

February 7, 1921.

FINAL DECISION RESTS WITH SENATE

Case of Thirty Dismissed
Varsity Students to Be
Further Considered.

Conclusion May Be Reached
at Special Meeting Set
For February 16.

Faculty Report and Recom-
mendation Discussed at
Saturday's Session.

Views of Members of Both
Branches of the U. B. C.
Administration.

If the report of the faculty of the University of British Columbia is adopted, those students who were dismissed for the remainder of the term because their work was unsatisfactory will not be readmitted. With the senate rests the final decision and that body, after hearing the report of the faculty on Saturday afternoon in regard to the dismissals, adjourned consideration until February 16, when it is expected that there will be a more representative meeting.

The senate first dealt with the question at a special meeting last Wednesday night, when Mr. A. E. Bull made a strong plea to have the students readmitted. The matter was considered until midnight, when it was decided to refer the appeal to the faculty and meet on Saturday to hear the report of that body.

The report of the faculty was condensed in a resolution reading "that the general faculty of the University of British Columbia respectfully urge upon the senate that students dismissed in January, 1921, be not readmitted."

While this resolution was moved and seconded by faculty members of the senate, it was not presented to the meeting, an amendment moved by Principal Vance and seconded by Mr. J. H. Senkler, K.C., to adjourn consideration of faculty's report until Feb. 16 being unanimously carried.

NOTICE TOO SHORT.

Principal Vance pointed out that there were only five non-faculty members of the senate present and sixteen faculty members, and declared that as the resolution would be decided by two-thirds of those who had assisted to bring in the report, it was a foregone conclusion how the vote would go. He submitted that too short notice had been given for the meeting and if senate was to take the responsibility for decision, there should be a more representative meeting.

There had been no legal opinion forthcoming. Principal Vance continued, of the right of the senate to delegate the power of dismissal to the faculty, and there was also the question involved of whether senate had ever given the faculty this authority.

In seconding the motion for adjournment, Mr. Senkler declared that he had the highest respect for the judgment of the faculty and it was with the greatest deference that he said that in his view, a mistake was being made. He had always taken the greatest interest in the boys of the city, particularly in regard to sport, and he thought nothing should be done to hinder them from taking part in healthy, manly sport as might be inferred from the dismissals.

URGED THOROUGH DISCUSSION.

Without expressing an opinion on the report of the faculty, Mr. T. A. Brough stated that it might create a bad impression if it got abroad that the report was sustained at a meeting which was overwhelmingly composed of members of the faculty.

Dr. Ashton, a member of the faculty, supported the motion for adjournment, expressing the evident general feeling of the other members of the faculty when he said that he was only too anxious that there should be a thorough discussion before all members of the senate. He pointed out in answer to Mr. Senkler that the action of the faculty in dismissing students was not a clash between bookworms and sport, as members of the faculty endeavored to support athletics, both by their money, of which many of them had but little, and by their efforts in helping to organize sport in the University.

Prof. Robinson and other members of the faculty supported the adjournment motion.

During the general discussion, Miss Jamieson gave it as her opinion that the Student's Council would endorse the action of the faculty. The majority of pupils came to the University to work and did not wish to be handicapped by a few students who wished to idle their time, she asserted.

That the faculty only reached its decision after considerable debate was evident from the fact that it held two sessions, covering seven hours in all, at which the question of the dismissals was considered.

VIEWS OF THE FACULTY.

In presenting the report of the faculty, Prof. Robinson, in addition to the resolution urging the senate not to re-admit the students, read the accompanying clauses:

"That the faculty in reconsidering its action in asking certain students to withdraw from the University under the regulation of the senate feels that short of disregarding this regulation entirely no application more lenient than it has made could possibly be made.

"That while the shortness of time has not permitted the fullest consideration of the question, from the facts before us and our own experience, we feel that the practice which prevails in the great universities of Canada and which has been followed here is not an unwise one.

"That we are of the opinion that the interests of the University will be best safeguarded if the senate's direction in this regard stands as at present and faculty be given the widest discretion in applying the regulation.

"That faculty notices with regret and calls the attention of the senate to the fact that reputable and influential citizens so far forget their respect due to the senate in its judicial capacity as to assume that the members are to be influenced in the discharge of their duties by consideration of what a 'few determined men' may be induced to undertake in the way of political propaganda directed against the University."

GROUND FOR DECISION.

The report of faculty was also accompanied by a preamble setting forth the grounds on which faculty reached its decision. This read as follows:

"1. The argument was advanced before the senate that the practice of dismissal at Christmas, prevalent in American universities was justified there by the fact that they did not control matriculation; that it was not justified here because we do. It was pointed out in faculty (a) that there is more control of schools sending candidates to the university in America than there is here; (b) that we do not control matriculation, but are only represented on the board of examiners.

"2. The argument was advanced before senate (a) that this practice was an American one; (b) that students, dismissed from this university, were lost to the province because they went, as a result, to American universities. The faculty is unable to follow this argument.

"3. The practice is not merely an American one; it is followed by the great Canadian universities and more leniently applied here than at McGill. The registrar will make a statement on this question.

"(4) The faculty is not composed of men who are mere bookworms, but of men who have themselves taken part in sports and student activities. Some of them have created and given much of their leisure to the very clubs that have been cited as of value. But these same men are convinced that training comes, not from the abuse of all these activities, but from a careful combination of study and student activities. This lesson should be learned at once for the University course is only too short as it is.

"(5) Many parents rely upon the faculty to encourage their sons and daughters to obtain an all-round education. For this many of them are making great financial sacrifices and would resent any attitude of the faculty that could be interpreted as permission to waste half of the first year.

"(6) As the students dismissed failed in four of the five subjects, there can be no doubt that they were wasting their time and that they would be quite unlikely to profit by the second term's work. They would also call for an undue proportion of the instructor's attention in the new year, and this is unfair to the great majority of the students."

The registrar read a statement showing that the practice of dismissal carried out at Queens, Toronto, McGill universities.

February 4, 1921

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters for publication can only appear over real names of correspondents. They must not exceed 400 words and must be of public interest.

Student Dismissals.

Editor Province,—Touching the trouble occasioned by the University authorities in attempting to expel some thirty-three students, there is one point suggested by the account of last night's meeting to which I should like to direct attention through your columns.

The conflict at the meeting was apparently between the paid staff of the University on the one hand and the representatives of the public on the other. Now it is the first duty of citizenship particularly in these days of unrest, to uphold all properly-constituted authority, but amongst the marked tendencies of today is a certain insolence of officialdom with the public as its victim. It appears that the difficulty discussed at last night's meeting is very largely the result of a self-important officialism which thinks less of serving its paymasters than it does of having its own way and generally ruling the roost. This attitude is much to be deprecated and imperils the usefulness of the officials in question. On the other hand the attitude of the city inspector, Mr. J. S. Gordon, ready to acknowledge a mistake if one has been made, and to attempt to rectify it, deserves the utmost commendation and should be entitled to the thorough going support of the public, who, in the long run, pay the salaries of the University officials who are now making so much trouble.

J. H. MACGILL,
Vancouver, February 3, 1921.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters for publication can only appear over real names of correspondents. They must not exceed 400 words and must be of public interest.

Saturday's Faculty Meeting.

Editor Province,—Referring again to the action of the faculty in expelling thirty or forty students from our University, and to last Saturday's meeting of the senate called particularly to deal with this matter, there appear to be several incidents, not yet published but still of moment to an interested public. Among these are: (1) The effort made by the faculty on Saturday to muzzle the press. When persons take this course what about the usual inference of "something wrong in Denmark"? (2) That the faculty has in past years been expelling students on failure at the Christmas examinations, it has only done so in a few cases and these were unnoticed by the general public, possibly because of war-stress. But when forty students are so penalized is it not time both to look into the right to expel for such cause and to question the discretion of those exercising it? Of the forty only one has gone back, the rest have been put to perhaps an irreparable loss. (3) The faculty have the opinion of their legal advisers, Messrs. Bowser, Reid and Wallbridge. Why is that not referred to in the faculty's report on the matter published in today's papers? (4) The Senate of the University consists of thirty-six members, of whom the faculty now muster thirteen and as attendances go their vote controls. That is, the paid servants of the institution are today its rulers. It would seem, too, that they are like-minded to Dr. Young, the ex-minister of education, whose fondness for the phrase "My University" has provoked many a smile. Perpetuating such a tradition is it to be wondered at if this faculty treats the public, its paymasters, as Sir Joseph Flavelle spoke of them at the high-cost-of-pork investigation? And if its constitution has placed the control of the University in the hands of its employees, should not that constitution be remodeled and the faculty be given an advisory rather than an executive place? J. H. MacGILL,
Vancouver, Feb. 7, 1921.

