departments often was the determining point in the selection of branches of learning to be followed. Construction, he said, had been revolutionised in the last few years and he pointed out many things that had arisen in universities that were unknown.

He detailed at length some of the buildings that would be necessary to carry out all the functions of a modern university with its many branches of training. Architects too had need of the university if they were to be able to ever estimate the needs of the future. The lives of the women and children who lived in our homes were in the hands of the architects, who designed the houses. Good home housing meant an increase in efficiency, in health and in years.

He hoped that his hearers did not think that the creation of organisations of architects on similar lines to those assumed by doctors was solely for the benefit of the men in the professions. It must be for the protection of the public and the benefit of the public through the development of brighter, cleaner, healthier homes. The problems that the doctors and the architects were called on to solve could not be regarded as professional problems. They were all social problems in the same degree as such the professions owed debt to the public. It should be the aim of all to develop principles which tended to the breeding of better men and women. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Westbrook at the conclusion of his address.
Before the Vancouver branch of the Architects Association of British Columbia in the Board of Trade assembly hall last evening, Mr. C. J. Thompson occupied the chair and the speaker of the evening was introduced by Mr. H. H. Watson, M.P.P.

Dr. Webbrook said that coming down to basic principles universities were merely workhouses. They were designed both to house the work and the workers of the present, and as far as possible to make provision for the future as well as the present. To fill these requirements in regard to the university was the primary function of the architect rather than the construction of an artistic monument. The latter usually was as impractical as they were artistic and he referred to numerous cases coming under his experience where the teacher had been sacrificed and thrown on the scrap pile just because of the extra strain entailed by the efforts occasioned owing to inefficient designing of the workshops which created unnecessary and nerve-racking effort. In the construction of the people's money and labour the proper functioning of a building was a matter of life and death. After utility came beauty, if possible.

The university was only an episode with the architect who designed it, perhaps, but to the educationalist it was the life's work and economics of time and effort provided him with an opportunity to make the thing meant much the same. The same applied to scholars. The location of the different departments often was the determining point in the selection of branches of learning to be followed. Construction, he said, had been revolutionized in the last few years and he pointed out many things that had arisen in university work that were unknown a few years ago and many things that were regarded as important but a short while past that had been superseded by the things then unknown. He added that at length some of the buildings that would be necessary to carry out all the functions of a modern university with its many branches of training.

Architects, too, he said, had need of the university if they were to be able to estimate the needs of the future. The lives of the women and children who lived in our homes were in the hands of the architects who designed the houses. Good housing meant an increase in efficiency, in health and in years and morality. He hoped that his hearers did not think that the creation of organizations of architects on similar lines to those assumed by doctors was solely for the benefit of the men in the professions. It must be for the greater good of the public and the benefit of the nation through the development of brighter, cleaner, healthier homes. The problems that the doctors and the architects were called on to solve could not be ignored as professional problems. They were all social problems and as such the professions owed a debt to the better understanding of the public in these matters. It should be the aim of all of us to develop principles which would tend to the breeding of better men and women.

A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Webbrook on the conclusion of his address.
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Prof. C. Hill-Tout, the eminent anthropologist, last night lectured to a small audience in the Chamber of Commerce, explaining how the age of man has been determined to be anywhere from fifty thousand to a million years, determined by stone implements found in the different periods of the earth's development. This was the third of the winter's series of lectures arranged by the Chamber of Commerce. The next lecture will be delivered by Prof. F. F. Weir, professor of geology at the University of British Columbia, on December 1st.

New Westminster Columbia Nov. 17-13

President Will Speak.—President F. F. Wesbrook, of British Columbia University, writes the Progressive Association that he will be pleased to address the association at one of its monthly luncheons at any time it can be arranged. He will be away until the latter part of the month, when, on November 27th, he will deliver an address at Columbian College. A date will be arranged for the Progressive Association later.

Vancouver Sun Nov 17-13

Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has left the city for Winnipeg to attend the inauguration ceremonies of the University of Manitoba on Wednesday. As President Wesbrook is to deliver an address on Wednesday afternoon on "Provincial Universities and Their Relation to Canadian Development."
Dr. Westbrook spoke on "Provincial Universities in Canadian Developments." He said in part: "The problem involved in the development of Canada are not to be compared with those of any other country in the world. Her resources, from the centre of Imperial Government and her close social and business association with the friendly nations of the South, who of necessity cannot understand her relations to the Mother Country have not served to disturb her peace."

To develop, round out, fuse and nationalize Britain has taken two thousand years. In the making of that portion of Greater Britain, the Briton, the Saxon, the Jute, the Angle, the Norsemen and even the Spaniard, since the time of the Armada, have been fused, while the Jew has furnished an increasingly important strain for the past thousand years. Nor has Germany failed to make her contribution to our highest social and governmental stratum. The facilities, however, for rapid nation-building have increased by leaps and bounds, of which the chief is ease of transport and communication.

Creation of Nation in Day.

"In the United States the world has had the opportunity to see the creation of a nation in a day, where the course of elements have been garnished in the four corners of the earth from those countries whose centuries of growth have brought overcrowded and in some have given birth to intolerable social, economic, religious and political conditions. In Canada the same conditions obtain as are to be encountered in the United States, with the difference, however, that the Anglo-Saxon dominates, British tradition governs and her law and rule are paramount. Also inevitably Canada must afford ultimate relief from the overpopulation of her neighbors. The problem of Britain, Germany or Japan is quite another story. These nations in their growth, as well as others which can be easily called to mind, are endogenous, that is, in them development proceeds from within. In the United States and Canada and those countries which are being populated more largely by the immigration of other peoples than by that natural increase which depends upon birth rate, there is crying need of certain nation-building mechanisms whose functions shall be to secure rapid fusion of bloods and formulation of common standards which shall serve to develop a people of the highest type. In Canada the ideas and ideals are grown from British seed and transplanted to new-world soil, but must have been grafted on them an international viewpoint related to her many peoples in order that the construction of Canadian national efficiency may be her contribution to the Empire.

Very Real Difficulty But Not Insuperable.

This very difference in population assets, which in Britain are fixed and in Canada fluid, is a very real difficulty, although by no means insuperable. The diffusion of accurate information from each portion of the Empire to every other part will, shirked, the role of the Dominions to effect sufficient modification in British procedure and viewpoint for local needs. He was not calling anyone to act unless regarded as lacking in loyalty or too widely divergent from tradition. Canada's task is that of constructing a nation almost "while you wait" which must, however, be a part of that super-nation upon which the sun never sets. Here is a constructive problem. She builds anew and does not have to dwell in chaos amid the litter of tearing down whilst she builds up the whole national fabric. She will, therefore, do wisely to profit by the experiences of the older nations in order that there may be no need of the unnecessary and tragic task of re-construction.

"In the development of Britain, undoubtedly her presentative propensity involved in sea supremacy has been the natural and rational outcome of her geographical position. In this our parent country affords us the best possible example in the matter of profit from the experiences of other peoples and the adoption of their methods to British needs, whilst at the same time she has given to the world British standards of fair play, established justice and carried law and order into the Seven Seas."

Having quoted what Japan and Germany had accomplished in solving social, political and economic questions, Dr. Westbrook proceeded:

Reason to Feel Proud.

"Beginning with Ontario, Canada is developing a system of state or provincial universities. She has every reason to ould proud of those provinces which have taken up this logical and natural as also inevitable function, and no university in America, whether supported by state or private endowed, has developed finer standards or achieved more real success than the University of Toronto.

In order to meet her many peculiar conditions, some of which have been already mentioned, Canada must bring to her work all the help which can be afforded by the other nations of the world. She draws her citizens from international sources. Some of these are capable of adding immediately to Canadian cultural and scientific prestige. Many, however, must be regarded simply as raw material, brought to Canada for the purpose of their individual and collective improvement. To hasten the process ofCanadianizing them and to derive the greatest national profit from the best and the worst in the shortest possible time is most important.

"If we are not satisfied to wait until the second or third generation for results, we must provide leaders who know conditions in both lands. The best brains of their countries may be used to leaven our land, and Canada's strongest sons who have been trained in both lands are needed in our universities and schools."

The conservation of the soil elements, the utilization and preservation to the people of water powers, mineral wealth and, above all, that chiefest of national assets, the public health and human vitality, surely constitute a primary responsibility. If the Canada of the future is not to curse the Canada of today.

Full of Opportunity.

"Our land is full of opportunity. Our resources are wide. Citizens of less fortunate countries, which have wasted their opportunities and shirked their responsibilities until too late, have turned their eyes towards Canada.
A Canada has a right to expect both from her own and her foster children that they shall use but not abuse their univaled chances for national and world betterment. We shall be wise if we see and provide in time the proper mechanisms for harmonizing rapid development with proper conservation of resources before we are fighting for the room and the right to breathe by reason of our overcrowding when we should be able to think clearly and act intelligently and realize that in our shortsightedness we have made unwarranted overdrafts on Nature's storehouses.

"Universities must maintain all the departments of knowledge which were available in earlier generations whilst developing those of importance to the present and coming generations. If she is to be the chief mechanism for the diffusion of knowledge, she must be the leading explorer in unknown fields in order that our stock of knowledge be increased. Upon her rests the responsibility for finding out and bringing over from older and other lands all that is worth while. She, too, must take a leading place in the investigation of local resources and develop methods for their more intelligent utilization. Thus each province will come to know the resources of other lands and of other provinces and at the same time be in a position to arrive at complete information and the best possible service to others who need what she has to give."


dignity of labor.

"It is to be hoped that, all our universities will bring ever-increasing influence to bear to establish anew the dignity of labor. It must be confessed at the present time that Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can to the newcomers from Europe and Asia. Either the creation of a peasant class must be squarely faced at this time or the dignity and the vital need of labor must be duly impressed on Canada's native sons." Dr. Webrook went on to deal with the various activities of a university as he conceived them and then said:

"The people's university must meet all the needs of the people. We must therefore proceed with care to the creation of those workshops where we may design and fashion the tools needed in the building of a nation, from which we can proceed to survey and lay out paths of enlightenment, tunnel the mountains of ignorance and bridge the chasm of incompetence. Here we will generate currents of progress and of patriotism whilst we prepare plans and begin the construction of a finer and better social fabric than the world has known.

"Having done our best to found provincial universities without provincialism, let us pray that posterity may say of us that we built better even than we knew."

Injitably Canada must afford ultimate relief from the overgrowing of her older neighbor.
It is most important that we appreciate our national heritage and the principles which have been given us. We must not be intoxicated by the realization of Nature's greatness and the seemingly inexhaustible supply. In the exuberance of our youth, we must not overlook the need for responsible farming and children's rights.

"We must conserve our national resources intelligently; that means not to use and not abuse Nature's gifts to us. We can wait too long. Learning from the experience of the United States, where it has been found necessary to hold annual conservation congresses, one of which is now in session at Washington, D.C., the conservation of the soil elements, the utilization and preservation to the people of water powers, mineral wealth and, above all, that chief national asset, the public health and human vitality, surely constitute a present-day responsibility, if the Canadian or the future is not to curse the Canada of today.

"Our land is full of opportunity. Our spaces are wide. Citizens of less fortunate countries, which have wasted their opportunities, and, having lost their responsibilities until too late, have turned eyes toward Canada. Canada has a right to expect both from her own and her foster children, that they shall use but not abuse their unrivalled chances for national and world betterment. We shall only be wise if we see and provide in the proper time, the proper mechanisms for harmonizing rapid development with proper conservation of resources before we are fighting for the room and the right to breathe by reason of our overcrowding when we should be unable to think clearly and act intelligently and realize that in our shortsightedness we have made unwarranted overdrafts on Nature's storehouse.

"Facilities for rapid transit and free communication have enabled Canada to have at her command while she yet has room, all the equipment evolved by the older and more crowded nations. Pioneering in the year 1913 is indeed "pioneering de luxe."

"For the proper fulfillment of her function of developing leadership in every phase of social and economic development, the provincial university must of necessity keep pace with all human knowledge and add her share to the sum total. When we remember, the additions which have been made to our armamentarium in our own generation, we shall be prepared to plan generously for the future.

"It requires no mental effort, however, to understand in order to prepare as well the youth of today to meet his responsibility as we were prepared to meet our. A greater range of teaching and experience must be provided because of the added knowledge of one generation.

"The standpoint of the youth of today is not very different from that of our own. He believes that his capacity is greater and his viewpoint wider than those of the preceding generation. Just as we unhesitatingly admitted our superiority or inferiority, so may he. Even admitting his increased mentality, for the sake of argument, we realize that the youth of today cannot avail himself of all of our sources of information as well as those which have been discovered since our time. Nevertheless, he is not yet wise in insisting that thirty or more years should be expended in preparation for an active working period of a like term.

"Nevertheless, universities must maintain all the departments of real knowledge intelligently; that means to develop all earlier generations whilst developing those of importance to the present and coming generations. If she is to be the chief means of diffusion of knowledge, she must be the leading explorer in unknown fields in order that our stock of knowledge be increased. Upon her rests the responsibility for finding out and bringing over from older and other lands, that which will not only teach them how to take a leading place in the investigation of local resources and develop methods for their more effective use, but, at the same time be in a position to afford exact information and the best possible service to others who need what she has to give. Universities have in special lines, some of which deserve special mention: Household administration, home economics science.

"These are terms with which we are all familiar and indicate that this generation is waking up to the need of agricultural training and that the most important work in nation building. The successful making and keeping of the home is indeed a necessary work and requires the most careful training of women of the best moral fibre and the highest mental equipment. The homekeepers of our land are those who perhaps spend the bulk of the nation's money. Yet in the past, there has been little thought of the way of careful training for this most important economic work. The homekeeper is no less important in our social development.

"Non-descript.

"We leave to women many non-descript duties, included in the care of the home. She it is who knows all details of the children's physical and intellectual progress. She has accurate information about our schools. To her we turn when the problems of civic housekeeping and housekeeping arise through man's negligence. It is therefore most appropriate that at length we are providing practical as well as cultural training in order to enable woman to meet some of her obligations. Universities must train our leaders in women's work and provide facilities for research in the science of home-making and the art of housekeeping if the word home is to remain our national endowment.

"We have made much talk of the increasing importance of our national life is to keep abreast of commercial and industrial progress.

"Humanity is facing cityward and the best of our peoples must have their faces turned again to the land if we are to avoid disaster. This means that rural life must be made possible. It must be made a life worth living, a life of usefulness. Toward that end, every influence in our province and in our land must be brought to bear, but it is quite as much a social as an economic question. It includes cultural and artistic phases quite as much as scientific agriculture and the food supply. It also must not lose sight of rural hygiene.

"Have Many Problems.

"In one word, we have many problems which relate indirectly to the soil, and we realize at once that we must develop agriculture as a profession comparable in all respects to other professions. For this work, undoubtedly, we must also develop an ardent class which must receive industrial training just as we must take pains to foster the teaching of other trades and callings.

"It is to be hoped that all our universities will bring every influence to bear to establish anew the dignity of labor. It must be confessed at the present time that Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can, to the newcomers from Europe and Asia. Either the creation of a peasant class must be squarely faced at this time or the dignity and the vital need of labor must be duly impressed on Canada's native sons. We must return to the ways of our fathers. We must all work if we would be strong and we must be strong if we would work.

"The need for the study of forestry and of horticulture is becoming better recognized. Wisconsin has a forest products laboratory, built by the federal government and maintained by the state university, in which such problems as those which are now engaging the attention of the foresters are studied.

"Every one who is interested in agriculture needs to know about shelter belts, the care of fruit trees and kindred subjects not only for forestry in relation to agriculture but for forestry engineer there is an increasing demand.

"The people realize in increasing degree, that the provision of better physicians, dentists, nurses and pharmacists, for their children is the best possible public investment. A form of life insurance that is safer than any other. They understand that it is the people's business to provide adequate training and to insist that those who are to be entrusted with the lives and welfare of your citizens, avail themselves of that training and present satisfactory evidence of proper qualification for their work.

"Medicine is being increasingly socialized and we are drifting perceptibly nearer to the time when the doctor will be a public servant and not a member of a privileged class. It is therefore, that this generation is faced with the necessity of preparing in order to take the place of those who must give way to the younger generation.
independent citizen in lieu of a helpless being, a burden to himself and others, is far more than paying the cost of maintenance. In fact, the cost of operating the hospital and its associated laboratories should be charged not to education but to public works, not to life insurance for our children or for both medical students and means, but to current provincial business since it increases the earnings of today.

We are learning to know that, both in fairness to the sick who cannot work and to the well who must work, the place for the sick is in the hospital. The sick cannot receive such kind and efficient care at home and the amateur nursing and household disturbance both interfere with the work and reduce the vitality of the well.

To provide for medicine is not to meet the needs of public health. Its protection involves phases of medicine, engineering, law-making and enforcement, sociology, economics, education and others, all phases of endeavor. The construction of the Panama canal, that marvel of engineering, has been possible only because at length, man has been able to stay the hand of the grim destroyer. The annual can be rendered to society for the next regime was one out of each ten. It is now less than one out of each hundred amongst the white employees in the canal service.

The same force of nature which science has harnessed for man's use and pleasure—the biological and physical sciences—have been applied in the war with disease.

Death can be postponed and man's working period lengthened. Man was in sad need of better weapons for his own defense in view of the rapid multiplication of complexities developed by modern life, which masses thousands together in a few minutes and as quickly disperses them. Virology and bacteriology are two sides of the same coin, as it were; whilst our high-tension life gives him the needed hold and increases vital waste.

It turn, hygienic success and extension of man's active period means increased population and adds new problems to the cares of the engineer, the architect, the economist, the sociologist and the statistician. And so we are mutually helpful and mutually harmful.

We have come to realize that the individual's fitness is not only his prime business, but the public's affair as well.

"In increasing degree are we interfering with personal liberty for the benefit of the few. In this trend, we must undoubtedly expect to see colleges and schools of public health, and departments of public health and medical schools developed in our state universities. They can only succeed by enlisting all official and volunteer public health agencies in the training of workers for many fields in which specialists are required. They involve so much of basic science and culture that they can be developed only in universities and will be most successful in state, provincial or federal universities.

The members of the teaching corps are the practical workers in official and voluntary public health fields, who can "finish the practical work, which is the language of the medical school" and in fairness to the sick who cannot work and to the well who must work, the place for the sick is in the hospital. The sick cannot receive such kind and efficient care at home and the amateur nursing and household disturbance both interfere with the work and reduce the vitality of the well.

Provincial universities In Canada today. Speaking at the inauguration of Dr. A. J. McLaren, Ph.D., LL.D., to the presidency of the University of Manitoba today on the subject of "Provincial Universities In Canadian Development," Dr. F. F. Wadsworth, president of the University of British Columbia, declared that each provincial university must seek out its own needs and the needs of the people in that province, so that it may develop its students along the lines best suited for that province. In his speech he remarked:

"There is an increasing demand for the forest engineer, such countries as British Columbia might not be particular to other universities in other provinces. In laying down the disciplines of the provincial university, Dr. Wadsworth said:

"The people's university must meet all the needs of the people. We must therefore proceed with care to care for the creation of these workshops where we may design and fashion the tools needed in the building of a nation, from which we can proceed to survey and lay out paths of enlightenment. The technical men need theory and the theorists need practice. The workers need uplift, the artist needs the artisan, the scholar needs the scribe, the poet needs the practical planner. Each needs the other.

"The man with the telescope who sees so closely the things of tomorrow, but chronically, that evening, that the life of the world is today, that as we proceed and fashion the tools needed in the building of a nation, from which we can proceed to survey and lay out paths of enlightenment, tunnel the mountains of ignorance and bridge the chasm of incompleteness, here we will generate currents of progress and patriotism whilst we prepare and begin the construction of a finer and better, social fabric than the world has ever known. Having our best to found provincial universities without provincialism, let us pray that posterity may say of us that we have built better than we knew."

"Our universities need no longer argue the question of whether college men can 'make good' in the practical walks of life. The people want more of them. That is why they are providing the provincial and state university with departments, schools and colleges to develop these branches. It is also hoped that all our universities will bring every influence to bear, to establish the noble dignity of labor. It must be impressed at the present time that Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new, the dignity of labor. It must be impressed upon Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can. It is a new,
University Must Be a Pioneer.

Dr. Wesbrook pointed out the fact that the university, besides being an educational and research institution, must be a pioneer in new fields of education. The speaker argued in this way: "If the university is to be the chief meoh5 for the diffusion of knowledge, it must be the leader and explorer in unknown fields in order that our stock of knowledge be increased. Upon rest lies the responsibility for finding out and bringing over from older lands and other lands that is worth while. It takes a leading place in the investigation of local resources and develop methods for their more intelligent utilization. Thus each province will come to know the resources of other lands and of other provinces, and at the same time be in a position to afford exact information and the best possible service to others who need what she has to give.

- William S. Westmore, M.D., the Jesuit College, in Edmonton, and by President Frank Le Moyne, LL.D., L.L.D., of the University of North Dakota. The latter gentleman is an old friend of the president of the University of British Columbia.

At tomorrow's session, Principal Howard P. Whidden, D.D., of Brandon College, will speak on topical subjects. Principal Daniel M. G. Gordon, D.D., of Queen's University, will follow with a discourse on "The University and the People." An interesting platform question will be given by J. G. Adams, M.D., of Queens University, on the subject of Pathology in the McGill University.

The morning's session will be concluded by a few remarks by President Walter C. Murray, W.A., L.L.D., of the University of Saskatchewan. The afternoon's session of Dr. McKee will take place and several speeches will be made. Most Reverend P. Makson, C.S.C., Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Chancellor of the University of Manitoba, will be among the speakers during the afternoon's session. President Charles Thwing, of the Western Reserve University; President C. A. Mackenzie, of the Western Bank Hall, Vancouver, B. C., President N. A. F. W. Johnson, of the Toronto University; and President T. Kane, of the University of Washington, are among those scheduled to speak at the inauguration, besides many others officials of many other seats of learning.

Man Is Worst Offender.

Of all the living carriers of disease he characterizes man as the worst offender. It is now well known, he said, that human being might harbor and transmit living virulent bacteria within themselves without showing any ill effects. The subject of the doctor's address was "Modern Methods of Disease Control." In the course of the address, which lasted for an hour, Dr. Wesbrook traced the history not only of certain diseases, but also of their relation to public health. He emphasized the necessity of special training in health matters, and expressed the opinion that the day was dawning when scientific methods scientifically applied would hold sway. Repudiating the idea that the health of the individual was an individual affair, he pointed to the steps that have already been taken to establish a communal health. He also ridiculed the idea of panaceas, and suggested that a much saner view of disease and its prevention be arrived at through the results of scientific research.

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Science Needed.

An excellent conception of his attitude toward public health may be gathered from the following quotation: "We must realize that health is conserved by the application of precisely the same physical and biological sciences which have led to the commercial and social development, and added so much to man's pleasure and comfort." Speeches of the faddist, he said, that it was impossible for him to understand that there was no royal road to the prevention or treatment of disease. He continued over the announcement of some hitherto unknown cause of disease, or of some new theory. The eager public, the public to be deceived in this regard, he said, was evidenced by the support of magicians and other persons who furnished impossible and misleading news items concerning health and its preservation.

Speaking of Friedman, the distinguished German who came to America some time ago with his tuberculous theory, Dr. Wesbrook said that the fragmentary information available concerning his work in the production of therapeutic substances from a strain of tubercular bacillus derived from the tissues of a turtle, had been used as the basis of many extravagant claims by sensational newspapers. He preferred to wait the arrival of the real scientific data in this case, and would, in the meantime, decline to be easily convinced that a remedy had been discovered for this dread disease.

In regard to transmissible diseases—his whole address was confined to the living issue—he declared that among the first things to be understood was a knowledge of the nature of microbes, virus, or other cause of the disease. It was necessary to know how it reproduced, where and how it completed its life cycle, harmful and other influences to its life, and so on. Also, to know and to recognize the gateways by which particular infections entered was very important, if the attempt to close them was to prove successful.
Health departments of the future, he said, and other official and volunteer agencies for promoting public health, must seek to the co-ordinated service of various groups of physicians trained, in many diverse lines, of economists, of social workers, of statisticians, of engineers of dentists, hospital superintendents, bacteriologists, pathologists, chemists, meat, milk and food inspectors, physical trainers, inspectors of industries, teachers of personal and public hygiene; also legislators, lawyers and even policemen, must be impressed into the service. Efficient officers in all departments should be trained at the public expense, and when trained their compensation should be derived from the public chest.

Will Maintain Bursary

Miss Cann, of the High School, presided, and after introducing Dr. Wesbrook to the audience, intimated that it was the intention of the University Women’s Club to maintain a bursary open for Victoria girls who should continue their studies at the University. Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, expressed his great pleasure at hearing the address of Dr. Wesbrook, which he hastened to say, administratively to be the best he had heard on the subject. He was glad to think in this connection that in British Columbia an attempt was being made to work out his theories by insisting upon the inspection of logging and railway construction camps and otherwise. He was in the unfortunate position, however, of not yet having succeeded in convincing the individual that the infection of the individual meant the epidemic in the mass.

With regard to the statement of Miss Cann concerning the bursary, he said it was a splendid effort on the part of the club, and he congratulated the members heartily upon it. It was the first step of the kind that had been taken, and he facetiously added that in this regard he hoped the infection of the individual would ultimately affect the mass. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Wesbrook for his address.

Dr. A. Robinson, Provincial Superintendent of Education, seconded the vote. In doing so he said that the position of Dr. Wesbrook in the new university of the province was the highest in the country, political or otherwise.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

Among the audience were a number of High School students and McGill students, and at the end, Dr. Wesbrook insisted that they remain in order that he might become acquainted with them.

The people’s university must meet all the needs of all the people. We must therefore proceed with care to the creation of those workshops where we may design and fashion the tools needed in the building of a nation, from which we can proceed to survey and lay out paths of enlightenment, tunnel the mountains of ignorance and bring the chasm of incompetence. Here we will generate currents of progress and of patriotism whilst we prepare plans and begin the construction of a finer and better social fabric than the world has known.

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Among the audience were a number of High School students and McGill students, and at the end, Dr. Wesbrook insisted that they remain in order that he might become acquainted with them.
"In the United States the world has had the opportunity of seeing the creation of a nation in a day, where the scores of elements have been gathered in from the four corners of the earth from those countries whose centuries of growth have brought overcrowding, and in some have given birth to intolerable social, economic, religious, and political conditions. In Canada the same conditions obtain as are to be encountered in the United States. In the difference however, that the Anglo-Saxon dominates, British tradition governs, and Britain's law and rule are paramount. Also, inevitably, Canada's overcrowding and intolerable relief from the overcrowding of her older neighbor.

**Different Problems**

The problem of Britain, Germany or Japan is quite another story. These nations in their growth, as well as others, which can be easily called to mind, are endogenous—that is, in them development proceeds from within. In the United States and Canada, and those countries which are populated more largely by the immigration of other people than by that natural increase which depends upon birth rate, there is crying need of vast nation-building mechanisms, whose functions shall be to secure rapid fusions of bloods and formulation of common standards which shall serve to develop a people of the highest type. In Canada the ideas and ideals are drawn from British seed and transplanted to new-world soil, but must have engrafted upon them an international viewpoint submitted to her many peoples, in order that the full fruition of Canadian national efficiency may be her contribution to the Empire."

**To develop, round out, fuse and nationalize, Britain has taken thousands years. In the making of that portion of Greater Britain, the Briton, the Scot, the Saxon, the Roman, the Jut, the German, and even the Spaniard, since the time of the Armada, have been fused, while the Jew has furnished an increasing strain for the past thousand years. Nor has Germany failed to make her contribution to our highest social and political standards. The facilities, however, for rapid nation-building have increased by leaps and bounds, of which the chief is ease of transportation and communication. In the United States the world has had the opportunity of seeing the creation of a nation in a day, where people have gathered from all parts of the world and its overcrowding and intolerable conditions. These same conditions obtain in Canada, with the difference that the Anglo-Saxon dominates. Certain nation-building mechanisms are needed to develop a people of the highest type. Canada's task is that of constructing a nation "while you wait." Japan at the present moment, he said, "is perhaps the most conspicuous example of what a definite and co-ordinated plan procedure may do in hastening the solution of very real and pressing economic, social and political difficulties dependent upon increase of population and limited territory. There is no force that can do more for the United States than the Canadianizing of those who come from other lands than the provincial universities property articulated with the other educational units of each province."

"It is most important that we appreciate our responsibility for the stage which has been given us," said Dr. Webrook in speaking of our natural resources. That we can take warning from the experiences of the United States was his opinion. Reference to the attention given this matter by the Fifth National Conservation Congress was made. The scope, value and cost of provincial universities occupied a considerable portion of the speaker's address and many important figures and facts were given. Comparisons were made with the immense amounts of money expended upon industrial undertaking. Medicine and science, he said, and some of these were mentioned. The first was household administration, home economics and domestic science. The second agriculture, third forestry and forest engineering; fourth, engineering, architecture, mining and commerce; the fifth, law. Each heading was discussed in detail and many important and most interesting points brought out for consideration. Medicine and its branches as well as public health and sanitation were subjects in which experts were required. "To provide for medicine is not to meet the needs of public health," he said. "The conservation involves phases of medicine, engineering, law-making, sociology, economics, Maclean, and many other lines of endeavor." Literature, the Arts and Religion, was the last subject mentioned, because of the obviousness of their place in any scheme of university development.

**President Webrook's Address**

"The Provincial University in Canadian development was the subject in the hands of President Frank F. Webrook of the University of British Columbia. The problems involved in the development of Canada are not to be compared with those of any other country in the world," he said. "In the United States, the world has had the opportunity of seeing the creation of a nation in a day, where people have gathered from all parts of the world and its overcrowding and intolerable social, economic, religious and political conditions. These same conditions obtain in Canada, with the difference that the Anglo-Saxon dominates. Certain nation-building mechanisms are needed to develop a people of the highest type. Canada's task is that of constructing a nation "while you wait." Japan at the present moment, he said, "is perhaps the most conspicuous example of what a definite and co-ordinated plan procedure may do in hastening the solution of very real and pressing economic, social and political difficulties dependent upon increase of population and limited territory. There is no force that can do more for the United States than the Canadianizing of those who come from other lands than the provincial universities property articulated with the other educational units of each province."

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INAUGURATION AT UNIVERSITY THIS AFTERNOON

Various Ceremonies in Connection With Formal Installation of New President Under Way

Prof. Wesbrook, British Columbia University, Delivers Strong Address at Today's Meeting

The various ceremonies in connection with the official inauguration of President MacLean, of the University of Manitoba, constituted the most important and interesting event that has ever taken place in the educational life of the province. The exercises commenced this afternoon with a gathering in Manitoba college convocation hall at 2:30.

This afternoon the exercises in connection with the inauguration of President J. A. MacLean began with an international conference in the convocation hall of Manitoba college at 1:30 o'clock. Hon. G. R. Coldwell, K.C., minister of education for the province of Manitoba, president. An address was given by President Frank J. Wesbrook, M.D., LL.D., of the University of British Columbia, on "The Provincial University in Canadian Development." Rev. Lewis Drummond, B.J., professor of theology, Edmonton college, spoke on "Mental Perspective in the University of North Dakota, delivered an address on "Statesmanship in Education." Professor Wenge said in part: "The problems involved in the development of the University in Canada are not to be compared with those of any other country in the world. Her remoteness from the centre of imperial government and her close social and business association with the friendly nation to the south, who of necessity cannot understand her relations to the mother country, have not served to disturb her police. The facilities, however, for rapid nation-building have increased by leaps and bounds, of which the chief is ease of transport and communication."

In Canada the same conditions obtain as are to be encountered in India by Old World civilization. However, that the Anglo-Saxon dominates British tradition governs and his hand rules paramount. Also, inevitably Canada must afford ultimate relief from the overcrowding of her older provinces.

In Canada, the idea and ideals are grown from British seed and transplanted to new-world soil, but must have engrafted upon them an Irish.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)
Agriculture.

In agriculture we have many problems which are of tremendous importance and involve phases of biology, sociology, economics, education, and many other lines of endeavor.

The need of knowing exact conditions and the use each year of three times the annual tractor growth is apparent. We realize that forty to seventy per cent of each cut tree is utilized while fires annually are the equivalent of this growth.

The conservation of the soil elements, the utilization and preservation to the people of water powers, mineral wealth and all that chafes national sensibilities, the public health and human vitality, surely constitute a pressing need if the future of the nation and of the world is not to be cursed by man.

Technology and communication have enabled man to have at his command and while he yet has room all that is different evolved by the older and more crowded nations. Pioneering in the year 1913 is indeed 'pioneering' for man's friend, whilst our high tension life gives him the needed hold by increasing vital waste work. Telephonic access and extension of man's active period means increased production and adds new problems to the many perplexities of the engineer, the architect, the sociologist, the economist and the statesman. And so we mutually and mutually helpful and mutually harmful. We have not recognized that our individual fitness is not only his prime business but the public's affair as well.

For the proper fulfillment of her function in every phase of social and economic development, the provincial university must be provided with an armamentarium in our own generation, which we shall be prepared to plan generously.

It requires no mental effort, however, to understand that in order to preserve as well the youth of today to meet the demands of all knowledge and add her share to the sum total. When we remember the additions which have been made to our armamentarium, in our own generation, we shall be prepared to plan generously.

Household Administration.

This and kindred terms with which we are all familiar indicate that this generation is faced with the need of special training for the most important work in nation-building. The successful management of part of the home is indeed a profession which requires the most careful training of women of the best minds may say of the highest mental equipment. The housewives of our country, who perhaps spend the bulk of the nation's money, yet in the past there has been little of the careful training for this most important economic work.

Universities must train their teachers in women's work and facilities for training in the science of homemaking and the art of housekeeping.

Public Health and Sanitation.

To provide for medicine is not to meet the need of public health. Its challenge involves phases of medicine, engineering, law-making and enforcement of laws, food preservation, inspection and taxation, and many other lines of endeavor.

The same forces of nature which have made for man's use and pleasure, the biological and physical sciences, have been applied in the war with disease. Death can be postponed and man's working period lengthened. Man was in sad need of improved weapons for his own defense in view of the rapid multiplication of complexities developed by modern life which masses thousands together in a few minutes and as quickly disperses them. Velocimagnetism is speed crazed, and the problem of man's active period means increased production and adds new problems to the many perplexities of the engineer, the architect, the sociologist, the economist, and the statesman. And so we are mutually helpful and mutually harmful. We have not recognized that our individual fitness is not only his prime business but the public's affair as well.

Pedagogy.

With the advance in professional and industrial education has come a real need for teachers' colleges which cannot be met by our normal school system. Their proper home is not in the universities, since they require on their staffs the very men there available. They must be taught from the ground up.

Literature, the Arts and Sciences.

The literature, arts and sciences have a long and romantic tradition, but they have a long and romantic tradition. The dreamer needs the done, the artist needs the artisan, the poet needs the plumber. The people's university must meet all the needs of all the people.

We must therefore proceed with care to the re-creation of those workshops where we may design and fashion the tools needed in the building of nation and from which we can survey and lay out paths of enlightenment, tunnel the mountains of ignorance and bring down the chains of incompetence. Here we will generate currents of progress and provide the needed phases of education and social services. Let us pray that these and kindred terms with which we are all familiar indicate that this generation is faced with the need of special training for the most important work in nation-building.

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Dr. Westbrook
Recently appointed principal of the British Columbia University
The address itself dealt with the relation of the university to the province, and was comparative in its scope, and same, as well as balanced in its outlook.

The president, at the outset, stated the history of Canadian universities, citing Toronto as an example, and deducing from that history two principal beliefs. These were, in the case of Toronto, that the University of Toronto, a Provincial university, found it was impossible to postpone the evil day when the excess of expenditures over receipts should compel the university to bond its knee to the provincial government. For fifty years a discussion proceeded, and it yielded the epic of the struggles by which a great provincial university, in affiliation with denominational colleges, was established as a most important adjunct of the provincial government.

It was for the university to determine its own relation to the Commonwealth, or its own form of government. This was decided for it, and not by the university. The development of a provincial university did not simply parallel the course of political and social development. It was itself a part of the main current.

Other subjects discussed were the relations of the university to the professional colleges, and the relation of the university to the denominational college. The University of Manitoba was founded, he said, by four groups of churchmen, co-operating in common cause. "We may agree that the conception of the field and function of the university entertained by the founders is inadequate for the educational needs of the present generation."

The president then paid a high tribute to the work of the denominational colleges.

A brilliant conversation last night closed the exercises in honor of the inauguration of Dr. Maclean. A very large number attended the informal installation of the president by the chancellor, Archbishop Matheson, this afternoon. Many prominent speakers paid tribute to the new university head. Among those who spoke was Sir Rodmond Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, who stated that so far, the University of Manitoba had not distinguished itself to any very great extent, but that with such a man as President Maclean at its head, he thought that it would soon be the leading educational institution in the West.
In regard to transmissible diseases—his whole address was confined to the living issue—he declared that among the first things to be understood was a knowledge of the nature of microbe, virus, or other cause of the disease. It was necessary to know how it reproduced, where and how it completed its life cycle, harmful and other influences to its life, and so on. Also, to know and to recognize the gateways in the body by which particular infections entered was very important. If the attempt to close them was to prove successful.

Man Is Worst Offender.

Of all the living carriers of disease he characterizes man as the worst offender. It is now well known, he said, that the first public appearance of Dr. Weasbrook in the city, and the occasion to meet him was to advantage of by about 50 people. The subject of the doctor's address was "Modern Methods of Disease Control."

In the course of the address, which lasted for an hour, Dr. Weasbrook traced the history not only of certain diseases, but also of their relation to public health. He emphasized the necessity of social training in health matters, and expressed the opinion that the day was dawning when scientific methods scientifically applied would hold sway. Repudiating the idea that the health of the individual was an individual affair, he pointed to the steps that have already been taken to establish a communal health. He also ridiculed the idea of panaceas, and suggested that a much saner view of disease and its prevention was being arrived at through the results of scientific research.

Science Needed.

An excellent conception of his attitude toward public health may be gathered from the following quotation: "We must realize that health is conserved by the application of the same physical and biological sciences which "have led to the commercial and social development, and added so much to man's pleasure and comfort." Speaking of the faddist, he said that it was impossible for him to understand that there was no royal road to the prevention of disease. He entreated over the announcement of some hitherto unknown cause of disease, or of some new theory. The eagerness on the part of the public to be deceived in this regard, he said, was evidenced by their support of magazines and newspapers which furthered impossible and misleading news items concerning health and its preservation.

Speaking of Friedmann, the distinguished German who came to America some time ago and was so severely criticized in the press, Dr. Weasbrook said that the contradictory information available concerning his work in the production of therapeutic substances from a strain of tuberculous bacillus derived from the times of a turtle, had been used as the basis of most extravagant claims by sensational newspapers. He preferred to wait the arrival of the real scientific data in this case, and would, in the meantime, decline to be easily convinced that anything had been discovered for this dread disease.

Will Maintain Bursary.

Miss Ann, of the High School, presided, and after introducing Dr. Weasbrook to the audience, intimated that it was the intention of the University Women's Club to maintain a bursary open for Victoria girls who should continue their studies at the University.

Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, expressed his great pleasure at hearing the address of Dr. Weasbrook, which he declared emphatically to be the best he had heard on the subject. He was glad to think in this connection that in British Columbia an attempt was being made to work out his theories by insisting upon the inspection of logging and railway construction camps and otherwise. He was in the unfortunate position, however, of not yet having succeeded in convincing the individuals that the infection of the individual would ultimately affect the mass. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Weasbrook for his address.

Dr. A. Robinson, Provincial Superintendent of Education, seconded the vote. In so doing, he said that the position of Dr. Weasbrook in the new university of the province was the highest in the country, political or otherwise.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

Among the audience were a number of High School students and McGill students, and at the close, Dr. Weasbrook insisted that they remain in order that he might become acquainted with them.
Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has placed his resignation in the hands of the minister of education, according to information received authoritatively today. Dr. Wesbrook’s resignation is due to differences he had with the Government of British Columbia. Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, has received Dr. Wesbrook’s resignation. Dr. Wesbrook has been unable to agree with the government on matters pertaining to the university and after conferences during which he was asked to reconsider his determination to resign, he has found it impossible to alter his course of action. The difficulties which have caused the resignation are too much interference from departmental authority and dissatisfaction by Dr. Wesbrook with the proposed layout of the university grounds.

Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, on being shown the above by a representative of The Colonist, last evening, said:

“The story is false in every particular. Dr. Wesbrook has not resigned, nor has he any intention of resigning. The relations between him and the department over which I have the honor to preside, and with myself, have been, and are at the present moment, of the most harmonious character.

“But there are circumstances about the publication of the above which render the offence of The Times extremely inexplicable, to say the least of it. Shortly after 2 o’clock this afternoon, a Times reporter called upon me and asked me if there was any truth in the report that Dr. Wesbrook had resigned. I expressed amazement at his question and gave him the most emphatic denial, and then urged upon him to go to the office to stop the publication of such an absurd and untrue statement.

“This did ample time to do so; and the fact that The Times should, in the face of this report by its own representative, proceed with the publication of the story which I denied seems to stamp that newspaper as quite irresponsible.

“I can only add that Dr. Wesbrook and myself are on the most friendly and cordial terms. Why, we are today proceeding together to New Westminster to address the students of the Columbian College. We have never had the slightest differences since our relations were established, and I can only say here again what I have said a thousand times—that I and my colleagues in the Government are immeasurably pleased that we have been able to enlist the services of such an eminent educationalist as Dr. Wesbrook for the head of the British Columbia University; and I have the best of reasons for believing that the degree of satisfaction at having accepted the post is felt by Dr. Wesbrook himself.”
In the hands of the Minister of Education, Hon. H. E. Young, the proposal of a new institution, president of the University of British Columbia, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Minister of Education, owing to differences regarding the proposed institution. Hon. H. E. Young, the Minister of Education, through the morning paper, denies the story in language strongly reminiscent of the denial given by the Premier to our report some months ago of a disagreement over the chairmanship of the Better Terms commission, which a short time afterwards was proved to be correct.

Dr. Young declares the relations between himself and the president of the university are of the most cordial nature. We are glad to hear it. If the publication of the story yesterday will conduce to a rapid settlement of any differences that might exist, it will be a most desirable result. Indeed, if this province were to lose the services of a man as Dr. Wesbrook at a stage when they are most urgently required, and it would be especially regrettable if the cause lay in the ministry's attempt to reduce an officer to the political status to which it has reduced every departmental head in the civil service.

In this connection we wish to recall an incident which occurred last summer. From an authoritative source the Times made the first announcement of differences of opinion relative to the appointment of the Better Terms chairman. Sir Richard and the morning paper both denied the report, the Premier going so far as to express regret that the law could not touch us. And yet, it was found shortly afterwards, not that the denial was false and the story true.

Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has tendered his resignation, according to Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, in a statement issued Wednesday evening.
from the church point of view said the speaker, the various churches of this province feel that they have a special responsibility in connection with education. Historically, ever since the time of Christ, the church has been vitally interested in education. A socialist friend of his disagreed with him on this point but Mr. Stapleford showed he was able to prove his contention.

This university being established by the Government, has no concern in the religious aspect, and so for the sake of the students, Presbyterians Methodists Congregationalists and Anglicans were combining together. They wanted a site on that university to erect quarters for students where a religious atmosphere could be developed, and where young men and women could be made strong in the faith of their fathers.

Mr. Stapleford gave a graphic story of the splendid unity of the various churches working together so that the ablest experts on theology were at the service of the university, and with a divinity section for the training of young men for the work of divinity.

In closing a stirring appeal was made for donations to the fund for the section. That the Methodist Church was providing, and Mr. Stapleford paid a glowing tribute to the successes when at college of the paster of their church, at Merritt Rev. C. F. Connor M. A. B. D.

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New Westminster, Nov. 28.—This city and Columbian College, was invited last night by some notable figures in the history of British Columbia when Dr. Westbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia, paid his first visit to the institution, accompanied by Hon. E. H. Young, minister of education, and Mr. Chown, superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada. Dr. Westbrook presented a large address to the students, emphasizing the government's stand as to denominational teaching in the public schools and spoke of the great work the theological colleges were doing.

"I am in Columbian College, Methodist college, tonight," said Dr. Young. "What does that stand for? Denomination? No. It stands for what John Knox and Wesley stood for—personal, civil and religious liberty and as minister of education I can tell you that denominationalism has never come into the educational system of this province. I don't propose, while minister of education, to allow denominationalism to come in educational system, but I can assure denominationalists that, that I have done the best I could to make the theological faculties, the religious faculty of the University of British Columbia.