The Ubysey

February 10, 1921.

The Daily Province

December 16, 1920.

The Daily Province

February 14, 1921.

CHRISTMAS DISMISSALS

The unanimous opinion of students in corridors and classrooms to-day is, we believe, that Christmas expulsions are wholly justifiable. We have had three months in which to become acquainted with University methods, and even the tenderest freshman should, with a reasonable amount of study, secure fifty per cent. or more in at least four-fifths of his subjects. By a reasonable amount of study we mean that the student should spend in preparation time equivalent to that given in lectures. Had this session's "Christmas grads." done this, their failure would be attributed only to lack of mental ability. But surely the people of British Columbia do not want the University funds squandered on such!

In universities where this practice is not in vogue (there are few such institutions in America), the percentage of failures in final examinations is much greater than at this University. The reason is that the students there neglect their work until the final test. Here there is an intermediary one, with a penalty for utter failure, which encourages the student to do consistent work throughout the session. It is to some extent a compulsory measure, but only for that class for which compulsion is necessary, and, therefore, justifiable.

With regard to the tone of the appeal made by certain parents of dismissed youths, we have only this to say: If the welfare of the University of British Columbia is to depend on petty family failures resulting in political intrigues from a "few determined men," let us cancel all lectures, sell our property, and admit modern society is rotten and corrupt.

Editor "Ubysey."

Dear Sir:—May I have space to comment on what is known as the "Bull case"?

I take as my axiom that any person with one-half the "mental capacity" with which an average individual is endowed, and one-half the "work" a University student, as such, ought to do, can not fail in the Christmas examinations of the first year. This statement, I think, will be accepted by all who have passed these examinations. The axiom gives two reasons for failing—mental deficiency, or lack of work, either from laziness or non-realization of his duty as a University student.

As a citizen of this Province, and in view of the present economic conditions, we should uphold the Faculty in their action of preventing those who come under the above classification from wasting not only the public money, but the time and energy of both Faculty and "students."

Then as a student—University training may be looked upon by some as an end in itself. But the majority of students, of necessity, put it to some practical use. The students who are spending four years of their lives in this College have the right to demand of the governing body a standard sufficiently high to mean something on the labor market.

It is a deplorable state of affairs when the Senate can be stampeded by a "Mr. Bull."

ARISTOPHANES.

U. B. C. SENATE AND
VICTORIA COLLEGECommittee's Report on
Affiliation and Defining
Attitude Is Adopted.

After discussing the report of the senate committee on the affiliation of Victoria College with the University, the senate, at its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday night, again went on record as being opposed to having any authority for the supervision of that institution vested in any other head than the president of the University. This applied to curriculum and courses, appointments to the staff, equipment and examination. As it stands at present certain authority rests with the Victoria School Board and the superintendent of education for carrying on these phases of the college activities.

President Klinck, in reviewing the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the capital city classes, told of the numerous conferences that had been held.

"I can not see my way clear to accept responsibility unless I also have the authority for carrying out the functions of the University," he said, in referring to the fact that certain recommendations which he had made to the Victoria authorities had been ignored.

"This seems to me to be a very peculiar situation," declared Bishop de Pencier. "Why should we delegate to the superintendent of education certain authority which has been granted to us by the University Act? What will happen when other centres seek affiliation?"

Professor Ashton, chairman of the committee which drew up the report, stated that it was the committee's intention to have regulations laid down which would govern all schools and colleges desiring to become associated with the University of British Columbia. Principal Vance expressed the view that Victoria College never should have been granted affiliation. "It was bad business," he added.

The report was read clause by clause with no dissenting opinions being expressed.

Recommendations from the faculty as to the awarding of bursaries and prizes were adopted. These provided for the payment of sums of \$75 each to L. E. Stacey, a student in applied science and to Ebenezer Curto a fourth year arts student, and a returned soldier. The faculty also recommended that the Governor-General's medal be open to both pass and honor students and that students shall be ranked on the basis of fifty for each unit of their course.

A book prize of the value of \$25 has been presented by a last year's graduate for the purpose of promoting a better understanding of social questions.

The committee appointed to consider the constitution of faculties reported that three faculties be formally constituted, namely arts and sciences, applied science and agriculture. Forestry, nursing and public health, the three latest courses to be added to the university curricula, were included in the faculty of applied science.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the naming of a general committee to deal with problems affecting the university and student body generally, with the matter being left to the previous committee to make a further report.

Approval was given to the findings of a special committee which made certain recommendations affecting supervision and marking of matriculation papers, chief of which was that a joint board known as the high school and university matriculation board of British Columbia have charge of these tests.

Alleged irregularities in University were raised from \$5 to \$6 for the 1920-21 terms which will be advanced to \$7 for 1921-22.

The receipt of a letter from the Vancouver Island High School Teachers' Association protesting against alleged irregularities in university entrance requirements was acknowledged, but the association will be advised to discuss the matter with the superintendent of education.

STUDENTS APPROVE
FACULTY'S STANDChristmas Dismissals En-
dorsed as Necessary to Pro-
gress of University.

At a meeting of the whole student body of the University of British Columbia at noon today, the attitude of the faculty in the matter of the dismissals at Christmas, expressed at a recent meeting, was discussed, and the following resolution passed unanimously:

"That the student body of the University of British Columbia express emphatic approval of the stand adopted by the faculty on the question of Christmas expulsions, the student body being influenced thereto by the belief that it is necessary to maintain a proper educational standard at the University; that Christmas examinations are a suitable and necessary test of the ability of a student to continue with the work of his course; that to permit a student who has proven himself unable and unwilling to reach the standard in his Christmas examinations to continue with the work of his year throughout the spring term is unjust to the parent and wastes the time of the student himself; that to yield to sectional interest in this matter would establish an undesirable precedent and tend to lower the University in the public's estimation."

A. E. Lord presided at the meeting. The resolution was moved by J. L. Lawrence and seconded by W. O. Banfield.

THE DAILY PROVINCE
February 17, 1921.DISMISSALS OF
STUDENTS AT
U.B.C. STANDFinal Decision Is Reached at
Special Meeting of
Senate.Clearly Stated Policy of Uni-
versity Will Be Included
in Calendar.Committee Will Draft Report
to This End to Avoid
Future Difficulties.Lengthy Debate Heard on
Main Resolution—Argu-
ments Advanced.

Dismissals of university students by the faculty as the result of their unsatisfactory showing at the Christmas examinations—called into question by the injunction proceedings started by the father of one of the young men affected—will stand. This was decided Wednesday night at a meeting of senate, the third gathering of this body at which the matter was discussed.

In order to avoid future misunderstandings concerning the policy of the University in regard to the liability of students being asked to withdraw from the institution, a committee consisting of three deans, three non-faculty members of senate and with the president as chairman will make a report to senate. This committee will also suggest a clearly worded statement setting forth the University's course of procedure in such dismissals for incorporation in the calendar.

Wednesday's meeting reviewed much of the same ground as the previous sessions at which the enforced withdrawals were discussed. Those present had considerable difficulty reaching the method of procedure, having in regard the letter from the senate's solicitor, the purport of which was published in Wednesday's issue of The Province, and an hour was spent in considering legal technicalities. It was finally decided to receive and file the report of the faculty, presented at the previous meeting of the senate, in which that body submitted a resolution which virtually called for endorsement of its action. This was done to meet the legal requirements of the case, as set out by the senate's solicitor, and to pave the way for independent action by the senate.

THREE NAMES OMITTED.

Following the receipt and filing of the faculty's report, Dr. Ashton proposed, and Prof. Robinson seconded, a motion that the students should be dismissed for the present term as the result of the Christmas examinations, according to the authority set out in page 74 and elsewhere in the calendar. Three names were not included in the list presented, being those of Messrs. M. M. McKee, H. W. O'Neill and H. Gwyther. "The faculty is of the opinion that there are extenuating circumstances in their cases and they are to be permitted to continue their studies," it was explained.

The principal debate of the evening followed on this motion. The faculty was of one opinion and voted solidly for the resolution. The opposition came from non-faculty members. Letters were also read from Mr. W. W. Clay and Mr. J. H. Senkler, K. C., who were unable to attend, stating their desire to give the dismissed students another chance to "make good."

Speaking to the motion, Mr. J. S. Gordon said that he wished to be absolutely sure that the students were not qualified to continue because they would be under discipline and much better in the university than out of it. He felt that only in extreme cases should withdrawals be forced. The reply of the faculty to this was that the majority of the students had failed in four out of five subjects, although great leniency had been shown in the marking.

OPPOSED THE MOTION.

In opposing the motion, Rev. Principal Vance explained that he did so with no thought of reflecting on the faculty, but chiefly on the grounds that the intimation in the calendar of the punishment that would be meted out to those who made a poor showing at the Christmas examinations, was not sufficiently clear. A student entering the university knew implicitly the terms on which he came, and he should know equally as well, he added, the conditions under which he could be forced to leave. The calendar also stated that students would be assigned to professors for advice. This had not been done, and it was hardly fair that one section of the calendar should be observed and the other neglected. Parents had received no word of the progress of their children, and it was not co-operating with them to discharge their sons and daughters without giving them warning that they were falling behind in their work.

Dr. Wolverton of Nelson strongly upheld the action of senate. As one who had set examinations for twenty-five years he had read the papers and found them fair. He had sympathy with the five per cent who had been dismissed, but also great sympathy with the ninety-five per cent who were anxious to make progress and who would be retarded by the retention of the unsatisfactory classmates.

SUGGESTS ANOTHER METHOD.

Mr. T. A. Brough declared that it was dealing severely with parents to press for the withdrawals. He suggested that all might be allowed to continue for the present term and those not proving worthy "plucked" at the spring termination.

Bishop de Pencier opposed the resolution. He argued that the Victoria branch of the University did not follow the practice of asking students to withdraw as the result of failure at examinations, and he thought it unfair to have two separate policies in the same institution. He contended that the whole situation was a mistake of senate's in the first place in not attending to the question and confirming the action of the faculty.

The resolution then carried by a substantial majority.

The alma mater fee for 1920 to 1921 has been set by the board of governors at \$6, senate was informed. The question of tuition fees was referred to a special committee for report.

A proposal from the Japanese consul that two professors from Japanese universities be given a place in the lectures to give addresses on the Japanese system of civilization was also referred to a special committee.

The applications of Westminster Hall and the Anglican Theological College for affiliation was referred to the several faculties to be dealt with.

The faculty of applied science reported that it had considered the standard suggested by the B. C. Hospital Association for training schools desiring affiliation with the University in connection with the course in nursing and recommended its adoption.

The question of the constitution of faculties was referred to a special committee for report.

THE PROVINCE

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TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1921.

THE UNIVERSITY PROBLEM.

The University situation has reached a serious phase. It was announced some time ago that the estimates for next year had been submitted to the government by the board of governors and that the board had been asked to reduce the amount by about one-third. The original estimate had included an increased scale of salaries for the staff, corresponding with advances made in other universities. Provision was made for strengthening the mining and other engineering courses and for some work in forestry. In the departments generally the plans were based on a prospective attendance of 1000 to 1100 students, a gain indicated by the high school matriculation classes, and the previous annual increment.

The press of Saturday announced that a delegation of the board met the cabinet that day, and explained the situation. The chancellor, the president and Mr. Justice Murphy were heard with courtesy, but the Premier held out no prospect of an appropriation larger than the government first proposed. If this is the last word it becomes the duty of the president and the board to make the readjustments to meet the case.

This seems to mean that in the first place the proposed increases of salary must be abandoned and that plans for strengthening some of the departments can not be carried out. Such a prospect must be considered in the light of the departure during the past two years of several professors who found better rewards and opportunities elsewhere.

Another effect which was freely discussed at the conference with the government may come as a surprise to the public. This is the proposed limitation of attendance. It is reported that the government accepts this policy as a necessary step in keeping down the maintenance expenditure. The suggestion is that the number of students be limited to 800 or 900, as the state of the funds may permit. The attendance this year is over 900. If 100 graduate and 200 fall out for various reasons, as may be expected, 600 will be left to continue their course. This would allow the admission of 250 to 300 matriculants out of at least 600 who will probably apply. The latter estimate

is moderate, as the number in the high school matriculation classes is larger than last year, and in the current year some 550 were admitted to the University. We have therefore a prospect that half the students seeking admission next autumn may be turned away for want of accommodation and the limitations of the staff.

How this exclusion can be accomplished lawfully is another matter. No doubt the Legislature can make it legal, but it will be a difficult problem for the governors, or senate, or faculty to make it equitable. Still the fact remains that the University can not continue to grow in attendance at the rate of some 10 per cent, annually, or gain in effectiveness without an increase in outlay. Conversely, if there is no increase in outlay it can not develop its services and minister to a constantly increasing body of students. It is well that the situation should be publicly understood at this stage so that it may not come as a sudden surprise to the province next September.

The Vancouver Sun

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1921

The Government and the University

A University of B. C. Editorial

Once again election promises have gone by the board. Once again the University of British Columbia has been told the old familiar story, that the Government is financially unable to do what it should have done years ago. "The University can wait; the P. G. E. cannot." The Government is willing to spend millions to open up a comparatively narrow stretch of B. C. by a material agency, the scope of which is limited to one field of development. But it is financially embarrassed when it is asked even to add a few thousand dollars to the annual budget of an institution of province-wide influence, the proper expansion of which would open up a scientific and intellectual highway leading to far greater material development than the P.G.E.

It is getting well-nigh impossible to condone the colossal criminality of the attitude of the Government which not only permits the prostitution of our national resources to foreign exploitation, but persistently refuses to provide for the natural growth of the chief means at their disposal for the development of British Columbia by British Columbians.

It is well-nigh time the thinking people of this Province rescued the cause of higher education from the hands of party jingolists, in a province where political morals have never been too safe.

ENROBSO.

The Vancouver Sun

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FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1921

Musical Credits in School and University

A University of B. C. Editorial

The time has come when a musical education is as necessary and as valuable to a student as an ordinary course of study. As music is one of the highest forms of expression, it should be cultivated to as great an extent as other branches of study. This is impossible unless some special attention is given to it, and unless it is allotted a definite place amongst the everyday activities of the student.

The student at school has very little time or opportunity to delve into the study of music. Other sides of his education are given full scope, because there is, for them, an allotted time in which to develop. He is given full credit for the amount of time he spends cultivating those branches. His time is fully occupied during school hours and afterwards; he has probably very little inclination to turn to music for his recreation. He feels he cannot concentrate after spending a strenuous day in school. So, why cannot the student who has the desire to study music in some form or other be given credit for his attempts along that line, and instead of receiving discouragement let him feel that his efforts will be fully repaid?

Again, in the university there are many students who have dropped all musical studies for those offered at the college. They are quite right in their argument that they have no time to devote to it. They feel the lack of some musical pursuit, and yet they cannot fill the gap without physical and mental strain, which they do not feel disposed to undergo. Other ambitious young people who, having decided to fit themselves for a musical career, and who wish a general education also, are either forced to drop their university course or to tag along at the end of their class, unless they are exceptionally brilliant.

The outcome is, why cannot the students be credited for their musical activities? These studies are undoubtedly important and necessary to every student, and yet there is no time set aside for them. Should not a student who devotes one or two hours a day to the study of this art be credited for that time, spent so valuably? Undoubtedly yes. Let every student be stimulated in his musical pursuits by reward, or at least by recognition of such devotion.

EDNA ROGERS, Arts '22.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1921

Our London White Elephant

A University of B. C. Editorial

From present signs it would appear that the appropriations for university buildings on the Point Grey site will be turned down again. If the British Columbia Government cannot afford to build these most necessary structures why is the taxpayer forced to keep up that white elephant in London, the British Columbia House, with its yearly deficit of thousands of dollars? The building ought to be sold and the proceeds used for the construction of the more necessary university buildings. The Agent-General could transact his business just as efficiently in a small suite of suitable offices, thus not only saving this large sum of money annually, but enabling us to solve our knottiest problems.

The Vancouver Sun could well take the leadership in the advocacy of this million-dollar sanity, as it has so well done in the case of the coal enquiry.