Rev. Dr. Chown, superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, introduced Dr. Westbrook, expressing the belief that the British Columbia University would become the most wonderful university upon Canadian soil. He had gone to introduce Dr. Westbrook as born in Ontario— not in Nova Scotia, and not simply as a great scholar, but as a man of wonderful administrative genius, with the most winning personality and warm human feelings. The new ideal of a university he had been looking for, was the model ideal, and Dr. Westbrook had had in addition a special genius for arrangement, a scholar of the University down into the ordinary life of the people.

Mr. Chown said the minister of education had spoken in terms of strong commendation, with which they all agreed, of the wonderful work that had been done. In the church at College were all feeling very enthusiastic about the educational future of British Columbia, and the Columbia had not been neglected. They were all feeling very enthusiastic about the educational future of British Columbia, and the Columbia had not been neglected. From what he had seen her education was not behind but in advance of that of the other provinces.

What was provided towards the new university? The faculty that was most ready to do work was the theological faculty and he regarded their work as a most important feature of the university because he thought it was a splendid thing that the home and the religious influence should follow the stu...
NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS.

Here are some of the salient sentences Dr. Wesbrook made last night to Columbia college students:

"You can’t make brains."

"B. C. may look any of the provinces on the map and not be ashamed of its educational standing."

"This is the day of cooperation."

"If each of us has to specialize to some extent to become the most useful citizen."

"If you are going to diffuse new knowledge you must do your share in gathering it."

"The present tragedy of student life is that students often think they are at the beginning; really they are at the end when they graduate; really they are at the beginning."

"It isn’t always the fellow at the head of the class who gets away up in the later life."

"The more we have we should be used to the influence of your teachers upon you."

On Woman Suffrage.

"What are our national questions in British Columbia? We have here the problem of caring for people of all nations who have come here because the conditions at home were not favorable to all cases, and it is our opportunity to make good Canadians of them."

On Woman Suffrage.

"It is most important that our women have a chance. It’s the mother who takes the child to school. It is usually the mother who sees he attends and it is she who in most cases shapes his career. Therefore it’s the mother who leads the world."

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"The speaker’s final statement showed how he stood in regard to woman suffrage. “It is most important that our women have a chance. It’s the mother who takes the child to school. It is usually the mother who sees he attends and it is she who in most cases shapes his career. Therefore it’s the mother who leads the world.”

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PORT COQUITLAM, Nov. 29.—Dr. Young declared he was much pleased with the work being accomplished by the school trustees in the city of advancement of education in the West. It was the only way they could build up the country by building schools. If he might be permitted to use the term commonly used by Socialists, the proletariat, and by becoming, as Anglos-Saxons, the true democracy.

Deserves a Monument.

Col. J. D. Taylor, M.P., expressed the conviction that a monument to the present government would be desirable. Far be it from him to say what, because monuments were not erected until governments or individuals were dead, but when those days arrived and monuments were able to recall the good old days, when there was no party government in British Columbia and when they ran the good old days, all were for the state. When that time came and the monument was put up he had the greatest inscription which could be placed upon it would be that this government had never faltered in its determination to lay the best foundation possible in securing those educational advantages which alone would enable this province to take the place which it should have in British Columbia was destined to become a real heart and nerve centre of the Empire and could not fail to do so with a government, like the one so ably led by Sir Richard McBride, which paid attention to educational matters whatever else suffered.

Generous Treatment.

At the luncheon Mayor Jas. Mars paid attention to the generous treatment accorded the city by the educational department, and he declared that if financial conditions permitted, the city would sell its bonds they would now be lowered. Mr. W. A. Thursby, chairman of the school board, presided at the luncheon and other guests were Mr. W. J. Manson, M.P.P., Messrs. W. D. F. Godwin and R. G. Mounce of the city school board; John Battle, chairman of the Maple Ridge board; Ewan Martin, chairman of the municipality of Coquitlam; Mr. A. Mars, president of the Conservative Association; P. H. Seabrook, president of the Board of Trade; Aldermen D. E. Welcher, E. S. Morgan, R. C. Galer and A. R. Millard; J. F. Bell, divisional engineer C. P. R.; Mr. Kerr, engineer of the Board of Railway Commissioners; T. A. Smith, city clerk; R. Roy Leigh, assessor; P. J. McIntyre, city solicitor; H. Bamforth; Dr. G. A. Sutherland.
Port Coquitlam, Nov. 23.—The provincial government will see to it that the educational progress of B. C. will not be hampered by the cloudy times.

This assurance was given the people of this city by Hon. Dr. H. H. Young, minister of education, at the ceremony in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the new James Park school today.

Dr. Young expressed unbounded confidence in Port Coquitlam and advised the civic fathers not to dispose of its bonds at sacrifice prices. The government will assist you with your schools," he said, "until the time comes when you can sell the bonds for what you should get for them." He could also say on behalf of the government that the schools of British Columbia should not suffer by the jilt times.

Despite the threatening weather the corner stone ceremony was carried out very auspiciously. Naturally the weather kept the attendance down, but there was a good turnout of the school children, who had been granted a holiday.

Previous to the laying of the stone a luncheon was served at the Commercial hotel. This was attended by the members of the school board, the council, Dr. Young and other visitors.

Remarkable Growth

The remarkable growth of the Port Coquitlam school population was remarked upon by W. A. Thursby, chairman of the school board, during the opening of the ceremony. He said that two years ago, when he went to live on the North Side, where the new school is situated, there were only two houses, and he did not expect to see a school erected there within recent date. Now there were 100 houses and the school population had increased by 30 per cent.

Well and Truly Laid

Dr. Young opened by declaring the corner stone of the James Park school well and truly laid. Speaking of the development of educational matters in B. C. he said that the last reportsshowed that there were 7510 additional pupils in the school population of British Columbia. The way things were going his next annual report for the board of education would probably show an increase of 10,000.

That meant to the people of British Columbia great expenditure in money. For the time being the financial situation was a little cloudy, but he would repeat what he said at the luncheon that there was one department in British Columbia that had always received the approval of the people, and that was the department of education.
Dr. Wesbrook to Speak.

What promises to be a most interesting meeting will take place at the Chamber of Mines on Monday next, when Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has promised to be present to meet the members and their friends for the purpose of having an informal talk with them on the scope of the University of British Columbia in relation to the mining interests. The meeting will afford an opportunity to exchange views and opinions, which, it is hoped, will be of some assistance to the University authorities. The doctoral staff will be asked to formulate the work for the various schools of instruction, so that some of the special requirements in mining in this province may be adequately met and provided for in the courses of the University. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock at the Chamber of Mines, 670 Granville Street, and an invitation is extended to all who are in any way interested in mining.

In speaking before the members of the Chamber of Mines, last evening Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, stated that the school of mines at the university should be without equal. He told his audience, however, that he could make no promise that this school will be established when the university opens in the fall of 1916, nor could he state how much money the government or the university intends to spend on the foundation of such a school. For the foundation of this school, Dr. Wesbrook stated that it was necessary to study fully the curriculum, not forgetting the relation of the various sciences and branches of engineering to mining. Besides this there was the law regarding contracts and other mining laws which should be studied. After Dr. Wesbrook’s address was closed those present were invited to ask him questions and a number of the members participated in the discussion which followed.

That nothing was more important than a good mining school in the new University of British Columbia, and that he knew it would be the policy of the chancellor and the board of governors to keep those living in the district to mining resident in the district to be prepared with suggestions likely to come prepared with suggestions likely to assist in what he hoped will be a most interesting discussion and many have responded by sending into the written statements of their views. The meeting will be open for all, including ladies, who are interested in the subject. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock.

SOCIAL SERVICE AND THE UNIVERSITY.

Rare, indeed, are the occasions when an academic address challenges so directly, so unforgivingly, a university audience as did Dean Summer’s sermon in Convocation Hall yesterday. Social efficiency was the theme. The preacher spoke out of a wide experience as a clergyman and social worker in the very heart of down-town Chicago. Without dodging the ugly facts or muddling his words he visualized for the twelve hundred or more university people to whom he spoke the social situation, the elements that make it up, the causes, individual, industrial, economic, that lay behind it. Without blinking he laid bare the criminal ignorance of educated citizens, the injustice of social conditions, and the everywhere and utterly damning influence of the organized liquor traffic. The problem of social vice he dealt with in the white and steady light of recent scientific investigations; social vice cannot be segregated, cannot be regulated, and allows of no attitude other than uncompromising hostility and extermination. His appeal was to the honor, the chivalry, the sense of moral obligation in men of the university opportunity and habit of mind.

The significance of such an address under such auspices is its suggestion that university training and intellectual culture must be vitally linked with the social problem. That social problem, widespread and many-sided, is the problem of diverse multitudes living together and working together within the narrow and interfering limits of modern democracy. The solving of that problem is a responsibility of the university. Most emphatically that responsibility belongs to an institution like the University of Toronto. The public expenditures on such an institution can be justified only by the return into society of graduates made intelligent in their consideration of social questions, sane in their judgment and unceasingly active in their leadership.—Toronto Globe.
Dr. Westbrook discussed the question fully. He dealt with some phases of public and personal hygiene which could be covered by university instruction, and many which were already being taken up in some universities. He considered this part of a big social problem in which people were interested chiefly because they felt its solution would make better men and women. Some of the subjects which he thought might be studied were food inspection, meat inspection, water supply, milk supply, sewage, the economic cost of death, sanitation of travelling, inspection of hotels and restaurants, inspection of those who are handling food and water, school hygiene, public institution hygiene, eugenics, alcoholism, naval and military hygiene and personal hygiene.

Mrs. E. D. Scott introduced Dr. and Mrs. Westbrook to the council. Mrs. Westbrook's mother, Lady Taylor, is the vice-president of the National Council of Women, and has been a faithful worker in the cause. On behalf of the local council, Mrs. W. J. White presented Mrs. Westbrook with a lovely bouquet.

The correspondence brought up several important matters. A letter asking that the council use its influence in having a branch of the Crozet established in Fairview was sent to Capt. Godson-Godson.

Mrs. E. D. Scott and Mr. J. O. Perry were appointed to represent the council on the Social and Moral Reform Council. A reply to a letter which the council had sent to the Attorney-General asking that the amendments to the criminal code be enforced, was read in which the Attorney-General said he would give the views of the women his closest consideration.

The Social Service Commission of Victoria had requested some time ago that the local council find out, if possible, how many widows and deserted wives in this city were supporting themselves and families. The matter was left to the Committee on Employment for Women. In the absence of Mrs. Lamberton, the convener, Miss Guttridge reported that they had found over 600 women so situated, 235 having applied at the Council's work, and 346 to the Associated Charities for work and assistance. This was an estimate for the last ten months.

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. M. A. MacDonald for his address given early in November on the subject of the laws affecting women in B. C.
President F. F. Wesbrook, of the University of British Columbia, is to speak at a Progressive Association luncheon here on Thursday, December 11 and at last night’s meeting of that body it was announced that efforts would be made to have these noon hour gatherings at least once a month during the winter. Dr. Wesbrook’s subject will be “New Westminster and the British Columbia University.”

Mayor Gray last night also proposed that Colonel Thompson, of Victoria, be invited here to speak on “Strathcona Park” (Vancouver Island). When in Victoria the mayor had seen Colonel Thompson, who expressed willingness to come here. A night meeting was preferred since a lantern with colored slides could be used to advantage. This lecture had been recently delivered in Seattle and had created much enthusiasm in B.C.’s newest playground. Effort is to be made to have the address given in New Westminster.

Last night the secretary of the Progressive Association reported that the matter of stronger lights on the Fraser lightship and the necessity for more and better beacons and channel lights had been taken up with Mr. J. D. Taylor, M.P., and it was being presented strongly to the proper authorities.

Dr. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, will address the association at a midday luncheon December 11. He will discuss the relation of New Westminster to the university, particularly in relation to the agricultural interests of the city and district, as the Colonist Farm would have a large part in the work of the university.

Mayor Gray reported meeting Reginald H. Thomson, engineer in charge of Strathcona Park, and found Mr. Thomson willing to address the association on Strathcona Park. Arrangements will be made to have the engineer appear here some time during the latter part of the month.

Owing to the heavy rain the ceremony ended at this stage but before leaving the Hon. Dr. Young and Col. Taylor were conducted over the building, which is well on toward completion, by the school officials and expressed surprise and satisfaction at what they saw.

The corner stone, which was manufactured by the Hynes Stone & Staff Co., Ltd., of this City, is of artificial stone and measures two feet long by 35 inches high and nine inches deep, having a hollow centre in which was placed a copper lined box containing copies of the “Star,” a history of the schools of the district now incorporated in the City and other documents. The stone is engraved as follows: “James Park School, Port Coquitlam, B.C., laid by Hon. Esson Young, M.D., LL.D., Minister of Education, Nov. 28, 1913.”

Among those present were W. M. Pop, W. A. Thursby, Chairman of the School Board; W. D. F. Godwin, Secretary, and G. W. Mounce, Trustees; John Baillie, Chairman Maple Ridge School Board; Ewen Martin, Chairman Coquitlam School Board; Mayor Marsden, Ald. Welcher, Morgan, Millard and Galer; F. H. Seabrook, President Board of Trade; A. Mars, President Conservative Association; Dr. G. A. Sutherland, P. J. McIntyre, T. H. BAMford, Archibald; S. A. Larsen, Contractor; R. Graham, C. D. Grainger, W. V. Hawthorne, D. McLean, W. Moulday, Mrs. W. D. F. Godwin and Miss Irving, School Principal.
School of Mines—In speaking before the members of the Chamber of Mines, at Vancouver, on Tuesday evening, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, stated that the school of mines at the university should be without an equal. He told his audience, however, that he could make no promises that this school will be established when the university opens in the fall of 1913, nor could he state how much money the Government or the university intend to spend on the foundation of such a school. For the foundation of this school Dr. Westbrook stated that it was necessary to study fully the curriculum, not forgetting the relation of the various sciences and branches of engineering to mining. Besides this, there was the law regarding contracts and other mining laws which should be studied.

A rousing reception was given Dr. Westbrook on his first visit to Columbian College, and to Dr. Young, Minister of Education, by the student body on the evening of November 27. Dr. Sanford, president of the college, presided, and others on the platform were the board of governors and a number of the prominent clergyman of the denomination.

Addresses were made by Dr. Young and Dr. Westbrook.

The first presentation of award was made by Prof. Hetherington, and consisted of a free tuition to Mr. Arthur Wilcox for proficiency; the next was the Stapleford prize, presented by Rev. Mr. Stapleford, a complete and beautifully bound set of volumes of Ruskin, given to Miss Lanning for proficiency in English; a handsome cheque presented by Rev. Dr. White, went to Mr. Best, for highest standing in junior matriculation for the year 1912.

Announcement was made by the president of several prizes and awards for the coming year, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Drs. Young and Westbrook, to which Dr. Young replied, and during which he donated $150 for several years, to be spent in scholarships or in any way which the college saw fit.

One of the features of the by-election campaign in the Islands which ended Saturday, was the inventions of the Liberal press published apparently for the sole purpose of influencing the result. It was announced, for example, that the government intends at the next session to ask the legislature to authorize a fifty-million dollar bond issue, twenty-five millions of which, it was said, was to be given to the Canadian Northern railway as a bonus and fifteen millions to the Pacific & Great Eastern railway, the balance to be expended for ordinary government purposes. The story was ridiculous on the face of it, but so persistently was it kept to the front that Sir Richard McBride was forced to go to considerable pains to deny it. It was also announced by the Victoria Times, in spite of the fact that previously it had been positively assured that there was nothing in the story, that Dr. Westbrook, the head of the British Columbia University, had resigned as a result of differences with Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education.
The Liberal papers were performing their proper function in the bye-election question in criticizing the government's record and policy. No one will find fault with them for attempting to support the candidates of their party in that way. But surely no fair-minded person can excuse the deliberate publication of untruths in order to secure grounds for attacking a government. The fact that the Victoria Times, the Vancouver Sun and other papers of the same political persuasion have adopted this policy would serve to indicate that they can find little real ground for attacking the government.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

Will Talk on University.—"New Westminster and the University," will be the subject of an address to be delivered by Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, before the Progressive Association, Thursday next. Dr. Wesbrook will be the guest of the association at a midday luncheon at the Russell Hotel that day. The address will be of particular interest to New Westminster, in view of the plans being made for the provincial agricultural college and demonstration farm, which will, it is expected, be located at Bannwaldale. And it is in relation to the city's interest in agriculture that the doctor's theme is to be found.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

10/12/13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, upon arriving in the city last night, took occasion to deny in person the recent allegation that he had resigned his post as president of the B.C. University. "There was absolutely no foundation for the story," he said, "and I cannot understand how it came to be published." Dr. Wesbrook's visit is not of an official nature and he stated that there was little or nothing for him to suffer the process of being interviewed for. He intimates, however, that he would be in the city again at an early date as the guest of the Canadian Club, having accepted an invitation to address that body at luncheon next week.

In discussing the affairs of the university, Dr. Wesbrook stated that he expected to have things so far advanced in about two weeks' time as to permit of his taking a trip East in search of deans for the faculties. "I don't know exactly when I shall be able to go," he said, "but things are moving so that I believe it will be possible to start in about two weeks' time. Needless to say," he added, "this work is the most important part of the university building. We must have teachers, not only fitted mentally for the work, but equipped of capacity and manner to come out here and take their part in the development of an educational concern that is wrapped up in the best of the future of the country. Just when I shall go in search of the right material has not been discussed, but I expect that it will involve a round of Eastern colleges and universities and probably a visit to the great scholastic institutions of the Old Country and Europe as well." Dr. Wesbrook will return to Vancouver this afternoon.

ROSSLAND MINER.

10/12/13

In speaking before the members of the Chamber of Mines, at Vancouver, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, stated that the school of mines at the university should be without an equal. He told his audience, however, that he could make no promises that this school will be established when the university opens in the fall of 1915, nor could he state how much money the government of British Columbia intended to spend on the foundation of such a school. Dr. Wesbrook stated that it was necessary to study fully the curriculum, not forgetting the relation of the various sciences and branches of engineering to mining. He said this, here was the law regarding contracts and other mining laws which should be studied.

VICTORIA TIMES.

10/12/13

Dr. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, announces to-day that he will speak before the Canadian Club of this city, on December 17, on the interesting topic: "The People's University." The lecture will be given at the club luncheon in the Empress hotel, commencing at 1 o'clock. R. W. Perry, president, in the chair. This will be Dr. Wesbrook's first appearance before the local club.
Dr. F. F. Weebrook, president of the University of British Columbia, went to Victoria yesterday, where it is understood that he is on business matters with the provincial authorities in connection with the university.

The conference of the fire protective organizations of the province was held here today, when resolutions were also passed in favor of giving wide publicity to all proceedings of the society, with the object of drawing public attention to the importance of fire protection. Mr. H. K. Dutcher, in speaking of the number of distinguished speakers who will be heard are Mr. Henry Graves, chief forester for the United States, Mr. E. A. Beals of the United States Weather bureau, Mr. H. M. Irwin, of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company of America, and Mr. H. R. MacMillan, chief forester for British Columbia.

The topics to be discussed were selected by canvass to ascertain the problems generally considered the most urgent in British Columbia and the Western States. The addresses will be made by the most part to those actively engaged in forest work and it is expected that valuable results will accrue from the discussions. The addresses will be given to the delegates attending the conference by British Columbia, the United States, and timbermen from which, J. D. Bowyer, Attorney-General, and Hon. William H. Ross, Minister of Lands, will speak. Among those who will also be present at the banquet held January 11 and which will last for two days, is Mr. W. A. Clement, who spoke in favor of stronger business training; Mr. J. Power of Chemainus, Mr. T. L. Me Swanigan Lake, Mr. D. A. Cameron and J. H. Moore of Victoria.

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The address which followed was on "The Professional Status of the Engineer in British Columbia," and was given by Mr. J. E. Gamble, Provincial Consulting Engineer, who also added a few remarks to the subject "The Engineer's Relationship to Public Affairs."

Mr. Gamble pointed out that engineering was not a profession in the legal sense. The discrimination was a matter which was receiving marked attention in the engineering papers of the United States, and although no authoritative solution had been so far secured, it was believed that there would be an alteration for the better in the status of the engineering.

**Matter of Licensing**

Under the heading of "close corporation" and licensing, the speaker dealt with the remedies which might be applied to relieve the disabilities under which the profession labored. Any act dealing with engineers would have to be broad enough to include every branch, and it could not be overlooked that legislation of that kind would not exclude incompetents or undesirable individuals. In every legalized profession there were scores of such persons.

The speaker then alluded to the problem in connection with the extension of the activities of the society, believing that it would be a great advantage to them all to establish and build up a strong British Columbia division. This course met with cordial support and was adopted.

Mr. Gamble afterwards talked on the subject of the relationship of engineers to public affairs, making many suggestions which he was confident would, if carried out, lead to the elevation of the status of the engineer.

Before the proceedings came to a close Mr. Conway said that the convention had been a happy gathering for the success of future similar conventions. It had not been decided whether the next convention would be held at Victoria or in the Upper Country.

**NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN**

**12-11-13**

**NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN**

**12-11-13**

**Mayor Gray praised at the luncheon of the Progressive Association to President F. F. Weasbroke.**

President F. F. Weasbroke, of the British Columbia University, was the guest of honor at the luncheon given by the head of the Provincial University on "New Westminster and the New University." The luncheon was held at the Russell hotel, and Dr. Weasbroke commenced his address at 1:30.

**Dr. F. F. Weasbroke is now in Victoria, where he is said to be engaged in the setting up of various matters connected with the university.**

**VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER**

**12-12-13**

**VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE**

**12-12-13**

**NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 11.**

Dr. Weasbroke, president of the University of British Columbia, addressed a meeting of the Progressive Association to President F. F. Weasbroke, of the British Columbia University, tonight, and there was a number of members and students present to listen to the address by the head of the Provincial University on "New Westminster and the New University." The luncheon was held at the Russell hotel, and Dr. Weasbroke commenced his address at 1:30.

The annual convention of the British Columbia section of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will be held tomorrow and Saturday and it is expected that about 160 civil engineers from all parts of the province will be in attendance. At tomorrow's session of the convention, the principal speeches will be delivered by Mr. C. R. G. Conway, chief engineer for the British Columbia Railway, who has chosen for his subject the Lake Cowichan Dam and the Lake Eutsuk power development project.

This lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides, and Saturday's program will be devoted to the reading of papers from various sources. The papers on the agenda will be on Saturday night at the Commercial Club, and the principal addresses will be delivered by Mayor Baxter, C. Gamble, Dr. Weasbroke, and others well known in the profession. The hotel will be in charge of an energetic committee.
President's Address

President Wesbrook brought before the citizens of New Westminster in his admirable address at the Progressive Association Luncheon the manner in which it is proposed that the new University of British Columbia should assist in solving the many problems of a new and developing country. It was noticeable that the president said little about the cultural features of the new institution of higher learning, merely contenting himself in intimating that the study of the arts and sciences would necessarily be at the foundation of highly scientific practical training for those who would be expected to assist in solving the many problems of British Columbia.

In the home, on the farm, in the forest, and in the shop, and in the social and political spheres. He emphasized that the university would give greater attention to agriculture, mining, forestry, engineering, home economics, public health, would aim to co-ordinate the various activities of life in the province, and above all would seek to develop individuality, better conceptions of citizenship, in short, make men and women, men and boys and girls. And in this great work, he appealed for the interest and support of all citizens.

Sir Richard McBride emphasized this modern conception of the place of the university in everyday life, when in his address at the charter day exercises of the University of California last spring he spoke of the functions of a university as being best discharged when it had been fitted to conduct the practical business of life with skill and efficiency. He did not decry the cultural worth of academic training, but the Premier insisted that the university doing no more than in part a purely academic scholarship would fail far short of the standard which such an institution should endeavor to attain for those entrusted to its care.

President Wesbrook amplified this conception of the value of higher education in training young men and women to grapple with the practical problems of life, and British Columbians may rest assured that the new university of the Pacific Coast will be organized and administered according to the practical requirements of the province, as well as in the interests of good citizenship, and cultural worth. It will not be a mere ornament to British Columbia's excellent educational system; it will be a real factor in the development of this as one of the fairest provinces of Confederation.

and its people must profit by the experience of others, and here the agricultural college and the university must furnish the teachers. Because the agriculture of the future would be specialized and there would be experts, engineers, and artisans in agriculture. Experts and teachers of the college and university would be engaged in extension work attached to rural schools. The people must wait for the present generation to be trained, it must secure its teachers and experts from the outside at this time, men trained in bacteriology in every branch pertaining to agriculture.

Experts were needed in forestry. It is said the province's timber is inexhaustible, but it was said that Minnesota and Wisconsin. The men who said this twenty years ago are now looking for timber in British Columbia. We must help the generation to come by protecting our timber, and some substitute. Engineering and architecture. In public health—public health differentiated from the profession of medicine—the province's most important asset. For all these acres, all this timber are no good to a dead man and of little good to a sick one. The University should train men to protect the public health at public expense.

birthright of our children and our children's children is not given away. New Westminster had a right to be proud of its industries, of its salmon and its Salmon Bellies. The speaker had heard of his worship, geography of the province, which he found to be tremendously varied; but the province's cultural features were unique.

President Wesbrook said he had already felt at home in New Westminster. He had visited the city several times, sometimes almost surreptitiously, even walking into the city from Burnaby one day. He had visited the Colony Farm, Steveston and other nearby points. He was living in his mind the geography, as he found the province, which he found to be tremendously varied; but the province's cultural features were singularly uniform in the hospitality of its people.

So long ago as 1886 he had visited New Westminster, leaving the C. P. R. at Port Moody and coming by stage to New Westminster, and going on to Vancouver. At that time he found telegraph and telephone poles looked like fence rails because there were no trees small enough to use for poles.

New Westminster, he found, occupied a unique position in British Columbia. Consumption was the principal industry of most British Columbia cities—or rather a lack of production existed. New Westminster was not of that class. He found here many industries with an immense output, and that 20 per cent. of the population was actually engaged in productive industry. That was the thing needed in British Columbia. Full advantage should be taken of the province's natural resources, but advantage should be taken in such a manner that the farms had been exhausted and impoverished and the dollars extracted for the education of children for professions, who had then emigrated to the United States or removed to Western Canada. The few who stayed behind and the land paid the price British Columbia
The law, too, will receive special attention. There will be a teacher’s college for training teachers in many branches not given in the normal schools. Teaching should be made a profession and not a make-shift. Herefore the teacher had been considered a little lacking in something or he would not be a teacher—and the children had paid the price.

Of course there was need of co-ordination of all these branches and there would be co-ordination.

Arts and sciences came last, as they were embraced more or less in the other branches and they were all co-related, and they must be taken together if the others were carried out.

It was a big job the university faced—the making of better men and women, and the making of life, and the university would be for men and women, boys and girls, the latter more important because their potentialities were greater. British Columbia is spending more on education, per capita, than any other province, and this is right, for we are looking for a better British Columbia.

Dr. Wesbrook said he would soon have assistants, men to take charge of the various technical portions of the work, men whose best work would be done for British Columbia.

But it would be twenty years after the first alumnus was turned out before the work of the university would be proven, and the results of its first efforts known.

The British Columbia University would be a university of the people.

Canon d’Easum moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Wesbrook, on behalf of the association, saying that while many educators might lack practicality, certainly Dr. Wesbrook did not so. Mr. D. S. Curtis seconded the motion in a brief address.

There were some fifty members and guests of the Progressive Association at the luncheon, which was held in the Russell Hotel.}

At the second annual convention of the British Columbia section of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers held on Saturday it was agreed to form a British Columbia division within the jurisdiction of the parent society. It was also decided to give as wide publicity as possible to the transactions of the society and to publish lists of practising engineering firms. Another decision was to approach the heads of the provincial university to make arrangements in connection with the training of an engineering school when the university is opened.

Mr. H. K. Dutcher read a paper on the education and training of engineers. He said that there were too many subjects put forward in the course and he thought that better results might be obtained if more subjects were combined and one not pushed forward to the neglect of the others. He thought there should be more laboratory work in the college when it was started and the men should not be bound down rigidly to shop work, but allowed to develop their individuality in the way of research. He claimed that the college should be known rather as the school of applied science than that of engineering.

Mr. F. C. Gamble, provincial consulting engineer, spoke of the professional status of the engineer in British Columbia. He said that the profession was not legally such and set forth some remedies which might be secured to get rid of the disabilities that they were laboring. He then suggested a number of ways in which the provincial section might be developed and made more serviceable to its members and the whole country.

In the evening a dinner was held at the Terminal City Club. Among the speakers were Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., and Hon. W. H. Ross, minister of lands.
Advocates Aid for Young Engineers.

The afternoon session of the convention, which closed on Saturday, the suggestion was made that members of the society be named to advise with those in charge of the new B. C. University, with a view of giving assistance in the establishment of the engineering department of that school. It seemed to be the sense of those present that students should be provided with a better business training. In speaking on the subject of "The Education and Training of Engineers," Mr. H. K. Rutcher suggested that there was too much crowding into the school subjects, and that there was a tendency to emphasise some subjects to the detriment of others. He was of the opinion that the inclination was to rush the students through without their being given a sufficient time to assimilate the matter which they were taught.

Mr. G. R. G. Conway, who acted as chairman, emphasised the need of culture, and for that reason thought that classical education was a good thing. Other talks on this question were made by Mr. H. C. Stone, who expected great things from the new university, and Mr. W. A. Clement, who advocated a good business training for the scholars.

An address on the subject of "The Professional Status of the Engineer in British Columbia," was made by Mr. G. C. Gamble. He believed that it would be a great advantage to the engineers to establish a B. C. branch of the Society of Civil Engineers. The members afterwards passed a resolution to the effect that this be accomplished.

A resolution was also passed favoring the giving of the greatest possible publicity to all the activities of the society, and to publish a list of the practising engineering firms.

VICTORIA COLONIST

Canadian Club—There promised to be a record attendance tomorrow at the Empress Hotel, on the occasion of the lecture by Dr. Weir, under the auspices of the Canadian Club. The hour set for the luncheon is 1:00 p.m., but at 12:30 the Women's Canadian Club will hold a brief session and be present to hear the discourse of Dr. Weir, at the kind invitation of the president of the Canadian Club, Mr. H. W. Perry.

Advocates Aid for Young Engineers.

Declaring that from carefully compiled official statistics, just recently secured by the water branch of the provincial department of lands, there was water power and will soon be in a position to give 150,000 horsepower. Next summer they would have parties along the line of the G. T. P. and C. N. P., the Kettle Valley railway, investigating water powers in the district which might be brought into settlement with the completion of the new roads. He declared that records were provided with a better 'business training.

Mr. G. R. G. Conway, who acted as toastmaster, emphasized the need of culture, and for that reason thought that classical education was a good thing. Other talks on this question were made by Mr. H. C. Stone, who expected great things from the new university, and Mr. W. A. Clement, who advocated a good business training for the scholars.

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At 1 o'clock to-morrow, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the B.C. University, will speak before the Canadian Club at the Empress hotel on "The People's University." Rev. R. W. Perry, president of the club, will occupy the chair.

As this is Dr. Wesbrook's first appearance before the club in this city, and as his name is so well known, a record gathering is expected in the Empress for the occasion.

The members of the Women's Canadian Club are invited to attend at 1 o'clock. Mr. Perry has made arrangements for a large seating accommodation for the ladies in the hall. This new departure will doubt be greatly appreciated.

The usual refreshments were served on the screen and willingly followed. The soloist for the afternoon was Mr. H. Street, who delighted his hearers with a very ably rendered

The fact that Dr. Wesbrook, president of the B.C. University, was slated to address the P. S. A. in the Lyric theatre, Sunday afternoon, brought out an unusually large crowd of men. The speaker was met at the station by a representative body of citizens composing the clergy and the school board, and at the Lyric was introduced by Mr. H. J. Barber, chairman of the school board. He is a man fine and masterful in appearance, but of brief address. His subject, "Modern Methods of Disease Control," was in part a treatise and in part an essay. It was very exhaustive and although shortened considerably, occupied three-quarters of an hour to deliver.

Dr. Wesbrook, however, together with his reputation as a public speaker, has earned the title of the "doctor's doctor," for he has been skilled in the art of making the abstract sacred. His subject was the proper and the scientific treatment of the body. He dealt with the action of agents and their causes and effects on all. He passed through all the ages and gave figures and dates of the discovery of the different serums and bacillaries, and the wholesome effects they have had on the different ailments of man and the influence on the general health of the nations. He showed wherein man is the greatest offender of all the carriers of diseases. He dealt with the fact that the imagination and the manner in which they were preyed upon by the charlatans and quacks. He did not condemn disease but said it was a sign of life, in that it had been the cause for man to assert himself in his war against it. He concluded his paper by quoting the phrase of the New York Board of Health, where they claimed that "Public health was a purchasable commercial commodity."

The usual hymns were sung on the screen and willingly followed. The soloist for the afternoon was Mr. H. Street, who delighted his hearers with a very ably rendered
Universities Change

"Present-day universities differ widely from those of the old days. Oxford, until recently, was not interested in science, while Cambridge was establishing wonderful records in the same direction. It is only within recent years that Great Britain has established her great provincial universities, and the reason is that she was in need of them. Germany, on the other hand, has been working along this line for some time, and has now completed an educational system of which the university is an integral part. Much of Germany's wonderful achievement in the past few years in industry and commerce is traceable to the application of the science and research work that is undertaken in her universities. The United States has also established a string of great State universities, which are attracting attention all over the world. McGill and Toronto rank behind McGill and Toronto rank with any university, whether in or out of the Dominion.

"The modern university does not merely diffuse knowledge. It accumulates knowledge through the conduct of investigations and researches. When we are discussing the conservation of our natural resources we are doing the same thing under a new title. We have been interested in forestry for many years in posterior, not as posterior, however, but as our children and our children's children. That brings posterity very near to us. And if the Canada of the future is not to curse the Canada of today, we must be careful not to waste our children's patrimony."

Proceeding to a discussion of the various phases of the new University of British Columbia, Dr. Wesbrook referred to the art of home-making, and said that it must receive very special consideration. There were many different mechanisms in a university, but he knew of none that was more interesting or deserving of so much attention at the present time. While science had done a great deal towards facilitating the work of farmers, it had neglected the domestic side of rural life, and be expressed the belief that that neglect might well have something to do with rural depopulation.

Science and Agriculture

Speaking of agriculture generally, Dr. Wesbrook stated that it would be the business of the university to apply science to the production of the soil, and not only on behalf of the professional farmer, but also on behalf of the farm laborer. He laid stress upon the necessity of preserving the opportunity for the farm laborer to develop into the kind of farmer. In that connection he cited instances of where other universities had sent special men to various districts under the supervision of the Government with a view to disseminating valuable information. This, he said, had been done in regard to other forms of activity, with the best possible results, and it all demonstrated the wide field of activity and general usefulness which today lay to the hand of a university. He proceeded with a synopsis of the university curricula, indicating the general plan to be adopted.

We are building up a new country here," he said, "and at the same time we are building up a new Canadian. We must be prepared to broaden our views and to enlarge our sphere of interests. We must embrace the new-comers and learn from them, as they must learn from us. We have for our melting pot everything that the civilized world can boast, and it is for us to make the best of it and to see that it is a good beast!"

In conclusion, he stated that the plans of the university—that is, the plans for welding the various departments together—were practically completed, and that he expected shortly to have the university staff enlarged by the appointment of deans of faculties. He assured them that while the public might see little of the university development in the meantime, it was going on strenuously just the same.

A spontaneous round of applause greeted the conclusion of the president's address.

Hon. Dr. Young moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, and emphasized his satisfaction at the appointment of Dr. Wesbrook to the position of president of the university. Dr. Obee, of Victoria, seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the first president of the new University of British Columbia, and Richard Obee, secretary of the Vernon Board of Trade, are almost "Doubles." They are of the same age and have been life-long friends. Mr. Obee has been mistaken for Dr. Wesbrook in London, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Seattle, and at various hotels at which the noted educator is well known. So striking is the physical resemblance, that Mr. Obee, when he visited Dr. and Mrs. Wesbrook some years ago at their Minneapolis home, was often greeted by the neighbors as "Dr. Wesbrook."

In 1896 Dr. Wesbrook married Anhia, daughter of Sir Thomas W. Taylor, late Justice of Manitoba. In the same year he became Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology for the University of Minnesota, having previously, for a short time, occupied a similar position in the University of Manitoba. Dr. Wesbrook's connection with the Minnesota university had lasted from that date until the present year, and the period has been one of great advancement and success in his department of the university. In 1906 he became Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery.
of men who have become experts in special lines, and we may not all be quite satisfied that the former exhibit more culture than the latter. The object of our educational system ought to be the best development of men and women for whatever sphere of activity in which their lot may be cast, and a public university, which must be the crown of such a system, ought to be an institution which would tend to impart an uplift into every department of social life. So far as it fails in this, it fails short of accomplishing what it might achieve.

The work of the University of British Columbia, as explained by Dr. Wesbrook in some detail, will be along the lines indicated in general terms by Sir Richard McBride, in his address before the University of California. It may be said to be designed, not only to give instruction in what is ordinarily known as an arts course, or only, in addition to this, to qualify its students for the practice of the learned professions, but also to extend to all departments of industry the enabling force of what we have called applied knowledge. Many of us can recall the lack of appreciation, not unmixed with something that might be characterized much more strongly, which the opening of Agricultural Colleges encountered. Most persons thought there could be no science in farming, and that there was no way of learning anything about it, except in the costly and bitter school of experience. But such institutions have won their way. A writer in an American magazine described the roll-top desk as the modern farmer's most needful implement, thereby implying that knowledge of what others have done and the application of business methods to farming were the most potent aids to success.

There are other lines of industry to which a similar remark would apply, and if the University of British Columbia shall do nothing more than serve such purposes as these, it will abundantly repay what it will cost. We are, or at least we ought to be, the people of British Columbia, to be a practical people, for we have great practical problems with which we must deal. We must equip our sons and daughters to deal with these problems. We must make the way to success as easy for them as possible. We must let the light of the experience of others shine upon the dark places in the pathways they will have to tread.

The city of Duncan had voted $15,000 towards the cost of the new building and the government had added $21,000. The present building was the result of these combined efforts, but they would still need $10,000 to complete and furnish the upstairs portion of the building.

Mr. Dwyer said that in less than two years since the incorporation of the city, there had been an increase of 31 per cent. in the daily attendance at the school. This, he thought, was a gratifying state of affairs.

The Hon. Dr. Young said that the progress of this city in school matters was typical of the progress which had taken place all over the province. It was a good sign that, even in the midst of so many chances of money-making, the people did not lose sight of the very great importance of good schools. As showing the growth of the work of the Education Department, the Minister said that forty years ago, in 1873, the total appropriations for educational purposes in the province were $23,000. In 1913 the amount expended had been upwards of two and three-quarter millions, not including the cost of the normal school in Victoria and sums spent on the University.

Dr. Young said that when Mr. Hayward came to the department with a request it was always well thought out. The members for Cowichan knew what he wanted and had undeniable arguments to back up his requests.

The result was that he generally got what he wanted.

He hoped the school would become, in time, a great feeder for the University of British Columbia. He said that the University was making satisfactory progress.
He had just received reports on the plans from several experts who had been called in to help him in settling on the details of the designs. Their idea had been to go carefully at first, to get the best advice obtainable so that they might start well. The Minister said he wanted those who were educated at the Provincial University to feel that, when they left the University with their "sheepskin" they had upon them the hallmark of education which would compare with any in the world.

He added that it was a great pleasure for him to come to Duncan and open the new building. At all times he would be ready to do all he could to assist them in educational matters.

Mr. W. H. Hayward followed with an able address. His remarks were addressed chiefly to the children and he gave sound advice to them. In comparing the schools of today and those of thirty years ago, he wondered if parents and children really valued free education as they should. In saying this he did not mean that he was opposed to free education, but he regretted the sad lack of interest in school matters by the general public.

Two great lessons school life should teach were the power to observe, and the necessity of discipline in our daily lives. He said that this spirit of discipline was the basis of the power and strength of the British nation. The school cadets did much to foster this spirit.

"Learn to play the game and never care whether you win or lose so long as you play fair. If you learn this lesson, you will play fair in all your dealings in after life, and you will be honoured and respected."

The other spirit of "win at all costs, by fair means or foul" was a nation. He regretted to see the growing tendency of this latter spirit in modern games.

Mr. Hayward said that in Denmark, on his recent tour, he had been struck by the motto which he saw repeatedly on all sorts of buildings, on creameries, schools and everywhere—"Do it for Denmark's sake." He said that we should be well advised if we had some such motto. It would make the children realize that each one of them was a part of the whole national fabric and that each child owed a duty to his country in his daily life.

The speaker said that one thing they looked for in the new University was education whereby they would be able to put more men on the land. It was the crying need of the country. The day might come when we should be compelled to depend more on our own products instead of importing foodstuffs to the value of over thirty millions a year. Then we should realize the seriousness of this question.

At the conclusion of the speeches the children were marched into their respective class-rooms and there followed an exhibition of fire drill which was carried out in wonderfully quick time.

On leaving the building the Hon. Dr. Young inspected the cadet corps and said a few words to them on the value of such a body. He added that he hoped shortly to be able to make arrangements whereby the department would supply uniforms to all school cadet corps.
The complete personnel of the staff Dr. Wesbrook left yesterday for the east, when the university board will have given them approval. The plan are now being completed which Dr. Wesbrook will pick in the neighborhood of the Dominion and Provincial governments which left the title clear to the university authorities.

It is expected that the Department of Militia will erect a drill hall and armory on these lots, which will be available for student corps for military and athletic training. The grounds will naturally be suitable for all kinds of exercises besides military drill and for all practical purposes may be regarded as part of the campus.

No doubt the students and other members of the university will organize militia corps after the fashion of other Canadian universities. In some of the American states universities have training for two years. This is the rule in Wisconsin for example, it would hard to find a finer engineering corps than that formed by the science students at Madison. Canada is not likely to adopt any such compulsory system in the universities and schools. The only part of the Empire where the system of compulsory universal training has been introduced is in Australia, where it was established by the late Labor Ministry. But under the voluntary system university students in Canada have been much interested in the militia. Separate corps have been formed from some colleges and lately the Minister of Militia, in response to the request of students, is making provision for military training at all colleges which desire such instruction. In some cases the drill halls have been furnished by private benevolence. In others they are supplied from the funds voted for militia buildings. The Minister of Militia naturally concludes that if the country is to spend millions for military training it is good policy to train university undergraduates who should be the best material for an army of defense. In the Fenian raid, the Northwest rebellion and the South Africa war a large proportion of the volunteers came from this class of students and recent graduates.

It is not a fact that "the militia department has purchased a number of acres of land in the neighborhood of the new university site to be used as a drill and exercise ground." But it is true that ten acres of land within the university area is reserved for the militia department. The federal government had some claim to property on the point and this reserve was a condition of the arrangements between the Dominion and Provincial governments which left the title clear to the university authorities.

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At the Canadian Club luncheon on Wednesday Dr. Wesbrook delivered his second public address on the B.C. University. Commenting on his first address in Vancouver, The Week characterized it as "utilitarian" and as branded with "the dollar mark." The second address bears the same impress and even The Colonist, which has done its best to smile and look pleasant, is forced to the conclusion that this last address "smacked rather strongly of utilitarianism and too little of culture." The only defence which The Colonist offers is that possibly Dr. Wesbrook wished it to be taken for granted that what in University education are called the "humanities" would naturally form a part of the curriculum available to those who might desire them. If the very charitable surmise of The Colonist is correct, Dr. Wesbrook has skilfully disguised the fact, not merely by excluding it altogether from his public utterances, but by selecting such educational topics and treating them in such a manner as to convey the impression that not the "humanities," arts or culture were present in his mind. Dr. Wesbrook has said time and time again that whatever else the university may be, it must be "a centre of applied knowledge." With this The Colonist agrees, at the same time inserting a saving clause to the effect that "The University of British Columbia should not be an institution wherein culture in its restricted sense may be ignored." Solfar The Week is in agreement with the attitude of The Colonist, although it could have wished that its views had been more definitely expressed. But at this point in its editorial The Week and The Colonist parted company, for the latter goes on to say "after all is not culture rather a secondary product of a university education?" and thinks that "the object of our educational system ought to be the best development of men and women for whatever sphere of activity in which their lot may be cast." Does not the whole question turn upon the true function of a university in the educational scheme of any country? If it is to be regarded merely as a high school, just a little higher than the present high school, there may be something to be said in favour of Dr. Wesbrook's attitude. But if it is to be regarded as its traditional definition, a seat of "higher learning," a place not so much for the teaching of externals as for the training and development of the minds of the pupils, as a place where they are to be taught to think (and no one can claim that the latter function is exercised in even the slightest degree in our schools) then surely what for lack of a better word the civilized world calls culture, a condition resulting from an intimate and profound study of the "humanities" and a deligent application of the Arts must be a secondary consideration in the primary purpose of a university. The threadbare argument that Oxford and Cambridge are studying science more and more every year, and that the classics no longer dominate those universities to the extent that they did fifty years ago, is surely beside the mark. Oxford and Cambridge have always aimed at turning out men. Cecil Rhodes, one of the greatest capitalists and one of the strongest personalities of his day, appreciated to the full the invaluable services rendered by Oxford to the Empire and to the world and crystallized impressions in a gift of princely magnitude which brought its advantages within the reach of students in every part of the world.

up to realize that there was something better than materialism, or even utilitarianism, and that his immense fortune should be used to send the boys from the Colonies, not to Harvard and Yale with their saturation of modern materialism, but to Oxford with its traditions of culture, then possibly those who seem so impressed with the importance of making the University of British Columbia a training institution for dollar-hunters might pause a little and consider whether it is not possible to lead the way in a movement which may give to Canada a trait, the absence of which has been deplored by every thinker who has contemplated this great new nation. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick nobly blazed the trail nearly a hundred years ago. Scattered up and down Canada today we find that the finest scholars and many of the most influential men of public affairs graduated in the Maritime Provinces. In those days the Arts, if not everything, were at any rate the chief thing, and Canada has greatly gained thereby. Surely it is not too late for so important and ambitious an institution as the University of British Columbia to give due regard to the traditions of the greatest seats of learning in the Empire and to obtrude a little less of utilitarianism in its official pronouncements.
President Westbrook left last evening for the East. He expects to visit a number of universities and other points where he may meet applicants and persons recommended for chairs in the university.