SCIENCE '22.

The Vancouver Sun

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FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1921

Education or a Railway

A University of B. C. Editorial

During the recent election campaign the Premier appealed to the working men of the Province on the ground that he was of them, and therefore qualified to interpret their needs and requirements. We will not doubt the veracity of these statements, but no doubt many of the people appealed to were at least mildly surprised by the Premier's decision to lay aside the university development scheme for a few years. Further entrance to the university is to be restricted or controlled in some manner. What could be more high-handed? Most of the students at the university do not represent the wealthy classes: they are working their way through. In spite of this the Premier has decided to limit the opportunities of the coming generation to obtain a university education.

More millions are to be allocated to the P. G. E., a concern which, at the best, cannot pay its way for twenty years. The university, which possesses a valuable and saleable asset in the form of 3,000 acres at Point Grey, is meanwhile denied the temporary loan of sufficient funds to complete construction of permanent buildings. This the Premier has decided, the promises of his followers to the contrary notwithstanding, that the P. G. E. is of greater importance to the masses than is the education of their children. It is rather hard to follow his logic. No doubt the railway will open up the interior and aid in the development of the Province, but what is this compared with the problem of education. The interior has done without a railway for many years and, if necessary, a short delay makes little difference. On the other hand, education cannot await the whims of a Government: it is a problem demanding immediate settlement. It rests with the people of British Columbia to decide whether a railway shall be built, or their children educated.

W. E. BRAMSTON-COOK.

The Vancouver Sun.

NEW COURSES ARE OFFERED WOMEN

Engineering Studies Thrown Open to Ladies at the U. B. C.

Miss Marion Mounce First Woman in Final Year Agriculture.

By GUP.

Certainly, the University of British Columbia does not lag behind the other institutions of learning in its realization of the newer needs of women. This year, provision has been made for women in third year engineering and also in the third year mechanical engineering. Those of the sisterhood endowed with a mathematical mind may now chase their favorite rainbow. For those who contemplate entering the study of medicine arrangements have been made for a course in comparative anatomy. This will materially assist them in their later studies.

The course in public health, foreshadowed at the medical convention, has now become a reality through the efforts of the Red Cross which has endowed this chair. This is a six weeks' course and is under the direction of Dr. Mullin, professor of public health. Dr. Mullin will be assisted by Miss Ethel Johns. This department in its infancy, is in a rather unsettled condition and will be adjusted to meet circumstances as they arise.

The purview of the study as at present outlined embraces history of nursing, medical improvement of school children, study of child welfare, consideration of provincial health legislation, and the very important subject of municipal sanitation.

This year, sees the first woman in the graduating class of the agricultural faculty, Miss Marion Mounce. Miss Mounce has taken a double course of study, being a graduate already in Arts U.B.C. This comprises a course of seven years while the agricultural course alone takes four years. While Miss Mounce is the first woman student in agriculture at the U.B.C., she is not exactly the pioneer in the field of scientific agriculture so far as women are concerned in this province. Miss Edmee Kitchener, niece of the late Lord Kitchener and daughter of a former governor of Bermuda, spent a considerable time on a preemption near Golden, B.C., which she worked herself. Before coming west Miss Kitchener had taken a course at Macdonald college, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., with which institution President Klinck was formerly connected.

Although Miss Kitchener was prevented from completing her title to the land as a settler, by the fact that she was obliged to return to England, it is fitting that a member of this illustrious family to whom the Empire owes so much, should have blazed a trail in this direction.

Miss Mounce has already done a little practical work, having spent the entire summer on a dairy farm in the interior of B.C. After graduation Miss Mounce plans to follow the purely scientific side as she intends to take up laboratory work.

The professional staff welcomes to its number two recruits from the ranks of the university's graduates, Miss Kathleen Peck and Miss Pauline Gintzberger, both of the faculty of arts.

C. OCTOBER 3, 1920

VISITOR IMPRESSED WITH FINE LIBRARY AT B. C. UNIVERSITY

Mr. W. E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, who has been investigating conditions at the library of the university, has issued a most favorable report concerning the manner in which the library is conducted.

The cataloging, shelf records, etc., met with the entire approval of Mr. Henry.

Considering the age of the university, he was surprised to find that the library contained such a high percentage of expensive sets, long runs of periodicals and transactions of learned societies.

Mr. Henry congratulated the officials on the scope covered and compares it very favorably with American state universities.

SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED AGRICULTURE STUDENTS

Of interest to agricultural students is the scholarship of \$250 donated by Mr. R. P. McLennan, a member of the board of governors. This is the first private gift for prizes in the faculty of agriculture.

At a recent meeting of the board, returned soldiers were exempted from payment of all fees. The board also decided to exempt the sons and daughters of returned soldiers and the children of soldiers killed in action, from payment of tuition, etc.

UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION.

No official statement had been made about the proposed University loan since the close of the session of the Legislature until the attorney-general spoke on the subject at the Board of Trade banquet on Monday evening. From his announcement it is understood that the people of British Columbia will soon be invited to subscribe the amount required for University construction, and for the development of neighboring lands of Point Grey. For each of these purposes the sum of \$1,500,000 is required. It is hoped that the investment in land may ultimately return to the provincial treasury a sufficient sum to liquidate the first large appropriation for University buildings.

We believe that the statement of the attorney-general is the first positive announcement of the intention to offer the loan for local and popular subscription. Years ago the chairman of the finance committee of the University board told the ministers that the smaller sum then asked for a programme of construction could be raised within the province by a popular issue of bonds. Since then the people of British Columbia have bought over \$70,000,000 worth of Victory bonds. As they subscribed \$36,000,000 last year for the federal loan, it may be fairly safe to assume that they would this year find one-twelfth of that amount to lend the Provincial Government on favorable terms for a purpose so desirable.

All are agreed that the University construction should be undertaken as soon as possible. Working plans and specifications should be ready so that tenders could be called for as soon as the money is in sight. We do not see why the call for tenders should wait until the loan is floated, though there will be no quarrel with the policy of securing the money before contracts are signed. Preliminary work will not involve great outlay, but it will take a good deal of time, not only of architects and of other officers, but of the staff of the University interested in the arrangement of classrooms, laboratories and other educational accommodation. Preliminary financial work and the plans for construction should go on together. When the minister of education made his announcement last session it was hoped that the University session now about to open would be the last to be held in the temporary quarters. It is now certain that two winters must be passed by the University at the hospital site, and if any time is lost the sojourn will be still longer. Registration this year will be equal to that of last year if not larger, though the attendance of last year was increased by a large number of soldier students who resumed their interrupted courses. Every year hence forward will bring its increase of attendance and it is well known that the buildings now in use are greatly overcrowded.

SUPPLEMENTAL EXAM. LIST OUT AT U.B.C.

Many Students Successful at September Matricula- tion Tests.

Registrar Stanley W. Mathews at the University of British Columbia announced today the list of students who have passed their supplemental examinations which had to be written by quite a large number.

The successful students' names follow:

- Junior Matriculation—Vancouver.**
Passed—John Wilfred Plommer.
Completed—Gordon McKellar Abernethy, Edgar Bethel Adams, Jessie Elizabeth Adams, Catherine Allardyce, Grace Mary Andrews, Beatrice Duthie Bowden, Armour McKenney Bull, Erling William Burton, Margaret Veronica Carty, Bertha Wilmina Coates, Ivy Collier, Lucy Rosalie Conrad, Dorothy Hamilton Curtis, Jasper Allan Roland Dalton, Ethel Annie Donley, Clifford H. Dowling, Margaret Lillian Elliott, Edward Bruce Fraser, Ernest Sydney Gibson, Dorothea R. Gillespie, Reginald Robert Glanville, Kathleen Norah Gothard, Annie Elizabeth Griffith, Walter Henry Hardwick, Freda Hayton, Wilbur Jeffries Heaslip, George Wilson Hobson, Henry B. Howard, Elsie M. Howay, Jack Rossland Humble, Ralph Munroe Johnston, William Alfred Jones, William Edmond Knowlton, Jack Proudfoot Ledingham, Robert Francis C. Marrion, Thomas Campbell Michie, George Stanley Miller, Muriel Emma Moulton, Edith Viola Cameron Munro, John Herbert McArdle, James Creighton McCutcheon, Jean Catharine McDiarmid, Donald Cottrell McKay, Mary Mabel McKee, William Roy North, Ethel Grace Owen, Sarah Palmer, Harold Ernest Parsons, Dorothy Campbell Peck, Ernest Albert Phillips, Elsie Potter, Betty Lydia Rankin, Ruby Rhoda Reilly, Edmund Gordon Rodger, Cecil LeRoy Rowland, Irene Mary Savard, Cecilia Schaffer, Jack W. Shier, Alexander George Smith, Annie May Smith, Etta Stern, Irene Stewart, Thomas Alfred Stewart, Katherine Stuart, Sueich Takaba, Christine Urquhart, Emily May Vaughan, Ola Ezetta Wagg, Albert Norman Westwood, Ralph Victor Wilcox, Ruth Alexandra Yeandle, Kew Ghim Yip, Hozumi Yonemura.
- Returned soldiers' applied science junior matriculation. Passed, Gilbert Steward.
- Completed—Harold Edward Bramston-Cook.

- FIRST YEAR ARTS.**
Completed—Marjorie Agnew, M. C. L. Astell, Wallace A. Coburn, George Day, James Duffy, Marjorie L. Findlay, Harry G. Fulton, N. W. Higginbotham, Agnes Alexandra Jardine, Eleanor Isaac Johnston, Dorothy E. Kidd, Kidd, G. G. King, N. L. Kirk, George Henry Limpus, Bertha Lipson, Mary Isobel McKenzie, Gladys L. Pedlow, Mary A. Pittendrig, Arthur Percival Proctor, Helen K. Rycraft, C. Y. Robson, Jack N. Shier, Alice O. Sisley, William Smitheringale, G. B. Switzer, L. F. Trorey, Christine Urquhart, R. E. Walker, Clarence C. Wells.

- SECOND YEAR ARTS.**
Completed—Winnifred A. Bullock, Louise Campbell, Stafford A. Cox B. A. Eagles, Lacey J. Fisher, Julia E. Greenwood, Gordon Letson, Bertha Lipson, Nina A. Mathers, Mary Munro, Hugh Ross, Mary J. Shaw, C. Urquhart.

- THIRD YEAR ARTS.**
Completed—Dorothy A. B. Brenchley, Sadie Edwards, Lacey J. Fisher, R. E. Foerster, Bonnie H. Gill, Agnes Healy, Gwynneth Lewis, A. E. Lord, Hattie May McArthur, Flora G. McKinnon, Georgina A. Reid, E. D. Solloway, G. Van Wilby.

- FIRST YEAR APPLIED SCIENCE.**
Completed—Joseph R. Giegrich, Cecil H. Green, Lee Handy, W. S. Hanna, John H. Jenkins, N. M. McCallum, James Watson.

- SECOND YEAR APPLIED SCIENCE.**
Completed—Lee Handy, A. G. Meekison.

- Junior Matriculation—Victoria.**
Completed—Kathleen Sarah Ault, Clara Muriel Aylard, Hugh Campbell-Brown, Ruth Matilda Carlson, Mary Adele Cody-Johnson, Basil Ernest Crawford, Roberta Ida Dill, Bernard Gough, Grace Louise Hall, Dorothy Grace Head, Margaret L. May, Elsie Dorothy Menkus, Hugh Allan Maclean, Doris McGillivray Oliver, Thelma Irene L. Owen, Gweneth Lillian Rice, Arthur Johnston Ross, Annabel Nelson Service, Honora Eleanor Staneland, Richard Thomson, Agnes Hutchison Turnbull, Carl Tolman, Etta Hamilton Wallace, Arthur John H. Wootton, Foon Sien Wong.

- Senior Matriculation.**
Completed—Annie Kiku Nakabayashi, Hester Lillian Richards.
- Returned Soldiers' Applied Science.**
Completed—Gilbert Henry Bevan-Pritchard.

THE PROVINCE
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1920.

WHY STILL DELAY?
The summer has passed and nothing has yet been done to give effect to the University programme announced by the Provincial Government and accepted by the Legislature last spring. It was then proposed and agreed that the government would float a loan for University construction at Point Grey and the development of lands in that neighborhood to be sold to repay the expenditure. This proposition was heartily approved. It offered the University release from an almost intolerable condition of congestion. The more sanguine saw in the announcement a fair prospect that this might be the last winter for the University in its present crowded quarters. Less optimistic persons expected that the migration might take place after two sessions. Members of the University would now like to be assured of escape to Point Grey in three years from the announcement of the policy.

Tired of waiting for the accommodation that he needed for teaching and research, the head of the department of chemistry, one of the most eminent Canadians in his field, has sought other and larger opportunities in a foreign country. The University has a hard time to hold others of its best men, and meets still greater difficulty in obtaining leading men to fill the most responsible positions. The province does not understand the extent of its obligation to the fine scholars and hard workers who have remained with the University in the hope of a better chance to do effective work. But whenever a member of the staff receives an invitation to go elsewhere the working condition here is an element in his decision.

Several weeks ago the attorney-general told a Vancouver audience something about the University programme. Mr. Farris must have thought then that action would be taken before this time, as he left that impression upon others. But in the recent addresses of the Premier, in which he speaks of the policy and intentions of the government there is no mention of this enterprise. Yet

the University population, which was supposed to have reached the peak last session for some little time to come, is still larger this year. The increase last year due to the return of soldier students has continued under normal circumstances. Good money has been spent, and must continue to be spent in additional temporary buildings and extensions, which will have to be scrapped when the institution moves to Point Grey. This is not good financial economy, and it is still worse educational economy.

Thursday
Nov. 4
1920
NCE, VANCOUVER, BRI

U.B.C.'S TRIBUTE TO VICTORIA COLLEGE

Senate Waives Privilege of Setting Letter's Christ- mas Examinations.

Although the University faculty has the right to set the Christmas examinations of Victoria College, which is an affiliated institution, the senate of the University at its meeting on Wednesday night decided to waive this privilege in favor of the Victoria staff.

In asking the senate to support the resolution in favor of the proposal, Dean Coleman said that owing to the difficulty in securing uniform text books, and also to the large number of papers that will have to be marked in Vancouver, the members of the faculty of arts and sciences would be overburdened were they to attempt to set and examine the papers for Victoria students.

"We have every confidence in the Victoria staff and I feel sure that this will work out to our mutual advantage," he said.

Principal A. B. Paul of Victoria College, who was present, thanked the members for the confidence placed in the capital city instructors. It would be, he felt, a very satisfactory method. A record of the results for each student will be sent to the registrar of the University, who will have on file a complete record of all the students when they enroll to take their third and fourth year courses.

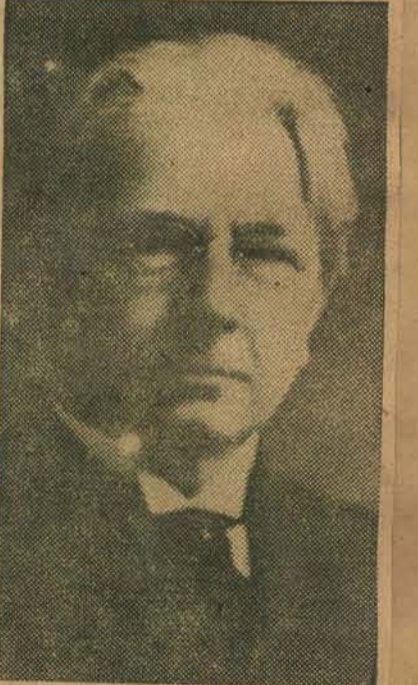
Dr. Clay also expressed the appreciation of Victoria for the honor paid to the college staff.

A committee will be named by the president to deal with a number of other matters of detail in connection with the working of the two bodies.

On the motion of Dr. Ashton and Dean Coleman a committee will report to the senate on the "constitution of faculties." The report of the committee in reference to the matriculation board of examiners was adopted. It recommends that a uniform course for admission to the University and to the normal school be adopted, and that a joint board of examiners selected by the University and the department of education supervise the examinations.

THE VANCOUVER SUN MARCH 19, 1921

ELECTED CHANCELLOR OF B. C. UNIVERSITY



DR. R. E. McKECHNIE has been elected by acclamation as chancellor of the University of British Columbia. It was announced yesterday by Mr. Stanley W. Mathews, registrar. Dr. McKechnie will serve for a three-year term. During his past term as chancellor he has been particularly popular both among the faculty of the University and the student body.