Though the work of instruction does not begin until the autumn of 1913 a number of appointments will probably be made before long. Though in most cases the professors will not be actually in the service of the institution until next year after next. It is thought by the president, to be only fair that so far as possible those who are taken from the staff of other institutions should be able to give notice a year in advance. Some may wish to spend a year in travel or special study.

A new field of departments will be engaged in time to direct the construction and equipment of buildings for another purpose. This may be the case with the deans of the department of agriculture and forestry, with the heads of the chemistry and physics department and one or more of the members of the engineering of mines faculty.

It may be possible for one of these prospective professors to remain with his own college next year, and yet spend some part of the vacation looking after the preparations for his work here.

Dr. Westbrook's inquiry will take him to the British universities and perhaps to Germany. It is evident that the prospect of becoming a member of the first staff of the University of British Columbia is rather attractive to a great number of applications have been received from professors of standing in large universities. Many of these are Canadians in American colleges desiring to return to their native country. There are others who have not applied and are not likely to do so, but who are highly recommended to Dr. Westbrook's attention by men who know them.

Upon the character and ability of the men who compose the staff of the university will largely depend its greatness and usefulness as a factor in the life of this generation in our province. I feel very strongly the importance of making recommendations," said Dr. Westbrook, yesterday.

The reason for the proposed selection of the leading members of the staff in March when President Westbrook expects to be back is due to the advisability of engaging the heads of the engineering, mining, agricultural, geological and certain other departments in time to enable them to give their expert advice in the arrangement and equipment of their various departments. In the case of certain other professors who may only require ordinary classroom accommodation it is considered advisable to allow them to give a year's notice to their present institution before coming to the provincial university.

"We are hoping to get a staff that will represent the very best that Canada, the United States and Great Britain, and possibly Germany has to offer," he said.

On his way to Great Britain President Westbrook hopes to be able to attend some of the meetings of the Atlantic Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is a member. The annual meeting is to take place at Atlanta this year, and is always a rendezvous for Canadian and British as well as United States scholars.

But does the outline presented appeal to us as promising the organization of the true university idea and an institution of learning to take its place, with the great universities centres of the world? The endowment is great and the opportunity of British Columbia to distinguish herself by establishing a centre of learning and culture is at hand. But is that conception foreseen? No, it would seem. Does Canada wish to confine this new university to the humanities or to higher mathematics, to mental and moral philosophy, to theology, law and medicine, engineering and all branches of scientific research, but where does the idea of correspondence schools or evening classes for domestic cookey or training of retail merchants clerks in selling wares and merchandise come within the scope of university work? What function of a profound institution of university status to rank with Oxford, Cambridge, the German universities, or Yale and Harvard, if you will, is it to treat of these matters or to grant degrees in respect to the domestic arts? Are we to have new degrees such as Bachelor of Poultry Raising or Master of Pig Breeding? Let me be not misunderstood: these are in their own place important subjects and anything that will advance our knowledge of domestic economy and reform the conditions of household administration under which the wives and housewives now labor is worthy of and demands attention, but surely these are matters for our public schools and agricultural colleges and not germane to university work.

I am writing merely in the hope of opening a general consideration of the matter and bespeak a further opportunity of dealing with the matter in more detail if occasion should arise. Meanwhile, would it not be desirable that the proposals of Dr. Westbrook and the government be published in pamphlet form for general circulation, possibly in the form of speeches of the president—and so enable the public at large to form a considered and expressed opinion upon the proposed scope of our provincial university.

M. B. JACKSON.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

20/12/13

The University of B. C.

Sir,—I am disappointed to observe no general expression of public opinion following the recent address of Dr. Westbrook, president of the B. C. University, and it is with some reluctance that I venture to project a word on the subject.

Dr. Westbrook has been known to me for a quarter of a century, and is recognized as an exceptionally brilliant graduate of my own university in the East. His address last week before the Canadian Club was excellent in tone. The Canadian Club was excellent in tone. The address had official sanction, and is a fair pronouncement, as to the proposed scope of the university work.

Vancouver, Dec. 20. After having already this year travelled 30,000 miles in the interest of the provincial university, President F. F. Westbrook left last night for the longest, and one of the most important trips of all. He is on a journey through Canada, the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of making a selection of names to recommend to the board of governors for appointment to the university staff.
To the Editor: I am disappointed to observe no general expression of public opinion following the recent addresses of Dr. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, and it is with some reluctance that I venture to project a word on the subject.

Dr. Wesbrook has been known to me for a quarter of a century, and is recognised as an exceptionally brilliant graduate of my own university in the east. His address last week before the Canadian club was excellent in form and revealed careful study and studied design of the scope of our new university. At the right-hand of Dr. Wesbrook sat the minister of education, so that we may take it that what was announced in that address had official sanction and is a fair pronouncement as to the proposed scope of the university work.

But is the outline presented appealing to us as raising the organisation of the true university idea and an institution of learning to take rank, as promised, with the great university centres of the world? The endowment is great and the opportunity of British Columbia to distinguish herself by creating a centre of learning and culture is at hand. But is that conception forecasted? No one would like to confine this new university to the humanities or to higher mathematics, to mental and moral philosophy, to theology, law or medicine. We realise the call of applied science, engineering and all branches of scientific research, but where does the idea of a correspondence school or evening classes for domestic cookery or training of retail merchants or clerks in selling wares and merchandising come within the scope of university work? What function of a profound institution of university status to rank with Oxford, Cambridge, the German universities, Yale and Harvard, if you will, is it to treat of these matters or to grant degrees in respect to the domestic here? Are we to have new degrees, such as Bachelor of Poultry Raising or Master of Pig Breeding? Let me be not misunderstood: These are the interesting, important subjects, and anything that will advance our knowledge of home economy and reform the conditions of household administration under which the wives and housewives now labor is worthy of and demands our attention. But surely these matters are matters for our public schools and agricultural colleges, and not germane to direct university work.

I am writing merely in the hope of opening a general consideration of this matter and bespeak a further opportunity of dealing with the details in more detail if discussion ensues. Meantime it would not be desirable that the proposals of Dr. Wesbrook and the government be published in pamphlet form for general circulation.

M. B. JACKSON.

On a long journey in the interest of the University of British Columbia, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the President, departed last night to be gone away for nearly four months, during which time he will visit the cities of Eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain, on a search for the most efficient staff possible to obtain for the new university.

"We hope to have a staff that will represent the best that can be found in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, with his usual enthusiasm for the new institution. I have already travelled about 30,000 miles in the interests of the university," he added.

ERNST MCGAPHEY.

The B.C. University

Sir,—In listening to Dr. Wesbrook's address at the Empress Hotel, two main facts were impressed upon me. First, that the new University was to have fully adequate teachers of the arts and sciences.

Second, that studies calculated to make men and women more efficient in their daily work and lives were to be thoroughly provided for under a like able corps of instructors.

His discourse, while being devoted mainly to an exposition of the second portion of his theme, was perfectly clear and explicit as to the first part. Indeed, a "University for all of the people, all of the time" would necessarily include the arts and sciences.

The misapprehension which has apparently risen in some quarters as to the new University being either openly or suggestively antagonistic to science and art, is totally unfounded.

Life, after all, is the supreme school, and men and women get their education there long after they have left the colleges and universities. The man who succeeds, whatever his university education, would very likely have succeeded in spite of it.

My sole source of disappointment in listening to Dr. Wesbrook's address was in not hearing a more definite and emphatic announcement as to the character training in the new University. College life, no doubt, is a thing of toil, self-restraint, courtesy, and love of country, but that the latter is necessary to the highest success. Without the former, education is merely a thin veneer, which will not stand the acid test of present-day strenuous existence.

ERNST MCGAPHEY.

A Cause of Worry

It is not a matter of satisfaction with us that our anxiety for the welfare of the new provincial university should be a source of worry to the News-Advertiser. It is true it might not be displeasing if we could persuade ourselves that our contemporaries' feeling of annoyance is aroused because it is sincerely convinced that the interests of the institution are being thoroughly safeguarded. We should then be able to give it credit for an honest, though, we think, a mistaken belief that both the public and the college will be benefited by the present conduct of its affairs but the News-Advertiser makes it so manifest that it regards the British Columbia university as the product of the Conservative government and as something therefore too sacred for criticism, especially by a Liberal, that its defense of the college always conveys the impression that it is defending the government. Nor do we say it is not right in taking that view. The President obtains his instructions from the members of the cabinet as the board of governors also will obtain theirs when the time comes that they will have something to say.

We cannot see, however, that the fact, brought forward by the News-Advertiser, that President Wesbrook "has already visited nearly every Canadian university, and some of them twice, since his appointment," excuses him for passing these same universities when he is despatched to discover and engage the members of his teaching staff. Since his appointment President Wesbrook has also visited many American universities, some of them no doubt twice; but despite that, as soon as he receives his director's commission to engage the staff he returns to these universities and we doubt much if he will go to any he has not already visited since his appointment. After exhausting the number of American colleges he has on his list, he will go to Great Britain and then to Germany. "He expects," the News-Advertiser tells us, "to return from this journey by the Canadian route."

That is certainly looking at our Canadian universities through the wrong end of the telescope: it is removing them to as safe a distance as any American college or for that matter the McBride government even could desire. President Wesbrook by the time he gets through with his tour Germany will have pretty well filled up the diaries but, it may be, if there are any little minor positions left, any subordinate lecturerships or places of that sort, a Toronto or McGill graduate may have a show.
There is a far-off suggestion of humor, a sort of News-Advertiser humor, in that "he expects to return from this journey (to the U. S., Great Britain and Germany) by the Canadian route." In the first place, it is merely a remote expectation, entertained by President Wesbrook, and even if he does there are several Canadian routes by which our universities may be avoided. His best plan would be to come by the Soo line to Portal, and Calgary would then be the only large Canadian city he would pass before getting into British Columbia. Besides, by taking that line, which by a slight stretch, may be called a Canadian route, he would pass close to his old intellectual stamping ground in Wisconsin and might stop off to refresh himself amid familiar scenes, after all his labors, before reporting to the government and Messrs. R. F. Green and George I. Wilson, of the board of governors.

What must seem inexplicable to the public, in view of the government's ordinary method of doing business, and what, we may say, would be inexplicable to us at any other time, was the failure of the government to appoint a commission, of which President Wesbrook would have been one, to stalk down those shy educational genius in foreign fields, so much desired to ornament British Columbia's seat of learning. That was the course pursued when Mr. Wesbrook himself was discovered, and if we contemplate the success obtained we must be surprised that it was not adopted to select the whole faculty. Besides we cannot be oblivious to the pleasant and profitable occupation it would have provided for a number of the government's friends. But alas! Governments, like individuals, are sometimes embarrassed by an empty treasury and we may be as certain that it was utter indigence which prevented the appointed of such a commission as it was indigence that made the recent loan in London on six months' treasury bonds, necessary.

While acknowledging President Wesbrook's competency, therefore, to select all the members of the faculty, and have time to spare, at that, we cannot but reflect on the general satisfaction that would have been felt had the government been able to provide a pleasant holiday for some of the members of the board of governors or other good party supporters who are assisting Dr. Young in making British Columbia's university the greatest seat of learning and culture west of Calgary.

That what with "The People's University" and "The People's Theatre," we might almost be living in a democratic country.

The Editor, The Week,
Victoria, B.C.
December 23rd, 1913.

Dear Sir,—Your article on our Provincial University in the current number of The Week will be greeted with approval by many of your readers.

We need not pose as "highbrows" or bluestockings while protesting against too much utilitarianism at the cost of culture.

We need no personal acquaintance with the Greek and Roman tongues to give us authority to ask with some alarm whether modern methods of education propose to partially ignore the classics of language and the mathematics in their curriculum.

We know a tendency in that direction has developed largely among American colleges, not a harmful tendency in itself, as it arose in opposition to a too great veneration for the mere words and formulae of dead grammarians.

But that tendency has, without doubt, been carried too far, and it behooves Canadian universities to speak strongly in defence of culture as against mere utility.

A university is a long time in the making, and it would be rash for any of us to plan its future too strictly.

Four stone walls with a field to play in and a roof to read under is about all that any faculty can definitely promise its pupils.

The rest will depend on the sort of boyhood stuff that controls undergraduates from within.

If they have good Anglo-Saxon matter in their make up, be sure that their reading will lead whether we wish it or no to a demand for classic literature, and no large number of Scotch lads will let us overlook the studies of logic and philosophy.

If Dr. Wesbrook intends to be useful only and neither artistic nor philosophical, time in its course will correct and set him right.

Until then, those of us who have the pleasure of hearing Dr. Falconer expounding the creative glory of Greek mentality may regret that to obtain such another broad view of wisdom will necessitate a trip to Toronto and not to Point Gray.

J. HERICK McGregor.
The Provincial University

The Week makes no apology for the considerable space in the current issue devoted to the subject of the Provincial University. It is a subject which in importance far transcends any mere political issue. It is one upon which men feel profoundly, and upon which they speak without any reference to their political affiliations. It needs no argument to prove that British Columbia is a Province destined for great things and that it will achieve its destiny whether under the direction of a Conservative or a Liberal Government. But it is a matter of equal certainty that it will never achieve as high a destiny, or reach as lofty a standard unless its chief seat of learning aims at developing the highest and best of which human nature is capable. The Week has not the least doubt that this is the aim of the Governors and Senate, and indeed of all those who are officially associated with this great enterprise. But in the opinion of a great many people who value education and who are sincerely desirous that all the glowing anticipations of the founders of this University shall be realized, there is at the present moment more than a little ground for apprehension. A gentleman has been appointed President; he has delivered two public addresses dealing with the subject of what he calls “The People's University.” From those two addresses it is possible to gather his impressions of the work which lies before him and of the policy under which the University will be conducted. It is not unfair to accept his own version of this and to judge him by his own statements. And that is what the public is doing. There is a general opinion that he misconceives the highest purpose of a university, that he is obsessed with the utilitarian idea of turning out money-makers rather than thinkers, and the lamentable feature of the matter is that he has just started on a world tour to engage the various Deans of Faculties and that they will be selected with a view to emphasize the President's conception. If so, it will be a calamity, for it is not to Minnesota or any other American university with its dollar mark that Canada would look for men to build up her nationhood, but to the learned professors of British universities, whether English or Canadian, imbued with the principles and the spirit of their own ideals and able not only to conceive but to express those ideals in our mother tongue. During the recent visit of the President to Victoria he addressed the Canadian Club and it is that address which has filled the columns of The Week with indignant protests from some of our leading citizens, among them men of note in Provincial affairs. In that address the President first of all emphasized what he called the wide difference between the Oxford and Cambridge of the old days and of today. In the next place he attributed Germany's wonderful achievements in industry and commerce to the application of the science and research work that is undertaken in her universities, thus strongly featuring the commercial aspect of university instruction. He then pronounced an eulogy on the string of great State universities established in the United States "which are attracting attention all over the world.” He next outlined the duty of the modern university in connection with the conservation of our natural resources, adding "if the Canada of the future is not to curse the Canada of today, we must be careful not to waste our children's patrimony.” The President then specified in detail the work of the University as instruction in the arts of home-making, domestic science and agriculture. There is in the whole address not one word about those higher subjects which are the main feature of the curriculum in the great British universities. Everything is materialistic or, to fall back on a word which fits the address better than any other, utilitarian. There could be no better antidote to such a disappointing and disheartening deliverance than to quote one paragraph from the address delivered by that great educationalist, the President of Toronto University, before the same Canadian Club in Victoria last May:—

"Many people estimate progress in the terms of material development to be observed. Progress is an axiomatic thing, but people experience difficulty in defining it, and are apt to associate it with its material manifestations in transportation systems, great centres of population, or the growth of commerce and industry. Belief in progress is a conviction that must be acquired, and for the origin of it one has to go back a long way, to the period of the Greeks' ascendency. And speaking of the Greek I would like to say that it can never disappear so long as people harbour the desire to know the origins of mind and intellectual conception. The Greeks, having thrown off barbarism, erected the temple of Athena on Acropolis, and there demonstrated the supremacy of reason over the powers of darkness. And in later times it was the philosophy of the eighteenth century which made the nineteenth century and all its scientific developments possible. To estimate progress you must translate into ideals.’”

The coming year will see big strides taken in the direction of realizing our British Columbia University, judging by the active steps which Dr. Wesbrook is now taking in the interests of the institution. That Dr. Wesbrook has the highest good of our university at heart may be inferred from the fact that he desires to secure as fellow-assistants the most efficient staff possible. In his own words he tells us that “We hope to have a staff that will represent the best that can be found in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. I have already travelled about 30,000 miles in the interests of the university.” This is, indeed, very encouraging to the future outlook of what will be our greatest educational institution, and, if the university is inaugurated on such a sound basis as promised, the chances are that there will be no falling off from its preconceived high ideals, but that rather it will become one of the greatest institutions of its kind in America, and, let us hope, in the English-speaking world.

If Dr. Wesbrook’s plans carry, the British Columbia University will amply repay the Canadian public for any expenditures entailed in launching it upon its career. Under the guidance of wise, broad-minded and highly-trained educationalists, the students will involuntarily give to society a return of the fruits of the training and intellectual culture which they have acquired during four years of a deep research and study of the sciences and humanities. Perhaps the most important result will be the fact that these students, under efficient directorship, will be fitted to become a redemptive, conservative and compelling force in the life of our Dominion and will shed the light of their greater knowledge upon the individual, industrial and economic problems of our day.
...to the many suggestions which have already been made as to the departments of study necessary to turn out students fully equipped to render service to our country or other countries in the world we would like to add a suggestion for a department devoted to Canadian History, Canadian Geography, Canadian Sociology, all of which would point to the great moral and social uplift of Canada.

In fact this is the only unfortunate part of Dr. Wesbrook's plans, as recently announced. There has been no mention made of choosing Canadians to fill the important posts at the university, which seems somewhat disheartening to other and older Canadian institutions of learning. Dr. Wesbrook cannot be blamed for the choice, for it is doubtful if he had anything to say in the matter. He has received his instructions as to the appointment of a competent staff, and it goes without saying that he would be told to go as far away from Canada as possible. It seems to have become a custom in British Columbia to forget that the Dominion can produce men of unquestioned ability and to seek them elsewhere.

Dr. Wesbrook, President of the University of British Columbia, has been subjected to somewhat severe criticism because in his address at the Canadian Club luncheon in this city he laid particular stress upon the utilitarian side of university education, to the exclusion of what is ordinarily regarded as culture. Commenting upon this at the time, we said that Dr. Wesbrook seemed to take it for granted that the latter aspect of university training might be regarded as among the things for which provision would be made, and that he dwelt upon the practical branch of his subject. We believe he did not regard the other as important, but in order that the public might understand the broad scope of the field which the University is expected to occupy.

It must not be forgotten that the University of British Columbia is an institution for which the people are paying, and, being the case, it ought to be conducted on such lines that it will be of benefit to the wide circle of possible rather than to a few persons who feel able to devote the time to the acquisition of what is usually called a liberal education. We should be sorry to be misunderstood as suggesting that the latter is a false standard at which to aim, but we are far from being satisfied that all ideas worthy of cultivation belong to a past civilization, which failed utterly to promote the happiness of mankind, and finally vanished before the shock of a viole and practical race. Modern conditions, and especially science, applied to the everyday affairs of mankind, have developed a series of problems with which more ancient peoples had no occasion to concern themselves. Dr. Johnson once said that 'we must be happier when we sit down to a good dinner than when his wife talks Greek.' In this expression is embodied a principle, which is that, the happiness of the race is better served by the solution of the daily problems of life than by the cultivation of the graces of society. It will be well if in British Columbia the former can be served by the University without the sacrifice of the latter.

But it will be said that men should be trained to be thinkers, which is true enough, but it has never been demonstrated that the best and most useful thinkers are those who have been trained in the humanities, as that term is generally understood. The civilization which is our boast is the outcome of the thought of what are called practical men. Modern society is based on all sides by grave economic problems, and we shall look in vain to the classics to discover how we shall deal with them. These problems have their origin in various sources. Some of them have been evolved from our own civilization, others are arising out of our contact with an alien civilization. To meet them both it is absolutely necessary that provision shall be made whereby the knowledge, accumulated by investigation, shall be applied as widely as possible to everyday life. It is this that Dr. Wesbrook seems to have in mind. We must as a people prepare ourselves for competition in every line of activity, a competition such as past generations never imagined possible, and a university that does not enable us to do this will fall short of the needs of the Province.

We yield to no one in our belief in the refining influence of the higher education, as it is termed; we not only concede the importance of training the mind along such lines as will promote independent investigation, broaden men's minds, and develop catholicity of thought, but we insist that such training is of inestimable value. A university which does not afford facilities in this direction will be deficient in a very important particular, and if we thought that Dr. Wesbrook did not share in this view, we would be the first to criticize him. But we do not so understand his position. We understand him to be desirous of making the crown of our educational system an institution which will meet in every way possible the demands of a new and growing people, who, by the force of circumstances, find themselves in the very forefront of the most tremendous conflict which civilized society has ever encountered.
Even at the risk of stirring up the wrath of a morning contemporary, which falls into a fine Sunday afternoon whenever university matters are referred to, we feel obliged to intimate that the present condition of the university senate is a curious one. We hear much in these days of the plans of the board of governors and of the president. The university, we are told, is to be not merely a great technical institution, but to be a famous seat of academic learning also, distinguished for such departments as philosophy, ethics, history, and linguistics. Dr. Wesbrook and "those about him," which is the News-Advertiser's latest term for the board of governors, are determined that intellectual culture shall be the main business of the university.

This paper is disposed to quarrel with that ideal. But it is proper to point out that the formation of the educational policy of the university rests with the senate. The board of governors is a business body. Its duty is, among other things, to give effect to the academic policy determined by the senate. By subsections (d) and (e) of section 58 of the act, the senate is empowered to provide for the establishment of exhibitions, scholarships and prizes, and for the establishment of any faculty, department, chair, or course of instruction in the university. Section (f) empowers the senate to provide for affiliation with other institutions.

It is thus apparent that the senate controls the educational policy, and this, of course, is the precedent established in other provincial universities, such as the University of Toronto, where these matters are perfectly understood. In subsection (g) of section 39, the powers of the board are given, and it is plainly to be seen that the function of the board is to make practical provision for the carrying out of the senate's decisions. This is the more reasonable inasmuch as the senate is composed of men and women of culture, selected because of that, whereas the governors are supposed to be business men, appointed to attend to matters of finance and building construction. But there appears to be a set policy of ignoring the senate. Though the representatives of the graduates were elected almost two years ago, no senate meeting has yet been held. The election of the full body of senators has not yet been provided for, and the indications are that the two-year senatorial term will expire without the holding of a single meeting of the senate. In the reason for this that not a few of the senators-elect are not acceptable to the government nor agreeable to the educational oligarchy in Victoria and it is hoped that there will be better luck next time and so matters are put off until then?

It is possible that an attempt may be made to excuse this usurpation of the senate's functions on the ground that the university professors are to form a part of the senate and that no senate meeting can in consequence be held until they have been appointed. The purity of such a plan needs no comment, for the senate must first of all provide for the appointment of the professoriate.

This issue is raised, not only in justice to the senate, but in the interest of the university itself. It cannot be pretended that the board of governors is capable of doing the senate's work. The governors are for the most part estimable citizens, but, apart from the president, there are only two persons on the board who may be considered educated in the technical sense of the term. One of these is a doctor of medicine, and the other one is a graduate of Mt. Allison, New Brunswick, and undoubtedly as learned as the philosopher in Hadrian's, or as that Spanish gentleman who sailed forth for adventure upon his horse Rosinante and received knighthood one warm July eve near the cistern of a country inn. To the rest of the governors such studies as either psychology, metaphysics, Aramaic and Coptics, in which the university is to excel, must have a learned and most sweet sound, to say nothing of arousing much rustick wonder. We are inclined to believe, however, that the majority of the board recognise their limitations and have no desire to appear ridiculous through attempting to act as senators also.

It is evident enough that a small clique among the governors are back of this policy, and as the government's morning apologist is the ablest casuist of the group, and the most skilled at finding plausible reasons for doing wrong, we shall be interested to learn from that esteemed source what justification is to be offered for the present condition of affairs.

Victoria Colonist.

30/12/13

We have a letter from Mr. E. B. Hutton, in which he deals with the address of Dr. Wesbrook and expresses his surprise at what the Colonist has said on the subject of utilitarian studies at the British Columbia University. We trust we do Mr. Hutton no injustice in accounting that his letter is the production of a gentleman who has been all the advantages resulting from a study of the humanities. If this is the case, it is not likely to make the common man feel very favorably disposed towards the expenditure of public money for the promotion of liberal education. In this year of our Lord, there is a wide use of the languages and importance of foreign languages after the manufacturer. It is possible that some of our correspondents may be excused for doubting its value.

Returning to university training, we may confidently take the position that the crown of our Provincial system will be inadequate to the purpose for which it is established if it does not provide for the imparting of such knowledge as will be of practical advantage in dealing with the ordinary affairs of life. We know that to say this is to invite criticism from persons who have been taught to think that there is only one kind of education; and we are going to challenge further criticism by saying that we have yet to be convinced that intellectual development cannot be fostered as well by the study of practical things as by the pursuit of the classics and a spurious acquaintance with philosophy. We concede without reservation the value of the latter things; but we believe that if a man can have them as well as a practical education he will be all the better for it. We admit that a knowledge of the history of the past, of the manner in which nations have succeeded or failed in working out their problems, is of vast value to the people of this generation in working out their problems. At the same time, we insist that what this and every other country needs is not so much a select few who are familiar with these things, but an educated many, who have been taught how to apply to daily life the knowledge which science has accumulated.

The time has come when college graduates should shake off the narrow concept with which they have been in so many cases taught to surround themselves. It is the practical education, which they affect to despise, which enables them to acquire the virtues of which they are so proud. It is the man who has learned how to do who makes it possible for them to think, or, in too many cases, only to think they think. This country is full of college men, struggling to make a living in a competitive field for which their education has uninfint them. What would you like to see the University of British Columbia produce from year to year is a class of graduates who are in touch with the world of today, although enjoying all the advantages which arise from a knowledge of the world of yesterday. In short, we want the University to afford facilities whereby its students may be enabled to leave its walls prepared all round for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. All students may not have time or talent to be able to cover the whole scope of such training, but the youth of this country should be able to make a selection of the lines along which they desire to be educated. What is education? It comes from the Latin educare, which means to conduct out of the mind, and this process may be the result of diligent studies in any line of thought, even of what our correspondent seems to regard as the lowest of sciences, and yet one that lies at the very foundation of all science, knowledge, progress, citizenship and
Sir—Much has been written lately in the newspapers of this city on the subject of Dr. Webrook’s address to the Canadian Club, and I have no desire to place my own views on University Education before your readers. May I, however, quote Professor Huxley’s definition of “True Education,” which I take from his “Lay Sermons.”

“That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that as a mechanism it is capable of: whose intellect is a clear, cold, logical engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order; ready, like a steam-engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the geese-samaries as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of Nature and of the laws of her operations: one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a generous will, the servant of a tender conscience: who has learned to love all beauty, whether of Nature or of Art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself.

“Such a man and no other, I consider, has had a liberal education.”

From the above extract, it will be seen that the eminent professor, whose writings do not certainly show lack of culture, highly estimated the value of a practical education.

If man’s material welfare is, incidentally, promoted by such education, it is difficult to understand the implication that its value is thereby diminished.

EDWARD B. PAUL.

Sir—The thanks of all who are interested in the higher education of this province are due to Messrs. Jackson, McGregor, and the editor of The Week for their able criticism of Dr. Webrook’s scheme for the British Columbia University, as outlined in his speech at the Canadian club luncheon last week. His speech was a profound disappointment to me, and to every university graduate I have met since its delivery. I was surprised to find the scholarly editor of the Colonist endeavoring to palliate its rank utilitarianism by crediting Dr. Webrook with a regard for the “humanities,” which, however, was so obtrusive that, in the course of a long and evidently carefully prepared oration, no trace of it was apparent. The apprehension of the true and the beautiful can only be gained by the study of the so-called humanities, and in a new country like ours this consideration should obviously dictate the most important function of a true university. Frankly, Dr. Webrook’s ideal—the American State University—is simply a glorified school of technology. In the result of the dollar most of the students of British Columbia would, I submit, be able to give points to the professors, even if they should all come from America. In days gone by kissing the babies was one of the most effective and necessary vote-catching duties of the parliamentary candidate. May I suggest to the minister of education that he go one better than Dr. Webrook, and if he wishes to make his proposed institution really popular, in addition to the homemaking, cow and oviparous demonstrations, a post graduate course in the suckling of infants should form part of the curriculum.

E. E. HUTTON.

Union Club, Dec. 18, 1912.

To the Editor,—The thanks of all who are interested in the higher education of this province are due to Messrs. Jackson, McGregor, and the editor of The Week for their able criticism of Dr. Webrook’s scheme for the British Columbia University, as outlined in his speech at the Canadian club luncheon last week. His speech was a profound disappointment to me, and to every university graduate I have met since its delivery. I was surprised to find the scholarly editor of the Colonist endeavoring to palliate its rank utilitarianism by crediting Dr. Webrook with a regard for the “humanities,” which, however, was so obtrusive that, in the course of a long and evidently carefully prepared oration, no trace of it was apparent. The apprehension of the true and the beautiful can only be gained by the study of the so-called humanities, and in a new country like ours this consideration should obviously dictate the most important function of a true university. Frankly, Dr. Webrook’s ideal—the American State University—is simply a glorified school of technology. In the result of the dollar most of the students of British Columbia would, I submit, be able to give points to the professors, even if they should all come from America. In days gone by kissing the babies was one of the most effective and necessary vote-catching duties of the parliamentary candidate. May I suggest to the minister of education that he go one better than Dr. Webrook, and if he wishes to make his proposed institution really popular, in addition to the homemaking, cow and oviparous demonstrations, a post graduate course in the suckling of infants should form part of the curriculum.

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Several valued contemporaries are still discussing the question whether the University of British Columbia will be a school of technical and vocational training, or an institution of learning. Why should it be considered that these purposes are mutually exclusive? The NewsAdvertiser is still of the opinion that the University must be a school of academic learning and also a school of applied knowledge. In other words it will be a university, suited to the time, the place and the people. We may also predict with certainty that as the generations and the centuries pass the University will endeavor to meet the demands of each age, never forgetting the things that are universal and eternal.
Sir.—As you have done me the honor to introduce rather a personal element into the discussion of Dr. Westbrook's University plan I trust you will have the courtesy to give the space for reply. It is true that I am the unworthy son of Oxford University, but though my Alma Mater is extremely ancient, and may not have some of the machinery for turning out practical business men that younger institutions have, she is still in the enjoyment of all her faculties and a mighty factor in Anglo-Saxon thought and education. Though it is more than thirty years since I graduated, and I have forgotten many of her teachings, I can still remember that the cheap and easy method of political abuse in conducting any discussion is ghastly. While making due allowance for the characteristic timidity with which The Colunist appears to approach controversial subjects, if not definitely allied to political party lines, your readers will not fail to notice that you carefully avoid the point raised above by Messrs. Jackson, McIlreavy and myself, namely, the lack of proportion evident in the official scheme and its relegation to an entirely secondary place of what we consider the paramount function of a university. No one—I, a practical farmer, least of all—would question the wisdom of establishing a College of Agriculture, or any other means of actually helping this great Province along the road of material prosperity, but we do deplore the relative paucity of those assigned to it, and all the palliations and evasions in which your three articles on this subject abound. They do not warrant our position abandoned, do not weaken our position in the struggle for the inclusion of the public schools in public; and the struggle for the survival of the public schools is the struggle for the survival of the most fertile, the best of life, and successfully develop the unlimited possibilities of this great Canada of ours.

This curriculum of polite and literary education developed the power of thought, refined the mind, sharpened discernment, and increased the vocabulary of language. All this was very desirable, and very good, each in its own place; but whilst the young man at graduation was sent out into the world unfit to cope with the circumstances of practical life in this great and new Dominion.

A distinguished graduate of Oxford University came a few years ago to British Columbia, and was soon "dead broke." He said to the writer: "I do not know what to do to earn even a livelihood here. The only practical benefit my university education has been to me since I came to Canada was to earn $10 for giving lessons in Greek to the son of a Methodist minister at Nelson."
University Education

Sir,—A dozen years ago, while in the company of half a dozen college professors, one of them asked me why I had not undertaken a collegiate course. My answer was that I had not been able to command the price, but that I had 
bigoted my inability to partake of such an intellectual repast. All of them smiled, but said, "Be glad that fate so 
provided, as you have escaped compression in a peculiar mold, and had left to 
you the opportunity to develop into that rare being, an Individual."

Such letters as that of Mr. E. H. Hutton in your issue of today help to 
reconcile me to the missed opportunities of the past.

If Mr. Hutton says, "the appropriation of the true and the beautiful can only be 
gained by the study of the so-called humanities," then am I poor in 
deed, for I know—but imagine—a little Latin, and less Greek. Mr. Hutton ap 
parently has found by experience that the power to appreciate beauty is an 
aquired characteristic. In my ignorance, I thought it was an innate 
quality. Furthermore, I had come to 

be of the opinion that the average school and college generally neglected and re 
pressed the sense of beauty so completely that in the professions of arms it 
approached to the utter absence of the Individual.

Mr. Hutton, everybody since I came to this 
Province I have had a great big quar rel with its educational system. As far 
as I can judge, the aims are governed by the demands of McGill University, to 
which institution the poorest fraction of its school population are heading— 
most potent exponent of how the tail can wag the dog.

But the vast majority of the people in British Columbia, as elsewhere, will 
probably spend their earthly career in touch with things natural, and have to 

meet a living from them; not only for themselves, but also for the select few, 
such as college graduates. Now, I have 

long been of opinion that the height of wisdom, since we have to live on this 
earth, would be to teach our young folks a great deal about it, and the in 
habitants thereof, such as flowers, trees, cows, sheep, goats, chickens, even 
its most commonplace and most uninteresting product, man, including the 

vernacular tongue.

I have had the audacity to evolve a system of education, which is of 
course great rashness for one who has not trod the flagstaff where dead 

bodies are ground into mental sublimity; but, for the minds of our rising hopes.
The funny thing is I want to begin 

where Mr. Hutton leaves off. I wish to teach the children how to ap 
preciate beauty, to "find out" what it is actually present. Babies do. We 

flowers and animals, most adults have 

forgotten how; a farmed few have been taught a few tricks in pastel catalogue 
themes, and honestly believe they have learned humanity, and been inoculated 
with a sense of beauty.
The rapid development of the work of the Department of Education which has been necessitated by the increasing number of pupils in the schools, and the demands of a growing population for a wider curriculum in educational subjects, has led to the reorganization of the work of educating a Normal School at Victoria, and of grade and high schools throughout the Province to cope with our growing needs have entailed considerable detail work, and each step in the growth of the policy of the department has been taken only after the most mature consideration of the many problems involved.

"Matters have progressed very satisfactorily with regard to the university," says Dr. H. F. Young, Minister of Education, in reviewing the work of his department for the year. "While it may appear to the public that little progress has been made, yet to those who can appreciate the importance of each step taken in this foundation period the advancement that has been made will be satisfactory.

It was determined in the earliest period of planning and organization that all departments should be co-relative, and to carry out this idea Professor Laird, a recognized expert in university architecture, Mr. Richard A. Duryea, in charge of the mechanical engineering department of the McGill University, and Mr. Thomas Mlawon, the celebrated landscape architect, were brought here to act as a consulting board with the university architects, Messrs. Sharp and Thompson. This result has been reported while not present before the board of governors, which lays the foundation for each department so co-related that there will be in the near future no place meal work. The general architectural scheme has been rearranged. The work of our own architects was accepted as a basis, and with their concurrence the plans have been so modified as to meet the requirements of the different faculties with a constant aim of obtaining the maximum efficiency.

"Dr. Wesbrook, since his appointment as principal of the Medical College of Minnesota proves that he is thoroughly in accord with this plan. When he took charge of the medical college in that university the medical course was four years confined to medicine only, but today it is a seven years course, the first two of which are collegiate.

"In reference to the carrying on of the university arrangements have been made whereby the McGill school at Vancouver will add a fourth year to its course, thereby enabling the students now attending the classes, to graduate in 1918. The classes will be turned over to the university and the students will attend in the new buildings.

"With reference to the normal school in Victoria it may appear at first that the department is proceeding rapidly towards completion, and we hope to have the building ready for occupation by midsummer. The school is one of the largest educational buildings in Canada, and the scope of the curriculum is intended to be sufficiently broad to enable the training of our teachers as pedagogues pure and simple, but also to enable a faculty of domestic science, of manual training, and of technical work, the department hopes to be able, within a few days, to publish a report prepared by Mr. C. F. Dean, who was sent over to England and Germany last year to look into this question. This report is a very comprehensive one very practical in its nature, and will form the basis of the general scheme of technical education to be followed at the new school.

"In view of the purposes of the institution as a normal school we hope that it may become the nucleus of a technical faculty and a nursery of the professional leader of the schools of the Province.

The contract for excavation has already been let and a large force of men is now at work clearing the land. The work of construction is expected to begin in the spring, and during the winter Dr. Wesbrook will proceed with the selection of the personnel of the faculty. The president left for the East several days ago for this purpose, and he will continue his journey as far as Great Britain and Germany.

Frankly paraphrasing the saying of a great American, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, told the members of the Canadian Club and the Canadian Women's Club at luncheon in the Empress hotel the other day that a People's University, such as he hoped to build up in British Columbia, must meet all the needs of all the people all the time. A university to meet the unique needs of British Columbia must be an unique university. No other place that he knew had the potentialities of this province, but that did not make the task of building a university any easier.

If the university was simply to meet the needs of one per cent of the people, which was roughly the proportion of the population which came out of the university with a degree, then there would be no excuse for spending the people's money in establishing and maintaining such an institution. Government universities, however, did more than this; they were associated with all other educational institutions in localizing all the activities, social and economical of the people. Therefore he maintained that the advantages of the university should not be simply for the sons and daughters of the well-to-do for if those who were to lead the community were drafted from one class then its possibilities were limited from the outset.

Dr. Wesbrook enumerated some of the spheres in which the university could be useful to the people. Canada's and British Columbia's first asset, he was afraid, sometimes escaped attention. It was the home. This must be a country of homes. Everybody was beginning to realize the necessity for careful training in the art of home making economic, domestic science.
People were also prone to forget the necessities of rural life. Residents of the country must have life, not existence. The University of Minnesota had gone to the length of establishing a course for ministers and their wives in rural economics and rural sociology. In dealing with agriculture he referred to the desirability of agricultural courses in the high school so that the farm laborer might have a chance to develop into the professional farmer. Dr. C. C. James, Canada's agricultural expert, on his recent visit here had emphasized the great diversity of rural occupations in this province. Yet he understood that there had been eating New Zealand butter. British Columbia must be taught not only to feed itself but many of its less fortunate neighbors. British Columbia had many assets, he stated, which required engineering ability to develop, and he also showed how the standard of efficiency must be required of the nation's law-makers and administrators, and of those persons who had charge of the individual and public health.

The classics are taught for the purpose of disciplining the mind. Similarly, mathematics and metaphysics, literature and arts are refining influences and hence are encouraged. Regarding these we may all agree. Technical or utilitarian education, however, is regarded as something on an entirely different plane—something associated with sordid dollars and cents, coarse, vulgar and mercenary.

Regarding the controversy over Dr. Wesbrook's views on the scope of university work, to judge from the address delivered before the Canadian club, if there is one thing more than another upon which the province is to be congratulated it is the appointment of a man as a president who realizes the insufficiency, I was going to say inequality, of our modern system of education. The discussion which has arisen hinges apparently upon the differences between purely academic training and what is popularly referred to as vocational training and their respective values in life. In my opinion the entire educational structure has been reared on a misconception. The classics are taught for the purpose of disciplining the mind. Similarly, mathematics and metaphysics, literature and arts are refining influences and hence are encouraged. Regarding these we may all agree. Technical or utilitarian education, however, is regarded as something on an entirely different plane—something associated with sordid dollars and cents, coarse, vulgar and mercenary.

The falsity of it is the proposition that there is less intellect exercised in a merely practical problem as contrasted to an abstract problem. In my humble opinion, there is as much cultural value in learning how to raise poultry at a profit as there is in deriving the roots of a language. I expressed this opinion in a paper read before an educational convention in Eastern Canada over 26 years ago, and I barely escaped being mobbed.

During all these centuries of civilization there has been an exaggerated value placed on purely academic training, simply because there were for so long only two classes in the world—one more or less educated and the other illiterate. The first was a small select class, who ruled, the second a large ignorant class who were ruled. The man of the first class was revered as a superior being, and his superiority became associated in the popular mind with his educational attainments.

If we go back to Grecian philosophy itself, the fount of inspiration from which the world has drawn largely, we find that its very spirit was the doctrine of usefulness. Socrates, the great teacher, measured every man by what he could do worthily, but while we have cherished the letter of Greek we have, I am afraid, lost much of the spirit. The New Learning of Lord Bacon was a protest against scholasticism of medieval Europe which for centuries shackled the intellect of the world and was the result of rigid adherence to Aristotelian tenets so long governing the seats of learning. As a result there was no progress. Individuality and initiative were suppressed and scholars grooped along among dead languages and struggled with hopeless abstractions.

Although the New Learning has within the last hundred years revolutionized all that, still is our schools the tendency to defy the abstract and move in fixed orbits.

As I have intimated the classics and study of abstract science—metaphysics and mathematics, characterized university education to a large extent in the past, is not yet fully realized—and this is the point I wish to make—that the practical application of abstract truth is the important end to be attained. Paul has told us that faith without works is of no avail. Architecture may be regarded as the material expression of pure art. Law and politics are merely logic in action. The science of astronomy is applied mathematics; so also are civil engineering, surveying and navigation; also are banking and accounting. Which is the greater, the man who is a mere mathematician, although he may have winged his way from the higher calculus, or the mathematician who applies his mathematics for specific purposes? Some of the greatest mathematicians in the world were idiots in all other respects. I say nothing against mathematics or metaphysics, I only mean that in the highest and purest of concepts, and its beneficent influence is likely to be much greater. Kant's critique of the metaphysics of pure reason or Hegel's philosophy of history may rightly be regarded as the very source of intellectual achievement, but the effect of either one on the world cannot be compared with that of one of Dickens' novels. We all love literature and art for their own sake, but cultural and vocational training should walk hand in hand.

Why try to damn a proposal by calling it "utilitarian" and "technical," as though things utilitarian or technical were not fit company for intellectual aristocrats and university men is that they are still living in the traditions of the past five thousand years instead of with the live problems of to-day, equally important and much more interesting.

I wish to say, no, I am as good a Britisher and Canadian as they make them, but I do not believe in disparaging, as some do, a man merely because he is American or an institution because it is American. Many of the United States universities are of high standing, and most modern in their methods. That of Wisconsin, for instance, is a power in the state and has performed a great service to the people, both cultural and utilitarian.

If Dr. Wesbrook has had United States experience he is, nevertheless a Canadian, and no doubt like thousands of our brightest men years ago went across the line because of the greater opportunities there.

We have had a number of opinions expressed as to what a university ought to be, and what constitutes an education. Errobel, I think it was said, that to be educated meant to know all about something and something about everything. That may be more epigrammatic than accurate, but it is at least very suggestive. I venture the opinion that the most highly educated men in the world have not yet fully realized—that the practical application of abstract truth is the important end to be attained. Paul has told us that faith without works is of no avail. Architecture may be regarded as the material expression of pure art. Law and politics are merely logic in action. The dead languages are consequently quite safe. As Cooper's Leatherstocking hero was fond of saying, every one has his "gifts," and the true function of the university seems to me to be that of assisting the man in the direction of their proper development. Dr. Mould, in her famous book points out that no child or person succeeds in any pursuit which does not have for him a real living interest. A university therefore should be more vocational and not wholly an academic brain-twisting programme of studies.

I come now to the teaching of agricultural and training for technical pursuits: I do not claim to be an authority, but if I were in authority, I would reconstruct the order of going. I would place technical or vocational training of all kinds in between the classics and the university. That is the order of nature. If I had a boy and wanted to give him the best equipment possible for life, I would make
him a farmer or mechanic or an electrician or engineer or banker or lawyer or doctor, or whatever else he wanted to be, first, and send him to the university afterwards. You cannot teach a boy how to farm or be a mechanic out of books. You must learn farming on a farm, and mechanics in the machine shop. The same is true of all callings. By this course you start your boy young, when his mind is plastic and impressionable, and when he has the greatest zest of life. You teach him the practical things first. We learn language before we learn grammar. We advance from the concrete to the abstract. We acquire first principles of living by association, by example, and by the various indeniable processes by which an infant evolves into intelligent youth. Having acquired a working knowledge of a vocation, we then develop by study and investigation on broader lines until we master our subject. Let a boy get really interested in something, say electricity or machinery, and he will find out all he can about it for himself. He will go just as he goes at marbles or baseball. There is a foolish idea that boys and girls should not work until some advanced age and after a lot of schooling. On the contrary, the sooner they start on their life work the better, as they take an interest in an occupation they will work at as they play, and with the same beauty of body and mind. The fact that so many boys and girls are idle during the formative period of life accounts for many of our social problems. Our system of education has reversed the order of nature. The operation of the system is like beginning a meal at the dessert stage with the result that the nourishment for the more substantial viands is destroyed.

Success in life is not measured by dollars and cents, it is true, but it involves dollars and cents. We must be utilitarian whether we like it or not. The man who is a mere money maker and lives alone for the acquirement of wealth is not only not, an admirable character, but he is to be pitied. Real success, however, comes from brains, earnest industry, concentration of energy, methodical business habits and honesty. It usually means prosperity. When a success comes to town we invite him to address the Canadian club or we accept an invitation to dine with him at the Empire. The fact that he has money does not deter us. We are glad to be with him. If he makes an investment in our paper, we write editorials about him and put his picture in our papers. University professors, British or American, are ordinarily as sordid and mercenary as we are, and do not despise the good things of life or turn away from the rich man's table.

There is a great deal said and written about the culture and high ideals of Great Britain and the utilitarianism of Canada and the United States. We are told also in the next column that Canada is too new for culture, which only comes with the leisure class. Of course we all realize that there are a great many men of culture and high breeding in Great Britain a larger percentage than in any other country in the world but there are as a rule all men of wealth, the merit of acquiring which does not belong to them, but which was inherited from ancestors who may have been sailors, tailors, shipcarpenters, brewers or candlestick makers. The logical conclusion of these arguments is that the mad rush of wealth on this new continent will soon give us a large leisure class, too, and that the sooner it comes about the sooner we shall have culture. Therefore, the evil of utilitarianism must cure itself. It is akin to an anomaly, considering that the university is supposed to fit men for life, that the great successes of this continent have been self-made men—not mere swaggering plutocrats, but men who have and are doing the big things of the country. Most of the men who are ending universities never saw the inside of one. They are men who welcome with great applause when they come amongst us. Are we not in ecstasies over Yarrow—a vulgar shipbuilder—coming to our midst for the purpose of re-establishing a large shipbuilding enterprise? I am not a worshipper of mammon or rich men, but there is to me an obvious lot of humbug written about utilitarianism in connection with education insomuch as every university depends for existence on the fruits of utilitarianism.

Universities are the product of wealth, and wealthy men and exist more largely for the benefit of rich men's sons and daughters than for any other class. The great engineer or mechanic or financier, inventor or railway magnate is not on a less intellectual plane than the great professor or a master of logic. He does not know the same things, but he knows other, useful, things, and quite as well. Even among the greatest successes in literature, opera and art there have been many who were not schooled in any university—Henry George whose works are read as standards in political and social economy by university students; Rudyard Kipling, John Bright, Bunyan, even the immortal Shakespeare himself, and we could extend the list almost indefinitely. A man is what he makes of himself. The true university is his guide, philosopher and friend. As my friend Mr. McGregor put it so concisely, "the rest will depend on the sort of boyhood stuff that controls undergraduates from within."

By the way, before concluding, I may say that I am not quite sure about the meaning of "humanities," as introduced into the discussion in connection with a university curriculum. I suspect that it is one of those vague terms used by wise men to bridge gaps in understanding. But if it is understood to have the meaning of Elizabeth Barrett Browning when she wrote, "Meeting face to face and without mask the humanity of them all and speaking the truth as I conceive of it plainly," then "humanities" would be an excellent thing to encourage.
A great many universities are represented in the list of graduates who have received academic certificates honoring them to teach in the schools of this province. The annual report for 1912-13 of the Superintendent of Education gives the names of 147 graduates to whom certificates were granted last year. A majority of these hold degrees from Canadian universities, but a surprisingly large number claim a British seat of learning as their alma mater. No less than seventeen universities in the Mother Country are represented in this way, and of the 147 certificates, the British graduates claim 66.

London University leads with ten graduates, followed by St. Andrews in Scotland with seven; Liverpool six; Glasgow five; Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Royal University of Ireland, Edinburgh and Aberdeen; Universities of Wales and Manchester, three; Trinity, Dublin, and Queens, Belfast, two; Birmingham, Dublin, Leeds and the National University of Ireland, one each.

If we take up the list of graduates who now hold academic certificates we find about 100 holding degrees from British universities. London leads in this list also with eighteen graduates, but there are sixteen from Oxford, the same number from Cambridge and St. Andrews, fifteen from Glasgow, fourteen from the Royal University of Ireland, the same number from Aberdeen, twelve from Edinburgh, ten from Durham, with smaller numbers from Trinity, Liverpool, Manchester, Wales, Belfast, Dublin, Leeds and Birmingham.

The Canadian universities appear in the list of last year's certificates in the following order: Toronto, fourteen; Acadia, twelve; University of New Brunswick, nine; Queen's, eight; Manitoba, seven; McGill, five; McMaster, Mount Allison, King's, Dalhousie, four; St. Francis, two; Laval, one.

To what extent private endowments to colleges and universities affect the teaching in those institutions is a question which is receiving considerable attention in this country and in the United States at the present time. While it is not directly charged that any professor is obliged to wear the gag, it is yet worth observing that the American Political Science Association has seen fit to appoint a committee to examine and report upon the situation in American institutions as to liberty of thought, freedom of speech and security of tenure for teachers of political science.

To appreciate the full significance of this step it must be noted that the membership of the Political Science Association is largely made up of teachers of political science in colleges and universities, and the natural inference to be drawn is that if their freedom of speech has not already been interfered with, they have cause to apprehend that it will be. The reference to "security of tenure" would lead to the conclusion that some members of the association have already come into unpleasant conflict with the opinions of powerful benefactors of the institutions with which they are connected. Political science is a subject on which men have never been agreed, and it is easy to understand that a teacher who wishes to give his pupils a grasp of its principles would strongly object to being compelled to present only one side of the case, and that which he might perhaps think the weaker; nor should the state permit an institution, which, through donations by rich men, would be in a position to attract to its classrooms large numbers of the youth of the country, to repress the freedom of thought which is the very essence of university training. Chicago university, for example, is largely the creation of the Rockefeller family, and if John D. Rockefeller so desired he could no doubt dictates what should be taught and what not taught in the institution; but to do it he would have to employ professors who would be more at home in assisting him in standard oil manipulations than in expounding their subject. It has never been said that Mr. Rockefeller interferes in the teaching at Chicago, but if he did, it would be as much the duty of the state to interfere as if the same thing were being done in a state-controlled university. The university may be Mr. Rockefeller's, but the students belong to the country, and it is the duty of the country to prevent them from being taught false or narrow doctrine, whether in political economy or anything else. So far there has apparently been comparatively little interference, but it is feared by independent educationalists that as the lines of political cleavage grow more distinct, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain this attitude of non-interference. It is no secret that the majority of the wealthy and especially those who have attained to sudden wealth, do not hold the generally accepted opinions on political economy, and the Political Science Association appears to believe that their donations to educational institutions will be followed sooner or later by an attempt to have their views impressed to the greatest possible extent on the rising generation of the nation.
If the new university for British Columbia is to be of practical value and afford education useful and elevating, suited for this progressive age, it will require originality and a free, unhampered, hand in the man who is to guide its destiny. A new country presents conditions which must be grappled with on lines totally different to those prevailing in old countries. Education such as the old Greeks and Romans gave their children left out Christianity and applied science and the nations degenerated into mere pleasure seekers and paganism. An observer cannot fail to notice the output of certain old style universities when face to face with the practical difficulties of life. An education that unfits a man to apply himself to manual labor and the ordinary business affairs of life is not worthy of the name. The atmosphere of some universities breeds a class of being for ever learning, reading, studying yet never able to produce. No practical results. They may recite from the classics, quote in seven languages, but produce they cannot. Of course there are exceptions, but in the aggregate of millions of university and college men how few are competent in the battle of life or of particular benefit to the race. A system of education which does not inculcate self reliance, morality, initiative, discipline, resourcefulness, which does not lay the foundations of learning in righteousness and Christianity, is no better than the empty cults of the heathen.

Education, beside developing the inventive and practical as related to agriculture, mining, mechanics, etc., should make the human family healthier and therefore happier. Health and happiness, the world is now learning without the aid of the schools, are intimately connected. Health and happiness, the world is now learning without the aid of the schools, are intimately connected. There is no necessity for disease or sickness or for any evil. People have been taught that sickness and evil were inevitable.

The Master Physician said in refutation of this teaching: 'Be ye perfect,' sound in mind and body. Metaphysics aids in a correct understanding of the Book of Life and the Bible should have a chair founded with this study in the curriculum. With a spiritual understanding of life death would occur as the result of age, not from disease, and the four hundred millions of dollars now spent annually on medicine in America would be saved. Longevity of life would follow. Owing to fashion, love of pleasure and sensuality the parental or procreative instinct is thwarted by abortion or suicide in some form. The race is threatened with extinction. To offset this evil prolongation of life to patriarchal length is necessary. Obedience to the immutable and unchangeable laws of our common Creator alone can abolish sin, sickness, misery and all the ills of humanity. Education in the great schools should lead students to demonstrate absolute Truth—the truth that makes one free and happy. They may try every other means, sip of every cup of pleasure, but they will not find happiness outside of the decalogue or the Sermon on the Mount. Since happiness is eternal pleasure fleeting, elusive and deceptive, the first is the most important thing in life—to attain it should be the end and aim of all education.

A right teaching and interpretation of sacred scriptures solves the problem of maintaining good health and happiness throughout mortal existence. There is no necessity for disease or sickness or for any evil. People have been taught that sickness and evil were inevitable.

The Master Physician said in refutation of this teaching: 'Be ye perfect,' sound in mind and body. Metaphysics aids in a correct understanding of the Book of Life and the Bible should have a chair founded with this study in the curriculum. With a spiritual understanding of life death would occur as the result of age, not from disease, and the four hundred millions of dollars now spent annually on medicine in America would be saved. Longevity of life would follow. Owing to fashion, love of pleasure and sensuality the parental or procreative instinct is thwarted by abortion or suicide in some form. The race is threatened with extinction. To offset this evil prolongation of life to patriarchal length is necessary. Obedience to the immutable and unchangeable laws of our common Creator alone can abolish sin, sickness, misery and all the ills of humanity. Education in the great schools should lead students to demonstrate absolute Truth—the truth that makes one free and happy. They may try every other means, sip of every cup of pleasure, but they will not find happiness outside of the decalogue or the Sermon on the Mount. Since happiness is eternal pleasure fleeting, elusive and deceptive, the first is the most important thing in life—to attain it should be the end and aim of all education.

Three million dollars annually would be a small price for Canada to pay for the education of highly trained artisans in all the branches of industry in the Dominions. That is the amount which the commission on technical education, appointed several years ago by the Laurier administration, recommends as an adequate sum for the support of technical education in Canada. The enquiry instituted by the commission covered the United States and every country in Europe, where technical schools exist and after the most exhaustive investigation the conclusion arrived at was that the establishment of a national technical school system would result in the improvement of the quality and the quantity of Canada's output, both from the factory and the farm. There have been already one or two isolated examples in Canada of the benefits resulting from technical schools. One of these institutions was established in Toronto many years ago and at the present time graduates of the Toronto school are in demand all over the continent. They have not the training or knowledge of the graduates in practical science but where mechanical skill is required they have a decided advantage over those brought up in the trades. They excel because they have both skill and knowledge of mechanical principles.

In the course of its travels the commission naturally paid special attention to the German system, not only because the Germans were the founders of technical schools, but because in that country they have played a foremost part in the advancement of the economic interests of the nation. Germany is naturally not a rich country. Compared with France and Great Britain her resources are poor, but by educating her artisans to the highest pitch of perfection she has advanced herself to almost the foremost position in the world as a manufacturing and commercial people. The great truth to be learned from Germany is that there need be no commercial waste, and the sooner Canada realizes this the better it will be for us. We have a rich country here, but like the prodigal son of a rich parent, we are throwing away its possibilities and when our population equals that of Germany in the square mile, we would find ourselves under present conditions, in a much worse position than the German people now are. But we need not consider the future. At the present time Canada is not able to take full advantage of her power of production because of the lack of technical education, and while we do not feel any serious result owing to the vastness of our resources, the establishment of such a system as the commission recommends would very shortly show us its advantages.

There is one feature of the commission's report which should especially commend itself to the favor of the people. The recommendation that a portion of the three million dollars should be devoted to the establishment of county schools, in which scientific farming and higher ideals of citizenship should be taught to the sons and daughters of Canadian farmers, is an excellent one. We do not think that the ideals of citizenship which prevail among the rural population are inferior to those found in the cities, but there is room for education, both in the cities and the country. There can, however, be no doubt that a system of schools which would keep the children of the farming class on the land would be most beneficial. Nor should it be difficult to prove to people of average intelligence that farming as it would be under proper conditions would be greatly to be preferred to the chances of success in the great centres of population.
INTEREST in the subject of the Provincial University and its
utilitarian aspects has been sustained by an article from the pen
of Mr. R. E. Gosnell which appeared in the Times of Tuesday. It
is impossible in the brief space of an editorial to canvass all the points
raised by Mr. Gosnell. The article, whilst manifesting his usual
grasp of the subject, is not characterized by that “sweet reasonableness”
which is the hallmark of most of his productions. It is rather
too much like a piece of special pleading in defence of the appoin-
tment of Dr. Wesbrook as President. It ignores the fact that the
real issue is between a university of the American type and a
university of the British type, and he strains the arguments of his oppo-
ents to the breaking point when he assumes that they favour a
university training which is entirely devoid of utility. When all is
said and done, Mr. Gosnell is too honest a controversialist to bury
his eyes to the fact that our present system of education leaves much
to be desired, and he practically defeats his own main argument when
he says that, if he had his way, he would place technical or vocational
training of all kinds in between the public schools and the University.
This is the contention of The Week, and is the main issue
on which the controversy was started. From the remarks of President
Wesbrook it was gathered that he would place technical or vocational
training in the University. If so, then Mr. Gosnell, whilst so warmly
endorsing his appointment, differs from his policy. In disclaiming
a knowledge of the “humanities” in connection with the University
curriculum and in substituting a paragraph from Elizabeth Barrett
Browning, Mr. Gosnell surely does less than justice both to his own
knowledge and his conception of fair argument. In closing the con-
troversy The Week is gratified to know that it has not been ineffec-
tive in arousing public interest in a matter of vital importance. If it
has done nothing else it has shown that there are a number of people in
the Province who care and care a great deal, what kind of a
University we are to have. It has also furnished an opportunity for
the Minister of Education to announce through the medium of The
Week that any apprehension that Dr. Wesbrook will engage professors
from the American universities are entirely unnecessary. He will
make his selection from English and Canadian universities.

Week (Victoria)

Vancouver Daily Province

President Wesbrook, who visited
a number of United States univer-
sity sites is now in England and will
return in Canada for the next week. He expects
to sail for England on the 31st of this
month.

That “Horrible” is not the only one
who wonders how R. E. Gosnell’s ar-
ticle on Universities found its way
into The Times.

Vancouver Advertiser

10114

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

14114

Victoria, Jan. 14—To aid in the
Proposals of the board of governors
of the University of British Columbia,
covering an expenditure of $3,000,-
000 within a fixed period, said to be
three years. a substantial vote will
be sought from the provincial legis-
lature at its forthcoming session, an-
nounced Premier McBride this after-
noon.

Special attention will be given to the
university question at this ses-
sion,” stated Sir Richard, “in view of

that it is no wonder the editor
cockled as if it had really laid an egg.

Sir Richard would not say today
what the amount of the proposed vote
for a start on the buildings would be,
but the conclusion which might be
drawn is that it will be considerable,
if the plans of the board for $3,000,-
000 in three years are accepted as
being reasonable.

“Vancouver will greatly benefit
by this great project,” he said, “for it will
not only lead to a more rapid
building but will help many
young boosters more.”
Vernon News.

THE year 1913 was a very busy one in the various departments under my direction, and considerable progress has been made in all branches. Many important State documents have been handled by the Provincial Secretary's Office during the year.

The Educational Department has made very substantial and satisfactory progress, as is shown not only by the number of new schools that have been built throughout the Province, but also in the rapid increase of the school population. The School Report shows an increase of about 7,500 up to the end of June, 1913. It has been difficult at times to keep pace with the demands for the construction of new schools. In addition to this, the erection of a new Normal School has been undertaken in Victoria. This will be a large building, and the course to be adopted will be one that will place the institution in the forefront of those of a similar kind in the Dominion. The teaching of domestic science will be made a conspicuous feature, as will also manual training and technical work. Mr. Dean, who was sent by the Department to gather data in connection with these subjects, has rendered a very complete and voluminous report on the matter, which report will be presented to the House at the coming session.

The University work is progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected. It was decided to have the different departments of the university work in conjunction as regards construction, and for this purpose three gentlemen, eminent in their professions, one in University architecture, one in mechanical engineering, and the other in landscape work, met the Board of Governors and the local architects of the University, and the result has been the adoption of a very comprehensive plan. The President has gone to England to begin the selection of his staff, and we expect immediately upon his return that the work of construction will begin.

As regards the other branches of my Department, we have been building a new Provincial Home for old men at Kamloops, which is rapidly nearing completion, both wings having been completed and are now occupied by the inmates.

With regard to the Hospital for Insane, the work has been very satisfactory indeed this year, not only in the care of the patients, but in the more efficient management and reduction in cost, owing to the plan that has been adopted of using patients' labor on the farm at Coquitlam, with the result that we have been able to produce nearly all the produce required for the purposes of the institution.

The Museum is in a very good condition, but we regret that many specimens which we would like to display are unable to be shown owing to lack of room. The present building is entirely too small for the purpose.

In the Printing Department, the printing for all the Government offices throughout the Province is done, and as we have installed an entirely modern plant and have a most efficient staff, we have been able to handle all of this work, but conditions there are beginning to be very much like they are in the Museum, and we find that, with the increase of work, our space is much too small.

In the Provincial Board of Health there has been some reorganization, and we look for the usual efficiency to be continued and increased. There have been no epidemics of a serious nature during the year, and such matters as have arisen have been well looked after. The other work under the Board of Health—the medical inspection of schools and the inspection of logging and railway camps, as well as the inspection of hospitals, has all been carried out in a very efficient manner.

In connection with the Archives Department, a great deal of valuable matter has been ferreted out and either been presented or purchased for the archives collection. In this way, a great amount of material for future use is being rapidly accumulated.
It is known from an authoritative source that a substantial vote will be sought from the Provincial legislature during the coming session to aid in the proposals of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia. The sum will be to cover an expenditure of $3,000,000 within a fixed period, probably three years.

A Herbarium.

Mr. John Davidson, provincial botanist, whose work since his appointment here has been the first of its kind done in British Columbia, yesterday told of what has been accomplished in this branch of education since June of 1911 when the botanical office was first opened at 521 Pender street west. Nothing up to that time had been officially done to tabulate and register the flora of British Columbia, with the result that much of the plant life remained un-named and unknown to the people of the province, and necessitated the use of text books which related only to the flora of other provinces.

The first task has been a botanical survey of the province, which has resulted in the collection of 7000 specimens of plant life. With these pressed, "poisoned" against insect invasion, mounted, classified and placed in order in cases, the foundation for a provincial herbarium was laid; and in this author the office is steadily becoming the headquarters for nature study in the province, both among teachers and pupils as well as among private botanists the practical value of the work is revealed.

The difficulties attending botanical study in British Columbia is apparent. The thickly wooded nature of the country, the almost impassable undergrowth and the steep and depths to be scaled make the work of plant collecting difficult in the extreme.

From the sea, where marine specimens are secured, to the snow regions of the mountains, and from the dry belt of the interior to the fertile valleys of the North, specimens have been secured, the great diversity of atmospheres and altitudes yielding a variety of plant life which it is declared is unparalleled by that of any other province.

On the mountain tops where the dense growth of trees has been given place to the open uplands, and little lakes glitter back to the unrested sky, the greatest gardens bloom and even among the snows flowers will be found blooming, sometimes within feet of a glacier.

Mountain Flora.

If the beauty of these mountain tops were generally known, says Mr. Davidson, there would be trails leading up from all the valleys where men live. Mount谐in and the others are proved one of the most delightful fields of work for botanists, that beauty combined with the prolific offering of flora makes it one of the most pleasant of all the periodical, fields of endeavor.

Although Mr. Davidson has done most of the collecting himself, large numbers of specimens have been sent in from school teachers and children in rural districts, and fromsurvevors who are among the best friends of the botanical office.

As one who has a good deal to do with the encouragement of nature study in the schools, Mr. Davidson has ambitions for that branch of work, which would put it on a more practical basis than that on which it now rests. Instead of working for the beautification of school grounds with the planting of ornamental trees, which are perhaps foreign to the country, Mr. Davidson believes that planting should be done with an eye to education, since that is the primal purpose of the schools. Native trees of every variety, each named and standing as an object lesson of the products of the province, would, he says, make the children familiar with the different members of the woods and beds, wherein the native flowers of the province were planted, would teach more of practical botany than many-paged books.

Arbor Day he would wish to see more fittingly observed, especially in the rural districts where such opportunities for nature study offers, and Day planting should in all cases be more for educational purposes than for mere beautification. School herbaria, he says, should be started, no more delightful study offering itself to children than that of collecting and classifying plants, and it is one of his ambitions to have this branch of work governed from headquarters, so that a uniformity of methods in mounting and classification would be preserved.

For the University.

The new botanical garden which is to be established in Stanley Park near the lumbermen's arch, is among the most pretentious branches of work planned. Here it is proposed to have complete a collection of native plants as possible, all bearing a plate with their name and place accord- ing to family. There will be a number of beds to illustrate particularly interesting features of plant life, such things as would be of use to those engaged in nature study in British Columbia. It is proposed to plant some of the most beautiful native plants throughout the park in such experiment as they require, in this striving to hold nature without trespassing on her rights.

Already in operation in other provinces where the provincial Botanical gardens are proving their worth, and the different plants now there are form the nucleus of the botanical gardens for the University of Point Grey.
That class in practical agriculture will be a prominent feature of the instruction to be given at the new University of British Columbia. The promise made yesterday by Mr. Richard McBride at the meeting of delegates to the Farmers' Institute, which assembled for the fifteenth annual convention at the Empress Hotel.

The Premier expressed the hope that a strong agricultural movement will be created throughout the Province, and he said that nothing was more calculated to inspire such a movement than the inauguration of agricultural classes in connection with the regular university studies and supplementing the ordinary academic course.

The Premier, who was introduced to the delegates by Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was given a most cordial reception by the assembled delegates, and his appearance on the platform was the signal for hearty and prolonged applause.

I was very pleased to receive an invitation from your organization to attend the annual convention here today," said the Premier. "The privilege of taking part in your discussions, however small though it may be, has been extended to me for several years past, and it has always been a pleasure to me to be on hand when you have convened, and this year it is an added pleasure to bid you welcome to the City of Victoria as well as wishing you every success in your deliberations on behalf of the Provincial Government.

Forwarding the Work

"We have, by Government assistance, very materially helped in forwarding the work which for the most part, your institutes are responsible for. I recall some years ago when the reorganization of your organization was much smaller than it is today, and when the scope of your operations was much narrower, but even then you have felt that your charity had been demonstrated that through the Farmers' Institutes a great deal of good could be accomplished. I think we can well within the mark in saying that as the institutes have increased in number and efficiency from year to year it has been proved beyond doubt that any assistance granted by the Provincial Executive to forwarding of agriculture has been most justified, and I need not hesitate for a moment in promising a continuance of the recognition that has always been yours.

"I know that Mr. Scott, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, takes a keen interest in your work. Lately, when returns have come in from the King's Printer, and we found that there had been large orders covering the last twelve months for printed matter, on the recommendation of the Deputy Minister, there has been a feeling that he has been, perhaps, a little too generous in his treatment of the Farmers' Institutes. Some of us have felt that perhaps, there were several items that might be dropped, but Mr. Scott has always insisted on the whole programme, and in so doing, he has been turning out a valuable library, particularly of work dealing with Farmers' Institutes. I hope that this literature is well circulated and well read, for I know that it frequently happens in connection with Government blue books that we have a tendency to glance at the picture pages and perhaps read a few headlines and then take the rest as read. I am sometimes inclined to feel that some of the money spent in this manner might be better spent, but, from the advice which Mr. Scott has been so kind as to give me, I am impressed with the demand that you have made. But I think it is obligatory on those of us who are responsible for those publications to select carefully and well and to try and suit the whole Province, for I need not tell you that the conditions of one section are widely different from the conditions that prevail in another.

Growing Membership

"Referees have been made by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the number of members enrolled in the various farming institutes as compared with last year, and while I would like to express considerable gratification to me, and ought to be taken as an indication of the growing settlement in the rural sections of the Province, perhaps some of the members are inclined to feel that they have not been receiving the attention they are entitled to. It may be that this movement has not succeeded in accomplishing as much as we have wished, but, taking everything into consideration, I question very much if there is any portion of the globe with similar conditions in which the industry has been as successful as it has in British Columbia. I do not mean to claim that we have accomplished everything we ought to have done, but I do claim that there has been very considerable progress.

"Do not misunderstand me and imagine that I am opposed to criticism. I would simply lay it down as a general fact in my opinion, the Province of British Columbia approaches the year 1914 with a record, in respect to agriculture, of a most creditable character. We are necessarily obliged to do a great deal of experimental work, but I think that the results obtained make, a splendid showing.

Agricultural Legislation

"We have had in commission for several months a Royal Commission on Agriculture, and in a few weeks' time we expect to receive their report, as a result of which we hope to be able, at the next session of the Legislature, to bring down legislation of a most comprehensive character. We are always willing to give the farmers of the country to enjoy the best possible opportunities of developing the agricultural industry, because we realize what that development means to the Province as a whole. We have been pioneering for forty years, and I think the time is ripe for an organized movement for the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the country.

Farmers and University

"I would like to inform you at this time that the plans for the opening of the University continue without abatement. There is no class in the Province more interested in the University than the farmers, and I have particular pleasure that I am in a position to say to you this afternoon that we have decided upon the fall of 1915 for the opening of the doors of that institution to our student population. The ambitious of the governing body of the University and the Government and is that, coincident with the opening of the academic course, an agricultural college will be inaugurated by means of an agricultural college. We hope to be able to take care of our young men and women who intend to take up the industry, instead of allowing them to go to Guelph, Winnepeg or across the line. We are very anxious indeed that there should be created in this Province a strong public opinion to back up the work of the Provincial University. We have been careful in the development of our University plans because it has always been our intention when the institution is completed it should rival the very best in the country. One of the very necessary adjuncts of a successful university is a strong public opinion to back it up.

Tribute to President

"We have in the President of the University a splendid man. He comes to us with an excellent record of training in the Old Country, in Winnepeg and in the State of Minnesota, where he was Dean of the Medical School. In his selection I think the Government has been extremely fortunate, and I am equally confident that through him the selections of deans of faculty and other officers of the University will be most carefully made, so that when the University is opened it ought to rank with Toronto and McGill, if not above them. We may not open with 5,000 students, but, from the figures I have obtained, there is every reason to believe that we will have not less than 450 and 700, and before three years expire we shall have from 1,500 to 2,000 students.

"I know of nothing that should appeal to the people of this country more powerful than the inauguration of this University, and I am with pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of some of the details of opening it."

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Premier for his presence and address. Some members of the convention rose from their seats and applauded him as he left the convention hall.
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"On the subject of money for farmers, Mr. W. W. Winn of Howe Sound moved: 'That the government be asked to bring in a measure providing cheap money for the farmer on similar lines as in New Zealand.' Mr. Winn stated that forty farmers' institutes communicated with him with expression of favor with the idea. Mr. Scott pointed out, however, that a royal commission was already enquiring into the matter, and that no action could be taken until it made its report.

"That the express rates in British Columbia be looked into by the Railway Commission was another resolution which was moved, but withdrawn in order to be redrafted by the resolutions committee. It was said by a delegate that the express rates for forty miles on Vancouver Island were as high as those from Vancouver to Winnipeg. The opinion was expressed that the Dominion Eighteen Company had already lowered its express rates.

"Sir Richard McBride in a short address of welcome to the delegates, stated that the official opening of the British Columbia university will be in the fall of 1915, and that a full agricultural college course equal to Guelph or the University of Manitoba will be established simultaneously with the arts and science departments.

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Speaking at the annual convention of the Farmers' Institute in Victoria yesterday Sir Richard McBride made the announcement that an agricultural college will be opened in connection with the new university of British Columbia. This means that courses of instruction in agriculture will be available for all those intending to take up the life of a farmer.

In his references to this point the Premier appealed for a strong public opinion to back up the government in its efforts to make the university as efficient and helpful as possible.

There is little doubt the government will receive all the necessary support. With the developments both agricultural and industrial, now under way in the province there will be a natural demand for special technical and scientific instruction. There must be full courses in mining, marine engineering and shipbuilding, in electricity and in all the applied sciences which are applicable to our modern industries. It is not too much on the side of letters and the humanities that the new university will do its most important work, but in its agricultural and industrial courses which will be of such solid value in the development of the province.

Victoria, Jan. 29.—The recent application of the university trustees for an additional two hundred acres to be set aside at Point Grey for university purposes will have at least one ardent advocate in the government in the person of Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education. It is no secret that Dr. Young's outlook on this subject has always been wider than that of his colleagues. This is perhaps only to be expected, as he is the man in charge of one of the most promising businesses it is in his power to help along. His original suggestion was that the university site should comprise at least five hundred acres. As a matter of fact, they would expect to get only about one hundred acres.

At ten thousand dollars an acre this meant that the setting aside of land worth five million dollars. This rather staggered the other members of the government, even though they are all agri-optimists as to the future of British Columbia. Moreover, they would expect to get only about one hundred acres.

Subsequently six tracts were bought, making a total of one hundred acres. An additional twenty acres was to the extent of about thirty acres was included with the double intent of preventing the site from being disfigured by buildings or streets along its waterfront and to provide a place for boathouses, gymnasium, or other student activities.

Arguments Are Quoted.

Now come the trustees with a request for further acreage which would bring the total up to four hundred acres, which is just about what Dr. Young wanted in the first instance. That the view taken by the trustees and by the minister of education is the right one is argued from the experience of the development of the University of Toronto, on which the University of British Columbia is to be largely modelled. Toronto University at one time had so much land that they didn't know what to do with it, so they gave a very generous part of it to the city for park purposes at the nominal rental of six thousand dollars a year. This transaction occurred within the lifetime of men who are not yet dead, and the University of Toronto already finds itself handicapped for the lack of building space. McGill University in Montreal has done much of the same thing with nearly the same result. Its lands, which at first seemed more than ample, have been sold until the remaining space is too small for the institution's growing needs. It is to be remembered, also, that the University of British Columbia has been projected on a scale which looks to a complete institution of higher learning, with denominational colleges grouped beside it and with residence facilities for students of both sexes.

The impression here is that the government will not now grant the request for more land, but it is possible that the trustees will not be otherwise alienated and the request can be referred again when the growth of the university has been clearly indicated.

While many Canadian laborers, with families to support, are finding it impossible to get steady work, the provincial university site at Point Grey is being cleared by Russians and Italians by a station system under which, it is alleged, they receive barely enough to live under the primitive conditions. Some 175 aliens are now employed in the clearing operations, and less than twenty Britishers. One of the most important personnages in the camp is a Russian interpreter, without whose assistance it would be next to impossible to get the land cleared in the manner required.

The contract for clearing, which involves 164.8 acres, was let on December 19 by the university board to Dixon Bros., Shultz & Dixon. The price the contractors will receive is not generally known. They, in turn, let the work out to station men in one-acre, two-acre, and up to six-acre tracts. The highest price given to any of these Russian or Italian station men is said to be $237 an acre and that for clearing of a very difficult nature, requiring the clearing of over $125 per acre for powder alone.

Refuse the Job.

One tract of five acres in swampy land and covered with huge stumps and underbrush, remains untouched. Yesterday a crew of land-clearers who visited the camp were told that they would be given $220 an acre for clearing it. Although badly in need of work, they spurned the offer, saying that they would starve on such remuneration.

Each member of each station gang signs the contract with the principal contractors, Dixon Bros., Shultz & Dixon, maintaining a commissariat, furnishing the station contractors with stumping powder and food, which are charged to their accounts. The average Russian gang takes a loaf of bread for each member, and a small quantity of beef. Living conditions in the camps are hardly fit for animals, the shelters being of the most meagre description, and the sanitary conditions unmentionable.

What System Means.

Criticism is heard in some quarters of the system of letting contracts followed by the provincial government, and, in this instance, by the university board. Acceptance of the lowest bid very frequently means that in order to make a profit the contractor must exploit Russian and Italian labor by a station or other system. The large government tract cleared in West Point Grey recently was done to a great extent by foreigners.

The specifications for the clearing at the university site are very drastic, requiring that all roots be removed to a depth of three feet. The university management has an expert inspector continually on the job to see that the work is not superficially carried out. Up to the present time about forty acres have been half cleared.
Point Grey, Jan. 24.—One Russian whose name is unknown was killed and another is in the General Hospital in a mangled condition as the result of the explosion of a box of fulminating caps on the clearing operations of the new University site at 5 p.m. today. The men were engaged in removing a cap from a box with the aid of a knife. It is thought the man touched the arm of the other when he was about to raise the cap, and that either the contact of the knife-blade or the falling of the cap into the box caused it to explode and set the remaining one hundred caps off. The other man heard a cry of “Come, come,” but rushing to find him he found his left hand blown off and badly lacerated about the face and chest, while his companion had both hands blown off, both eyes destroyed, and face badly lacerated.

The latter was taken to the General Hospital in the Great private ambulance, summoned by the superintendent on the spot, Mr. J. H. Smith. The body of the dead man was removed to the Mount Pleasant undertaking parlor, where an inquest will be held.

The work of clearing the university site was being done by the contracting firm of Dierick Bros., for whom the Russians were working. The fulminating caps are used to attach to the end of a fuse and thus explode a charge of blasting powder. Little hope is held out for the recovery of the man now in the hospital. It is understood that both are married and have families in Russia.

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In the course of his address to the delegates the Premier said: “We have had in commission for several months a Royal Commission on Agriculture, and in a few weeks' time we expect to receive their report, as a result of which we hope to be able at the next session of the Legislature to bring down legislation for a more comprehensive character. We want the farmers of the country to enjoy the best possible opportunities of developing the agricultural industry because we realize that the development means to the province as a whole. We have been pioneering for forty years and I think the time is ripe for an organized movement for the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the country.

Plans Continue”

I would like to inform you at this time that the plans for the opening of the provincial university continue without abatement. There is no class in the province more interested in the university than the farmers and it is with particular pleasure that I am in a position to say to you this afternoon that we have decided upon the fall of 1915 for the opening of the doors of that institution to our student population.

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Ambitious Project

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Dr. Wesbrook, president of the proposed University of British Columbia, recently met the Vancouver Chamber of Mines and discussed with them the arrangements for the proposed mining school in connection with the university. He had previously requested members of the Chamber to express in writing their views and suggestions as to the scope of the school, and stated he had received opinions on the subject from F. J. Crossland, C. S. Willard, E. C. Cartwright, R. Campbell-Johnston and J. Cunliffe. He expressed the view that the first thing was to get the men and then give them sufficient time before entering on their duties to visit the mining sections of the province and get thoroughly in touch with conditions as they exist here.

Mining was one of the first subjects that would be taken in hand. The plans were in hand and fifty acres of the site had been cleaned. He expressed the opinion that in view of the fact that the mineral production was a third of the total wealth production of British Columbia this subject should have the best provision that could be made for training men to handle the problems likely to present themselves here.

Several speakers expressed their appreciation of the views of Dr. Wesbrook and considered he was the right man for the position. Recommendations were made that there should be special classes for prospectors.
The debate was brought to a conclusion by Dr. H. E. Young, who in a spirited defence of Dr. Westbrook, the chosen head of the new University of British Columbia, took issue with his opponents on the subject of the newspaper criticism, which, he said, had recently circulated to the effect that Dr. Westbrook intended to subordinate the humanities to purely utilitarian subjects.

Leaving the question of the University, Dr. Young spoke of the progress that had been made since the question was mooted in 1897. He referred to the appointment of Dr. Westbrook as president, to the selection of a board of governors, the completion of a group plan for the buildings, and the present order of the president in search of material for the University staff.

"I confidently expect that when the University opens its doors in 1899, we will have fully 1,000 students enrolled," said Dr. Young, "that figure may appear somewhat optimistic, but I can inform you that it is based upon the number of students doing University work at the present time. In this connection I may say that we have arranged with the Royal Institution of Vancouver for the admission of their course of students attending their institution and being designated as graduating may complete their course with the Province.

Comments on Criticism

Commenting upon the criticism which had been leveled against Dr. Westbrook since his address at the Canadian Club in the City of Victoria, Dr. Young stated that there was no reason in the world to suppose that the president had any intention of subordinating the humanities to the material side of education, and quoted at length an address delivered by Dr. Westbrook in Winnipeg on the occasion of the investiture of the province he had just presented to the Dominion, to demonstrate the true attitude of Dr. Westbrook.

"We feel that in Dr. Westbrook we have a man to whom we may safely commit the responsibility of our University," said Dr. Young. "His association with this department and with the board of governors has already proved entirely satisfactory, and we are looking forward to his work in the administration of the University with the greatest of confidence. He is now engaged on the important work of selecting the degree of faculty, and, upon his return, we expect to see up the task of organizing courses.
Details of plan.

The present course in secondary schools provides a preparation with a decided bias towards the professions.

The aim is to enlarge the scope of secondary work so as to give:

(A) Boys and girls who are able to take a three or four years' course in the High Schools a good grounding in the common essentials; a differentiation in special work to suit requirements of all classes, such as university matriculation courses, teachers' non-professional course, special commercial training, technical training for those who enter applied science colleges or higher technical institutions technical training for those taking up agriculture or intending to enter agricultural colleges, and training for home life.

(B) For boys who can only remain in High Schools two years; special technical training to fit them for their chosen vocations, together with good general training.

(C) Boys and girls who have to leave school at fourteen; the opportunity of attending a few hours each week at continuation schools.

(D) For adults; technical evening classes to extend their knowledge and practical training.

(E) All technical work to be adapted to the particular needs of the community.

(F) The Victoria Normal School is to take the centre of special training of teachers to qualify them to give technical instruction. There will be summer classes.

Fourth Year Work Here.

Speaking of the work of the university, Dr. Young informed the House that arrangements had been made to add a fourth year to the work of the Institute of Learning in Vancouver, generally known as McGill, in order that the students now in attendance there would have to go east for their final year. Prior to the opening of the provincial university, which will, of course, supersede McGill, the minister of education told of the work carried out in connection with the formation of the university plans and showed that matters had now progressed to a stage where the site was being cleared, the president was in Europe for the purpose of selecting sufficient dean, and the construction of the wings would commence within a short time.

He claimed that when the university threw open its doors in September there would be 1000 students enrolled. The first two buildings to be started, he said, would be the administration building, in which the arts and science classes would be housed for some time, and the college dormitories.

Dr. Young took occasion to answer certain criticisms of the university programme on the ground that it was too utilitarian. He claimed that the institution would be a college for all men of necessity and would be put forth by the department authorized Mr. Dean to investigate more particularly the scheme of technical instruction. Our elementary schools provide good preparatory training along broad cultural lines, no longer maintained. The department aims, however, to extend the manual training and domestic science work to districts which at present do not benefit from this important branch of our educational work. It is hoped that during the nature study course a greater number of districts can be included in connection with school gardens. Our public schools will thus provide a good preparatory training and preparation for all classes of students.

Having spent a fortnight debating the address in reply to the speech from Her Majesty's throne, Mr. Young said that the government had largely degenerated into a continuous course of administrative business. The debate has lasted somewhat longer this session than it usually does.

With the house constituted as it now is the chief business of the House is to discuss the government and its supporters. The debate has lasted somewhat longer this session than it usually does.

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five years. As a result of his management of this department, Dr. Young said, the per capita cost of patients in 1913 was $4.30, while at the same time the accommodation and food were more than favorably with any similar institution on this continent.

When he came to the department in 1907, the provincial secretary said, he found conditions at New Westminster deplorable, with antiquated methods of treatment, and his first order was that all this should be changed. To-day, in the mental hospital at Esquimalt, there were no dark or padded cells, no strait jackets, none of the cruel and harmful methods of an older time, and he was able to say with pride that the system in use in this province was being adopted elsewhere. It is recognized now that all cases of functional insanity can be cured, and the record of 224.5 per cent cures of admission, Dr. Young considered, was a justification of all the expenditure made. At the same time he maintained that it was done on a small scale and that apart from this there had been an avoidance of reckless extravagance on the side and extreme cheapness, amounting to meanness, on the other hand which should meet the commen- dation of the province. In this connection Dr. Young described what is being done on the Strait farm, and promised that within two or three years the institution will be self-supporting.

The educational system of British Columbia, the minister declared, showed greater advance and progress than any other department of government activity. There had been an increase in the number of school children attending school in the year ending June 30 last of 7,600, and this number would be more than double in the current year. Touching on the amount spent on school buildings by the government, the minister sounded a warning to municipalities—as might be expected in view of the uncertainty of admission to borrow money to carry on the ordinary operations of the province—that they must not expect the government to give the same generous help to municipalities as during the past couple of years. It was time to go a little slow in further erection, especially in the line of modern schools and the carrying out of building to the curriculum that might not prove to be worth while.

In respect to technical education, Dr. Young told of his appointment of Inspector Deane to investigate, of the inspector's valuable report and of his own preparation of the scheme for the carrying out of technical work in British Columbia. It being practically certain that the federal government would not fail in with the recommenda- tions of the royal commission on technical education. While not perhaps immediately, the provincial government was decided on carrying out its own inspector's report.

Inspector Deane had reported that the elementary education system in British Columbia was good, but there was needed an extension of manual training and domestic science to districts which could not get these advantages now, and the revision of nature courses so as to give rural schools an opportunity to specialize in agriculture. The secondary schools he found to have too declined a bias towards the professional, forgetting actual work as workingmen.

Dr. Young explained briefly what his proposals in regard to technical education will be. For the boy or girl who is financially able to take a four-year course in the high school there will be selective courses. If going to the university, "they will get a university matriculation course; if choosing teaching, a teachers' non-professional course; if going into business, a special commercial training; technical courses for those who purpose to enter an applied science college or higher educational institution, taking up agriculture or entering an agricultu- re college; and, lastly, training for one life.

For boys who can only spend two years in high school there will be special technical training to fit them for their chosen calling, with a good general education. Boys leaving the common school at fourteen or there- about will have an opportunity to attend classes at convenient hours, which will be the same nature of continuation courses, with the same teachers and subjects. For artisans there will be technical evening classes.