The election of other members of the senate will take place April 7. There are 27 nominations for 15 vacancies but it is expected that there will be some withdrawals.

MARCH 15, 1921.

WILL SEEK LARGER GRANT

Delegation From University of B. C. Will Interview the Government.

Sum Allotted Insufficient to Meet Needs of Institution, Says President.

The financial situation confronting the University of British Columbia will be discussed at a joint meeting of the board of governors and the senate, following the adoption last night by members of the senate, of a suggestion by Principal Vance.

His proposal, he explained, was to obviate the probable curtailment, otherwise, of any of the academic work. This year the government allotted the University \$445,000 as against \$420,000 in 1920, but that sum, Principal Klinck said, would not suffice, and, in an attempt to extend the funds over the expansion in university work, curtailment in some directions would be necessary.

Principal Vance's suggestion embodies another interview with the Victoria authorities by a large and representative delegation from the University when it is hoped the government will see its way clear to increase its announced appropriations.

NO ACTION ON REPORT.

The president's explanation followed Professor L. F. Robertson's statement that the calendar committee had no recommendations to bring before the meeting, and reported progress. President Klinck said that in view of recent developments, action on the committee's report should be deferred.

"If there is a salary increase to the faculty it would be necessary to reduce the number on the teaching staff," he added. "This, in turn, would affect any statement of courses and would also limit the number of students in attendance. The attendance is now 982 and it is proposed to reduce this to 800."

The same procedure was adopted by the meeting with regard to tuition fees.

"The committee was opposed to any increase in tuition fees," again explained President Klinck, "but it would appear to be necessary to consider some increase and this will be discussed at a meeting of the board of governors and the senate, when all the necessary information has been collected. The problem facing the University is how much work can be done next year on the government's appropriation."

SALARIES OF FACULTY.

It is understood that the committee's recommendations included an increase in salaries to the faculty.

The report of the committee appointed to submit a recommendation regarding the future policy of the University with respect to the suspension or expulsion of students, was tabled and will be discussed at the next meeting of the senate. The report, moved by Judge Howay, and seconded by Dean Clement, follows:

"Any student whose academic record, as determined by the tests and examinations of the first term, is found to be unsatisfactory, may, upon the recommendation of the faculty concerned, be required by the senate to discontinue attendance at the University for the remainder of the session."

A prize of \$25, received from the Vancouver Vagabonds Club for a poem, will be awarded on the recommendation of the department of English, and a prize of \$50, received from the Players' Club for an original play suitable for a Christmas performance, will be awarded on the recommendation of faculty members of the same club.

March 17, 1921.

NEED MORE ROOM AT THE UNIVERSITY

President Klinck Tells Kiwanis Club of Handicap.

Addressing the Kiwanis Club at luncheon today on the policy of the University of British Columbia, President L. S. Klinck declared that no man could serve two masters and in the present inadequate quarters the University could not, for any length of time, give real service to its students. In fact, the limit for efficiency had long since been reached in the present buildings and unless those in authority—meaning the government and board of governors—secured additional buildings, the attendance must be restricted.

Present indication was that 250 fully-matriculated students would be unable to be accommodated next term, the president continued.

Referring to the academic faculty—arts and science—the second largest attended of any university in Canada, the speaker described this as the foundation of all other faculties. It was possible that so many had graduated from the academic courses at the U. B. C. for the reason that outlets were not provided for their training in other departments. He pointed out that although the board of governors gave endorsement to the proposed department of commerce, it did not follow that this would be established. It was all a question of money.

The solution of the present difficulties at the University lay in the willingness of the people to pay for what they wanted. If they wished it badly enough they would get it, perhaps not this year but certainly next.

Mr. Klinck paid a tribute to his staff, members of which, he said, were being tempted by offers of much larger salaries from commercial firms. Within ten days one professor had turned down a salary of \$12,000 with an Eastern house in order to remain with the University. Hope deferred, however, made the heart sick and a repetition of lectures made necessary by inadequate quarters had sapped the vitality and left no time for research work for some members who had recently resigned.

Mr. M. A. Macdonald, K.C., who addressed the Kiwanis district convention at Portland last year, was made an honorary member of the club by a unanimous vote.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1921

THE PROVINCE

B. C. TEACHERS HOLD FINAL SESSION

Convention Great Success Says President—Problems Dealt With.

Three strenuous days, in which the B. C. Teachers' Federation wrestled with curriculums, high school leaving certificates, co-operation, play, timetables and rural problems, with much entertainment sandwiched in between sessions of work, closed on Thursday. A lecture by the general secretary, Mr. Harry Charlesworth, a general business meeting, and an exceptionally interesting demonstration by Miss Dauphines of the methods of teaching sub-normal children were the features of the final session.

The convention had been a great success, and the members were greatly indebted to the School Board for the loan of the King Edward High School for their meetings, stated Mr. L. G. Lister.

Financial matters occupied the attention of the general business meeting with President J. G. Lister in the chair. Mr. J. M. Campbell, chairman of the finance committee, placed the financial situation before the members.

MARCH 19, 1921

DR. M'KECHNIE NEW CHANCELLOR OF U.B.C.

Nominees All Named for Senate Election to Take Place on April 7

Dr. Robert Edward McKechnie, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S., of this city has been re-elected as Chancellor of the University of British Columbia.

The Senate election which takes place on Thursday, April 7, has been arousing interest all over Canada. Nominations for the 15 elective seats which are voted on every three years, closed yesterday.

There are at present some 67 colleges represented in the members of convocation of U. B. C., but each succeeding graduating year enlarges the local representation.

The following persons have been nominated as members of the Senate of the University:

Argue, William Piritte, Esq., B.A.; Brough, Thomas Allardyce, Esq., B.A.; Burnett, William Brenton, Esq., B.A., M.D., C.M.; Creery, Andrew McCraith, Esq., B.A.; Gibson, Thomas Ian, Esq., B.A.; Gordon, John Simpson, Esq., B.A.; Harper, Edward Emanuel, Esq.,

Mus.D.; Hill, Arthur Edmund Breton, Esq., B.A.Sc.; Howay, Frederick William, Esq., LL.B., New Westminster, B. C.; Jamieson, Annie Bruce, Miss B.A.; Killam, Cecil, Esq., M.A.; Letson, Harry Farnham Germaine, Esq., B.Sc.; Morris, Henry Hume, Esq., B.A.; Morrison, Aulay, Esq., LL.B.; Petapiece, Asa W., Esq., B.A., East Burnaby, B. C.; Raphael, Gordon Stewart, Esq., B.Sc.; Barnett B.C.; Robertson, Lemuel, Esq., M.A.; Robinson, George Edward, Esq., B.A.; Scott, Gordon

Wood, Esq., B.A.; Sedgwick, Garnett Gladwin, Esq., B.A., A.M., Ph.D.; Shaw, Henry Curtis, Esq., B.A.; Sovereign, Arthur Henry, Esq., M.A.; Sprott, Robert James, Esq., B.A.; Swan, William George, Esq., B.A.Sc.; Swanson, John D., Esq., B.A., Kamloops, B. C.; Turnbull, John Moncrieff, Esq., B.A.Sc.; Wolverson, Newton, Esq., B.A., LL.D., Nelson, B. C.

It was decided, after considerable discussion, to assess each member \$5, of which \$2.50 would be used for general expenses between now and October 31, and \$2.50 towards the cost of transportation of out-of-town members coming to the convention.

Teachers to the number of 755 had registered, 257 of whom came from a distance.

The most important decision was that a referendum should be taken shortly with regard to changing the date of the annual meeting and election of officers from July 31 to Easter week during the convention. If this course is approved of, the present officers will remain in office until the next annual meeting in Easter week, 1922. The object of the change is to save expense to teachers in remote districts. Even if the convention has to meet for four days instead of three, it would be a great saving, obviating a second trip to Vancouver a few

months later, was the opinion expressed by the president.

Attention was drawn to a syllabus just issued by the University of British Columbia covering three sections of study, to be offered in the summer school for teachers. That Dean Haggarty of the University of Minnesota was to be one of the instructors elicited the approval of the members.

The convention placed itself on record as desirous of expressing its desire that the Provincial Government make suitable and adequate provision for the future support of the University of British Columbia.