Dr. Young expects to see one thousand students in the freshman class when the University of British Columbia opens in the fall of 1915, and the province who are now taking university courses. Replying to critics of a recent address of President Wesbrook, the minister said that the head of the university had never said that the institution was going to be entirely utilitarian, but that he had meant to point out that it would proceed along the lines of the advancement of the students. In proof of this he quoted from an address of the president at the inauguration of the president of the University of Manitoba, when he described the function of the university as the meeting of "all the needs of all the people."

The formal motion for the adoption of a loyal address was then passed without division and the address was ordered to be presented to the honor of members of the executive council. The minister of finance made the formal motion that the address be taken into consideration on Friday next, but this does not mean that the budget will be ready then, nor will it be for some considerable time after that date.

The attorney-general introduced two bills, one to amend the Creditors' Trust Deed act as to registration of assignments, and the other to validate an agreement between Burnaby and New Westminster for the building of a trunk sewer.

Mr. John Davidson, provincial botanist, whose work since his appointment here has been the first of its kind done in British Columbia, yesterday told of what has been accomplished in this branch of education since June 1911 when the botanical office was first opened at 311 Pender street west. Nothing up to that time had been officially done to fabricate and register the floras of British Columbia, with the result that much of the plant life remained unnamed and unknown to the people of the province, and necessitated the use of text books in the public schools which related only to the floras of other provinces.

The first task has been a botanical survey of the province, which has resulted in the collection of 7000 specimens of plant life. With these preserved, "poisoned" against insect invasion, mounted, classified and placed in order in cases, the foundation for a provincial herbarium was laid, and in the fact that the office is steadily becoming the headquarters for nature study in the province, both among teachers and pupils as well as among private botanists, the practical value of the work is revealed.

The difficulties attending botanical study in British Columbia is apparent. The thinly wooded nature of the country, the almost impassable undergrowth and the steep and depths to be scaled make the work of plant collecting difficult in the extreme.

From the sea, where marine specimens are secured to the snow region of the mountains, and from the drier belt of the interior to the fertile valleys of the North, specimens have been secured, the great diversity of atmospheres and climates yielding a variety of plant life which it is declared is unrivaled by what of any other province.

On the mountain tops where the dense growth of trees has given place to the open uplands, and little lakes glisten back to the unrestricted sun, the greatest gardens bloom and even among the snows flowers will be found blossoming, sometimes within a few feet of a glacier.

Mountain Flora.

If the beauty of these mountain tops were generally known, says Mr. Davidson, there would be trails leading up from all the valleys wherein is live. Mount Barriball has proved one of the most delightful fields of work for the botanist. Its great beauty combined with its prolific offering of flora making it one of the most pleasing, if at times sections, fields of endeavor.
Although Mr. Davidson has done most of the collecting himself, large numbers of specimens have been sent in from school teachers and children in rural districts, and from surveyors, who are among the best friends of the botanical office.

As one who has a good deal to do with the encouragement of nature study in the schools, Mr. Davidson has ambitions for that branch of work, which would put it on a more practical basis than that on which it now rests. Instead of working for the beautification of school grounds with the planting of ornamental trees, which are perhaps foreign to the country, Mr. Davidson believes that planting should be done with an eye to education, since that is the primal purpose of the school. Native trees of every variety, each named and standing as an object lesson of the products of the forest, would, he believes, make the children familiar with the different members of the woods and beds, wherein the native flowers of the province were planted, would teach more of practical botany than many-paged books.

Arbor Day he would wish to see more fittingly observed, especially in the rural districts where such opportunities for nature study offer, and the planting should in all cases be more for educational purposes than for mere beautification. School herbaria, he says, should be started, no more delightful study offering itself to children than that of collecting and classifying plants, and it is one of his ambitions to have this branch of work governed from headquarters, so that a uniformity of methods in mounting and classification would be preserved.

For the University.

The new botanical gardens, which is to be established in Stanley Park near the lumbermen's arch, is among the most pretentious branches of work planned. Here it is proposed to have as complete a collection of native plants as possible, all bearing a plate with their name and planted according to family. There will be a number of beds to illustrate particularly interesting features of plant life—such things as would be of use to those engaged in nature study. Also, it is proposed to plant some of the most beautiful native plants throughout the park in just such environment as they require, in this striving to aid nature without trespassing on her rights.

Already in operation at Frasendar Coquitlam, the provincial botanical gardens are proving their worth, and the hundreds of different plants grown there are to form the nucleus of the botanical gardens for the University of Point Grey.

Besides the educational study of botanical study, which Mr. Davidson deems by far the most important, there is a more commercial compensation for all the labor expended which makes its appeal to the agricultural, the work of the soil of any locality, for instance, can be estimated by a botanist if he knows what plants are found growing there; and practical knowledge in relation to insect pests and the treatment which should be given them, is learned by this close association with plant life.

Mr. Davidson is always glad to receive specimens at the office on Pender street, and to give or receive information relating to the flora of British Columbia. Already a correspondence is being carried on with many teachers throughout the province who writes enquiring the names of plants found, etc., and as the office becomes better established he hopes that it will more and more prove its value to those engaged in British Columbia.
Speaking in the provincial legislature on Friday, Dr. Young replied to various criticisms which have been made to the effect that the University of British Columbia is being planned to develop along merely technical and vocational lines. It is satisfactory to know that scholarship is to be properly recognized in the university, for while the professional and technical schools will be of the utmost value to the university and to the general interests of the province, the vocational side of the university’s work will best be done when properly related to the intellectual and cultural influences associated with the true type of university. Both aspects of education are needed, for the university must be neither monastic and obscurantist nor purely vocational.

We may hope that Dr. Wesbrook will establish such proportions and relations as a true sense of values would suggest. Should uneasiness be general, of the kind Dr. Young mentions, it is due to the variety and originality of the announcements, which Dr. Young has himself made during the past five years. At one time the university was to begin with schools of mines scattered through different parts of the province. Upon other occasions, agricultural colleges were to be the germ from which the university should grow, and upon one occasion it was stated that the first faculty should be the faculty of architecture.

These unique proposals, besides adding to the safety of nations, have given rise to a notion in many quarters that it is intended to do these things. This paper believes such alarm is groundless. Dr. Wesbrook, we are convinced, has sound ideas on university matters. The senate, which some day will come into being, will bring wisdom and experience to the service of the university.

The board of governors, it is true, is an astonishing body, and we trust it will not be offended if we say it is not general, but the governors are not in power forever, and for many years they will be replaced by others, before the harm they are sure to do is irreparable.

We are pleased to be able to congratulate Dr. Young upon having arranged with the local branch of McGill university to furnish the fourth and final year of university work in this province. Herefore the first three years’ instruction has been given in Vancouver and Victoria. The minister of education had promised that the provincial university should commence its work in the fall of 1913. Students, who had completed the first three years’ work, suffered much injury from this broken promise, as we pointed out some months ago. It will be recollected that the misfortune of these young people, many of whom could not afford to go East for their final year, aroused only gibes and sneers from the News-Advertiser. The action of the minister in providing for a fourth year for 1914-15, in consequence of the criticism of this paper, is a rebuke to our contemporaries, whose partizanship and narrow sympathies made it defend an injustice which apparently the minister did not wish to be defended but wished to be removed.

Details of Plan.
The present course in secondary schools provides a preparation with a decided bias towards the professions. The aim is to enlarge the scope of secondary work so as to give—

(A) Boys and girls who are able to take a three or four years’ course in the High Schools a good grounding in the common essentials; a differentiation in special work to suit requirements of all classes, such as university, matriculation courses, teachers’ non-professional course, special commercial training, technical training for those who enter applied science colleges or higher technical training for those taking up agriculture or intending to enter agricultural colleges, and training for home life.

(B) For boys who can only remain in High Schools two years; special technical training to fit them for their chosen vocations, together with good general training.

(C) Boys and girls who have to leave school at fourteen; the opportunity of attending a few hours each week at continuation schools.

(D) For adults; technical evening classes to extend their knowledge and practical training.

(E) All technical work to be adapted to the particular needs of the community.

(F) The Victoria Normal School is to be the centre of special training of teachers to qualify them to give technical instruction. There will be summer classes.

Fourth Year Work.
Speaking of the work of the university, Dr. Young informed the House that arrangements had been made to add a fourth year to the work of the Royal Institute of Learning in Vancouver, generally known as McGill, in order that the students now in attendance there would not have to go East for their final year, prior to the opening of the provincial university, which will, of course, supersede McGill. The minister of education told of the work carried out in connection with the formation of the university plans and showed that matters had now progressed to a stage where the site was being cleared, the president was in Europe for the purpose of selecting faculty, deans and construction of the wings would commence within a short time. He claimed that when the university threw open its doors it would have 1000 students enrolled. The first two buildings to be started, he said, would be the administration building, in which the arts and science classes would be housed for some time and the college dormitories.
One of the ambitions of the governing body of the university and the government as well is that, coincidental with the opening of the academic course, an agricultural college will be inaugurated. By means of an agricultural college we hope to be able to take care of our young men and women who intend to take up the industry, instead of allowing them to go to Guelph, Winnipeg, or across the international line.

You may think this is a very ambitious project but the government feels that when the university is opened it ought to rank with Toronto and McGill, if not above them. We may not open with 5000 students but from the figures I have obtained there is every reason to believe that we will have not less than six or seven hundred, and before three years expire we shall have from 1500 to 2000 students.

I know nothing to appeal to the people of this country more powerfully at the present time than the inauguration of this university and it is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of some of the details concerning it.

London, Feb. 3.—Mr. R. B. Angus, former president of the Bank of Montreal, and party, who have been staying in Egypt, are proceeding eastward and may go round the world. Mr. C. R. Horsley is expected in London early in March. London visitors include Dr. Watson, president of the University of British Columbia, Mr. J. D. Scott, Vancouver, and James Rutherford of Victoria.

Victoria, Feb. 4.—Hon. Dr. R. E. Young's scheme of technical education, which was outlined by him to the Legislature the other day, is an ambitious one, though not so extensive as was contemplated with the needs of the province. As it develops it will necessitate a pretty extensive plant in the way of buildings and equipment, all of which will cost a good deal of money. Some help in this direction will probably be derived from the Dominion Government which no doubt intends in due time to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on industrial training and technical education, which suggested the distribution among the provinces of three million dollars yearly for ten years. Unfortunately, however, as the distribution will be in proportion to the population, the amount coming to British Columbia will be nowhere near enough to carry out the plan in its entirety. Moreover, there are indications that the whole idea is viewed at Ottawa without much enthusiasm, and we may, therefore, be required to make the province proceed on its own initiative, in the first instance at any rate.

Also, when the scheme gets going, it is bound to involve considerable change in the laws governing the labor of boys and girls. Attendance at technical schools will have to be made compulsory. Otherwise, none but the ambitious will attend. Compulsory attendance means that the hours of labor for boys and girls must be shortened so that the day's fall, taking work and school together, may not be unreasonably long. The average boy or girl, after ten hours' labor in shop or store, would not attend a night school and would be too tired to get much benefit from it if they tried. It necessarily resolves itself into half a day at work and half a day at technical school between the ages of 14 and 20, or thereabouts, and it applies substantially to the whole community. When looked at in this way, the aid promised from the federal treasury becomes very modest indeed. The Royal commission might well have made their recommendations more generous without any danger of the money being wasted.

Victoria, Feb. 4.—Hon. Dr. R. E. Young's scheme of technical education recently outlined by him is an ambitious one. As it develops it will necessitate an extensive plant in the way of buildings and equipment, all of which will cost considerably. Some help in this direction will probably be derived from the Dominion government, which no doubt intends in due time to carry out the recommendations of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education, which suggested the distribution among the provinces of $5,000,000 yearly for ten years. But an distribution will be in proportion to the population, the amount coming to British Columbia will not be enough to carry out the plan in its entirety.

Considerable change in laws governing the labor of boys and girls is anticipated.
Press Gallery, Victoria, Feb. 1.—The debate on the reply to the address from the throne which called for the attention of the legislators throughout last week, was closed on Friday afternoon with a brilliant speech by Dr. M. E. Young, provincial secretary and minister of education, who in a closely reasoned address, which lasted for nearly two hours, dealt with the activities of his department. As Dr. Young explained the several divisions of the two departments of which he is chairman, are eventually spending and non-revenue producing, but with a large array of figures and a carefully prepared speech full of definite reasoning he showed that the money had been carefully spent and that the result fully justified the large appropriation.

Dr. Young gave a detailed account of the workings of the Colony Farm and the mental hospital at Esquimalt, showing that the entire cost of maintenance of the patients there amounted to less than fifty cents each per day. Later on Dr. Young launched into a spirited defence of Mr. Wesbrook, the new head of the University of British Columbia, contradicting the statement recently attributed to the new president that he intended to neglect the humanities in order to give prominence to a purely utilitarian curriculum.

Victoria, Feb. 5.—When the University of British Columbia is formed the university faculty will be entitled to select the examining council for the architect's examination conducted by the British Columbia Association of Architects. This, in substance, was the effect of an amendment made to the proposed architects' bill by a special committee considering it this morning.

The bill which has already been explained is one of the "close corporation" measures such as that enjoyed by the lawyers, dentists, druggists and doctors. It was proposed that the architects' association should be made a body corporated and hold the examining council, but the committee of the House felt today that the university authorities should have control of this matter. It was also agreed to amend the bill so that it would not apply in any points in the province where there is only one registered architect. It will not be necessary to employ an architect for buildings less than $10,000 in cost, nor in places where there is only one registered member, but otherwise no one may erect a structure without the services of an architect registered in the association. Civil engineers are to be regarded as qualified architects.

The bill was introduced by Mr. W. W. Foster, member for the Islands. He appeared before the committee this morning, together with Messes. Horton, Emmet Read, and S. McClure, Victoria architects.

It is of great interest to learn that the government is fully impressed with the importance of establishing an agricultural college in connection with the University of British Columbia. Sir Richard McBride's announcement before the Farmers Institutes' Convention yesterday was one of the most gratifying that has been made in this respect. It appears that special efforts are to be taken to insure that the agricultural branch of learning will occupy a high place in the labors of the university. This is as it should be in a province which is making a full investigation of the industry with a view to improving its status. The Premier appeals for the support of public opinion in the development of agricultural education, and, indeed, in all matters connected with the building up of the university. The announcements we are able to make from time to time show that the institution is to be well equipped with colleges. Both the humanities and education of a more practical character are to receive the closest attention; the desire of the government being to make the university so excellent that, if possible, it will stand unrivalled among similar institutions in the Dominion. This can only be accomplished with public support, but there is every reason to believe that this will be forthcoming in large measures, for even already any matter connected with the seat of learning is carefully canvassed and gives rise to interesting expressions of views. We endorse what the Premier has said in the premises. With public opinion behind the University of British Columbia it will rapidly become an institution which will be the admiration of other provinces.

Victoria Colonist.

With a view to arranging a working basis of the bill regarding the association of architects in British Columbia, which has already met with considerable opposition among members of the Legislature, a delegation consisting of Mr. S. McClure, of Victoria, Mr. Hurl Allerton, president of the Architects' Association, Mr. Knight and Mr. seat, waited on the private bills committee yesterday morning.

After a long conference, various amendments to conform with the wishes of the majority of the members of the House were agreed to by the architects and will be embodied in the bill when it is brought down from committee stage.

The most important of these amendments is that the act shall apply at any place where there are not at least two registered architects practicing. The result of this amendment is that the provisions of the new act will practically be confined to the cities.

Another amendment provides that after the inauguration of the University of British Columbia, the necessary examination will be conducted by the faculty of architecture of that institution.

Provision is made for an appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court in case of a refusal of the association to grant a practising license to an applicant, and admittance to the association must be granted to all architects qualified in other Provinces of Canada or in the Old Country.
Drastic changes in the educational system of British Columbia that are intended to supply a suitable training in after life for every boy and girl in the province are recommended in the report of Mr. H. D. Dean, Assistant Superintendent of Education, which will be submitted to the Legislature by the Minister of Education in the course of a few days.

The report, which is the result of Mr. Dean's investigations in the schools of Canada, United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Switzerland, is an exhaustive one, the recommendations being divided into two main divisions dealing respectively with the training in elementary schools and that of secondary schools.

Probably the most important and comprehensive finding in the report is in regard to the training of students in high schools. The enrolment in British Columbia public schools for the year ending June 30, 1912, was 77,608. Of this number only 2,994 were enrolled in high school and college grades. In Vancouver the figures were 18,160 and 1,376; in Victoria, 4,791 and 451. In other words only about ten per cent of the children of the province received the benefit of a state supported system of high schools.

Where the Blame Lies

"In considering these facts," reports Mr. Dean, "the question naturally arises in what respect is our high school organization responsible. For this condition, the answer is, that our public schools are simply adapting the education of the rural student in the same way as the city student, and the boy with a mechanical bent is far upon Latin until he leaves school, or is impelled into a vocation for which he has no natural talent."

In recommending a change in study in elementary school, Mr. Dean suggests that the present course for classes up to and including junior third should include a suitable graded scheme for work in paper, cardboard and modeling as a preparation for the manual work of the higher grades. This work should be the same for both boys and girls, and the instruction should be given by the regular class teacher. Mr. Dean also suggests the revision of the manual training and domestic science courses so that both should cover a period of three years only.

If the former he recommends that the work should be limited to uniform type models, while in the secondary grade it should be included practical work in relation to the home and school environment. In domestic science a recommendation is made that undue overlapping should be prevented, and that more time and greater emphasis should be given to the subject of sewing. Both of these courses he recommends should be extended to the smaller centres, and when possible the centres should be grouped under a trained specialist. Mr. Dean also recommends the appointment of a number of traveling instructors, who should extend their work to afternoon and evening classes of adults.

Views on Nature Study

With regard to nature study Mr. Dean recommends that this course should be reorganized and made flexible. The emphasis should be on elementary science in cities, and on school gardens with correlated science in rural districts.

The report urges that provision should be made for a specially trained supervisor of agricultural education whose duty it would be to encourage instruction in agriculture in schools, and advise both boards and teachers as to the best method of carrying out a definite plan of work, cooperating with the Department of Agriculture, as to prevent duplication of instruction.

Mr. Dean also recommends that greater attention should be given to singing. The exercises including a considerable amount of class singing. He recommends that the amount of history prescribed for high school entrance should be reduced, and all pupils afforded equal facilities for admission to secondary work. If the present course is too exacting in non-essentials the defect should be remedied at the earliest moment.

The conclusions with regard to elementary education are summed up in the recommendation that no specializations whatever should be undertaken in the elementary school order to provide a scheme of vocational training, but that seven years of general cultural work should be compulsory for all pupils.

With regard to secondary education, Mr. Dean divides this work into three main classes, the first for those who continue at school three or four years after passing the entrance examination; second, for those over fourteen who will probably not remain at school beyond two years, and thirdly, continuation classes for adolescents at work.

Training in Essentials

In dealing with the large class of pupils whom, under a broadened course, it is hoped to retain at school, Mr. Dean recommends a sound education in essentials for all pupils. He offers a certain amount of household training for all girls and special courses organized in separate schools, or in separate departments of the same school, and adapted to university matriculation, or teachers-professional, or a technical training, as a preparation for commercial, or commercial and technical education. He recommends that entrances to colleges of agriculture, for industrial life, and entrance to colleges of technology and applied science, for home life, or for special branches, such as art and music.

With regard to pupils over fourteen who will not remain at school beyond two years a recommendation is offered of a special industrial training. Such schools should be established, he believes, only upon the most careful consideration, and should be either full time or co-operative with theoretical instruction at school, or practical training at the seat of industrial firms.

Continuation Classes

The continuation classes are intended for adolescents at work. Instruction under this head should be for a few hours daily, and given in the day time. In addition to these continuation classes Mr. Dean suggests that evening vocational classes should be established for those competent men in the trade without teachers certificates, rather than from teachers with little or no industrial experience.

Mr. Dean is strongly opposed to the instructors at evening classes being recruited from the ranks of full time day teachers or supervisors, and recommends that where this is done no government grant should be allowed. He is strongly opposed to the establishment of a uniform course of instruction for all localities, and suggests that the organization of technical and vocational work be made elastic enough to be adapted to local conditions. He suggests that owing to the present lack of trained teachers for technical instruction a special effort should be made by means of evening classes, evening classes, and special courses in technical schools to supply this want.

Museum of Arts

That a college of museum of arts should be organized in connection with the Victoria Normal School at the earliest convenient time, for the purpose of fostering the fine arts and giving a vocational training in some branch of art-craft is another of Mr. Dean's recommendations. The report also suggests that local advisory committees should be appointed to assist in the organization and management of technical and industrial schools or departments, such committees consisting mainly of citizens representing employers or employees who are specially trained to act in an advisory capacity. Similarly constituted committees should also be appointed for commercial and agricultural departments.

Another of the recommendations, which, if it becomes law, will have a far reaching effect on the school attendance laws is that the compulsory attendance law be amended so as to provide more systematic effort, and more specific conditions for commercial continuation schools, and to compel the attendance of adolescents between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. It is feared, if secondary or high schools to
A business man of considerable experience confirmed these views. "And large employer," he said, "is continually asked to find a post—not a clerk's position, but something better, like a personal secretarial position for a public school or university man who has 'knocked about' doing various odd jobs since he completed their education. They all want something better, something for which you do not need previous experience or a decent record of industry. Business men are daily appreciating the value of education, but educators do not seem to appreciate the value of business."

Mr. L. G. McPhillips, K.C., has been appointed by his fellow benchers of the Law Society to be the responsible bencher for supervising the work of reorganizing the school. As a first step, Mr. D. A. McDonald of the legal firm of Bourne and McDaniels, has been appointed as dean of the school. Mr. McDonald has borne a high reputation as a lecturer on law. Associated with Mr. McDonald will be a number of eminent barristers, who will lecture on various departments of law. Mr. Martin Griffin and Mr. E. M. MacDonald, the latter the examiner for the Law Society, are among those who will give courses of lectures, and other names are to be announced later.

At least four lectures a week to each student will be given, and the classes for the first term will last until the end of June. After the first term, the terms will be made to last until the first of October. The lectures which will be commenced in October, will be delivered in the late afternoons and the evenings, for the accommodation of the students. There are about 120 students enrolled in the Law Students' Society and the formation of the law school is giving great satisfaction to them.

We notice that in a recent issue of The London Daily Mail attention was drawn to university training based upon the popular idea of university youths. It was pointed out that many appeals for employment were quoted from gentlemen, titled gentlemen, school and university men, who, after an aimless education, are thrown upon the labor market. "I have known dozens of men," he said, "who have gone through their course at Oxford without the faintest idea of what profession they intend to adopt. I am not speaking of wealthy men—but men who must work in order to live. Nearly all of these have vague ideas of tutorships, or secretarialships, and do not require any experience."

An Oxford coach declared that in many cases the "soft job" man is a university man, who, after an aimless education, is thrown upon the labor market, with the idea of finding something to make a living. The coin of this coinage is often no more than a trial, and many of these "soft job" men are often doomed to a life of penury and despair, unless they are fortunate enough to find some opportunity in which they can make a living, or unless they are fortunate enough to find some opportunity in which they can make a living.

The laying of the corner stone of the Normal School during the last quarter of a century has brought British Columbia in line with all the other provinces of Canada, each of which has some form of normal school education.
practical knowledge concurrently. So long as the fallacious assumption that theory and practice are essentially things apart continues to be entertained, so will the wisdom of having the youth spend years of his life absorbing “school” knowledge, and then have him sent out into a world in which he finds such knowledge is heavily discounted, be questioned. It is hard on the youth who spends years at a technical school, under the impression that he is preparing himself for an important position, to make the discovery on leaving it that industry rates him no higher than it does fellow-laborers who work without training and largely by rule of thumb.

On the question of how the school and the industrial world may be brought more closely together, there is variety and divergence of opinion. The belief that a boy may leave a grammar school, spend a few years at a technical school, and then step out and take charge of a department in a factory, is not so common as it used to be—unless, of course, the factory be his father’s. As a rule such a belief is peculiar to the parents of the boy in question, though it may for a short time be shared by the boy himself. The old way of bridging the canyon between school and world was for the youth leaving school at any age, from fourteen to seventeen years, to go straight to work in the factory, and take advantage of technological classes in the evenings. Of late years, educationists have begun to question this method, on the ground that it puts too great a strain on the vitality of the youth. Still, to keep technical instruction a thing apart from power to earn a living, while the instruction is being administered and received, is to put too severe a strain on the financial resources of moderately well-to-do parents. The youth, so instructed technically, enters industrial life with a debit balance of cash against him, in his relation to his parents, to the other members of his family, and to his own sense of what he owes to these and to himself, which he has no prospect of overcoming for many years.

Does the solution lie in making the technical school, in its advanced classes, a workshop or factory in which the pupil shall demonstrate his practical skill to his own pecuniary advantage and to the confusion of “practical” opponents? But, oh! would not this cause a peck of trouble and disturbance in the industrial world?

In British Columbia, it is probable that a beginning has already been made in this way; but the end, who can foresee? In woodwork, we may find the textile industries—even in the higher branches of work in these—there is still to be met with the “practical” man. In many cases the person who thus describes himself is the untrained man, who can make no definite or particular claim to expert skill in his work. His knowledge has been gathered by the way, and it is not any wider than the way by which it has been gathered. Such men, and the high degree of general efficiency which they attain without the aid of expert instruction, are the despair of those who champion technology. Even if they happen to be in the position of employers, shop keepers, and fear—that science, applied to their trade, will work miracles. They hope, because the success of business rivals who have been quicker to adopt scientific methods of production than they, fills them with a sense of insecurity; they fear because jealousy and prejudice make them unsympathetic to the newer methods.

Education—the education of the schools—is mainly valuable in proportion to the greatness of its relation to life. It misses its aim if it fails to prepare the youth for the exceedingly practical and responsible business of making a living. A man may be not the sea poet, or artist, thinker or dreamer, if he is unable to become so completely lost in abstractions as to forget the bills he owes. Today, no less than for two generations of yesterday, the problem is how to make it possible for the youth who looks forward to an industrial career to acquire theoretical knowledge and
PROVINCIAL AND GENERAL

The New Westminster School Trustees have passed a resolution deciding upon compulsory attendance for children between the ages of 7 and 14.

SCHOOL INSTEAD OF SHOWS

Provincial Act Prohibits Young Children From Seeing Picture Shows During School Hours.

Special to The News-Advertiser.

Victoria, Feb. 19.—Under the new act regulating theatres and cinematograph houses, provision is made debarring film exhibitors on Sundays, which is in line with the policy advocated for some time by the Attorney-General. The new act is a departure from the old one, said the Attorney-General, "in that it gives power to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to license and regulate moving picture theatres, film exchanges and operators of moving picture machines."

Children under 14 years cannot attend picture shows during school hours or after 6 p.m. unless accompanied by an adult.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The President arrives in London.

Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has just arrived in this country in search of information likely to be of use to him in starting the new university, and he has also been looking about for material out of which to form his staff. Dr. Westbrook has consulted with the heads of practically all the universities and colleges in Canada and the United States.

It is expected that a start will be made next month on the new university buildings in Vancouver, the British Columbia Government having made a grant of 250 acres of land at Point Grey for the purpose. In the autumn of 1915 Dr. Westbrook hopes that the university will be able to commence operations. Plans of the buildings have already been drawn by Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson, Vancouver.

The new University will be a provincial institution, and for its maintenance the Government has granted 500,000 acres of land in various parts of the Province, half of which has been selected. With the opening of the University of British Columbia in 1915, the present Mcgill University College of Vancouver will cease to exist, and so it is expected to start with upwards of 500 students. This college has been giving instruction equivalent to the first two years of a university course.

A start is to be made with arts and the sciences. In the following year a department of agriculture is to be established, and in connection Dr. C. C. James, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, spent 10 days in Vancouver with Dr. Westbrook. Later, departments of mines, forestry and engineering will be established, branches of activity which are of such great importance in British Columbia.

To aid in the proposals of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia, covering an expenditure of $3,000,000 within a fixed period, said to be three years, a substantial vote will be sought from the Provincial Legislature, according to an announcement by Sir Richard McBride at Victoria. "Special attention will be given to the university question at this session," stated Sir Richard, "in view of the fact that it is to be opened in the autumn of 1915. One of the chief requirements will be the new buildings which will be erected at a cost running into high figures. It is planned to have up-to-date structures, second to none on the Continent. The plans laid before the Government by the Board of Governors call for the expenditure of about $3,000,000 within a fixed period. It is realised that the Provincial Government will assist materially in the construction of buildings in addition to the land grant for an endowment fund which was provided for some time ago."
Domestic Science Is Not Favored

Discussion on University Curriculum

The members of the Women's Educational Club of Columbia college met yesterday for a comprehensive and critical consideration of the true functions of university and the inappropriateness of including courses in domestic science or vocational training into the curriculum of universities. The meeting was held in the residence of Mrs. W. F. M., one of the two women members of the committee honored with a place on the board of the provincial university, and some years a university lecturer in women's studies. Overcoming the tendency in America towards too many courses in domestic science into the university training practiced for women at the sacrifice of their studies by speakers, one of whom showed that home-making was at least as rational as the mechanical routine of cooking and cleaning. It embraced qualities of heart and mind, in a general attitude to persons and things, a social relationship that is best prepared for by the exacting studies of the classics and mathematics and the general four years' experience of college life and its association with the intellectually great and humble.

The business of a university, as Professor Newman said, is to make intellectual culture its direct scope, in other words, to teach people to think. Are college students trained to think as they were a generation ago? Many of us will agree that they are not. We may find a reason for this in the removal of the faculty of philosophy as the central one in the university. Philosophic studies have declined before scientific and practical ones. There is an increased emphasis upon study looking toward speedy result in action, either for the individual benefit, or at least for social advantage. We are growing indifferent to ideas; we substitute practice for principles. We tend to educate by things and not by thought. There have never been enough men and women trained in hard logical consecutive thinking for leaders of the nation. Tremendous interest is taken in all sorts of movements, social, political, economic, religious, all ostensibly having for their object the uplifting of humanity. How many of them offer any philosophical, predicable scheme that will build more stable habitations? How many trained leaders are there identified with these movements?

In high schools and colleges the popular courses are those which deal with facts or persons or society and not with theories. The greatest fault in secondary education has been the grim determination to make everything interesting to the pupil or failure in the attempt. Far too little time has been devoted towards making a pupil relate observing an assignment, no matter how trival, because it was right to do it or for joy of work.

The success of a university is not measured by large attendance and a great many professional or technical schools in connection with it. Instead of having our colleges weaken their defenses of philosophical thinking, a great many graduates in Canada would rejoice to see a determined effort made to strengthen them. They would be glad to see professional schools demand the A degree as a condition of entrance. If home-making were regarded as a profession it could then be taught in separate professional schools to women holding the bachelor's degree. If such a condition is not required, domestic science courses are better offered in other schools entirely distinct from the university and under board of control.

University and the Home.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—My attention has just been called to a report in your columns of last week of an address given by J. W. de W. Farris at a meeting of the Women's Educational Club of Columbia University upon "The University and the Home," of which the object appears to be the demonstration that home economics is an eligible subject for inclusion in the curriculum of a university.

Miss Farris is reported to have based her objections upon three grounds: (1) that the arts course in Canadian universities is itself practical training for home life; (2) the chief work of a university to teach people to think, while Miss Farris maintains "the introduction of too many subjects on scientific lines is not well calculated to produce thinkers"; (3) "Popular courses without a high condition of entrance weaken a university.

I would like to enquire why—if the arts course in Canadian universities gives this practical training for home life, do the graduates in arts permit the rate of infant mortality in Canada to reach a height only equalled in Russia; why does tuberculosis annually claim such an undue proportion of victims among the population; why are there reports on the medical inspection of school children in this province such an anxious reading? Again, why was it that stocheous communicable diseases were so futile until the birth of biology and the application of biology and physics to these social problems in the second quarter of the last century threw a flood of light on causes previously hidden, and formed the foundation of modern sanitation?

With regard to Mrs. Farris's second point: Are such men as Darwin, Wallace, Murchie, Tyndall, Galton, Sir William Ramsay, Pasteur, Curie, and many more of our scientists, not to be numbered among the world's greatest thinkers? In the third place, why should "Home Economics" necessarily weaken a University? It is based upon a large group of sciences—biology, chemistry, physics, mechanics, economics, for instance, as well as psychology, physiology and hygiene. Much of the work its students are called upon to carry out is of a high advanced character, and demands capacity for real research: this is the experience of post graduate students of the subject in the University of London and elsewhere. There is no difficulty in placing the subject on a strictly University level.

Finally, may I ask why, if the care of plant and animal life is of such moment to the well-being of this province, that again and again emphatic assurances have been given that a foremost place in the curriculum of the new University is to be given to agriculture, why does not the right care of human life call for similar recognition? Yours truly,

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ALICE RAVENHILL
Dr. Wesbrook is
On His Way Here

President of New University

Dr. F. I. Wesbrook, President of the University of British Columbia, is expected to return from a trip to Europe in a few days. The
traveling arrangements for the University buildings have been completed, and the University officials are preparing for the arrival of the President.

Clearing operations on the fifty-acre site, which is to be the home of the new University, have been completed. The site will be surveyed by the architect, and construction will begin shortly.

Dr. Wesbrook is expected to arrive in Victoria in the near future, and will attend to the details of the new University building project.

Trend of University Training

The tendency of modern university education is to be centralized and comprehensive. This is a natural development, as universities are becoming more important in society.

Learning should not be limited to the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake, but should have a direct influence on every sphere of national life. Universities should educate men for active and intelligent citizenship.

The President of the University of British Columbia, Dr. Wesbrook, has visited many of the leading universities of the United States and the United Kingdom, and has been impressed with the success of these institutions.

Expected Soon—Wesbrook. President of the new British Columbia University, is expected to arrive in his city very shortly from his tour of Europe in quest of the best talent for the operation of the University. Since leaving British Columbia, the President has visited many of the leading universities of the old continent, and his trip is expected to be productive of good results.

Dr. Young will also take part and describe some of the departmental arrangements for the University buildings. The Hon. Dr. Young is greatly impressed with what he has heard from the University of British Columbia. Such a seat of learning must be adaptable to the life of this Western country. Dr. Young is greatly interested in the progress of the University, and hopes that the President's report will contain information of a character gratifying to the university life of the country. He heard from Dr. Wesbrook upon the latter's arrival in Canada from England, and he expects to hear again in a day or two from a point much nearer home.
Outlook for Our University

We are pleased to learn that some progress is being made in the affairs of the provincial university, and that by the end of next year, or shortly after, the full teaching staff of the institution will be at work. According to reports made through the government newspapers Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the president, will soon return from Europe where he went in search of professors for the new university. "After his report has been submitted to the Minister of Education and the Board of Governors, several announcements in regard to the personnel of the different faculties will probably be made." This is satisfactory as far as it goes. Dr. Wesbrook's selection for the chairs in classics and metaphysics will undergo the careful scrutiny of Hon. Dr. Young and Assistant Superintendent of Education, Dr. F. F. Green, who has lately been made chief consultant. In the selection of the department of the names of the men chosen (or such chairs as mathematics and political economy will of course be submitted to the final inspection of Mr. George Wilson and Mr. R. F. Green, among the board of governors. When the appointments have been made they will then be placed before the senate for formal ratification.

When we consider, therefore, the care with which these professors for our provincial university will be selected it is not difficult to accept the bright outlook for the institution's future. Picturesque and again, by the minister of education. It will readily be understood that having brought to our university the best minds among the great educators of the Old World as well as the new the opening of the college at Point Grey will find enrolled in the list of students, not only the children of British Columbia residents, but many of the youth of Europe and the United States, who will naturally seek to sit at the feet of the best instructors the world can produce.

The public of this city and indeed of the whole province will await with eager interest the arrival of Dr. Wesbrook to learn in detail of his achievements and will be keenly concerned to know if his selections meet in the fullest respect the views of the educational department and of Mr. George Wilson and his colleagues on the board of governors.

Will Make Recommendations to University Governors for Appointment of Staff.

News that Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the Provincial University, will return to Vancouver on Wednesday from his trip to Great Britain and Germany has been received in the city. En route, Dr. Wesbrook has visited many of the educational centres of Britain and Canada and the United States as well as of the older lands. The primary object of Dr. Wesbrook's trip abroad was to make enquiries and obtain recommendations with a view to the selection of the staff for the Provincial University. It was desired that the staff should be composed of the best experts available, and that the selection should be as catholic as possible. Anticipating that a year would be necessary in most cases before any of the selected professors could leave their old duties to assume work in British Columbia, and realizing the advantage of having the heads of the various departments confer with the board of governors during the time the buildings are being equipped, it was decided to make the appointments of the heads of departments as early as possible. It is expected that these appointments will be decided shortly after Dr. Wesbrook's return.

The president has also been busy gathering information about the most modern educational methods. It is expected that several public functions will be arranged at which Dr. Wesbrook will be able to speak upon the results of his trip abroad, and at which Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, will announce developments and plans in connection with his department's work.
UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT HOME NEXT WEDNESDAY

Reported he has met with gratifying success on mission to find teachers.

VISITS IN EUROPE

Public addresses to be delivered on progress of work this fall.

After an absence of several months during which he visited all the leading cities of eastern Canada, United States, and Great Britain and Germany, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is due back in Vancouver on Wednesday, according to Field H. Carter, the chancellor.

His report is awaited with keen interest by the governors of the institutions. The object of his visit was not only to gather information as to the latest educational methods, but to obtain teaching staffs of the highest efficiency, as is the intention to obtain for the institution the most advanced teachers possible to the institution.

The affairs of the university are reported to be far enough advanced now so that the question of appointments of the staff may be taken up.

It was Dr. Wesbrook's desire to not only obtain a staff of teachers fitted by attainment and highly qualified for the important positions in the newest of universities, but to obtain such as would likely prove of as much efficiency in the West as in the Eastern and older educational centres. Reports from the educational department of the provinces are that Wesbrook's correspondence has been very optimistic and it is expected that the report the president makes will be more than gratifying.

Series of Meetings

It has been proposed that a series of public meetings be held where the much-travelled president will speak on the subject of his journey, and the impressions he gathered in connection with the aims of the new institution.

The Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, will take part in these meetings and describe the departmental aspects of the undertaking.

returns to-morrow

Dr. Wesbrook, President of B. C. University, Expected Back in Capital with Results of Tour.

The return of Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia university, which followed from his trip to Great Britain, Germany, is fully expected. On route the professor has visited many of the educational centres of eastern Canada and the United States, as well as those of other lands. The primary object of Dr. Wesbrook's visit abroad was to make inquiries and obtain recommendations with a view to making the selection of the staff for the provincial university. It was desired that the staff should be composed of the best experts available, and that the selection should be as catholic as possible.

Anticipating that a year would be necessary in most cases before any of the professors could leave their old duties to assume work in British Columbia, and realizing the advantage of having the heads of the various departments confer with the board of governors during the time the buildings are being equipped, it was decided to make the appointments of the heads of departments as early as possible. It is expected that these appointments will be decided shortly after Dr. Wesbrook's return.

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PRESIDENT IS READY TO RECOMMEND FACULTY DEANS

Head of University of British Columbia Back from European Tour.

President Wesbrook Enjoyed Excellent Health During 15,000 Mile Trip.

Proposed Heads of Departments Will Aid in Decision of Educationists to Come Here.

Looking fit and well, despite his hurried journey of nearly 15,000 miles in the interest of the university appointments, President F. F. Wesbrook of the Provincial University, arrived back at the city today. During the three months since he left Vancouver he has visited many of the eastern universities, the annual meeting of the American Academy of Science, and numerous universities in Great Britain, including Oxford, Cambridge, London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool and Manchester. On his return journey Dr. Wesbrook was accompanied by Mrs. Wesbrook, who had been spending most of the intervening time at the home of her father, Sir Thomas Taylor, late chief justice of Manitoba.

From the point of view of the purpose of my visit I have had a most successful trip. That is as far as I can go, for of course I was not empowered to make any appointments but will make recommendations to the board of governors for the appointments to the heads of the various departments," stated Dr. Wesbrook. "I have interviewed personally a large number of professors whose work and reputation has commended them to the board of governors."
Would Not Leave.

Some of these, of course, were found to be so closely wedded to the scholastic life of the older universities that they would not think of leaving, and our point of view would not bear transplanting into our sturdier atmosphere. Others were found not to display the general executive ability along with their academic efficiency that would be needed to build up a strong department with a mission. Others did not strike us as having the personal qualities that would adapt themselves to our conditions on the Pacific coast. On the other hand, some were found whose personal qualifications would adapt them to our conditions in the building up of a great university in British Columbia. I made a strong appeal, and was surprised to find how many of the younger professors are actuated by imperial sentiments and ideals, and who even look to the time when the centre of the Empire shall have passed from the British Isles to the great dominions. My visit, however, though it had to be, will greatly assist us in making a wise choice for the head of departments.

Appointments Soon.

Dr. Wesbrook intimated that several of the appointments of the faculty deans might be expected to be announced at an early date, although some delay might be experienced in getting the right man for two or three of the leading positions. Those who are appointed will not commence actual duties until 1895, but in the meantime, while arranging to leave their present duties, they will be able to prepare for the work heretofore. They will of course be consulted upon the appointment of professors in their respective departments, but these appointments will not be made for some time to come.

One of the most pleasant features of his journey through the British universities was his opportunity of meeting the many professors who were his colleagues at the time Dr. Wesbrook was attending the University of London. He had been a student at Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Oxford. The assistance of these old colleagues was invaluable to him on his present journey. Dr. Wesbrook is himself a graduate of Manitoba University, and won a scholarship in pathology at Cambridge, which led to his appointment as a lecturer in bacteriology at Cambridge.

Man of Experience

The above statement was made to a representative of The Colonist by Dr. F. R. Wesbrook, President of the University of British Columbia, who recently returned from a three months' trip in Eastern Canada and the United States and Great Britain. He left Vancouver on December 22, and, during his absence, visited many universities. He spent twenty-one days in England and Scotland.

From his observations, Dr. Wesbrook stated that the heads of faculties decided upon would be consulted in regard to the selection of professors for their own departments. He hopes that the construction of the University buildings will be started at an early date, and this week he will confer with the architects in regard to plans.

Dr. Wesbrook Speaks of His Observations While Abroad. Looking Into Question of Professorships.

Dr. Wesbrook, President of the University of British Columbia, who recently returned from a three months' trip in Eastern Canada and the United States and Great Britain, has been much impressed and gratified by the British interest in Canadian affairs, and especially in British Columbia. Although he was not traveling with a brass band, but, instead, trying to attract as little attention as need be, he found everywhere that the knowledge of his visit had preceded him.

In fact, at all the universities he visited in Great Britain—and I was at Oxford, Cambridge, London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Manchester—I found the greatest interest manifested in the project of founding a new university. Most of the British universities are so old that the idea of establishing a brand new seat of higher learning seemed to appeal strongly to the scholastic mind.

I conferred with a large number of professors, and asked about a great many men. Some of these are the younger professors, while others are chief among the older professors, and they are chiefly among the professors who bear the call of Empire. They recognize that in the course of time the seat of Empire may be transferred to the Overseas Dominions, probably Canada. The idea of taking part in the building up of a university in this Imperial outpost appeals to them.

Various Environments

On the other hand, life is very attractive to many men in universities work in England. Their associations and their interests bind them to home. The atmosphere of learning to which they have been accustomed in their present institutions, become a second part of their nature, and they would not bear transplanting to more rugged surroundings. Again, it is a great temptation for university professors who, while comfortably established themselves, are not satisfied with the outlook in life for their children, and they want to avoid for them certain social and economic factors which prevail in older lands.

While at Cambridge Dr. Wesbrook renewed acquaintance with several of the professors who were the associates of his colleagues when he was at the university, from 1891 to 1895, during part of which period he was the John Lucas Walker student in pathology, and later had charge of the bacteriological department. So the greater number of the others met him in other universities, where they had become heads.

Man of Experience

"The men I have in mind for the new University," he continued, "have had experience in university work in at least two countries. They include professors who have been in English, German, American or Canadian universities, not in all four, but in at least two. The reason for this is that it would be a mistake to appoint men who have never been outside English universities. They would probably lack the colonial viewpoint and not feel at home in a new country like this. It is my ambition to give the new institution a cosmopolitan rather than insular viewpoint, to establish from broad lines, and this can only be accomplished by securing heads of faculties of broad knowledge and a cosmopolitan spirit. Moreover, the Canadian, particularly British and German universities excel in different lines. All have special lines of pre-eminence.

For instance, Canadian, particularly British and German universities excel in different lines. All have special lines of pre-eminence.
DR. WESBROOK RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TRIP

Selecting Faculty for University in Canada, United States and Great Britain.

Following a three months' trip through eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, freely expressed his satisfaction upon his return. Though his trip has been a most enjoyable one, yet it has been one of work for the selecting of the various professors for the new Institute, Columbia University. He is of the opinion that the environment that the students would have to be decided entirely by the board of governors, and will probably be considered individually by them. The choosing of these men is a very delicate work and must be handled with every effort to assure men already familiar or newly made so with our environment and conditions.

"I have a great many men in mind whom I think would be excellent as heads or the different faculties in the new University of British Columbia," said Dr. Wesbrook. "Personally I have made no selection, but I may lay the entire recommendations before the board of governors, and they will probably be considered individually by them. The choosing of these men is a very delicate work and must be handled with every effort to assure men already familiar or newly made so with our environment and conditions."

The men I have to recommend to the board are men who have had experience in at least two countries, and many have had experience in three and four. The reason for this is that it would be a mistake to appoint men who have never been outside of British universities. They would probably lack the colonial viewpoint, and not feel at home in a new country like this.

"It is my ambition to give the new institution a cosmopolitan rather than insular viewpoint," said the head of the university, "and this can only be attained by securing heads of faculties of broad knowledge and a cosmopolitan experience. Moreover the Canadian, American, British and German universities excel in different lines; they all have special lines of pre-eminence."
President F. F. Wesbrook of the University of British Columbia, returned to Vancouver yesterday after spending some months on a tour of British, Eastern Canadian and United States cities preparing the faculty for the institution, which it is expected will be opened in 1916. Having to his previous work in Great Britain, Dr. Wesbrook found it much easier to carry out his enquiries than it would have been had he been on a mission on such a mission, and his account of his impressions was such that he met many of his former associates in London, Liverpool, Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin. His visit to Canadian and United States cities was very satisfactory, he said, and he returned to the balmier climate of Vancouver more enthusiastic than ever.

He found in the old country a great deal of interest in the province, and was surprised at the knowledge generally displayed when Canada was the subject under discussion. People were full of confidence over Canada. Dr. Wesbrook said, and, though not pretending to know a great deal about financial markets, the general feeling which impressed him was that things would be much easier and money was cheaper.

While the president cannot as yet give but any detailed information as to whom he visited and broached propositions to come to the faculty of the University of British Columbia, he said that all of the arts and science departments would be filled. The development of engineering, forestry and agriculture would come along later after the others had started, he thought, but the heads of the departments he wanted to have here so they could get in touch with the Western country. The president expressed his confidence in the efficiency which would come to the new university through the men of high standing he had seen, and he expressed that what advantage he hoped to do great benefit to the university and something he wished above all was that there would be a "happy family," in the happiness of life had a great deal to do with one's efficiency in any undertaking.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

By F. FAIRCHILD WESBROOK, M.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT

The purpose of the University is to meet the peculiar needs of the Province, while we Canadianise those who require it, and do our share in the development of a more efficient Empire. We must homogenise the peoples who are drafted from the four corners of the earth. Our object is to found and maintain a provincial university devoid of provincialism.

The new buildings are to be erected upon a site of 250 acres, whose foreshore is protected by a Government reserve. This site is over 200 ft. above sea-level, and the axis of the group is almost north and south on a ridge. The administrative building will stand on ground which is something more than seventy feet above that on which the residential buildings are to be placed, the intervening buildings on either side of a wide avenue gradually rising, on account of the increasing grade, which is highest at the site of the administrative building and library.
satisfactory discharge of function is only to be expected from a machine whose parts are intelligently planned and placed, in other words a proper physiology cannot be looked for with a defective anatomy of the organism. With this in mind, the Board of Governors instructed the President and Mr. Sharp, of the firm of Sharp and Thompson, University Architects, to visit the universities of Canada and the United States to make particular study of the State and provincial universities. A prolonged tour was made, and much data accumulated. In addition, Dr. C. C. James, C.M.G., Advisor to the Dominion Government on Agricultural Instruction, was commissioned by the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion to proceed to British Columbia, and give us the benefit of his experience and advice. At the time of his visit, a Commission of Architects met with the Board of Governors and

Dr. James. This Board consisted of Mr. T. H. Mawson, the well-known city planner of London and Liverpool, Professor Warren Powers Laird, head of the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania, and consulting architect to the University of Wisconsin, Mr. R. T. Durley, Professor of Mechanical Engineering of McGill University, Montreal, and Messrs. Sharp and Thompson, of Vancouver, the University architects. By this means was developed a plan which seemed to provide a proper and logical relationship of building areas.

We have sought to relate the biological sciences to the physical sciences and arts, while we have them next door to agriculture, forestry, medicine and pedagogy. Mines and geology are located in the same group, and as close as possible to engineering, and the pure sciences foundational to them. Arts, theology, law and commerce are brought into touch with the sciences. The University administrative building, library, and convocation hall are centrally located. The athletic grounds, drill grounds, armory, the site for the department of pedagogy’s practice schools, and the medical school sites are all on the town side of the University grounds, so as to be more readily accessible to Vancouver.

The theological colleges are asking for grounds upon which they can erect teaching and residential buildings from funds provided by themselves, the style of architecture, building material, and plans of which are to harmonise with the University buildings and to be approved by the University Governors. In the plans space is provided for them, which places these theological colleges close to the University student residences and to the arts. The theological institutions are being generously supported, and it is being planned not only to teach theology, leaving the University to teach the arts and the sciences, but also to provide food and lodging and a homelike and wholesome environment for students in attendance upon the University classes. Since the University itself must be non-sectarian, this provision is most fortunate.

It is expected that the University will open a year from next autumn with 500 students. This is the estimate of those who are competent to judge. The McGill University of British Columbia, for whose splendid work I must express my warmest admiration, has 250 students in Vancouver in its classes providing instruction in three years of arts and two years of engineering. There are one hundred more in Victoria in arts under the same general direction, and many have gone there simply because British Columbia had not yet provided its own University, and there are many in the Province itself who are impatiently awaiting the opening of the University of British Columbia.

We shall prepare to house 250, leaving the others to live at home, in Vancouver or in the theological colleges. Whilst the grounds are being cleared and the architects preparing detailed plans for the buildings to be erected at once, I have been visiting Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, looking into university organisation and inquiring about possible members of the staff. Very naturally the eyes of the university world are turned to Britain in respect to many branches. I hope in the very near future to recommend to the Chancellor and the Board of Governors the names of men in a number of branches, although we shall not actually need the men on the ground for over a year. It is particularly important in the laboratory branches that the men be consulted as early as possible with regard to building and equipment.

The early appointment of a Librarian is a necessity. He will require to open up his lines of communication, develop his systems, and provide in advance, so far as it can be done, for the needs of the students and the staff. With the exception of the Librarian and the four professional lines mentioned, we can leave the other selected men where they are for another year. This will be fair both to the men and to the institutions from which they are to be drafted.

I do not like to venture into the field of prophecy. We have high hopes, but we can better show you later what we have done, than to attempt to tell you now what we shall do. I am most enthusiastic. When I compare the British Columbia of to-day with the British Columbia which I first saw in 1886, I cannot help but become infected with that infectious optimism which is so endemic in the Province. The people have a right to expect their University, for which they have so generously provided, to take a leading place in the social and economic upbuilding of the Commonwealth and the betterment of the whole people.
RADIAN INSTITUTE AS PART OF UNIVERSITY

Committee of Chamber of Mines Discusses Proposed Affiliation Plan.

The radium institute committee appointed by the Vancouver chamber of mines met last evening in the quarters of the chamber. A deputation was appointed to visit with Dr. E. E. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, and outline the plans regarding having the proposed radium institute under the control of the new institution.

A delegation will also appear before the finance committee of the city council at the request of Mayor Baxter and will outline the stages and objects of the proposed institute. No money grant will be asked for. A programme defining the best way of raising money for the purchasing of radium and carrying on the work of the proposed institute will be drawn up by a sub-committee.

Dr. F. L. de Vertuil has personally taken an option on 166 kilograms of radium, which is valued at $12,000. This amount of the precious metal will be available here in October.

UNIVERSITY TO BUILD PT. GREY PIPELINE

Water Main Will Be Laid Through Municipality by Board of Governors.

In order to ensure that an ample supply of water will be ready for service at the university site the board of governors of the Provincial University have entered into an agreement with the municipal council of Point Grey to construct a pipeline from the 16th boundary on Sixth Avenue over to the university site. The project will cost $28,390. The pipeline will have a twelve-inch pipe at eight inches, will be reduced to ten inches and later to eight inches as it nears the university.

PROGRESS MADE BY WESTMINSTER HALL

Principal MacKay Reviews the Work of Past Six Years at Well-Attended Consistory.

Physical Efficiency of the Children

Dr. Wesbrook's Address to Women

The president of the University of British Columbia addressed the members of the Women's Educational Club, on Friday, at the King Edward High school, the meeting being held in the long room. Mrs. John Seymour introduced the guest of honor. Dr. Wesbrook confined his attention to the problem of the school child and the school so far as the physical well-being of the child was involved. The responsibility of education was a great one, and too often academic care was not paid to securing all that might tend to the physical efficiency of the school child.

The modern method of educating delicate children or those with physical disabilities, put at the disposal of the educational community, was not placed as it should be. Tuberculosis, so insidious was its attack, should be fought on every hand, and even from the sorrowful and brave field of view any monetary outlook involved could only be a good investment for the state. Nowadays, even insurance companies found it profitable to advise sanatoria. The absence of suitable textbooks in hygiene was emphasized. In conclusion, Dr. Wesbrook delivered a lecture at the disposal of the Educational Club a large number of reports of educational conventions, as well as pamphlets dealing with the problem of the conservation of health of the school child, and hence that of the future nation.
Technical Education

Most people would hesitate to agree with the sweeping statement of Prof. Robertson, of the Dominion technical education commission, that a man cannot be idle and honest at the same time, but it cannot be gainsaid that idleness is at the root of a great deal of delinquency. Consequently, while Prof. Robertson does not go to the extreme in his language he is certainly on the right track in advising that the youth of the country be given every opportunity to begin the world properly equipped to make their way in it.

The educationalists, however, who believe that the system pursued in Canada is entirely wrong, and who would convert the public schools into manual training factories, from which every child would be turned out as a finished hand-craftsman, are no less mistaken than those who consider literary education to be of little importance.

It is the duty of the state to see that every citizen can read and write and has some knowledge of elementary mathematics, but it is no more its duty to provide universal technical training than it is to ensure that an ample supply of water will be always at hand. In the rural districts the school course would undoubtedly be greatly improved if more attention were given to agricultural subjects, but in the towns and cities to train a technical course on the curriculum is altogether beyond the scope and aim of public education. Technical schools should be established as separate institutions and the public schools should be maintained strictly as institutions whose essential purpose is to provide the groundwork of a literary education.

We do not agree with Prof. Robertson that the time has arrived when the people of the Dominion of Canada are commencing to see that the education which is required is the one which equips for some productive employment. The people of Canada, we believe, are beginning to see that such education is of immense value, and are willing to contribute generously to its furtherance, but there is still an overwhelming force of public opinion in favor of the view that the practical is not all, and that there are things in education above and beyond the mere training to make a living.

Water Main for University—A pipe line to the provisional university in Point Grey at an estimated cost of $18,000 will be constructed in the course of instruction at the university, said Prof. Robinson, superintendent of education. The line will be taken over by the municipality at a later date.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

13/1/14

EDUCATION METHODS HAVE CHANGED IN PROVINCE

Superintendent Robinson Describes Advances Made in Departmental System.

Certificates and Courses in the Schools Altered for the Better, He Says.

Mayor Baxter Welcomes Delegates to Fifteenth Annual Convention of Teachers.

Dr. Westbrook Also Speaker at Session—Hon. Dr. Young Tonight.

With 100 delegates present from all parts of the province, the fifteenth annual convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Association was opened this morning in the auditorium of the King Edward High School. The chairman of this morning's programme was Dr. G. W. Clark, superintendent of education. Other addresses were delivered by Hon. Dr. Young, Dr. E. F. Westbrook, and Mr. G. W. Clark of Ladysmith.

Dr. Robinson closed for his subject: "Some of the Educational Changes in British Columbia During the Past Fifteen Years," and his speech, which was listened to with the closest attention, was most interesting.

The first change that had come about since he took charge of the department which he at present heads, was in the course of instruction at the universities throughout the province, said Prof. Robinson. At that time there were three courses, but by unification these have been reduced to one course, which is taught for all—those who are trying for their teaching certificates, those who are mainly passing from one form to another, and those who are simply passing from one profession to another. But the change for the better, he stated, was the system of granting certificates and in regard to their tenure.

We do not deny that technical education is of importance, but why should these examinations be so much harder than those in other subjects? This had not made for lower wages as had been predicted at the time the change was mooted, but there is still a tendency in the other direction. The dispute of the establishment of McGill University College and the splendid work that the institution had done. After the establishment of the university when the McGills of Vancouver and Victoria had passed away the good they had done would long remain, he declared.

Continue Manual Training.

Sir William MacDonald's magnificent action in establishing for three years in Vancouver and Victoria manual training centres was praised by Dr. Robinson, who stated that this work would be continued.

Regarding the criticism aimed at the department of education by certain well-meaning persons that at least the rudiments of agriculture were not taught in all the schools of the province, he said that while this might be all very well in farming communities it would hardly do for the city schools.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE.

14/1/14

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIA.

WATER FOR UNIVERSITY.

VANCOUVER, April 13.—In order to ensure that an ample supply of water will be ready for service at the university site the City Council and the Governor of the Provincial University have entered into an agreement with the municipal council of Point Grey to construct a pipeline from the City boundary on Sixteenth avenue out to the university site.
It is all very well to have instruction for those who intend to go into farming, but I cannot see where it will bring many boys back to the soil. If you really want to get the farmers back to the land reverse the present conditions, whereby the farm or factory gets one-third of the retail price for the product and the transportation companies and jobbers get the other two-thirds, that is the way to have plenty of contented farmers on the land.

He produced some interesting figures as to the way in which the number of schools, pupils and teachers had increased by leaps and bounds during the past fifteen years.

Fifteen years ago there were four high schools with twelve teachers. Today there are twenty-nine high schools with ninety-six teachers. Fifteen years ago there were 18,000 children in the schools; today over 57,000. The number of teachers now employed is almost double that of fifteen years ago so there are four inspectors; now there are fifteen.

Dr. Robinson looked, in spite of his recent illness and operation, in the best of health, when he rose to deliver his address, and although he spoke for about an hour did not seem at all fatigued by the task.

**Welcome by Mayor.**

At the conclusion of Dr. Robinson’s speech, Mayor Baxter rose to welcome the many delegates to the city.

The school teacher has a wonderful opportunity to inspire the minds of the boys and girls in the primary grades. Civilisation, although it is a very slow process, is still making its way, and the teacher will produce citizens who will be capable citizens of the cities self-reliant citizens.

The men and women of today want others to do things for them. They try to make things hard for the pupils in school, and they are trying to make them problems to work out, and the children find that when they have to face the battle of life they will have to think out knotty problems and find the right solution. We should not have too much play in our schools, or we will turn out children who will turn out citizens who know nothing but playthings,” he concluded.

His reception was very heartily welcomed by the delegates to Vancouver and wished them every success in their convention.

Mr. W. G. Clark of Ladysmith made a short but fitting reply to the mayor, in which he thanked the citizens of Vancouver for their welcome. Dr. F. F. Wesbrook was the next speaker, and gave a short and informal talk to the teachers. Boys and girls he said, have today to learn more than ever before, and the teacher must be better posted than ever, and keep abreast of the times. The value of conventions, he said, is that the teachers from all over come together and exchanged ideas and methods, but could not but result in great good.

A session is being held this afternoon at which speakers by Mr. W. D. Burns principal of the Provincial Normal School, and Miss M. K. Strong, municipal inspector of schools for New Westminster, are on the programme.

The evening’s session includes addresses by Dr. W. C. Murray of the University of Saskatchewan, and Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, minister of education.

**Record is Made by Convention.**

Nearly One Thousand Teachers of British Columbia Gather at Vancouver for Annual Session.

Today the fifteenth convention of the British Columbia Provincial Teachers’ Institute opens in the King Edward High School, corner of Tenth avenue and Oak street. From the programme of the proceedings on the opening day, it appears that in addition to the presidential address and the addressee of welcome and the reply in acknowledgment, all of which are necessarily more or less formal in character, special interest will attach to an address by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia. Dr. Wesbrook has the gift of happy utterance. In every public address which he has delivered in Vancouver, he has succeeded in showing himself apt in gauging the temper of the people of British Columbia with respect to education, and in securing public recommendation for any remarks he he has made which reflects his conception of the place which the university occupies in the gradual development and extending system of education in this province. Principal Burns, of the Provincial Normal School, is sure to have something to say of real interest to teachers on “The Correlation of Reading with Composition,” and in “The Life of a Career as a Motive in Education,” Miss M. K. Strong, municipal inspector of schools, New Westminster, has chosen a subject of address, her treatment of which will be followed with interest, not only by members of the teaching profession, but by parents throughout the province. Of deep professional interest, the evening address of Dr. W. C. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, on the subject of “The State University and the Teaching Profession” is likely to prove. The Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, Provincial Minister of Education, will also address the convention at the evening session.

During the succeeding days two days every branch of work in education followed in the province will receive attention. In connection with the High School section, meetings will be held in the auditorium of the Provincial High School on Wednesday, and the programme indicates that the subjects to be treated are subjects the consideration of which can hardly fail to result in the advantage of the departments of High School work with which they deal. The same may be said truly of the subjects scheduled for consideration under the section for Intermediate and Junior—and of the home economies and manual training section. A general session will be held on Thursday, when President Murray, of the University of Saskatchewan, will discuss “Education and Heredity,” and Dr. Eber Crummy, of Wesley Church, Vancouver, will discourse upon “Teaching Efficiency.”

**Educational Changes.**

The first session was opened in the morning by Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, who spoke on “Some Educational Changes in British Columbia During the Past Fifteen Years.” Dealing with the inauguration of the course of instruction for teachers and the system of granting certificates, he asserted that the time would come when there would be only two certificates issued, one to public school teachers and one for high school teachers, and that the rating of the teachers would not be based on examination but on their qualifications as exemplified in actual work by the results.

Interesting statistics were presented showing the growth in the number of schools.

Mayor Baxter formally welcomed the convention to Vancouver, paying a high tribute to the valuable services rendered by teachers in building up a nation. The mayor’s welcome was replied to by Mr. G. W. Clark, secretary of the institute.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, gave an informal address in which he emphasized the value of contact between the teachers in the interchange of ideas and the development of ideas. Boys and girls had to learn so much more today than in previous generations, and this demanded a higher standard and a wider knowledge among their instructors.

Committees were appointed as follows: Nominating committee, Messrs. A. Sullivan, Vancouver; B. E. Paul, Victoria; F. O. Canfield, New Westminster; F. G. Clover, Chilliwack; and Miss E. H. McQueen, Vancouver. Committee on resolutions, Messrs. David Wilson, Vancouver; G. W. Clark, Ladysmith; and J. S. Gordon, Vancouver.

In the afternoon an address was delivered by Mr. W. Burns, principal of the Provincial Normal School, Vancouver on “The Correlation of Reading and Composition,” in which he emphasized the value of oral as against written tests, as being better tests for the pupil, and permitting a wider selection, consequently more efficiency for the teacher.

Miss M. K. Strong, municipal inspector of schools, New Westminster, gave an address on the “Life Career as a Motive in Education.”
Minister's Address

Hon. H. E. Young, Minister of Education, spoke at the evening meeting. He paid high honor to the teaching profession, which he stated was one of the learned professions, and should be recognized as such. The Government of the Province had been acting on the advice of their president, Dr. Robinson, in administering the educational affairs of British Columbia for many years. And the teaching profession, which he stated was one of the learned professions, and should be recognized as such.

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The convention is the largest ever held in the province, as the provincial government paid the transportation of teachers in schools west of Lytton, it being the intention to treat similarly the teachers in the eastern part of the province next year. Revelstoke was chosen as the place for the next convention, and officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, Victoria; first vice-president, A. E. Mullen, Revelstoke; second vice-president, E. G. Daniels, Fernie; third vice-president, A. R. Lord, Kelowna; treasurer, Miss E. J. Youll, Revelstoke; executive committee, Miss E. Thom, Trail; Miss A. J. McDougall, Cloverdale; A. F. Matthews, Kamloops; B. H. Stevens, Nelson, and L. E. Cranston, Cranbrook.

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McBride or Tupper Slated for Vacancy

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, April 14.—It is expected that the high commission-ship will be filled by the government before the adjournment of the house. It is known that the cabinet has informally discussed the question, the discussion coming to no conclusion. In the lobbies, the name of Sir Richard McBride is most frequently mentioned as the most likely man. Another name mentioned now is that of Sir Chas. Huggett Tupper.
In connection with the work of the committee will be an effort to have the Dominion government open a land office in this city to aid in settlement of more than 3,000,000 acres of land it holds under reserve. This suggestion by Mr. Tisdall was received with applause.

PACK TRAIN TO START NORTH FROM FT. GEORGE

To Ask Government to Open Land Office Here for Benefit of Prospective Settlers.

Dr. Murray of the University of British Columbia has undertaken to pay the transportation charges of all teachers in schools west of Lytton, it being the intention of the government to treat similarly the teachers in the eastern part of the province next year. Reference to the excellent results to be obtained from this innovation was frequently made yesterday, its general adoption being made possible chiefly on this account.

Dr. Robinson is a cultured man and was proud that we were doing something towards this in British Columbia. Dr. Murray of the University of Saskatchewan spoke on "The State University and the Teaching Profession." In British Columbia he said that there should be great expectations of the university. The resources of the province were unsurpassed and by the nature of the country he would expect it to be composed of highly populated districts where the demand would be for expert and well remunerated teachers. British Columbia had endowed its university with greater liberality than any other province and it would expect its university to be equally liberal in its results. It would expect every profession to be represented in the university, and the profession of teaching should not be excluded. Other professions had devoted themselves to their present high standard by improving the standard of their members and it
In the teaching profession the province of British Columbia now gave the preference to the university-trained man. There was a higher percentage of university trained men and women in the ranks of the teachers here than in any other province. The university gave a broader view; the ability to co-ordinate things and the advance of things educational brought into the teaching field new courses of study which required university training. The university also stimulated research work, than which nothing was more important to the educationist. He urged that the teaching profession should be recognized as one of the learned professions. The state university should be the great unifying influence of the commonwealth through the influence of its students.

Preference is Given.

During the evening Miss Hastings gave a violin solo and Mrs. Hay sang, the performances of both being highly appreciated.

Changes in M. C.

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Committees Appointed.

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Another great question which is bound to come up sooner or later and which each day seems to be coming nearer is a general discussion of the whole system of co-education. It would be interesting to know what the teachers actually thought of this system which has been condemned by some of the most expert educators, after long and close study. It is to the teachers the public look for enlightenment on such points and if it is after all on the teachers that so much blame is put when something for which they really are not responsible breaks down.

They promote a sentiment which, in a new city is often apt to be lost. They serve to hold together the threads of development and allow those who come after to trace their way back through the mazes of the past. The Pioneers' Association does work which an individual citizen may undertake sometimes, but it is entirely lost sight of under such circumstances. The individual keeps his records large and as true to his own personality. An association must proceed along different lines. Its work becomes of great public importance long after the records are gathered. Thus the Vancouver Pioneers accomplish something more than a merely sentimental reunion. They disseminate valuable and accurate information and stimulate interest in the history of our city.

The Teachers' Convention.

The twentieth annual convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Association was opened yesterday with an address by Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of schools, who introduced the topic with a comparison of the condition of the teachers in the previous year. He pointed out several changes the teachers seemed to be discontent with. He thought that the convention met to compare notes of the progress made in the past year. The body of teachers should be a very earnest, ambitious class, anxious to fill its very serious responsibilities. Probably it is not kept sufficiently in the public eye to arouse sympathy interest without which nothing seems very well worth while. Teaching is one of the most difficult of professions and one of the least well rewarded. There is a great demand for teachers.

Dr. W. C. Murray, President of Saskatchewan University, Is Also Speaker.
British Columbia has endowed its province with a university, which is an important problem in education. The university is made up of the intellectual and educational leaders of the province, and it is for this reason that the British Columbia Teachers' Institute was so important. This institute was organized in 1859, and its first president was Dr. A. J. Robson, who was also the first president of the University of British Columbia.

The university, according to Dr. Robson, is made up of the intellectual and educational leaders of the province. It is a place where the best minds of the province can gather and work together to advance the cause of education. The university is not only a place for the teaching profession, but it is also a place for the students. The students of the university are not only taught to be good teachers, but they are also taught to be good citizens. The university is an institution that is devoted to the advancement of knowledge and the promotion of good citizenship.

The university is also an institution that is devoted to the advancement of the teaching profession. The teaching profession is an important profession, and it is one that is devoted to the education of the young. The teaching profession is one that is devoted to the advancement of the arts, sciences, and humanities. It is a profession that is devoted to the advancement of knowledge and the promotion of good citizenship.

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RADIUM INSTITUTE PROJECT ENDORSED

Board of Trade Considers It Should Be Established at New University.

TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE

Sum of $15,000 Necessary to Purchase Material to Open Institute.

A radium institute to be conducted in connection with the University of British Columbia, was endorsed last night by the board of trade, following addresses on the subject by Major Hart-McHarg and Dr. de Verteuil. As representatives of the city radium committee, the speakers appeared before the board and outlined the tentative program which had been considered. It was that the provincial government permit a temporary institute on the university grounds as well as to give a grant which would be supplemented by a grant from the city and surrounding municipalities and private donations. The governors of the university would act as trustees.

Dr. de Verteuil explained that for about $15,000 enough radium for a start could be bought. He had taken an option on 100 milligrams for delivery in September and October, and he would turn this option over to the committee. He also was the owner of 15 milligrams which he would gladly loan. He thought the temporary institute could be run for $7000 per annum and fees from patients and for testing of ores ought to bear this.

President Jonathan Rogers was instructed to appoint a committee of three to act with the radium committee.

UNIVERSITY SHOULD BE HELD FOR THE MASSES AND NOT FOR CLASSES

So Declares Dr. W. C. Murray Speaking at Teachers' Convention Which Opened Here Yesterday.

MANY ADDRESSES MADE BY EDUCATIONALISTS

Alex. Robinson Is Elected President of Institute for Next Twelve Months.

One of the most interesting addresses delivered by prominent educationalist was that of welcome by Mayor Baxter, and Dr. Alexander Robinson, the reading of entertaining instructive addresses with the rendering of exceptional musical selections, characterized the first day of the fifteenth annual convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute, held yesterday in the King Edward High school, before an assembly of 765 teachers from all parts of the province.

Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, delivered an interesting address at the morning session, taking as his subject, "Some of the Educational Changes In British Columbia in the Past Fifteen Years."

In a few well-chosen words, Mayor Baxter welcomed the delegates to the city. He dwelt upon the important duty the teacher has to fulfill, advising them to make things hard for the pupil at school, thus preparing them for contending as men and women should with the knotty problems of life.

Dr. Wesbrook highly praised the value of conventions saying that the exchange of ideas could result in nothing but good.

At the afternoon session an interesting paper on the subject of "The Correlation of the Reading with Composition," was read by Mr. William Burns, principal of the normal school.

Mr. Burns advocated more oral teaching and less blue pencilling of the pupils' compositions.

One of the most interesting addresses of the convention was delivered at the evening session by Dr. W. C. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, and who was one of the members of the commission who recommended the site for the provincial university. Dr. Murray's address was one that was of especial interest to the teaching fraternity.

Prefacing his remarks with a description of his own university in Saskatchewan, and what they were trying to accomplish, he went on to say that the teachers of this province constituted the most important element in the building up of the University of British Columbia.

What they should aim at, and what he believed was being aimed at was the establishing of the university for the people, and he impressed on them the absolute necessity of laying a sure foundation along that line.

Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, minister of education, in an eloquent address, recommended the addition of such up-to-date subjects as agriculture, eugenics and psychology to the curriculum of the college. Dr. Young said that the biggest things being done in social life was the gradual elimination of the leisure class. Every vacation is dignified by its value to social service, also that the aim of education should be to put the pupil in the best attitude of intellect to appreciate the best in life and nature.

It is doubtful as to whether the next convention will be held at Kamloops or Revelstoke, but it will no doubt be held in Revelstoke as Kamloops was the site of the convention a year ago.

Officers of the Provincial Teachers' Institute for 1915 were elected as follows: President, Alex. Robinson, superintendent of education; vice-president, A. E. Miller, Revelstoke; second vice-president, E. S. Daniels, Fernie; third vice-president, A. R. Lind, Kelowna; secretary, Raymond Colpitts, Revelstoke; treasurer, Miss E. J. Twizell, Penticton; additional members of executive committee, Miss E. Thom, Trail; A. J. McDougall, Cloverdale; A. F. Matthews, Kamloops; B. P. Steeves, Nelson; L. J. Cranston, Cranbrook.

TEACHERS CAME FROM FAR FOR CONVENTION

Annual Gathering Ends With Address by Dr. Murray, of Saskatchewan

Vancouver, B. C., April 17—The convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute closed yesterday. There were teachers from Harrison and the Queen Charlotte Islands in the convention, these representing the most distant places.

Resolutions were passed expressing the sense of loss experienced by the institute owing to the deaths of J. D. Buchanan, of the Provincial Normal School, and Thomas Leith, provost inspector of schools, expressing sympathy with the families of Mrs. J. B.
teachers who were drowned in the Chelseake disaster at Van Anda; endorsing the Canadian peace centenary and agreeing to cooperate with the association in celebrating the 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States in the schools.

A resolution presented by the home economics section was concurred in asking the department of education to designate as "home economics" all the school work now carried on as domestic science, to have a regular detailed course of instruction drawn up and to include a regular column in the monthly reports for the marks in this subject.

"Education and Heredity" was the subject of an address by Dr. W. C. Murray, head of the university of Saskatchewan, showing the tendency of educational institutions to build up a nation of physical as well as mental strength. The speaker quoted statistics showing the number of paupers and criminals coming from one tainted source as compared with the high attainments of the descendants of a cultured family. There were two classes of hereditary criminals. The former was in a high degree distinguished, but the latter was equally marked, and the value of education and the cultivation of the mind was as great an influence in strengthening a community as any other. The degenerate was largely the result of the lack of education.

Rev. J. W. Crumney spoke on "Teaching Efficiency," and the most efficient teacher, he said, was the one that developed character and personality. It should devolve on the teacher to imbue the scholar with his personality. E. J. Clark, principal of the General Hospital, spoke on "Problems of Grade-E." Dealing with some of the teacher's difficulties, he said, the system was defective at the widespread interest that was aroused in the University of British Columbia. Looked at from every standpoint, it will commence its career under the happiest auspices and will fill a void in the life of the community, for its influence must be productive of benefits that cannot be measured. In speaking of it, we should not lose sight of what has already been accomplished by the teaching profession in the Province, the members of which, despite the difficulties inseparable to their work in a new country, have achieved results of the most beneficial character. The aid they have received in the discharge of their duties from Dr. Young and Dr. Robinson was not to doubt was an inspiration to fresh efforts and contributed to the building up of a system which it would be difficult to equal in any other country.

The convention then adjourned.

17/4/14

TEACHERS' CONVENTION

We gather from reports of the Teachers' Convention which was held at Vancouver that the subjects discussed were wider in range than ever before at a similar gathering in the Province, and that the results are likely to be productive of great good in the educational development of British Columbia. The convention was marked at an interesting time in our educational history. The University is about to come into being. Higher standards of training, coupled with more expert and specialized knowledge are the mottoes of the day. The convention was fortunate in being honored by addresses from such men as Dr. E. F. Weebrook, the president of the British Columbia institution, and Dr. W. C. Murray, of Saskatchewan University. Dr. Young, the Minister of Education, in speaking of the presence of these two gentlemen was most happy in pointing out that they, and Dr. Alexander Robinson, the president of the convention, comprised a trinity of educational strength in the West that should leave an important impression on the development and culture of our life.

Dr. Weebrook is comparatively new in British Columbia, but we know of his excellent record in other fields and would gather from the practical intellectuality he has displayed that he will be a great force in making the new University in the Province famous all over the continent. Dr. Murray's reputation is well known. He is a force in Western Canada. He has already done a great work in the manner in which he has raised education in his Province to a high standard. It is hardly necessary to comment on what Dr. Robinson has been successful in accomplishing in this Province. His name is a household word among all who are interested in our educational facilities.

In his capacity as the Government's chief adviser in matters relating to educational development, he has rendered invaluable service and made the efficiency of the system here something of which the Province may be proud. The success of the convention which has concluded its sitting is largely due to his initiative in arranging a programme of such breadth and practical utility. By his indefatigable energy and his wide attainments he has made himself an institution for good.

We congratulate the teachers on the character of the discussions in which they engaged. The attendance left nothing to be desired. It was an evidence of our growth in educational matters, a feature which augurs well for the future of the youth of the community.

Dr. Young has every reason to be gratified at the widespread interest that has been aroused in the University of British Columbia. Looked at from every standpoint it will commence its career under the happiest auspices and will fill a void in the life of the community, for its influence must be productive of benefits that cannot be measured. In speaking of it we should not lose sight of what has already been accomplished by the teaching profession in the Province, the members of which, despite the difficulties inseparable to their work in a new country, have achieved results of the most beneficial character. The aid they have received in the discharge of their duties from Dr. Young and Dr. Robinson was not to doubt was an inspiration to fresh efforts and contributed to the building up of a system which it would be difficult to equal in any other country.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

LAST SESSION OF CONVENTION

Government Pays Nearly Four Thousand Dollars for Teachers' Traveling Expenses—Address by Dr. Murray.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 14.—The convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute was brought to a close today, when each of the teachers present from the schools west of Lytton was presented with a check covering the transportation expenses of their trip, nearly $1,000 being paid out by representatives of the Government. There were teachers from Haida, the Queen Charlotte Islands in the convention, representing the most distant places.

Resolutions were passed expressing the sense of loss experienced by the institute owing to the deaths of Mr. J. D. Buchanan, of the Provincial Normal School, and Mr. Thomas Leith, Provincial Inspector of Schools, expressing sympathy with the families of Mrs. W. J. Simpson and Miss May E. Pepper, two teachers who were drowned in the Chelseake disaster at Van Anda; extending the Canadian peace centenary and agreeing to cooperate with the association in celebrating the 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States in the schools.

A resolution presented by the home economics section was concurred in asking the Department of Education to designate as "home economics" all the school work now carried on as domestic science, to have a regular detailed course of instruction drawn up and to include a regular column in the monthly reports for the marks in this subject.

Address by Dr. Murray.

"Education and Heredity" was the subject of an address by Dr. W. C. Murray, head of the University of Saskatchewan, showing the tendency of educational institutions to build up a nation of physical as well as mental strength.
Rev. Dr. Crummy spoke on "Teaching Efficiency," and the most efficient teacher, he said, was the one that developed character and personality. It should devolve on the teacher to imbue the scholar with his personality.

Mr. H. B. King, principal of the General Gordon School, spoke on "Problems of Grading," dealing with some of the teacher's difficulties.

The convention adjourned after passing a resolution expressing thanks to the many distinguished persons who had addressed them and to others who had contributed to the success of the meeting.

Mr. B. W. Clark and Mr. A. F. Manor returned yesterday from Vancouver where they were attending the meeting of the Provincial Teachers Institute. It was one of the most successful and enthusiastic meetings in its history, over nine hundred teachers being enrolled. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, Dr. Westbrook of the University of B. C., the Hon. H. E. Young, Dr. Robinson and Rev. D. Curamng of Vancouver. A musical festival was held on Thursday and Friday in the Horse- show building, when a choir of over one thousand of the school children of Vancouver, under the direction of Mr. Hicks, delighted the audience for several hours.

Arrangements have been arrived at whereby the University of British Columbia, situated at The Point, West Point Grey, is to be supplied with water by the municipality. All the lands between the present settled portions of the western part of the municipality and the University site is still in the hands of the Provincial Government, and, therefore, does not tax water, while the municipality can not spend money on land that is not within its jurisdiction.

Water must be supplied in order to carry on the University buildings, and an agreement has been come to under which the University Board will finance the laying of the water main, being ultimately refunded for the expenditure by the municipality. Reeve Churchill, Councillor Wells, Chairman of the Waterworks Committee, and Municipal Engineer Greg have been authorized to make immediate arrangements for the commencement of work on the main, which will be pushed through as rapidly as possible.

Under the agreement it is proposed to lay a twelve-inch water main from Fourteenth Avenue to Tenth Avenue along Blanca Drive, then a ten-inch main westerly on Tenth Avenue, this being reduced in size to eight-inches, which will be carried to the centre of the University site, where the buildings will be erected.

The total estimated cost of the extension, including valves, provision for fire hydrants, crosses and tees, and the laying of the transverse mains across the street to the property line in each block, is placed at $17,989. The main will thus be completed with all necessary adjuncts, the same as it would be in any other portion of the district, so that as the place becomes settled water can be laid on to houses on either side of the streets as required.

The corporation agrees to furnish water to the University at the rate of ten cents per hundred cubic feet as soon as the main is finished, and from and after the time that the Vancouver city and Point Grey joint water main is completed and water is being supplied through that to the University, this price is to be reduced to five cents per hundred cubic feet.

Provision is made in the agreement that as the lands belonging to the Government are subdivided and sold, and water service is required to them, the corporation will, from time to time, refund to the University such portions of the cost of the main as far as it would be necessary to build in order to supply such lands, until the amount of the cost of the main advanced by the University shall be wholly repaid.
Principal's Speech

Turning to the work accomplished by the department, I would first like to express my appreciation of the efforts of the teachers and staff in the department. Their dedication and hard work have brought the University to the forefront of higher education in the province.

Many new buildings have been erected, and the academic programs have been expanded. The combination of new facilities and strong leadership has brought about a new era of progress for the University.

We have also seen a significant increase in the enrollment of students, and this growth is a testament to the quality of education offered at Queen's. The University has become a beacon of intellectual excellence, attracting students from all over the world.

Our goal is to ensure that our students are well-prepared for the challenges of the future. We strive to instill in them a love of learning and a commitment to excellence. Our graduates are empowered to become leaders in their fields and contribute to the betterment of society.

In addition to academic excellence, we also place great emphasis on the personal development of our students. We believe that a well-rounded education is essential for success in today's world. Therefore, we offer a variety of extracurricular activities to encourage students to explore their interests and develop their skills.

The last academic year has been filled with many accomplishments. We have seen our student body grow in size and diversity, and our faculty and staff have continued to work tirelessly to provide the best possible education.

Looking ahead, we face many challenges. However, we are confident that with the support of our students, faculty, and staff, we will continue to make progress and achieve our goals.

We are proud of the tradition of excellence that has been established at Queen's University. We are committed to maintaining this tradition and to ensuring that our students receive the finest possible education.

Thank you for your support and encouragement. Together, we can build a brighter future for Queen's University and for all of our students.

[End of Speech]
Annual Teachers' Convention at Vancouver

The annual convention of the Provincial Teachers' Association was held in Vancouver on April 14, 15 and 16 with an attendance of over eight hundred public and high school teachers. A number of interesting and valuable addresses were given by prominent educationalists, the most notable being Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, Hon. Dr. Young, Dr. Westbrooke, of the B.C. University, and Dr. Murray of Saskatchewan University. On the second evening of the convention a most enjoyable dinner was tendered to the visiting teachers, in the King Edward High school, by the school board and teachers of Vancouver, and attended by over four hundred teachers, as well as the Minister of Education, the superintendent of education and most of the staff of inspectors.

Resolutions were introduced to place Domestic Science in a more prominent place on the school curriculum and to cooperate with other provinces in celebrating the centennial of peace between Canada and the United States.

Revelstoke was selected as the next meeting place of the Association, at Easter, 1915, and the following executive was appointed: President, Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education; First Vice President, Inspector Mills, Revelstoke; Second Vice President, E. C. Daniels, Fernie; Third Vice President, A. R. Lord, Kelowna; Secretary, R. J. Colpits, Revelstoke; Treasurer, Miss E. J. Yuii, Penticton.

Minister of Education Speaks on This Subject at Teachers' Convention.

Vancouver, April 18.—A consideration of the place of the university in its relation to the teaching profession, and particularly of the relation of the B.C. University to the life of the people of the province, fittingly closed the first day of the great conference at the King Edward School. The large concert room was filled with teachers from all parts of the province and their friends, and the speech-making was interspersed with vocal and violin selections by Mrs. Hay and Miss Hastings.

Students were admitted over the platform, presided over by Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education and president of the B.C. University. The institute, an auspicious one, comprizing Dr. H. E. Young, minister of education, and Dr. C. W. Murray, president of Saskatchewan University. Dr. Murray is regarded as one of the most brilliant men in the front rank of Canadian educationalists, and was for many years lecturer and professor of education at Dalhousie University, before being called to his present high position as president of the University of Saskatchewan.

Dr. Robinson, in introducing the subject, said, in part: "The state university should be the unifying influence of the commonwealth, operating through the learned professions and should be regarded as such," he maintained.

THE B.C. UNIVERSITY.

The great value of culture in remodelling Western life in its future permanent forms was thus dealt with by Dr. Young in his address. In this important work he emphasised the part to be played by members of the teaching profession. "The teaching profession is one of the learned professions and should be regarded as such," he maintained.

Veren News 22/14/14

The B.C. University.

In the work of administering the education affairs of the province, the minister said that very great credit must go to Dr. Robinson, his president, who for many years has been the government's chief adviser on educational matters, and who has given invaluable service.

In our distinguished guest, Dr. Murray, of Saskatchewan University, Dr. Westbrooke of our own provincial university, and Dr. Robinson, your president, the West has a trinity of educational strength that will leave an important impression on the development and culture of the life of the West," declared Dr. Young.

Work of the University.

Dealing with the work of the university, Dr. Young referred to the era of commercialism in which the Western countries found themselves at birth, and the readjustments which are necessary if advancement in culture and intellectual progress is to be made. The university, he claimed, while it aided in economic advancement of the country by the utilisation of knowledge in the arts of life and in the application of economics to industry, had also a great function to perform in developing the humanities and in raising the standard of culture in the community. The university in a democratic community meant a larger life for the common man, he said, and urged that the teachers present should foster in the minds of those whom they came in contact with the every form of labor which contributes to the social welfare is honorable and distinguished work.

Callie B. C. Generous.

Dr. C. W. Murray, taking as his theme "The State University and the Teaching Profession," paid a tribute to the government and people of British Columbia for their generous provision for the provincial university at Point Grey. "British Columbia has endowed its university with greater liberality than any other province, and it will expect its university to yield equally great returns," he said. "Such provision would justify the public in expecting that each profession is represented in the university, and the profession of teaching should not be overlooked. Other professions have raised themselves to a high standard of requirement in their members, and the teaching profession, charged with the most important work of all in training the mental life of the young, must themselves seek ever to improve their standard of efficiency.

Preference to "Varsity Graduates.""The nature of the country in this province and the nature of its unsurpassed resources, lead one to expect that it will be composed of numerous highly populated districts, where the demand will be insistent for highly qualified and properly remunerated teachers," he said, and pointed out that already the province gave a preference to university trained men in filling the more important positions, with the result that there is a higher percentage of university-trained teachers in British Columbia than in any other province.

Dealing with particular phases of the university which make it invaluable to the teacher, Dr. Murray pointed out that research work which was peculiarly a work for a university, was quite as necessary in pedagogy as in any other of the arts and sciences. With the larger outlook and more comprehensive view which university life allowed to the student-teacher within its walls, there was the opportunity to corralate the facts of life and develop new courses of study.

"The state university should be the great unifying influence of the commonwealth, operating through the influence of its students," said Dr. Murray in conclusion.

Revelstoke is Chosen.

Revelstoke was chosen as the place for the next convention and officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, Victoria; first vice-president, Mr. A. E. Mullen, Revelstoke; second vice-president, Mr. E. C. Daniels, Fernie; third vice-president, Mr. A. R. Lord, Kelowna; secretary, Mr. Raymond Colpits, Revelstoke; treasurer, Miss E. J. Yuii, Revelstoke; executive committee, Miss E. Thom, Trail; Miss A. J. McDougall, Cloverdale; Messrs. A. F. Matthews, Kamloops; B. F. Steeves, Nelson, and L. J. Cranston, Cranbrook.
There is the University of British Columbia, with its beautiful site at the Point. A comprehensive institution has already been made with the laying of the water mains out there, and it is to be rushed through to completion as rapidly as possible, in order that building operations may be proceeded with.
Professor Taylor Offered Chair.