THE PROVINCE

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TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1921.

UNIVERSITY PROSPECTS.

Problems of University finance and accommodation were discussed last evening at a joint meeting of the board of governors and the senate, with the result that no satisfactory issue was found except an increased grant for next year and rapid construction at Point Grey. No member of either body can see the way to a reduction of the student body to 800. Information obtained yesterday from the department of education shows that the highest previous estimate of the number of students applying for matriculation is below the mark. On the basis of last year's percentage of the matriculants it is expected that over 500 will apply for registration, and a limitation of the whole student body to 800 will shut out 350 of the applicants. No member of the senate or faculty ventures to suggest a method of selection and exclusion. It is not surprising that the University staff should be reticent on this point. The administrative and teaching bodies have watched with pride the growth of the University and are unwilling to witness its decline. One professor last evening spoke the mind of all when he strongly deprecated the destruction of the structure built by patient labor supported by the hope of better things. By more generous grants work may be continued on the present site without turning away so many students, but the only escape from congestion and retrogression is the escape to Point Grey. In buildings giving adequate accommodation, though they should be temporary structures of wood, teachers would not be obliged to go over the same work several times because of the divisions of the classes. It is a fair estimate that a student population of 1500, with sufficient space, could be instructed with little more staff than is required for 1000 in the buildings now used.

We all understand that ministers and members of the Legislature are obliged to consider many claims. Ministers can not quarrel with members or members with their constituents. But if ministers, members and constituents could all see the situation as it is they would find a remedy other than the exclusion of two out of every three students seeking admission to the University. The people of British Columbia do not often

grow excited over troubles that are months away. They are accustomed rather to meet difficulties as they arrive. But they are not remarkably calm when the crisis comes. Some public men have found occasion to remark that the people of the province have a capacity for hysterics. We would not go farther than to say that they sometimes display emotion. Remembering this, let us cast our thoughts forward to next September, and consider what will be the state of mind when 350 matriculants qualified to enter the University and intending to begin their course will be invited to go elsewhere or stay home. These will be young people whose parents have been maintaining the University six years for other families while their own have been growing up. When we have that picture well in our mind we may look another year into the future, when half of these rejected applicants are again turned back, and with them the whole 500 or probably 600 who will then be ready for matriculation. It is not necessary to extend this outlook farther, but it is likely to take two years to establish University work at Point Grey.

SAY UNIVERSITY IS FACING CRISIS

Government's Appropriation Declared Insufficient to Maintain Efficiency.

Joint Meeting of Governors and Senate Discuss the Outlook.

Proposed Restriction of Number of Students Finds No Sponsor.

Committee Will Interview Government in Final Effort to Secure Relief.

Inability of the University of British Columbia efficiently to meet the requirements of its students for the coming year—apart from providing for matriculants after the midsummer examinations—on the appropriation granted by the Provincial Government—was emphasized at the combined meeting of the board of governors and the senate held on Monday night.

Another effort will be made to induce the members of the Legislature to grant further financial assistance and also to hasten the removal of the institution to the Point Grey site.

With this in view a committee of two, to be named by Chairman Dean Coleman, was appointed to act with President Klinck to hold a meeting or series of conferences with members of the provincialouse at as early a date as possible to place before them the arguments presented at last night's meeting for the amelioration of present conditions at the University.

There was some plain speaking at the gathering by members of the faculty, following President Klinck's report of his interview with the minister of education. The president related how he had pointed out to the minister that the University buildings were overcrowded, that no additional space was available for more buildings at the present site, educational work was being interfered with, fees could not be increased under present conditions, that little was to be gained from restricting the number of students, and that, apart from the troubles to be overcome this year, there were the coming years to consider, in which conditions would be worse, if no remedial steps were taken now.

TWO COURSES OPEN.

Continuing, the president said he had stated to Hon. Dr. MacLean that there were two courses open: Either to meet the requirements or to restrict the number of students. The appropriation of \$445,000, as promised, could not maintain the present efficiency, this estimate being based incorrectly on 1050 students. Instead, the prospects were that 1200 would be seeking admission next term. The original estimate, the president said, had been for \$372,000 for 1050 of an enrollment.

If the University had to work with the smaller estimate, it meant restricting the number of students, discharging many members of the instructional staff, and in other ways impairing the efficiency of the work. A plan had been suggested, he continued, of doing away with the freshman year and insisting on senior matriculation before admission was given to the University, which would mean that the high schools would carry on the first year's work of the University. This would entail greater expense for the high schools, spread over a large area and necessarily government assistance to carry it on.

Dean Coleman, who acted as chairman of the meeting, declared that the intellectual future of the province was its greatest future, for on the calibre of its university work depended, more than anything else, the success of its primary and secondary educational work. Any suggestion for restricting the number of students had to be considered in the light of its effect on the whole history of the University, for a university was a living organism and not something that dealt only in the realm of figures.

DISASTER WOULD FOLLOW.

"To restrict its growth is to kill it," he added. "To arbitrarily restrict an institution as this would be simply disastrous. Adding a year to the high school course would be to set the University of British Columbia back into the middle of the last century. Other universities have tried it and the results have been disastrous beyond measure, for it takes a year for a student to get the university atmosphere, and a B. A. degree obtained in three years means nothing. Our intellectual credit is good now. How long will it remain good? Apart from the waste in this proposal of first-year work spread over a large number of schools, the problem is in securing the right kind of teachers. And then what intellectual stimulus would there be in a school with but two or three taking university work?"

"When we admit students to the university we are obligated to them for four years," continued Dean Coleman. "This crisis is genuine and it will not go to pass it on to someone else. I was hoping that a staff that had put up with present conditions for seven years could shortly look for a permanent home, for hope deferred maketh the heart sick," he added, amid applause of the members of the staff present. "One of the miracles of this university is the spirit of the staff under discouraging circumstances, a miracle not presented by any other university in the world. If we can get to Point Grey we can put up with 'camping out,' as we have done for the last several years."

SITUATION SERIOUS.

Other faculty members spoke in similar terms. Dr. Ashton said that all kinds of excuses had been given them for not moving to Point Grey. They were like the race horse with a carrot always in front of him; only the carrot changed color—one year it was the war; the next it was something else.

"The situation is grave," he declared, "for not only is the incentive to be taken away, but the movement is not now to start building, but to club to pieces what has been started. It is wrong for education and wrong for the members of the staff who have sacrificed many things, even their health, to carry on. Now for the sake of a few thousand dollars it is proposed to knock down all that has been started."

Prof. Boggs wished to know if there was any method of learning the private views of Liberal members of the House on the situation. President Klinck said he was not in a position to answer that question.

Mrs. Farris, wife of the attorney-general, intimated that a little lobbying at Victoria might be helpful.

Dean Brock did not see why it should take so many years to go to Point Grey. A military camp for 30,000 men could be made in six weeks. Temporary buildings at Point Grey would pay for themselves in one year and, as a matter of fact, if they were erected, all knew that they would stay there until they fell down. It would not take long to get plans as there were plenty of military camp plans lying about.

The latter part of the dean's remarks referred to President Klinck's statement that it would require seven months for plans for permanent buildings, and perhaps two or three years before the whole plan of the several buildings was complete.

THOSE 2,000,000 ACRES.

Prof. Boggs asked for suggestions for some concrete and effective means of pressure that the board and senate could employ. None were forthcoming.

"We appear to be up against a stone wall," colloquized Mr. R. P. McLennan of the board of governors.

Prof. Robinson—What did the board get in exchange for the 2,000,000 acres of land that were set aside for the University, and which we gave back to the government?

Mr. McLennan—We did not give it back for we never received it.

The question as to how the proposed method of restricting the number of students was to be carried out drew expressions of utter inability as to how to meet that situation from the president and others in the meeting.

"I would never submit to that in my department," was the substance of one professor's answer.

Following the meeting, one prominent member of the faculty thought that the application of some practical methods might bring the government to a realization of the seriousness of the situation, such as the resignation of every member of the board of governors, senate and faculty.

The committee appointed to arrange the interviews with members of the House will endeavor to have these interchanges of opinion without delay in order that the Legislature may take some action, if it sees fit, before the close of the session.

READY TO BUILD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

Dr. MacLean Asserts Government Has Sound Policy on University.

First Plans to Spend Six Million Dollars Is Rather Elaborate, He Thinks.