After lecturing in Toronto University during the past academic year, Professor W. E. Taylor of Westminster Hall has been offered the chair of Semitic Literature and Languages at that institute. Professor Taylor who arrived in Vancouver during the past week, will probably accept the offer. This important post in the University of Toronto has been open for an appointment by reason of the avowed intention of Professor McCurdy to retire this year after a long and brilliant career on the staff of the university. Professor Taylor is only 35 years old. He was born in Port Dover, Ontario, a son of Mr. R. M. Taylor of that place, and graduated from Toronto University in 1904 where he took honors in Semitic Languages and Classics. By the year 1908 he had completed his theological course at Knox College and in 1910 was given the degree of doctor of philosophy by the University of Toronto, specializing in Greek, Assyrian and Hebrew languages. While pursuing his studies he held the post of assistant pastor at Victoria Church at West Toronto. Since 1911 he has occupied the chair of Old Languages and Literature in Westminster Hall in this city.

In 1901 Dr. McIntosh began his work as a university teacher. He was appointed demonstrator in chemistry at McGill University, lecturer in 1905, assistant professor in 1907 and associate professor in 1909, which position he at present holds.

Research Work.

In addition to the training already acquired, he spent a summer semester at the University of Chicago and one in Leipzig in the laboratory of technical chemistry. For two summers he worked in the research laboratories of the General Electric Company under Steinmetz in Schenectady, N. Y. Dr. McIntosh has published a great many papers in physical and organic chemistry, some of them in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of London," "Transactions of the Chemical Society of London," the "Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie," the "Philosophical Magazine," the "Transactions of the American Chemical Society," etc. He is regarded as an outstanding man in chemistry and well known in physical chemistry; in fact, it was he who first drew attention to the tetralobane of oxygen. He is a member of the Chemical Society, the Electro-Chemical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada where he expects to present papers at the forthcoming meeting in the latter part of May. His work on the properties of substances at low temperatures was most important and has become authoritative.

Other Appointments.

It is expected that several other appointments will be announced in the next few weeks. Though most of them will not become effective until next year, some of the heads of departments will visit Vancouver during this summer vacation to arrange for equipment, Canada.

Land clearing operations for the university are nearly completed. Only 30 or 40 acres under contract remain to be cleared. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Massey for the grading and terracing and laying out of a portion of the grounds. It is probable that tenders for the first of the large buildings will be invited in May or early in June.

Victoria Times

28.4.14

Professor of Science Gets Appointment

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, April 28.—Professor McIntosh has been appointed associate professor of science and acting head of that department at the new University of British Columbia.

Victoria Colonist

28.4.14

FIRST PROFESSOR FOR UNIVERSITY

VANCOUVER, B.C., April 27.—The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia announce the appointment of Douglas McIntosh, B.A., B.Sc. (Dalhousie), M.A. (Cornell), D.Sc. (McGill), as associate professor of chemistry and acting head of the department.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New Glasgow, N. S., March 9, 1875; graduated as B.A. from Dalhousie, 1896, with honors in chemistry and physics. He was awarded the 1896 Dalhousie Exhibition scholarship, which he held from 1896-99, during which time he studied chemistry, physics and mathematics in Cornell university and received his M.A. from that institution.
Appointment Made for Chair
Of Chemistry in University

Board of Governors Select
Douglas McIntosh, B.A.,
B.Sc., Graduate of Dalhousie.

The board of governors of the University of British Columbia announces the appointment of Douglas McIntosh, B.A., B.Sc. (Dalhousie), M.A., Colbourn, D.Sc., McGill, F.R.S. Can., as associate professor of chemistry and acting head of the department.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New Glasgow, N.S., March 9, 1878. He was awarded the 1899-1900 Cornhill Scholarship which he held from 1899-1900, during which time he studied chemistry, physics, and mathematics in Cornell University and received his M.A. from that institution. He also worked for three semesters in Leipzig University in physics and electro-chemistry. He was research chemist in a leading New York hospital 1899-1900.

He was appointed demonstrator in chemistry at McGill University in 1901, which position he held until 1908. He was appointed lecturer in 1905, assistant professor in 1907, and associate professor in 1909, which position he at present holds.

He has published a great many papers on physical and organic chemistry, some of them in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Transactions of the Chemical Society of London, the Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie, the Philosophical Magazine, the Transactions of the American Chemical Society, etc. He is an outstanding man in chemistry and is particularly well known in physical chemistry. In fact, it was he who first drew attention to the tetrabalance of oxygen. He is a member of the Chemical Society, the Electro-Chemical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, where he expects to present papers at the forthcoming meeting in the latter part of May. His work on the properties of substances at low temperatures was most important and has become authoritative.

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He has published a great many papers on physical and organic chemistry, some of them in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Transactions of the Chemical Society of London, the Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie, the Philosophical Magazine, the Transactions of the American Chemical Society, etc. He is an outstanding man in chemistry and is particularly well known in physical chemistry. In fact, it was he who first drew attention to the tetrabalance of oxygen. He is a member of the Chemical Society, the Electro-Chemical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, where he expects to present papers at the forthcoming meeting in the latter part of May. His work on the properties of substances at low temperatures was most important and has become authoritative.
The penney bank system in Ontario received its early development from the colonel, and he did much to further the movement for larger school playgrounds, not only for the use of the pupils, but also for the youth and older men of the cities. He has done a great deal to introduce better pictures in class-rooms throughout the country.

Vocational Committee.

Discussing the operation and purpose of the vocational committees in Ontario, the colonel told The World that he thought that such committees were of the utmost importance. He believed that they would serve to fill good careers and he thought that the committee had helped both the employer and the boy to be more for each other and for themselves.

The colonel had a conference with local school board officials this morning at which many of his plans for the improvement of the school system and the betterment of the pupil were discussed. He is an author of some note and at the present time is writing three books for a publishing house in the United States designed for school texts on educational subjects. He is engaged on another book which will deal with the history of free constitutional government development in the British Empire.

His Many Activities.

He is the honorary secretary of the National Sanatorium Association and president of the Safety League of Ontario. He is staying at the home of his grand-daughter, Mrs. R. W. Han-son, 3413 Point Grey Road. He expects to return to Toronto on Sunday morning.

Wednesday he saw the Irish Fusiliers of Vancouver in their first inspection parade at Britannia High School. He promised the regiment that it will be given a color standard. This will be formally presented when H. R. H. the Governor-General comes here in August. The parade was in charge of Colonel McSpadden, Major Crehan and Captain Odium. It was participated in by 150 men and twenty officers.

The Dominion government will be asked to give the sum of thirty three million dollars for technical education in Canada. This was decided when the Ontario Technical Education Association was organized in Toronto last week. Ten annual instalments of $3,300,000 will be suggested, it is understood, and the grants will be divided among the provinces according to population. Ontario, for instance, would receive slightly less than a million a year under the proposed plan.

SCIENCE PROFESSOR.

Dr. McIntosh Appointed Acting Head of Department.

Special to The Empire.

Vancouver, April 28.—Dr. McIntosh has been appointed associate professor of science and acting head of the department of the new University of British Columbia.

FIRST PROFESSOR FOR THE UNIVERSITY

The board of governors of the University of British Columbia announce the appointment of Douglas McIntosh B.A., B.Sc. (Dalhousie), Y. A. (Cornell) D. Sc. (McGill), as associate professor of chemistry and acting head of the department.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New Glasgow, N.S., March 9, 1875; graduated as B.A., from Dalhousie, 1896, with honors in chemistry and physics. He was awarded the 1891 British Exhibition scholarship, which he held from 1894-'99 during which time he studied chemistry, physics and mathematics in Cornell University and received his M.A. from that institution.

NOTED CANADIAN EDUCATIONIST IS IN VANCOUVER

Col. J. L. Hughes, Veteran Inspector of Toronto Schools, Pays Visit to the West.

Colonel J. L. Hughes of Toronto, a noted educationist, is visiting Vancouver in the interests of the school cadet movement. The establishment and organization of a vocational committee. The colonel, who is the brother of all of whom are also colonels, one of them being Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, Col. J. L. Hughes received the appointment of lieutenant-colonel from the Liberal government several years ago. He was recently made an honorary colonel. He was for forty years inspector of schools in Toronto, and previous to his appointment to that position he was for nine years an instructor in the schools. He is intensely interested in everything that makes for the welfare and development of the pupil.

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Agricultural Education.

The "Canadian Farm," an Ontario agricultural publication, which has often been referred to in the British Columbian as voicing editorial opinion on agricultural topics which is most informing and stimulating, has some significant comment to make on the cause of agricultural education.

In a recent issue recalling the attention that has been given at each recurring annual gathering of the Ontario educationists to agricultural education, it questions if the educationists themselves are responsible for any advance in this direction. It rather thinks that the little that has been accomplished has not been due to the initiative of those who constitute themselves the leaders of education in that province. It questions also whether the members of the Ontario Educational Association and those who direct education in that province are even very much impressed with the need for agricultural education even in rural communities. It affirms that the champions of agricultural education have come from outside the profession, and that it appears that they will have to continue to do so for some time to come.

This is an indictment which it is hoped should not be uttered against the educationists of British Columbia. But as the Canadian Farm reminds the Ontario farmer, if there is not progress in this line of instruction, it is for the farmers themselves, with the need for agricultural instruction in subjects of value to the boy and girl on the farm. It adds this comment on the range of the teaching, a comment that is thought suggestive for British Columbians:

"While it is generally agreed that the teaching of agriculture should have a beginning in the public school, comparatively little would be accomplished if it ended there. Why should there not be in every county agricultural high schools, where the pupil could continue his studies in the higher branches of agriculture and thus be better fitted to take up work on the farm? These high schools should be specially equipped for this work and in a sense be miniature agricultural colleges. Some will say that this higher work should be done by the Agricultural College. But the college at best can only accommodate a very small percentage of the pupils who should receive higher training in agriculture. There would be thousands of boys and girls, too, who could not be accommodated even if the capacity of the Agricultural College were trebled. Viewed from this standpoint the problem of agricultural education and training in agriculture assumes larger significance. It is, in our opinion, one of the biggest things in education today. Compared with militarism and other fads that are being tacked on today are infinitesimal. And yet our leading educationists will wax enthusiastic about some of these latter day fads, but remain entirely indifferent when it comes to placing rural and high schools in line for conferring the greatest good to the country. There is a need for stirring up the dry bones. If they cannot be stirred into activity in the right direction then have them supernumerated and their places taken by real, live, active pieces of humanity who have the right viewpoint as to the country's needs and will do something towards directing education in rural communities into channels where it will assume of one calling more than another. But it has not always worked out that way. In this country, for example, we have had in force a system of education, beginning with the public school and up through the high school to the university, that has been a sort of beacon light luring boys and girls away from the land. No doubt our educationists did not intend it to be so. But the results of the operation of this system for a quarter of a century or more have undoubtedly had the effect, it may be unconsciously, of directing the boy away from the farm to the city. Every text book, though not to be faulted in many words, but in the nature of the lessons provided, has directed the boy's mind away from the farm and the things he was more or less familiar with. This had the effect of creating in his mind the impression that only the things away from the farm were worth while. It will require strong, active measures in the other direction to counteract this tendency. To accomplish anything in counteracting it may be necessary to go to the extreme the other way and mould every text-book in the direction of the farm. If we had about ten years of such counteracting influence a most radical change would be effected, and instead of the city turning the boy from the land we would have the country turning the boy from the city. And there is need for something of this kind to even things up."

Mr. J. H. Fortune, in charge of the water pipe line from the West Point Grey main to the university, is proceeding rapidly with the excavation. The work was started two weeks ago, and already one-third of the excavation has been completed. The training he received did not bias him or at least was not intended to bias him in favor of one calling more than another. But it has not always worked out that way. In this country, for example, we have had in force a system of education, beginning with the public school and up through the high school to the university, that has been a sort of beacon light luring boys and girls away from the land. No doubt our educationists did not intend it to be so. But the results of the operation of this system for a quarter of a century or more have undoubtedly had the effect, it may be unconsciously, of directing the boy away from the farm to the city. Every text book, though not to be faulted in many words, but in the nature of the lessons provided, has directed the boy's mind away from the farm and the things he was more or less familiar with. This had the effect of creating in his mind the impression that only the
NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS.

SCHOOL CENSUS
SHOWS 2,141,909

British Columbia Has Largest Percentage of Attendance in the West.

Ottawa, May 3—School attendance in Canada continued to be in a statistical work just published by the census branch and based upon the last census. The total population between the age of six and twenty years was 2,141,909 of which number 1,124,800 were attending school in 1910. The percentage is 52.53. Of the total 991,504 were Canadians, 88,115 British and 75,115 foreign born. In the eastern provinces the highest percentage of attendance between 7 and 14 years was in Prince Edward Island, with 76.47 per cent, closely followed by Ontario, with 76.37; Nova Scotia, 76.35; Quebec, 75.68; and New Brunswick 70.00. In the west British Columbia led with 75.38; Manitoba 74.64; Saskatchewan 66.41 and Alberta 62.53.

In 1911 Prince Edward Island had a school for every 196 of the total population. Nova Scotia has one for every 185: New Brunswick one for every 186; Quebec one for every 200, and Ontario one for every 306.

Quebec and Ontario grow the greatest percentage of children between the ages of 7 and 14, attending school for more than six months, it being 76.47 per cent of the total number in Quebec and 74.43 per cent in Ontario. In the maritime provinces the percentage ranged from 62 to 67 and in the west from 45 to 62.

The bulletin referring more particularly to the west says:

The western provinces being the mecca of the immigrant, and the bachelor homesteader from the eastern provinces have to face the conditions which are incident to the peopling up of settlement in a new country and therefore cannot be compared as regards school attendance with the older provinces of Canada, where conditions are stable. There are many things which render it difficult for the settler, whether immigrant or Canadian born, to procure a working education for his children—the principal of which are: For the immigrant, if a foreigner, the lack of knowledge of our languages, and for all classes of homesteaders, that they have to take up land and make homes beyond the point where municipal organizations exist and which have unwillingly, for some years had to deny their children absolute necessity of a common school education. That the western provinces have not been remiss in their duty in providing means of education for the multitudes which flock to their cities and spread over the plains in an ever-increasing volume, is evidenced by the fact that Manitoba put into operation on an average, two new schools in Saskatchewan about five and Alberta about three per week. Quebec and Ontario show the greatest percentage for children 7 to 14 years of age attending school for more than six months, being 76.47 per cent of the total in Quebec and 74.43 in Ontario.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

Dr. W. F. Weirbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, arrived in Victoria this morning to a conference with Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education. This is the president's first appearance in Victoria since his trip to the old country, where he states his object was to look over the ground with the object of finding out good men to recommend for the various academic positions in the university.

"We have other announcements along these lines to make. In the near future," he said this morning, "Dr. McIntosh of McGill, who has been appointed professor of chemistry, is now on his way here to go over the specifications of the particular building in which he is interested, the science building, by which the way will be the first one to go up, which contract will be let most likely within a few weeks' time. The clearing of the ground at Point Grey is now practically complete, and through we shall not grade it all at first, the central portion will be started right away.

"During my trip to the British Isles and eastern Canada I visited two hundred English speaking universities. Of course I went to the different institutions for different purposes. For instance, I went to the English universities for the Humanities, to Oxford for History, and to Cambridge for physics, to the Scotch universities for philosophy and so on. While I cannot say anything definite just now, I think I may say in perfect truth that I have under serious consideration both Oxford and Cambridge men for positions on the staff of the University of British Columbia. I have many friends at Cambridge, gained during the three and a half years that I spent there, and through them I was able to open up many avenues of information without which my short stay in the old country would have been practically valueless."

"What are your ideas on sport?" asked the Times representative of the president.

"Tell me the truth," he answered.

"I have been so long out of touch with the Canadian and British ideas of sport in the colleges that the matter will need earnest consideration, but I believe most strongly in sport as an asset to education. One thing that I like to emphasise, but which the enthusiasm of youth often loses sight of, is that it should be the same game that they play for and not the more desire to win. That is one reason why I am strongly against professional coaches for sports. College teams under coaches are made to win in order that the coaches may keep their jobs. I do not believe in having professional athletes and amateur students.

BELIEVES IN SPORT AS UNIVERSITY ASSET.

President of New University Pays First Visit to Capital Since His Trip.

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"Mind you. I am not inveighing against sports. Some of the best student leaders on our campuses were once baseball players in the summer months; in this way earning their college fees. But real amateur sports are more to me than merely being able to play. I like the dormitory idea, I like the plan of the men living together in one community. In my own idea it means much more than the mere learning.

Dr. Westbrook informed there was no reason for the governors of the University of British Columbia to undertake a construction of a dormitory. Thinking of the future of the University, the President was of opinion that there was no need for a dormitory. He felt that the students were better fitted for university work if they were living with their families. The President was of the opinion that a dormitory would cost too much money and that the University should not undertake such a project.

The rapid development of the world's knowledge is now rendering it necessary for a wider curriculum in educational subjects to be added to the responsibilities and activities of this department during the year. The appointment of Dr. Westbrook as president of the University of British Columbia, the gradual evolution of the plans, the structural and academic, for this institution, the work of erecting a Normal School at Victoria, and the demands of a growing population of this province has added to the responsibilities and activities of this department.

The appointment of Mr. J. A. Durley, in charge of the mechanical engineering department of McGill University, as professor of the University, was a welcome addition to the faculty. Mr. Durley is an expert on university architecture. The result has been a report which is at present before the board of governors which lays the foundation for a new department.

Outside of the purposes of the institution as a normal school we hope that it may become the nucleus of a faculty and a center of the night schools of the Province. It is hoped that the Government will be able to extend the grounds of the normal school sufficiently to enable us to build hostels for the accommodation of the pupils in connection with the classes. This would not only further the modern ideas in connection with such institutions, and one which the department believes should be strongly urged on the Government.

A FAIR TEST OF PROFICIENCY

There are very strong indications of the fact that the present system of promotion from the public schools to the high school by means of an annual examination is considered unsatisfactory by educators who have been brought into close contact with its workings.

The movement against the existing system is developing a serious strength in Ontario, and educational system is commonly acknowledged to require the best along such lines in the Dominion.

An influential Toronto periodical is circulating throughout the entire Province and the following has to say editorially with reference to the matter discussed:

A year ago Inspector Putnam of Ontario, got rid of the High School entrance examination in that city. And now the Toronto board of examiners has decided to do the same in Toronto.

Hereafter the certificates of proficiency issued by the principals of public and separate schools will be accepted for entrance into the high schools. If, however, the principal of a public school refuses to grant a certificate of proficiency to any pupil, and the pupil thinks that he, or she, is really qualified for high school work, an examination will be granted, and if the pupil passes he may enter the high school. And in the case of pupils of private schools the examination will, of course, be necessary. We welcome the new departure, and we trust that the future will fully justify it.

It appears that there are certain provisions in the Ontario School Act which render it impossible under certain conditions to dispense with the old arbitrary examination method and the two cities mentioned have availed themselves of its friendly assistance.

At the annual B.C. School Trustees Convention, held in Victoria a few months ago, Mr. G. Perry, chairman of the Board of School Trustees of the city introduced a resolution favoring the abolishing of the examination method and recommending the promotion of pupils on the basis of their whole record in the public school as made by the principal, but this resolution was opposed by one of the provincial school inspectors and failed to carry. At a later stage, however, another resolution was adopted to the effect that the system be 'plucked'. This would mean a falling short of the arbitrary standard by a few marks in two or three subjects, such a candidate be 'passed' and allowed to make good on those subjects on a supplemental examination. Such a change would considerably relieve the situation as it at present exists under the B.C. School Act, but it would nevertheless be but a partial measure of justice to the pupil candidate.

There is a possibility that the action of the two Ontario cities cited above, will swing the pendulum to the other extreme in placing the control of a pupil's promotion unreservedly in the hands of the public school principals, but after all it will work with a much nearer approach to even handed justice than the examination system ever hoped to attain.

It ought not to prove a difficult task to work out a system which would represent a happy mean between the two extremes—a system which the public school principal's record would be dependent on for a certificate of the details of the pupil's work and his or her faithfulness as a student, but under which the education department might get a line on the pupil's general knowledge and proficiency by a series of examination papers based on general principles and laid along lines that would afford the pupil every encouragement to manifest a knowledge of the subjects which had been studied. "It is not in mortals to command success, but to desire it," is true as far as it goes, but as for the matter in hand, no educational system can claim to be truly educational that does not provide the utmost limit of possibility that no pupil who deserves success shall be denied its attainment.

And the very few schools provide Christmas plays for their pupils. This partly, of course, due to the fact that their pupils are not there at Christmas. But this fact again raises another question.

Why do schools have holidays? Because, I take it, they have in the past made themselves either uninteresting to their patrons simply didn't stick them all the year round, or for three months out of every five and have no hope of coming back. (v. flood of impressions, thrice yearly.) Right? Is it the parent's? Is it to the teacher's? Is it to the instructor's? Is it, in short, but a concession of failure on the part of the educator to grip the notice? Is it? [That will be brought to a close with thanks, thank you.]
The Provincial University

THE controversy started by The Week on the subject of the Provincial University has been fully justified by the result. It promoted a discussion on the merits of the different kinds of University training; it elicited some valuable opinions and aroused public interest in the University at a time when it was most desirable that an institution on which the advancement of the Province of British Columbia so greatly depends should be brought into the limelight. It is not necessary to deal with the various editorials and letters which have appeared in the daily press in any detail. It will suffice to touch upon one or two outstanding points of an important subject. The respected Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. Young, in his New Year's review, claims that Dr. Wesbrook has been misunderstood, that he never intended to exclude the "humanities" from the University curriculum, or even to dwarf them into secondary importance. In support of this he points to the Doctor's career at Minnesota University, where he lengthened the medical course from four years to seven and insisted on a two years' course in the "humanities" in advance of the strictly medical course. The Week never supposed that Dr. Wesbrook aimed at excluding the "humanities"; it did fear, and the fear was based exclusively upon his own public addresses, that his mind was so obsessed with the importance of technical training as a preparation for the business or calling of life, that the "humanities" would be at any rate of secondary consideration. For a removal of this fear the public will rely more upon the assurance of the Minister of Education, who after all is responsible for the policy of the University, than upon the President. That the fear entertained not only by The Week but by many others was justifiable is evidenced by the persistency with which Dr. Wesbrook emphasizes the importance of technology without once mentioning the "humanities" and also by the fact that he never loses an opportunity to speak in a laudatory manner of "those American State Universities which are attracting attention throughout the world." The point at issue between Dr. Wesbrook and his critics is a very simple one. Is the British Columbia University to be dominated by British or American ideals? If the Minister of Education is able to give an assurance that all the Deans of Faculties will be selected from British and Canadian centres of learning, he will remove a strong ground of apprehension. Without for one moment disparaging the attainments of Dr. Wesbrook, it will never cease to be a matter of regret to many Canadians that it was found necessary to go to an American institution to find a President, and the regret is intensified by the fact that, although the President-elect was born in Canada, his fourteen years residence in the States has Americanized him so completely that the fact would never be suspected. What but a like influence will be exerted on the youths of our own Province if their higher education is entrusted to American professors? The Week is certain that no man has a higher appreciation of the importance of the British Columbia University or a more correct idea of what its curriculum should be, than the Minister of Education. It is to him that the public will look to save the situation. He may safely accept the assurance of The Week that any apprehension which has been directed at the President has been inspired solely by a desire to arouse public interest and to show the Government that there is a widespread hope that the University of British Columbia may develop into one of the finest and noblest seats of learning in the Empire.

The Provincial University

INTEREST in the subject of the Provincial University and its utilitarian aspects has been sustained by an article from the pen of Mr. R. E. Gosnell which appeared in the Times of Tuesday. It is impossible in the brief space of an editorial to canvass all the points raised by Mr. Gosnell. The article, whilst manifesting his usual grasp of the subject, is not characterized by that "sweet reasonableness" which is the hallmark most of his productions. It is rather too much like a piece of special pleading in defence of the appointment of Dr. Wesbrook as President. It ignores the fact that the real issue is between a university of the American type and a university of the British type, and he strains the arguments of his opponents to the breaking point when he assumes that they favour a university training which is entirely devoid of utility. When all is said and done, Mr. Gosnell is too honest a controversialist to shut his eyes to the fact that our present system of education leaves much to be desired, and he practically defeats his own main argument when he says that, if he had his way, he would place technical or vocational training of all kinds in between the public schools and the University. This is the contention of The Week, and is the main issue on which the controversy was started. From the remarks of President Wesbrook it was gathered that he would place technical or vocational training in the University. If so, then Mr. Gosnell, whilst so warmly endorsing his appointment, differs from his policy. In disclaiming a knowledge of the "humanities" in connection with the University curriculum and in substituting a paragraph from Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Mr. Gosnell surely does less than justice both to his own knowledge and his conception of fair argument. In closing the controversy The Week is gratified to know that it has not been ineffective in arousing public interest in a matter of vital importance. If it has done nothing else it has shown that there are a number of people in the Province who care and care a great deal, what kind of a University we are to have. It has also furnished an opportunity for the Minister of Education to announce through the medium of The Week that any apprehension that Dr. Wesbrook will engage professors from the American universities are entirely unnecessary. He will make his selection from English and Canadian universities.
URGED CHECK ON MONOPOLIES

That James Madison, fourth President of the United States, one hundred years ago, urged the importance of checking monopoly and curtailing the spread of corporation control is shown in the publication, in Harper's Magazine for March, of an hitherto unpublished article by him. The article, which President Madison called "Monopolies, Perpetual Corporations, and Ecclesiastical Endowments," was not included in the collection called "The Madison Papers" which the government purchased from Mrs. Madison.

Gaillard Hunt, chief of the division of manuscripts in the Library of Congress, writes an introduction to the Madison essay in Harper's Magazine, in which he says: "Madison retired from the presidency in 1817 and died in 1836, nineteen years later. This was the growing period of American nationality, and it was during these years that an enduring attachment was formed for the frame of government under which the growth took place. So as Madison had been the master-builder of the government, he enjoyed extraordinary prestige, and whatever he said on public questions was regarded as oracular. He felt the weight of the responsibility and expressed his views carefully, realizing that he was addressing posterity."

President Madison's essay contains the following views on monopoly and the means of controlling it:

"Monopolies, though in certain cases useful, ought to be granted with caution, and guarded with strictness against abuse. The Constitution of the United States has limited them to two cases—the authors of books, and of useful inventions, in both which they are considered as a compensation for a benefit actually gained to the community as a purchase of property which the owner might otherwise withhold from public use. There can be no just objection to a temporary monopoly in these cases; but it ought to be temporary because under that limitation a sufficient recompense and encouragement may be given.

"The limitation is particularly proper in the case of inventions, because they grow so much out of preceding ones that there is the less merit in the authors; and because, for the same reason, the discovery might be expected in a short time from other hands.

"The evil of an excessive and dangerous multiplication of landed property in the hands of individuals is best precluded by the prohibition of entail, by the suppression of the rights of primogeniture, and by the liability of landed property to the payment of debts. In countries where there is a rapid increase of population, as in the United States these provisions are evidently sufficient; and in all countries, it would, probably be found so. Where charters of incorporation, even the common ones to towns for the sake of local police contain clauses implying contracts, and irrevocable, they are liable to objection of entailing power. The ordinary limitation on incorporated societies is a proviso that their laws shall not violate the laws of the land. But how easily may it happen that redress for such violations may not be pursued into effect? How much injury may accrue during the pursuit of redress? And above all, how much local injustice and oppression may be committed by laws and regulations, not in strict construction violating any law of the land?

"Within the local limits, parties generally exist founded on different sorts of property, sometimes on divisions by streets or little streams, sometimes on political and religious differences. Attachments to rival individuals, are not seldom a source of the same divisions. In all these cases, the party animosities are more violent as the complexity of the society increases. The ordinary admission of the contagion and collision of passions; and according to that violence is the danger of oppression by one party on the other; by the majority on the minority.

"The ways in which this can be effected, even beyond the cognizance of the paramount law of the land have scarce any other limits than the ingenuity and interest of those who possess them. Is it a tax to be imposed? Is it more justly an assessment? Is it a public building to be erected, what is to guard against partiality or favoritism in fixing its site? Is there a single regulation of police which will not differently affect the component parts of the society, and afford an opportunity to the majority to sacrifice to their prejudices or their covetousness the conveniences or the interests of the other party?"

EDUCATION IN IRELAND

The second volume of the Commissioner's report, which can be obtained by application to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa, presents the information collected by the Commissioner in England, Scotland, Ireland, and France. Dr. Robertson has sent out an article dealing with education in Ireland. The article states that some of the most capable educators in the country, having in past reputation, had "conversations" with the Commission, and from these quotations have been made.

The watchwords of the movement for progress in Ireland, through the improvement and extension of agricultural, industrial, and housekeeping education, are imperiously connected with the name of Sir Horace Plunkett: "Better Farming; Better Business; Better Living." The recent developments have had their immediate origin in the report of what is known as the Recess Committee. That committee was formed on the invitation which Mr. (now Sir) Horace Plunkett issued in August, 1888, to a number of members of parliament and other Irishmen of various political opinions to meet for the discussion of any measures for the good of Ireland about which all parties might be found in agreement. The conditions which existed in Ireland in 1886 were, in many respects, much like those in Canada in respect to training for agriculture and industries, that an extended and reasonably full system of agricultural instruction is given of the organization and work of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction which was created as the result of the report of the Recess Committee. A further reason lies in the fact that the current and intimate knowledge, gained by practical experience, enables the department to judge how far the system which was inaugurated and the methods which have been followed are appropriate and efficacious.

The department issued its first annual report in 1889-1900. After 10 years of experience, some modifications in the methods of administration have been made, extensions have been added, but on the whole, the organization, system, and methods then adopted have proven themselves well adapted to meet the situation. On all sides one finds testimony, through his eyes and ears, to the happy results of a regeneration of agriculture and of a revived interest in and preparation for industries, which are being accomplished by the joint work of the department, local bodies, and individuals. A department has been constituted with a staff paid out of a parliamentary vote. There have been appointed, to advise and operate with the department an agricultural board, a board of technical instruction, a council of agriculture, and a consultative committee of education. There have been placed at the disposal of the department and its boards an endowment of $156,000 per annum, and also some additional sums. The council of agriculture consists of 104 members, of whom 68 are appointed by the county councils and 34 are nominated by the department, the president and vice-president of the department, and the secretary. By Section 27 of the Act the members of the council, and of each board established by the Act, hold office for terms of three years.

The agricultural board consists of 12 persons—8 appointed by provincial committees of the council of agriculture and 4 appointed by the department.

That portion of the department's endowment fund intended for the purposes of agriculture, rural industries, and sea and inland fisheries (with the provision of a special sum of $1,000,000 for sea fisheries, and certain specified capital sums) must be administered by the department with the concurrence of the agricultural county councils. In addition to the control of all such expenditure, this board acts as an advisory body to the department in reference to "all matters and questions submitted to them by the department in connection with the purposes of agriculture and other rural industries."
Dr. Robertson says: "It appears to the commission that the employment in Canada of agricultural overseers and special instructors for districts where settlement is just going on would be most advantageous. Farmers would have some one to advise them how to manage most advantageously with the fewest mistakes and the least risk of loss under the new conditions. They could be shown how best to use new kinds of machines and implements. The prevention of waste of time, disappointment from partial failure at first, and direct losses, would all accrue to the credit of a well administered system of agricultural overseers and instructors and to the immense advantage of the localities. Such overseers should have had successful experience in actual farm work and management and have sufficiently advanced agricultural education to enable them to explain correctly and clearly the underlying principles of the ordinary farm operations."

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503 7th Street

Vancouver, B.C.
Educational Growth and Prospects for 1913 in British Columbia
By The Hon. H. E. Young, Minister of Education

The past year in educational matters in British Columbia has been the most prosperous one in the history of the Province.

The progress of the Educational Department is synonymous with, or rather indicative of the progress of the Province as a whole. Fortunately for the future of the Province, the class of people who are coming to British Columbia have, as a paramount idea, the education of their children, and the first question usually asked by the settler is as to the educational facilities.

Our school population is increasing by leaps and bounds, and, necessarily, our expenditure. In 1873, the Government of the Province spent $23,000.000 for educational purposes; this included construction and tuition. In 1911-12 the amount expended by the Government for educational purposes was $1,151,714.00. In addition to this, there was spent by the Municipalities in rural districts a sum of $2,730,773.00, making a total expenditure for education in British Columbia of $3,882,488.00.

In regard to the enrollment of pupils, the enrollment during the year 1911-12—until the 30th of June, 1912—showed an increase of 5043; and from all appearances, the increase during the next year will very much exceed this number.

These figures are given as an indication of the growth of the system of education in the Province; but we feel that as far as educational matters in this Province are concerned we are on the threshold of Education in the Province. The figures quoted are those of ordinary expenditure. In addition to this there will be expended during the coming year $275,000.00 in building a new Normal School in Victoria, and half a million dollars at least on the buildings of the University.

These are the material facts; there is, however, another phase of the system at which we must look, and that is what we intend to do with the facilities which are being furnished us by the Government. We hope in our Normal School to develop the domestic and manual training departments as far as possible. During the past year, careful examination has been made of such institutions in different parts of the world, and it is the intention of the Government to embody, as far as possible, in the Provincial Normal Schools the latest word in these departments, both as to equipment and as to teaching.

We hope to make in Victoria the domestic and manual training departments, the nucleus of our Technical School. The Department has for the past year endeavoured to keep abreast of the latest investigations in the development of Technical Schools. We are anxiously awaiting the report of the Royal Commission which was appointed by the Dominion Government to look into this question, and which we hope will soon be laid on the table at Ottawa. In addition to this, however, we have sent one of our most capable men to the East to visit the different institutions, so that when the Dominion report is submitted we shall be in a position to take advantage, not only of that report, but also of the first-hand knowledge gleaned by our representative.

I do not mean that there will only be one Technical School in Victoria; I am instancing the Normal School as an example of what we will do as far as Victoria is concerned. The work that is being carried on in Vancouver under the supervision of the Vancouver School Board on these lines will no doubt form the nucleus of the Technical School for Vancouver.

The coming year promises very much in educational lines, but while it is promising, the responsibilities are also increasing. The Department at times finds it difficult to cope with the situation in a new country, development proceeds so rapidly that we cannot always feel that we are keeping pace with it. We are firm believers, however, in the optimistic spirit of the West; and we feel that the reputation which the Educational system of British Columbia has won during the past thirty years will continue to grow as before, and as before, be founded upon real merit.

As regards the University, work is progressing as rapidly as possible. The plans have been accepted and are being worked upon. We hope in the early spring to begin active construction of the buildings. The site is to be enlarged, and we feel that by this time next year such substantial progress will have been made as will show that the University of British Columbia is an actual fact and does not, as would appear to be the case in the past, exist only on paper.
On Monday afternoon the Committee of the Council, Board of Trade and H. W. Knight, President of the Rainy Rivers' Association, met in the council chamber to confer with Mr. Richard Obee, who was to leave that day from Portland, Oregon, to begin work as publicity commissioner for the expansion of Vernon.

They were presented with an extended and intelligent consultation of ways and means to quicken civic spirit to a constructive policy for general publicity work and to facilitate old and new industries for Vernon. They insisted upon committees to help, and Mr. Obee was instructed and empowered to present a concrete proposition to a prominent capitalist for the erection of an ice manufacturing and cold storage plant.

The Mayor presided. There were present, Messrs. Megaw, Vallance, Dangle, Knight, Smith and Swift, who were satisfied. Mr. Obee is the right man in the right place, and will prove a big acquisition to Vernon.

It is hoped that provision will be made for a building close to the station where he may be located in a position to come more easily in touch with the public.

The New University.

Government Announces Personnel of the Board of Governors.

Victoria, April 8.—The Provincial Government made public yesterday the personnel of the board of government of the University of British Columbia, plans for which are rapidly nearing completion, and the contracts for which will be let immediately. The plans are finally passed. It is the idea of the government that the foundation stone shall be laid early in September.

The members of the board are as follows: Dr. B. K. McKechnie, Vancouver; S. D. Scott, editor of the News-Advertiser, Vancouver; Mr. G. W. Wilson, R. P. McLennan, R. F. Reid, Vancouver; R. F. Green, M. F.; Victoria; Campbell Sweeny, Vancouver; G. H. Barnard, M. P., Victoria; Mr. G. Carter-Cotton, the first chancellor of the university, and Dr. Wesbrook, the first president, are ex-officio members of the board.

Appointments to Senate.

The government's appointments to the senate are: Hon. D. M. Eberts, Speaker of the Provincial Legislature; Bishop Paterson, Mr. J. W. Grelson, New Westminster.

Dr. Wesbrook, president of the university, will leave Monday to come to British Columbia. Upon his arrival in Vernon he will be met by and introduced to the board of governors and the members of the senate.

This meeting has been arranged to take place in the Vancouver Court House and the appointment of the deans and professors of faculties will follow shortly thereafter.

THE NEWS.

NEW OFFICIAL GETS INTO HARNESS

Mr. Obee Meets the Committee on Publicity and Discusses His Work.

NEW INDUSTRIES ARE MOOTED

Proposition to Establish a Box Factory and Manufacturing of Tin Cans Will Receive Immediate Attention—Ice Manufacturing Plant and Cold Storage Also Under Consideration—German Business Men Will Be Invited to Visit Vernon.

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**Dr. Wesbrook Is Now in the City**

New Head of British Columbia University Arrives to Proceed With Work of Preliminary Organization.

**WILL MEET UNIVERSITY GOVERNORS TOMORROW**

President Has Had a Distinguished Career as Scholar, Educator and Executive Head of University.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is due to arrive at an early hour this morning. He telegraphed Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, that he would reach here yesterday at noon on the St. Paul express, but the train was many hours late. In fact it did not arrive until after 3 a.m. today. All afternoon the office of the Hotel Vancouver received many inquiries as to the arrival of Dr. Wesbrook, and a number of prominent citizens were disappointed in their desire to meet the head of the new university.

Dr. Wesbrook has severed his connection with the University of Minnesota and henceforth will devote his entire time to the organization of the local institution. Tomorrow morning he will meet the governors of the university and discuss the preliminaries of organization.

**Delighted With Site.**

When here a few months ago, Dr. Wesbrook was on his way to Victoria to meet the Minister of Education and discuss the latter's offer of the presidency. On that occasion he went over the site of the university and expressed himself as a representative of the "News-Advertiser" as delighted with the selection of such a magnificent site. While not caring to discuss at that time the project of the presidency, he said that if he could get away from the University of Minnesota with satisfaction to all parties, he would be glad to return to the scene of his birth. He said he recognized that it was no mean honor to be picked out for such a position, which for many reasons would appeal to one's ambition. For one thing the first president would have an opportunity to imprint his personality upon the institution to a greater degree than any of his successors. From what he had heard of the government's plans it would be an institution worthy of this great and growing province.

Dr. Wesbrook also expressed the opinion that the standard of university work in the United States was steadily improving. In many of the big American institutions the course was being extended over a greater number of years. He was sure that the University of British Columbia would soon take high rank among Canadian universities.

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**VANCOUVER WOULDET**

April 14, 1915

*Dr. Wesbrook, B. C. University President, Here*

Comes to Look and Listen; May Talk Later—Conferring

Dr. Wesbrook is a native of Oakland, Brant County, Ontario, where he was born on July 12, 1868. He is a son of Mr. W. D. Wesbrook, at one time Mayor of Winnipeg. He commenced his education in the public schools in London, Ont., and in Winnipeg. He obtained his degree in 1887 in the University of Manitoba, and M.D. in 1900.

**Went to Cambridge.**

He went to Cambridge University and devoted especial attention to the pathological and physiological laboratories. At the same time he attended the King's College Hospital in London and the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin. The years 1892-1895 were spent in these courses, during a portion of which he was the John Lucas Walker student in pathology at Cambridge. A further course of pathology, in which Dr. Wesbrook excelled, was taken at the Royal Infirmary and Pathologisches Institut in Marburg, Germany.

**Returning Home.**

In 1905, Dr. Wesbrook, whose abilities had become a matter of common knowledge among university men, was at once asked to accept the chief chair of pathology and bacteriology in the University of Minnesota. At the same time he became director of the laboratories, which position he retains until this day. Six years ago he was made dean of the college of medicine and surgery of the university and under his direction the college has attained an enviable distinction in the northwestern states.

**Belongs to Many Societies.**

Dr. Wesbrook is a member of many medical societies in Canada and abroad, among them being the Minnesota State Board of Health, advisory board, Hygiene Laboratory; U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; American Physicians Association; Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists; London Pathological Society; Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland; American Medical Association; Society American Bacteriologists; American Public Health Association, of which he was president in 1905; American Physiological Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; and many other societies.

Dr. Wesbrook married in April, 1894, Miss Annie Taylor, a daughter of Sir Thomas Warlow Taylor, formerly chief justice of Manitoba, her mother being a daughter of the late Hugh Valence of Hamilton. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

While he has devoted his attention chiefly to the college site of his work, he has found time to contribute to leading Canadian, American and foreign medical and scientific journals, to make translations of some of the chief pathological works of the world, and to write much of the Biennial report of the Minnesota State Board of Medicine.

Reaching the city at a very early hour yesterday morning, due to the fact that his train was delayed, Dr. T. F. Wesbrook, former president of the University of Minnesota, but now the new president of the University of British Columbia, is today holding his first conference with the board of governors and senate of the new institution.

Dr. Wesbrook announced shortly before he went to the conference with the university governors that he expected to spend here only for a few days on his present trip. He expects to return next month with his family and settle here as to be in a position to direct the work of building and equip-
medical societies and boards, among them being the Minnesota State Board of Health, the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, the American Association for the Advancement of Science; honorary member Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, of state, city, county and local associations.

Dr. Wesbrook married, in April, 1856, Miss Annie Taylor, a daughter of Sir Thomas Wardlow Taylor, formerly chief justice of Canada, and was later born a daughter of the late Hugh Vincent of Hamilton. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Wesbrook has devoted his attention chiefly to the collegiate and academic work of his life and has found time to contribute to the leading Canadian, American and foreign medical and scientific journals. He is the author of several of the chief pathological works of the world, and to write much of the biennial report of the Minnesota State Board of Health.

"I am here for a few days only to meet the governors of the university and to talk with them about our plans for the future," said President Wesbrook to The Sun. "We shall meet at seven o'clock tomorrow morning in the court house when we shall change our views and make acquaintance. So far as I have the pleasure of knowing only a few of the governors, but I am looking forward with keen pleasure to making the acquaintance of the remainder. We have a great deal to discuss. Much depends upon the result of our deliberations, and we must not expect that we can do everything at once.

CANNOT TELL PLANS.

"No, I am not in a position to tell you anything as to our plans. They are all yet in the embryonic stage. So far as I can personally concern, I have come here to look and listen, not to talk—just yet, at any rate. That stage will come later, and when it does you may think that I talk too much, though I hope to live up to my reputation in Minneapolis of only talking."

"I have no doubt that, with the cooperation of the government and the people, we shall be able to make this University of British Columbia everything that it should be. It will certainly not be my fault if this is not the case. I am especially delighted that my luck has brought me back to Canada, and especially to what I am told you believe, and rightly, is the best province in all Canada.

"I am as much a Canadian as ever I was. I have decided to make the University of the United States for some years, and look upon my appointment to your university as an honor not only to myself, but also to my native province of Ontario and to my alma mater, the University of Minnesota.

"My family is looking forward with delight to their new home. At present they are engaged in the delightful occupation of packing up our house and holding treasures, for shipment to this great and growing city, and, indeed, they will probably be on the way here before I get back to Minneapolis again to bring them here. We will be with you early in May to stay, that it will probably be some time after that before we decide upon our temporary residence until the university buildings are completed.

Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education, and Mr. Young arrived from Victoria last evening to attend today's conference of the university governors at which it is expected plans will be outlined for the distribution of the various faculties and preliminary steps for the election of the members of the university staff.

The proceedings will, it is understood, be held behind closed doors, to be followed by an official statement of the proceedings at the close of the conference by the minister of education.

"Given a government with a big surplus and a big majority and a weak opposition, and you would debar a committee of archeologists."—Sir John A. Macdonald.
STUDYING TRADE.

The arrival of Dr. Wesbrook in the city, and the gradual development of university life in British Columbia, which his coming foreshadows, and that to draw attention to the great work that this university can do. The influence of the university on the public life of any country is obvious. In Germany and Austria, for instance, there are over thirty universities with a normal attendance of nearly 100,000 students, whose presence there is not a matter of social custom, but of necessity for a thoroughly efficient education in the university. In fact, forms a leaven for the nation or people among whom it has its being. To create an intellectual ferment in this leaven is probably a surer means than any other: at present available of permanently affecting public opinion of the future.

It is certain that the curriculum of the new University of British Columbia must pay attention to some of what may be called the special features of life in the province. Thus forestry, it is believed, will be one of the great departments to which it is hoped to attract students from all over the world. But forestry, mines and agriculture and such subjects are not the only ones of importance. The social subject, which as far as is known is not studied at any of the universities, and which has a great bearing on the future of Vancouver. This is the subject of trade. Attention could be directed to the interesting and little realized facts of trade, or those that make for the growing interdependence of the nations such as the immense development of international communication, traffic, credit and their bearing upon national relationships. If these things could be closely and carefully studied just as geography and history should be studied, it is plain that they would, in due course, show their influence on the life of the province.

Men would go from the university with an intimate interest in these things, with their minds accustomed to thinking in broad reaches and not narrow backwaters. The appeal to imagination, the knowledge of the resources or needs of other countries, especially those which are in touch with the province, would all be of immense value and tend to stimulate trade. Especially might the subject of Imperial trade and its enormous ramifications be studied.

It is perhaps a new suggestion to make, but surely it is not altogether a poor one. A proper understanding of the economic conditions governing other nations and their trade, helps very greatly towards a proper understanding of the people themselves. And it is likely that this understanding, which sometimes embitter inter-

OUTLINES WORK NEW UNIVERSITY MAY UNDERTAKE

Slogan Sounded by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook at Luncheon

Given in His Honor Yesterday.

"A Provincial University without Provincialism," was the slogan sounded by the novelist and the president of the University of British Columbia, Mr. F. F. Wesbrook, the newly-appointed president of that university, at a luncheon given in his honor yesterday in the local graduates of allied universities to the number over one hundred, including many ladies of the Women's University Club.

The luncheon, which was held in the Progress Club Chambers, afforded the first opportunity local alumni had of meeting Dr. Wesbrook, and the former head of the University of Minnesota, made a very favorable impression with his optimistic but thoughtful and sensible outline in a general way of what he thought British Columbia's post-industrial educational headquarters should strive for.

Dr. M. F. Pearson, president of the University of British Columbia, on behalf of the 150 members of that organization, expressed his satisfaction in felicitous terms of the pleasure experienced in welcoming the noted educationalist as Dr. Wesbrook's honored guest. Charles J. Cameron, president of the University of British Columbia, and the alumni were behind him in a man in the same task, which he had been called on to undertake in organizing this new university.

Dr. Wesbrook, who was given a most enthusiastic reception, was introduced by Dr. M. F. Pearson, president of the Manitoba Alumni, and an old classmate of Dr. Wesbrook, who he described as a westerner with the typical western spirit. He thought Dr. Wesbrook was the right man in the right place, and he was sure all the students would feel at home with him.

Such a luncheon proviso was supplied by D. Spencer Limited.

Development of the Arts College by Competent Men Will Be One of First Duties.

"We want a provincial university without provincialism," in these words Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the new president of the University of British Columbia, summed up his ideal of what the new university should be. In an address which he gave to the assembled alumni of the various Canadian universities who are resident in the city of Vancouver. The idea of tendering a luncheon to the new president at which he should be the guest of the graduates of the older universities of the Dominion, a happy conception; it was still more happy in its fulfillment. Nearly two hundred adores and gentlemen gathered in the lunch room of the Progress club, under the presidency of Dr. Pearson.

Dr. Wesbrook was introduced to the gathering by Dr. George McPhillips, the president of the Manitoba Alumni, who was the old boyhood friend of the new president as well as a fellow student with him in both arts and medicine, and who described the guest as a sterling character, a young man, a strong man of pronounced ability, a westerner with the western spirit, the right man in the right place.

"Canons State Policy.

"National, whose people, and especially the newspapers," said Dr. Wesbrook, "expect some announcements of our policy, but that is manifestly impossible for the chancellor of the board of governors or the president at this stage. It would be premature on my part to make any promises or even to make any promises of any kind, because it is first our duty to consider opportunities and decide what is the best thing to do, but we shall see to it that no branch of university development is neglected."

"It has already become a victim to the disease which seems to be endemic here, the optimism of the West. I believe in the philosophy of optimism. I do not believe in a province speaking of things twenty years ahead, unless its people give positive results, and then we can go on. We must be practical optimists, and I think that British Columbia is to be congratulated that respect.

"We are now studying the situation. We are all meeting and discussing what we can do with the spirit of optimism and research. We can not succeed with the spirit alone or with the moneys alone, but with the two, all things are possible. It is in belief that the successful development of a university means the development of the community, social and economic. The men at the heads of the various departments of university, to be useful, must be practical as well as theoretical.

Selecting the Man.

"It will be the duty of the governor to select with care the men who shall be in charge of that part of the university which shall be a department of the arts, which, of course, embraces the sciences. We shall first develop the arts college, with a few men whom we have in mind possessing some ideas of looking over this province and the country very carefully and developing it as rapidly as possible those branches of education which have a natural bearing.

"Two or three things have struck me since coming here. I have had the privilege of living in the three Great English-speaking countries and can speak for the viewpoint of all of them. We often lose sight of the fact that
Arts College Needed.

In our youth we had none of the facilities, either in education or in everyday life, which we now regard as necessities, and when I hear people talking of pioneering in British Columbia, I am inclined to tell them that pioneering in British Columbia is not the same as the pioneering in the Wild West. The conditions, say, in Manitoba twenty years ago.

The university professor of today has to create as well as to teach. Medicine is public service, so is railway engineering, so is the drafting of blueprints, the enforcement of laws and the creation of those who pass judgment on those laws. Journalism is public service. Whether the University of British Columbia will have a department of journalism is not new but it would be a good thing to have.

People's University.

“Coming here I felt a little like an orphan reunited. A university without alumni seemed to me today that we have alumni here, and I want you to realise that is to be your university. Don't forget that. Do not attempt to place the responsibility for the university upon the chancellor, or the professors, or the senate, or even the president and the staff. It's the people who take the university and if it is to succeed must be useful to every citizen of British Columbia.”

Dr. George McPhillips, president of the Manitoba Alumni Association, said.

People's University.

The first matter for consideration, said Dr. Wesbrook, would be that of the development of an Arts College, followed by other branches of work having a local bearing. Specialization cannot be evaded, and the work must be divided. The B.C. University, he said, must be a public university, used by every citizen of B.C. It must have the respect of everybody in the province, and, he hoped, the envy of those outside it. They wanted a provincial university without provincialism.

Dr. J. M. Pearson occupied the chair. Dr. George McPhillips, president of the Manitoba Alumni Association, and Dr. Charles J. Agnew, president of the University of Manitoba, introduced the speaker.

The first thing for the administration of the new university, said the president, would be that of the development of an Arts College, followed by other branches of work having a local bearing. Specialization cannot be evaded, and the work must be divided. The B.C. University, he said, must be a public university, useful to every citizen of B.C.

First Work of New University

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook at Luncheon Tendered by Graduates of City, Describe What the University Should Stand For

ALL BRANCHES OF EDUCATION INCLUDED

That the function of the University of British Columbia was to lead in all social and economic development; that the people at the head of its various departments should be practical as well as theoretical and scientific, and that there should be no man in the province who should know as much about agricultural science, forestry, road building, minerals, fisheries, journalism, and so on. He had got tired of hearing people say that in a university one knew anything of practical work. He had been obliged to go to a university where they knew about practical work, mixing the cultural science of the university with the practical science of the world. The culture of the university was important, and a man had a great deal of it, but there was quite right. The practical side was not heeded as much. He believed that Great Britain believed it necessary to have practical leaders in this connection. As to the work done in Germany he thought they might not have concerned themselves so much with this if England had not concerned herself so much about scientific leadership.

The sciences were not less cultural because they were useful as well. In Germany they had not concerned themselves so much with this if they had not concerned themselves so much with scientific leadership. Everything was getting highly specialized. That was inevitable. The work was divided.

Provincial University.

The People's University.

The idea of the provincial university went back to twenty years ago.

Dr. McPhillips, president of the B.C. University, at a luncheon at the rooms of the Progress Club.

The luncheon was tendered by the graduates in the city of all schools, in which all the alumni joined to the number of one hundred and fifty ladies of the Women's University Club of the city.

The first matter for consideration, said Dr. Wesbrook, would be that of the development of an Arts College, followed by other branches of work having a local bearing. Specialization cannot be evaded, and the work must be divided. The B.C. University, he said, must be a public university, useful to every citizen of B.C. It must have the respect of everybody in the province, and, he hoped, the envy of those outside it. They wanted a provincial university without provincialism.

Dr. J. M. Pearson occupied the chair. Dr. George McPhillips, president of the Manitoba Alumni Association, and Dr. Charles J. Agnew, president of the University of Manitoba, introduced the speaker.

The first thing for the administration of the new university, said the president, would be that of the development of an Arts College, followed by other branches of work having a local bearing. Specialization cannot be evaded, and the work must be divided. The B.C. University, he said, must be a public university, useful to every citizen of B.C. It must have the respect of everybody in the province, and, he hoped, the envy of those outside it. They wanted a provincial university without provincialism.
While no authoritative statement is made as to the date when the University of British Columbia will begin its work of instruction, it is believed that classes will not be opened until the buildings and equipment are ready for the faculty of arts and science at Point Grey. It would be possible to begin work in temporary quarters with the nucleus of a staff. This was not at one time contemplated, and would have been advisable if there were no institution here doing university work. But the McGill College administration and staff are willing to continue their service until the University of British Columbia is organized. Unless the Provincial University could undertake much wider activities, with new departments, additional teachers, larger accommodation and better equipment, there would be little advantage in the change. These enlargements and improvements could hardly take place in temporary quarters just for the future home of the University.

Constructive and organization work usually moves more slowly than the promoters expect, but the delay in this case is, we believe, mainly due to the conclusion of the Minister, Education, the President, and the Board that the University should not be established in its permanent home as much more complete and effective institution than was at first suggested. There will be room for growth and for the establishment of additional faculties, but it is proposed that this shall be at the start a real university, with ample accommodations for the students and its classes, modern equipment, and especially a strong staff of teachers, deliberately and carefully chosen. If explanations are to be made it is probably better to make them now than to apologize later for the failure of the University in its first year to meet the requirements or to reach the standard of full grown and long established institutions. The University authorities will probably make their fair share of mistakes. Apparently they hope to avoid the mistake of inviting young men and women to this school, before it is able to offer them ample advantages.

After returning from the hunt, Dr. Westbrook outlined to the governors ideas and suggestions for the operation of the board.

Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, was present at the meeting.

One of the first requests to come before the board of governors in the near future, is from the Liberal Society of the province, in the form of a request for financial assistance to conclude the courses to the law students of Vancouver and New Westminster. At the last meeting of the society, in Victoria, a committee of the bench was appointed to interview the board of university governors, and lay the request before them at an early date.

Dr. F. F. Westbrook Discusses Provincial Educational Problems—His Recent Tour of Great Britain.

Questions which are being dealt with in laying the foundation for the establishment of a system of higher education in this Province to meet the requirements and the desires of the majority of the people, were discussed by Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia yesterday. He is paying his first visit to Victoria since his recent tour of Great Britain. The trip was made in order to get in touch with educators and take a view to making further appointments in the faculty of the Provincial institutions, personnel of our staff of instructors," Dr. Westbrook declared.
Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, President of University Consultants in Illuminating Address Upon Methods of Disease Control and Their Evolution.

First Appearance.

University Women's Club Announces Intention of Establishment of Bursary—Hon. Dr. Young's Remarks.

To impute sacriilege to those who desire to increase and prolong the period of man's efficiency without realizing the sacriilege which blames Providence for the human foresight can prevent, and death that human effort can postpone, is the too-frequent characteristic of the unprogressive.

That is a pregnant sentence culled from the address delivered by Dr. E. F. Wesbrook, President of the British Columbia University, before a meeting in the Empress Hotel last night held under the auspices of the University Women's Club of this City. This was the first public appearance of Dr. Wesbrook in the City, and the occasion to meet him was taken advantage of by about 350 people.

The subject of the doctor's address was "Modern Methods of Disease Control."

In the course of the address, which lasted for an hour, Dr. Wesbrook traced the history not only of certain diseases, but also of their relation to public health. He emphasized the necessity of special training in medical matters and expressed the opinion that the day was not far distant when scientific methods scientifically applied would hold sway. Repeating the idea that the health of the individual was an individual affair, Dr. Wesbrook declared: "The idea that the health of the individual was an individual affair is not far distant when scientific methods scientifically applied would hold sway."

The subject of the doctor's address was "Modern Methods of Disease Control."
Science Needed

An excellent conception of his attitude toward public health may be gathered from the following quotation: "I must realize that health is conserved by the application of precisely the same physical and biological sciences which have led to the commercial and social development, and added so much to man's pleasure and comfort." Speaking of the future, he said that it was impossible for him to understand that there was no royal road to the prevention of disease. He enlarged over the announcement of some hitherto unknown cause of disease, or of some new theory. The eagerness on the part of the public to be benefited in regard to health, he said, was evidenced by their support of magazines and newspapers which furnished incomplete and misleading news items concerning health and its preservation.

Speaking of Friedman, the distinguished German who came to America some time ago with his tuberculous theory, and was so severely criticized in the press, Dr. Wesbrook said that the fragmentary information available concerning his work in the production of therapeutic substances from a strain of tuberculous bacilli derived from the tissues of a turtle, had been used as the basis of most extravagant claims by sensational newspapers. He preferred to await the arrival of real scientific data in this case, and would, in the meantime, decline to be easily convinced that a remedy which had been discovered for this dread disease. In regard to transmissible diseases—his whole address was confined to the living issues—he declared that among the first things to be understood was a knowledge of the nature of the microbe, virus, or other cause of disease. It was necessary to know how it was reproduced, where and how it completed its life cycle, harmful and other influences to its life, and so on. Also, to know and recognize the gateways in the body by which particular infections entered was very important. As the attempt to close them was to prove successful.

Man Is Worst Offender

Of all the living carriers of disease he characterized man as the worst offender. It is now well known that he said that human beings might harbor and transmit living virulent bacteria without showing any ill effects. He cited several instances to support his viewpoint. To quote again the Doctor's words: "Thus game of life is so full of the scientific physician. Man versus microbe, or more correctly, man versus environment, would surely seem to be sufficiently complicated without the addition of another set of variables. We are, however, into fresh complications by having to consider the rights of the individual in the light of society's needs, and man versus man added almost an impossible set of permutations and combinations to our problem." After referring to the various steps that have been taken to safeguard defective children at the public expense, he said that all of them were definite interferences with the liberty of the individual for the betterment of the mass.

The compulsory betterment of the individual was justified, he raised the public efficiency, and therefore became a public concern. Where the line was to be drawn in this regard was not for him to decide, but he doubted if two people at the present time held the same view on the matter. He was convinced, however, that while their problems were not simple, their solution was not hopeless.

They were in great need of the present time or properly trained public health officials. They had been slow to recognize the need for special training. "We are proud to cherish the statistic of how many are doing it, but the best is not being done. The training of our children, yet we encourage them to turn them to those who are school teachers, police dispensers, and whose ultimate graduation at the altar, at the bar, or in business, is constantly taught to them in a pedagogic efficiency. Would the people who demanded the efficient service be willing to pay the price? he asked.

Health departments of the future, he said, and other official and volunteer agencies for promoting public health must secure the co-ordinated service of various groups of professionals trained in many diverse lines, or economists, of social workers, of statisticians, of engineers, of various trinkets and ambitions, of dentists, hospital superintendents, bacteriologists, pathologists, chemists, meat, milk and food inspectors, physical trainers, inspectors of industries, teachers of personal and public health; also legislators, lawyers, and even policemen, must be impressed with the service of the Ministry of Education, in all departments should be trained at the public expense, and when their compensation should be derived from the public chest.

WILL MOUNT BURESY

Dr. C. H. McNair, of the High School, prepared the introduction Dr. Mace.

The University of B. C.

Sir,—I am disappointed to note no manifestation of expression of public opinion following the recent addresses by Dr. Wesbrook, president of the B. C. University, and it is with some reluctance that I venture to project a word on the subject.

Dr. Wesbrook has been known to me for a quarter of a century, and is recognized as an exceptionally brilliant graduate of my own university in the East. His address last week before the Canadian Club was excellent in form, and revealed careful study and well-considered design of the scope of our new university. At the right hand of Dr. Wesbrook sat the Minister of Education, and all ministers are trained in the art of building a school. Is it not that construction forecasted? No one would like to confine this new university to the humanities or to higher mathematics, to physical and moral philosophy, to zoology, law or medicine. We have the call of applied science, engineering and all ramifications of scientific research, where does the idea of correspondence school or evening classes for domestic cooks or training of retail merchants or all the other wares and wonders that come within the scope of university work? What function of a profound institution of university status to rank with Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, the German and Italian universities, Yale and Harvard if you will, is it to treat of these matters or to add to the competencies of the domestic hen? Are we to have new degrees such as Bachelor of Poultry Raising or Master of Pig Breeding? Let me be not misunderstood: these are in their own place important subjects, and anything that will advance our knowledge of domestic economy and return the conditions of household administration under which the wives and housewives now labor is worthy of and demands attention, but surely these are for our public schools and agricultural colleges and not to gild the lily of university work. I am writing merely in the hope of opening a general consideration of this matter, and am beseeching a further opportunity of dealing with the matter in more detail if discussion ensues. Meanwhile, would it not be desirable that the proposal of Dr. Wesbrook and the Governor be published in pamphlet form for general circulation—possibly in form of a speech by the president's and so enable the public at large to fairly consider and express opinion upon the proposed scope of our Provincial University.

M. B. JACKSON.
Dr. Wesbrook

Dr. Wesbrook, President of the University of British Columbia, has been subjected to a severe criticism because he expressed the belief that the curriculum available to university students is in some respects without the essentials of university education. In the course of the criticism, he dwelt upon the practical branch of the subject, not because he did not regard the other as important, but in order that the public should understand the broad scope of the field which the University is expected to occupy.

Dr. Wesbrook seems to have been granted that the latter aspect of university training must be regarded as among the things for which provision should be made, and that he dwelt upon the practical branch of his subject, not because he did not regard the other as important, but in order that the public should understand the broad scope of the field which the University is expected to occupy.

It must not be forgotten that the University of British Columbia is an institution for which the public is paying, and that this being the case, it ought to be conducted on such lines that it will be of benefit to as wide a circle of possible persons rather than to the few persons who feel that the public should devote the time to the acquisition of knowledge is usually called liberal education. We should be sorry to be understood as suggesting that the latter is a false standard by which, but we are far from being satisfied that all ideals of modern civilization belong to a past civilization, which failed utterly to promote the happiness of mankind, and it is seriously that the shock of a virile and practical race. Modern conditions, and especially the sciences, applied to the everyday affairs of mankind, have developed a series of problems with which many men people had no occasion to concern themselves. Dr. Johnson once said that a man is happier when he sits down to a good dinner than when his wife talks Greek. In this expression is embodied a principle, that is, the happiness of the race is better served by the solution of the daily problems of life than by the cultivation of the race.

It will be well if in British Columbia the former can be served by the University without the sacrifice of the latter.

But it will be said that men should be trained to be thinkers, which is true enough, but it has never been demonstrated that the best and the most useful thinkers are those who have been trained in the humanities, as that term is generally understood. The civilization which is our boast is the outcome of the thoughts of what are called practical men. Modern society is based on all sides by grave economic problems, and we shall look in vain to the universities to discover how we shall deal with them. These problems have their origin in various sources. Some of them have been evolved from our own civilization; others are arising out of our contact with an alien civilization. To meet both it is absolutely necessary that provision shall be made whereby the knowledge, accumulated by investigation, shall be applied as widely as possible to everyday life. It is in this respect that Dr. Wesbrook seems to have the mind.

We must therefore prepare ourselves for competition in every line of activity, a competition such as past generations never imagined possible, and a university that does not enable us to do this will fall short of the needs of the Province.

We yield to no one in our belief in the refining influence of the highest education, as it is termed: we do not concede the importance of training the mind along such lines as will promote independent investigation, broaden men's minds, and develop catholicity of thought, but we insist that such training is of inestimable value. A university which does not afford facilities in this direction will be deficient in a very important particular, and if we thought that Dr. Wesbrook did not understand his position. We understand him to be desirous of making the crown of our educational system an institution which will meet in every way the demands of a new and growing people, who, by the force of circumstances, find themselves in the very forefront of the most strenuous conflict which civilized society has ever had to face.

Tickets for the luncheon have been on sale for several days, and the sale has proved the popularity of the guest already. Mr. R. W. Perry, the president of the club, infused with the idea of having the luncheon reach a wide circle as possible, has taken the advice of the committee and made arrangement for the presence of ladies. The luncheon commences at 1 o'clock, and ladies will be admitted in the half-hour after.
work. He has shown us how its influence, example and instruction may perennate the whole of society, and not simply be an adornment to a part of it. The programme which he has in mind is very serious, comprehensive and difficult, but to the task of carrying it out he brings a breadth of view and a degree of enthusiasm, which are in themselves a guarantee of success.

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Tuesday, December 18, 1913

DR. WESBROOK'S ADDRESS

The address of President Wesbrook of the British Columbia University, at the Canadian Club yesterday, was informative and illuminating. Perhaps to some who heard it, and who recall the days when "ingenious dedications dilettante artists emollient mores, nec sinit esse feroces" was the motto of university training, Dr. Wesbrook's remarks may have smacked rather strongly of utilitarianism and too little of culture, but we think it may be assumed that he expected that what in university education is called applied knowledge would be taken for granted as forming the part of the curriculum available to those who might desire them. The people of British Columbia are to pay for the university, and if the object of those who are charged with the responsibility of arranging its course of study, is to make it productive of the greatest practical good to the people at large, we think they have correctly diagnosed what the public expects and what the Province needs.

Dr. Wesbrook would have the University, whatever else it may be, a centre of applied knowledge, and that this British Columbia has no greater need. It is an excellent thing to train a lot of young men and young women in the humanities. Culture possesses great intrinsic value, but it is open to doubt if, standing by itself, it may not, to some degree at least, unfit those who receive it for the work to be done in this very strenuous century, and this very difficult Province. We are far from suggesting that the University of British Columbia should not be an institution where culture, in its restricted sense, may not be ignored. Indeed it were not equipped to give those students, who may deserve it, an arts education of high degree, it would fall short of what we think ought to be its object. Nevertheless we believe of first effort should be to fit men and women for the active duties of life.

After all, is work not what we call culture rather a secondary product of a university education? We all know that a man may have the classics at his finger ends and yet not measure up to the true standard of a cultured gentleman. May it not be that study and research into practical things may fit the mind to exhibit the quality or culture quite as well as study and research into literature and theoretical science? We all have had experience of men who have learned everything of what we think ought to be a university education? We all know of men who have become experts in special lines, and we may not all be quite satisfied that the former exhibit more culture than the latter. The object of our educational system ought to be the best development of men and women for whatever sphere of activity in which their lot may be cast, and a public university, which must be the crown of such a system, ought to be an institution which would tend to impart an uplift into every department of social life. So far as it fails in this, it falls short of accomplishing what it might achieve.

The work of the University of British Columbia, as explained by Dr. Wesbrook in some detail, will be along the lines indicated in general terms by Sir Richard McBride, in his address before the University of California. It may be said to be designed, not only to give instruction in what is ordinarily known as an arts course, or only, in addition to this, to qualify its students for the practice of the learned professions, but also to extend to all departments of industry the enabling force of what we have called applied knowledge. None of us can recall the lack of appreciation, not unmixed with something that might be characterized much more strongly, which the opening of Agricultural Colleges encountered. Most persons thought there could be no science in farming, and that there was no way of learning anything about it, except in the costly and bitter school of experience. But we have come to the conclusion that knowledge of what others have done and the application of business methods to farming were the most potent aids to success. There are other lines of industry to which a similar attack would apply, and if the University of British Columbia shall do nothing more than serve such purposes as these, it will abundantly repay what it will cost. We are, or at least we ought, in British Columbia, to be a practical people, for we have great practical problems with which we must deal. We must equip our sons and daughters to deal with these problems. We must make the way to success as easy for them as possible. We must let the light of the experience of others shine upon the dark places in the pathways they will have to tread.

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work. He has shown us how its influence, example and instruction may permeate the whole of society, and not simply be an adornment to a part of it. The programme which he has in mind is very serious, comprehensive and difficult, but to the task of carrying it out he brings to bear a breadth of view and a degree of enthusiasm, which are in themselves a guarantee of achievement. Our university must be different from the universities of other countries. It must be unique if it is to meet the needs of British Columbia, because British Columbia is unlike any other country in the world. In the first place, however, we have to realize that the people are the university, and that it ought to meet the needs of all the people all the time. That is merely emphasizing an eminent American, but it meets the case.

"If it is to meet the needs of 1 percent of the people, which is a rough estimate of the number of people who will emerge from its back door with a degree, then there would be no excuse for spending the people's money in maintaining such an institution. But in British Columbia we have agreed that education is properly a public function, and that education is a matter of public import and public duty, and the university is a part of that educational and developmental system. In all branches of the work we are entitled to expect the people to assume their obligations and to realize their responsibilities. In education, as in health, efficiency is a matter of public concern, and the people are beginning to realize it.

Universities Change

"As of late universities differ widely from those of the old days. Oxford, until recently, was not interested in science, while Cambridge was establishing wonderful records in this direction. It is only within recent years that Great Britain has established her general provincial universities, and the reason is that she was in need of them. Germany, on the other hand, has been working along this line for some time, and has now completed an educational system of which the university is an integral part. Germany's wonderful achievement in the past few years in industry and commerce is traceable to the application of the scientific and developmental system undertaken in her universities. The United States has also established a string of great universities, which are attracting attention all over the world. And Canada has not been

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

Dr. Wesbrook on University

behind. McGill and Toronto rank with any university, whether in or out of the Dominion.

"In these modern universities there is no mere diffusion of knowledge. It accumulates knowledge through the conduct of investigations and researches. When we are discussing the conservation of our natural resources we are doing the same thing under a new title. We have been interested for many years in protecting, not as posterity, however, but as our children and our children's children. That brings posterity very close to us. And if the Canada of the future is not to curse the Canada of today, we must be careful not to waste our children's patrimony.

Proceeding to a discussion of the various phases that would form part of the university, Dr. Wesbrook referred to a sort of housemaking, and said that it must receive very special consideration. There were many different mechanisms in a university, and knew of none that was requiring or deserving of so much attention at the present time. While science had done a great deal for mankind, he thought that the neglect might well have something to do with rural depopulation.

Science and Agriculture

Speaking of agriculture generally, Dr. Wesbrook stated that it would be the business of the university to apply its influence to the production of the soil, and not only on behalf of the professional farmer, but also on behalf of the farm laborer. He laid upon the necessity of preserving the opportunity for the farm laborer to develop into the other kind of farmer. It connected with instances of how other universities had sent special men to various districts under the supervision of the Government, with a view to disseminating valuable information. This, he said, had been done in regard to other forms of activity, with the best possible results, and it all demonstrated the wide field of activity and general usefulness which today lay to the hand of a university. He proceeded

Vancouver Island, B.C.

with a synopsis of the university curricula, indicating the general plan to be adopted.

"We are building up a new country here," he said, "and at the same time we are building up a new Canadiamism. We must be prepared to broaden our views and to enlarge our sphere of interests. We must embrace the newcomers and learn from them as we must learn from us. We have for our melting pot everything that the civilized world can boast, and it is for us to make the best of it and to see that it is a good one.

In conclusion, he stated that the plans of the university—that is, the planning and rearrangement of the various departments—were practically completed, and that he expected shortly to have the university staff enlarged by the appointment of deans of faculties. He assured them that, while the public might see little of the university development in the meantime, it was going on strenuously just the same.

A spontaneous round of applause greeted the conclusion of the president's address.

Hon. Dr. Young moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, and emphasized his satisfaction at the appointment of Dr. Wesbrook to the position of president of the university. The Bishop of Victoria seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.
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After all, is work not what we call culture rather? a secondary product of university education? We say that a man may have the classics at his finger ends and yet not measure up to the true standard of a cultured gentleman. May it not be that study and research into practical things may fit the mind to exhibit the quality of culture quite as well as study and research in literature and theoretical science? We say that a man who have learned anything except how to make a living, and also of men who have become experts in special lines, and we may not all be quite satisfied that the former exhibit more culture than the latter. The object of our educational system ought to be the best development of men and women for whatever career of activity which their lot may be cast, and a public university, which must be the crown of such a system, ought to be an institution which would tend to impart an uplift into every department of social life. To see an it fails in this, it fails short of accomplishing what it might achieve.

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We are, or at least we ought, in British Columbia, to be a practical people, for we have great practical problems with which we must deal. We must equip our sons and daughters to deal with these problems. We must make the way to success as easy for them as possible. We must let the light of the experience of others shine upon the dark places in the pathways they will have to tread.

Dr. Wesbrook has given the people of British Columbia a new viewpoint from which to judge of university work. He has shown as how its influence, example and instruction may permeate the whole of society, and not simply be an adornment to a part of it. The programme which he has in mind is very serious. Comprehensive and difficult, but to the task of carrying it out he brings to bear a breadth of view and a degree of enthusiasm which are in themselves a guarantee of success.
South Vancouver, June 23. — The School Board faces a difficult situation in providing accommodation for high school students next year. The rooms for the senior students in the General Education School were used for this purpose are already crowded and unless more can be secured by September through the erection of an addition to the building the educational authorities will face an awkward predicament. It has only been within the last two years that the school board has been able to look after its own high school students, most of those from South Vancouver have previously attended King Edward and Britannia Schools in the city. When these two schools refused any more students from outside municipalities room was provided in Lord Selkirk School and subsequently classes held in the Gordon School. Next September, when the schools open again, however, there are expected to be double the number of high school students for whom accommodation must be provided. The board will need to find a way of building or finding space to provide enough for all the students next year the board is officially notified that it will be impossible to provide space for the eight students remaining from last year will be used to give pupils the necessary facilities.

Repairs costing some $8,000 will be needed on schools this summer according to the report of the building committee.

Mr. Hugh N. MacCorkindale of Calgary was appointed to the High School staff, and Mrs. E. M. Pugh reappointed to the principal staff.

Percentage of Attendance

Quebec and Ontario shows the greatest percentage for children attending school more than six months, being 76.47 per cent of the total number. Quebec and 74.43 per cent in Ontario. In the Maritime provinces, the percentage for the weeks of the school was 54.85 per cent, and in the west from 42 to 61.

Conditions in the West

The building referred to in the past has made good progress. The school board has been in touch with the various provincial governments which have agreed to assist in the building of schools and the rates of taxation will be levied on the school districts, a number of which are already at work.

The different commuities are making active efforts to secure a large attendance and the prospects are that the school board will be the most interesting and helpful conference yet held. The executive committee for 1914 follows: President, Rev. A. W. Leonard, D.D., Seattle; Principal MacIay and Principal Vance of Vancouver, Rev. R. Newman, Carvon, Victoria, Secretary—Dr. A. Chalmers, Vancouver; Principal of the College, Rev. E. W. S. Mackay, Principal Vanso, Rev. Dr. Nippert, Pulpit, Taylors and Dr. A. Proctor of Vancouver.

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In Religious Circles

The Sunday School picnic of First Congregational Church will be held on Saturday to Bowen Island. The flowers, which were so prominently displayed at the closing service in this church last Sunday, were given to the hospitals where they are expected to do some good. The congregation has won the respect of all who have come in contact with the church and theLAYERS OF THE LADIES OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold a strawbery festival and social in the schoolroom of the church today evening in the hall. The Pragmatic programme has been arranged and the speakers will include Bishop R. J. Cooke, Portland, Ore.; Professor F. W. Moore, Dr. Mark A. Matthews, Mr. W. D. Land, Dr. A. W. Leonard, Seattle; Principal Vanso, Rev. Dr. Nippert, Pulpit, Taylors and Dr. A. Proctor of Vancouver.

The different commuities are making active efforts to secure a large attendance and the prospects are that the school board will be the most interesting and helpful conference yet held. The executive committee for 1914 follows: President, Rev. A. W. Leonard, D.D., Seattle; Principal MacIay and Principal Vance of Vancouver, Rev. R. Newman, Carvon, Victoria, Secretary—Dr. A. Chalmers, Vancouver; Principal of the College, Rev. E. W. S. Mackay, Principal Vanso, Rev. Dr. Nippert, Pulpit, Taylors and Dr. A. Proctor of Vancouver.
Vancouver, June 19.—Warm approval of the appointment of Prof. Leonard S. Klinck to the headship of the department of agriculture in the provincial university was expressed by Dr. C. G. James of the Dominion government department of agriculture before he left the city to return to Ottawa. He expressed the appreciation of the government for the utilization of the $10,000,000 fund for the development of agriculture in Canada. He did not intimate to what extent the fund will be placed at the disposal of the school of agriculture, but an announcement is expected later. The fund is to be disbursed for the development of agriculture and has been invested in such a manner that a yearly sum of $3,000,000 is available during each of the ten years.

In conversation with President Wesbrooke and members of the university board, Dr. James said to the latter that Klinck’s particular fitness for the conditions of agriculture in British Columbia was somewhat overlooked by the attention given to his research work in cultivating cereals. Prof. Klinck, he said, had long been an advocate of mixed farming, and had had great success in cultivating strains of heavy-yielding wheat, flax, and vetches and soy beans for feeding purposes as well as in cultivating cereal grains. His great belief in the value of mixed farming is in harmony with the belief in the stock grower to develop the right kind of feed crops, would, said Dr. James, prove of greater value in British Columbia than in any of the other provinces.

Dr. James has himself long been a strong advocate of mixed farming. He has contended that wheat is sold by the Canadian farmer in England at a price which does not represent a fair profit if good wages are to be paid, and that the rapid deterioration of the soil under wheat crops, estimated by him at 75 cents per acre does not make wheat growing nearly as profitable as mixed farming. In this connection he recommended the conclusion that Canada’s competitors in the wheat market are Russia, India and the Argentine Republic where the cost of labor is very small.

The news that the provincial government had transferred a large portion of the Colony Farm at Cootiamook to the university authorities for agricultural purposes has not been made the subject of an official notice, yet it is obvious that the sale of the farm is contemplated with a view of utilizing the lands for agricultural purposes in the vicinity of Vancouver. The University of British Columbia will not be apeople’s university if it is not interested in the betterment of the physical fitness of the people as well as in the educational life of the students. The acquisition of a branch of the university for agricultural purposes would be in line with the educational policy of the institution. The purchase of the farm would make it possible to establish an agricultural college.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN URGED

Dr. Hunter complained that but two-thirds of the public understood the public schools and education. He advocated the campaign that parents be fined who allow their children to go to school.

It will be noticed that the Board of Governors of the University is inviting tenders for the science building, which is to be erected at the site of the University's buildings. This does not suggest that instruction in science will take precedence of other university work.

The failure of the United States to extend its railway systems and the want of government action in the direction of establishing railways in the southern regions of the country have met with obstacles, as well as with the approval of the people. The people of the United States have been urged to adopt a plan of railway construction, which will be a benefit to the nation.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN URGED

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Are we concerning ourselves with the future or are we wrestling what we can from nature, and as much as we dare from our neighbor or from some confiding investor in Europe or the east? Are we really dreaming dreams of a great nation where every citizen shall have a chance to develop himself along with nature's resources? And are we waking up early next morning to work hard and make the dream real?

Have we got over the delirium which has come to us through first contact with untold opportunity, and are we soberly facing the need for immediate preparation if we are to do the honour of a place in the great work of nation building? Do we appreciate the opportunity of service or are we intent upon the sudden acquisition of wealth from real estate, oil, or other gambling devices whereby we would wrest the all-too-scarce dollars from each other instead of co-operating with each other in taking from reluctant nature what she stands ready to give for our use and that of other nations, and for those who are to come after us? Are we studying carefully the past as a guide to the future and are we preparing for the Canada of tomorrow in a way which will cause her to bless the Canada of to-day? Do we realize to the full how different that Canada is to be? The sturdy stock of Eastern Canada, our brothers of the mother land, and our neighbors to the south now constitute the population of our province. They must be brought into closer relation so as to better understand each other and unite in the common task.

Our future citizenship will be drafted from the four corners of the earth. We must have a new set of ideals and a new Canadian standard which can be used in Canadian and British training mechanisms. These must conform to British and Canadian tradition if we are to continue to be a part of the Empire and to deserve to become as we hope, the centre of Imperial development. Yet they must include those sources of strength which may be had from the experiences of other nations and the whole mechanism must be one to produce a nation in very truth not simply a collection of peoples.

In Manitoba the schools are demonstrating the possible contributions to art and music which the peoples from central Europe may make through a future Canada when the national melting pot has fused these elements. In our own community we have schools where the common British and Canadian names do not appear upon the rolls, children whose home surroundings and traditions are not those of Canada.

Fortunately the same stable forces which set us on our way are still available and we are passing in our mad rush of building cities and exploiting our resources to consider that man is of greater value than things.
FEW TENDERS RECEIVED BY UNIVERSITY BOARD FOR SCIENCE BUILDING

The board of governors of the University of British Columbia have been anxious to proceed with the letting of the contract for the Science building, for which tenders have been received. Twenty-three contractors had applied for and received plans and specifications. Owing to the greatly disturbed financial condition dependent upon the war situation, only seven tenders were received. Under the circumstances, the board has returned the tenders unopened and is considering the question of advertising for tenders for excavation, the concrete work and such other work as may be involved in the building to this stage.

By this means, it would be possible to provide against delay in the completion of the building on the one hand, and to guard against undue risk, possibly involved in the award of the whole contract under present disturbed conditions.

Dwelling upon the significance of the foregoing, Mr. Gibson reiterated the claim that but one in twenty public school pupils ever reached the University. The obvious question to the speaker's mind is what becomes of the nineteen of the other group. Agriculture or applied natural science is the logical study to be developed in the preparation of the mass of mankind and the creation of the 'highest' type of citizen and citizenship, to the end that the real and natural resources of the country be developed to the best possible advantage. This is the burden of Mr. Gibson's task.

Mr. Gibson claimed that an elementary course in agriculture will create a new interest, will give the pupil something to do and study in a very practical way and that the information thus gained would be applicable in the pursuit of the every day needs of life. The present list of studies would not be interfered with, but their study would be stimulated, made more interesting, and of greater value, by the introduction of nature studies as set out in the course. A school garden, planted and cultivated by the children and augmented by a home garden scheme, if possible, is the method advocated. The children would become the real constructors of living things, and in so doing, would also become the protectors of nature's efforts, so that much of that wanton vandalism so much complained of would cease. Mr. Gibson pictured the school garden as an outdoor laboratory, or a living blackboard to the pupil, and accomplishing a more complete education of the great mass of the youth of the country along practical lines. Such a study would more thoroughly prepare them to meet successfully the conditions and opportunities of later life, to the decided advantage of the individual, the family, and the state.

South Vancouver Schools have taken it upon themselves to extend the system.

Reports from the South Vancouver School Board state that the lectures upon agriculture are being followed with keen interest by the score or more pupils who have enrolled in the night school classes for the study of this particular subject.

Recently at Chilliwack Mr. J. N. Gibson, of the Department of Education, traced the policy of making agriculture an outstanding study at all the public schools.

Quoting Dean Russell's statement that "Our present system of education in America has been let down like a ladder from the Universities," or in other words that the present system is designed to prepare the pupil for a University training, Mr. J. N. Gibson prefaced a very interesting address on the subject of teaching the sciences in the public schools throughout the province.

The clay works at Kilgard is still working a crew of about twenty-five men on a contract for hollow block for the new British Columbia University.

While on the subject it might be mentioned that this contract which is an important one was awarded the Kilgard people in competition with several large brick works in the Valley, as tests have shown the Kilgard product to be far superior to the others.
Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, was the principal speaker at the commencement exercises at the University of Washington, Seattle, yesterday morning, and delivered a masterly address upon the subject of "The State as the Graduates' Creditor."

Referring to the war, Dr. Wesbrook said: "This unthinkable cataclysm comes to us after a period of advance in the applied sciences unparalleled in history. Man's increasing control over nature makes him increasingly more terrible to his fellows. We do not wish historians to say that ours has been the day of development, misuse and abuse of power. It may not be the best time in our national or world history to undertake it, but we must try to see the how and the why of our heedless course. Why are we trying to set back the clock of the world and to undo what we have taken such pride in doing? Is it not because of the need of readjustment? Has not the pendulum swung too far towards materialism? It is no excuse to say that biologically and physically the world elements are always at war and that war is therefore inevitable to men and nations.

Man dominates or circumvents nature in so many directions for his own happiness or convenience, that it does not seem an inordinate ambition for him to concentrate his thought on the prevention of human wastes. We all have today a definite opportunity for service in helping our nation and the world to think out and apply in advance a plan of adjustment less primitive, less brutal and more Christian than appeal to force. We shall hope that when the final history of our times is written that it shall be, 'Not a tale of courts and camps of diplomacy to avoid or lead to war,' but a poem of peace and prosperity, an idyll of industry, a story of a sturdy people who realized that true happiness lies in service."
DEPUTATION HEARD ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Pupils Must Go to Vancouver Next Term, or Do Without Arts Classes

Following a hearing given a deputation from the Victoria school board on the question of the discontinuance of work at the Victoria college, and the transference of this class of instruction to the British Columbia university at Vancouver, the premier, Mr. Richard McBride, this morning said he could not intervene. The matter had been decided by the president of the university and his colleagues, and the government had given all university matters to the university governors to deal with. The premier said, however, that the members of the deputation would still have the right to approach the university governors on the matter.

When the deputation asked for was the continued tuition in Victoria of seventy-five pupils, who, by the new rule, will have to go to Vancouver to take the classes at the university, or do without the higher learning altogether. The deputation said there had been insufficient notice of the change given here, and that the pupils were taken at a big disadvantage. George Jay, as chairman of the board, informed the premier that there was a question of expense just now involved in the attendance of the scholars at Vancouver, and because of this many would have to stop their work. He asked for the deputation that the advanced school work to be done at the university should be done here, as it has been in the past for another year.

The premier informed the deputation that he wanted to avoid above all things a recurrence of jealousy between cities. He told the deputation the university needed the support of all cities and all educational bodies. It had cost a lot of money, and was for free education. He hoped the members of the deputation would help instead of hindering the work, and what he asked above all was that there should be no bickering between Victoria and Vancouver. The premier said, too, that there was any controversy on the matter, it would be grasped by a certain section of the public, and made a political football of. This would stir up a lot of feeling, which just at this time would do no good.

The premier also said Victoria contained an intelligent community, and that if sectionalism could be avoided it would do a lot of good. The university was to open in the fall. This had been announced months ago, and there would be accommodation there for all who wish to attend. Recently Dr. Wesbrook had visited Victoria, and had discussed the proposal about the Royal Institution of Learning work being taken over by the university. The premier had supported this view, and in regard to the deputation's claim he said it had been always understood that the Royal Institution was to go out of existence when the uni-

The premier said that if Victoria wanted a branch of the university here, other cities would want the same. Dr. Young added that New Westminster had asked the university for extending powers, but this would impair the attendance at the university.

The premier said he really did not know why the deputation came to see him. If the Royal Institute continued this year, he said, it would continue for all time.

Dr. Robinson interjected that Victoria had lost the university, and now it was up to her to treat the matter in a sportsmanlike way, and abide by the decision of the committee which gave Vancouver the building.

The premier said the news that Victoria was seeking to continue the work here might make them think in Vancouver that Victorians were not loyal to the university.

Dr. Robinson said the Royal Institution had virtually gone out of existence, and its assets, amounting to $32,000 had been handed over to the university governors. Mr. Paul answered that $5,000 in cash still was retained. To this, Dr. Robinson replied that this sum was given the university governors with the proviso that it be spent to provide scholarships.

The premier said the deputation was asking the government to use its authority to get the governors of the university to allow the continuance of the higher instruction in Victoria. He did not see how it could be done.

Mr. Jay: "We wish to prevent teachers being turned out in the streets when the term begins. Dr. Wesbrook gave the assurance that they would get one year's notice, and it was only on August 5 that the notice reached them.

The premier said there had been notice of the university opening published in the newspapers a year ago, and Mr. Shortt remarked that the teachers did not expect to get their notice through the newspapers.

Mr. Paul said there would be many students throughout the province who would not be able to attend the university on the ground of the expense of going to Vancouver to live. They could be instructed under the present arrangement. The premier replied that this would lead to a half-baked university.

Mr. Jay pointed out that under the change, especially in the present conditions, there would be many in Victoria who would be unable to afford the expense of eight months' board in Vancouver. These would be forced into employment, and that at present, he said, was hard to find. Last term in Victoria there was 17 first year and 23 second year students, and they expected an increased number next term. There had been meetings with university governors, and it had been decided that the present arrangement would continue, and then had come the sud-