Mothers' Pensions and Other Questions Are Discussed in House.

Investigating Board Composed of Women Is Subject of Criticism.

VICTORIA, March 31.—The vote for \$445,000 for the University of British Columbia this year was the cause of considerable discussion on Wednesday afternoon.

Thomas Pearson, member for Richmond, opened the proceedings when he said he failed to see where the government was making any provision for the erection of new University buildings at Point Grey, as had been expected by the electorate. He said that the children of the province were being given a good start in the public schools, and was strongly of opinion that the work of education should be continued through the medium of the University.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie endorsed the views of Mr. Pearson, adding that it was a sad reflection upon the good name of the province that the possible attendance of 1400 should have to be reduced to a minimum of 800. He urged the government at least to make a promise that the work would be commenced within one year.

Premier Oliver explained that the government had not lost sight of the University question. It had been threshed out many times, he said, but he wished it understood that the financial condition of the province would not permit of any further steps being taken than the provision of a grant to carry on the work this year. The government must use discretion, he said.

DOMESTIC LOAN PLAN.

W. J. Bowser, opposition leader, claimed that the government had apparently forgotten its pre-election promises to float a domestic loan and proceed with the erection of the new university buildings. There had been a brilliant picture painted last year by the minister of education, he said, but this seemed to have faded, although the minister had claimed that financial obstacles would be overcome. "What has been done?" he asked. "It is useless for the Premier to be so autocratic about the matter. That does not satisfy us."

Hon. Dr. MacLean said the government realized the situation and the handicap under which the university faculty and student body were working. He referred to Mr. Bowser's charge that nothing had been done for years.

"The old government left land grants for the benefit of a university," went on the minister, "but when we came into office there had not been an acre of land surveyed or sold, and there were no buildings for a university, and no means to provide for them. Still, in making the best of the situation, this government has increased the annual grant to \$445,000, three times the amount paid by the late government during their last year in office."

Hon. Dr. MacLean said that the government had decided upon a sound policy and that this would be carried out as soon as possible.

ELIMINATE "FRILLS."

F. W. Anderson asked if the plans had been completed.

The minister said they had, and Mr. Anderson advised that they be revised and brought up-to-date. He understood that a great many "frills" had been provided for and these, he thought, should be eliminated.

Mr. Jones—Give us some idea of the cost.

Hon. Dr. MacLean—The old government's plans were for \$8,000,000, which was perhaps rather elaborate. I think we should have the new buildings and that they should be at Point Grey, and of a substantial nature.

In answer to W. A. McKenzie, the minister explained that the original plans were drawn by a firm of architects in Vancouver, and that reinforced concrete construction would largely be used.

Mr. Bowser said it was not necessary for the minister to hark back to ancient history in dealing with the subject. The people of those days—pre-war times—had not foreseen the coming troubles, and maybe the government of that day had been a little too optimistic. The time had come for the flotation of a domestic loan, though, he advised, referring to the promises made by the attorney-general along this line last November. The leader of the opposition jibed that this had influenced the electorate and had served its purpose. Now the matter was being forgotten.

"As the matter now stands, we don't even know whether our children's children will ever see these buildings completed," said Mr. Bowser. "And I say that the matter was altogether too important a one to trifle with on the eve of an election."

Hon. Dr. MacLean said he felt he had been consistent in discussing the situation and assured the House that the government would proceed with the work of constructing the new buildings just as soon as possible.

FARMING STUDENTS.

In dealing with the vote covering the training of agricultural students, F. W. Anderson criticized the amount required to train a student in this branch. Hon. Dr. MacLean admitted that the cost was high, but he explained that the professors' work included more than teaching. Research work also required a great deal of time.

F. W. Anderson—It seems to me to be a very expensive way of manufacturing farmers.

Major Burde—There is plenty of money for the education of high-brows, but none for the destitute in the outlying districts.

The vote was passed without being changed.

U.B.C. STUDENTS RAP GOVERNMENT

Sending Letter to Every M.L.A. and Electors Urging University's Needs.

That the students of the University of British Columbia are keenly aware of the pressing need for action in the matter of moving the University to Point Grey was demonstrated Tuesday when a general meeting of the Alma Mater Society was held. The auditorium of the University was filled with students at this meeting, and speakers who introduced the subject were loudly applauded.

Mr. A. E. Lord, chairman, read a letter that will be printed and sent to every member of the British Columbia Legislature. This letter sets forth the urgent need of classrooms, building and other university equipment from the point of view of the student, and it urges the support of all electors in British Columbia toward a movement to secure some action from the government. The letter will be placed in the hands of each student who will be asked to see that it reaches one or more voters.

Mr. P. N. Whitley, president-elect of the Alma Mater, was called upon to address the meeting of students. He declared that the only way in which any action could be secured was by the organization of a campaign to awaken the electors of British Columbia. He expressed the opinion that as soon as the members of the Legislature felt that the electors of their constituencies were behind this desire on the part of the students, "there might be some hope of securing fair treatment."

In an able speech, in which he urged the students to do their share in moulding this influence, Mr. P. D. I. Honeyman, president of the Routers' Club, said that members of the government had failed to carry out their election promises. He quoted from the manifesto of the Oliver government, issued just before the last election, in which it was stated that it was the intention of the government to carry on the erection of the University at Point Grey immediately.

Mr. Honeyman declared that this promise had not been asked for: it had been voluntarily given, and it was now time to remind the government of their promises. The speaker was loudly cheered.

SECRET COLLEGE SOCIETIES BARRED

U. B. C. Students Adopt Resolution; Will Amend Alma Mater Constitution.

The "anti-frat" agitators among the student body of the University of British Columbia won the first round of the fight which was recently started to abolish secret fraternities and societies in the student body.

At a mass meeting of the students on Tuesday an important resolution, declaring the students to be opposed to the principle of secret organizations connected with the University and recommending that the constitution of the Alma Mater Society be amended so as to allow fraternities and sororities to come under the official student body, was passed by a large majority. It will now be the duty of the Students' Council to frame these amendments and place them before the student body.

For the past two years the formation and organization of fraternities and sororities have been gradually taking place among University students, and within the past two or three months there has been an equally strong reaction against these. Histories of the success and failures of secret organizations in other colleges have been eagerly scanned and yesterday's meeting was the result.

Mr. W. B. Willan, Arts '23, introduced the motion, and spoke strongly in support of his contention that the frats and sororities should come out into the open if the welfare of the student body were to be served. Mr. S. M. Scott, Arts '21, seconded the motion, which expressed the opposition of the student body to the principle of secret societies. A number of speakers rose to debate the motion, practically all taking the offensive against the fraternities.

Mr. Alfred Rive, Arts '21; Mr. A. A. Webster, Arts '21; Mr. Mackay, Agriculture '24; Mr. Ralph Hodson, Science '23; Mr. Barr, Science '24, and Mr. C. A. F. Clark, Arts '22, all took the platform in support of the motion. Mr. G. H. Scott, Arts '23, and Mr. A. E. Lord, Arts '21, were the only speakers who upheld the cause of the "frats," the latter only leaving the chair when certain accusations were voiced against members of the Students' Council. In general the trend of opinion seemed to be that frats and sororities were detrimental to the general interest of the college and that they should therefore, be abolished.

The Ukyesey

April 7, 1921

LETTERS CLUB

The last meeting of the Letters' Club for the session was held at the home of Mr. Larsen, Burnaby Street. The paper for the evening was given by Miss Lila Coates, on "Hugh Walpole." The capable manner in which she dealt with the author's life and work showed a thorough study of the subject. The works of the author were outlined from his first editions up to his more recent publications on Russia. It was an extremely interesting paper and was one of the best of the year.

The business of the meeting consisted in the election of officers and new members. The following constitute the executive for next year:

Honorary President—Mr. T. Larsen.
President—Mr. L. Stevenson.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. Imlah.
Archivist—Miss I. McGuire.

THE UBYSSEY

NEXT YEAR'S EXECUTIVES

APRIL 7, 1921

The Daily Sun

APRIL 24, 1921

KIWANIS BEHIND B. C. MOVEMENT

Dr. Riggs Likens Present University Site to Hottentot Village

Government Inactivity Means Broken Faith With Men Who Built Up Institution

Establishment of the University of British Columbia at Point Grey is one of the main objectives of the Kiwanis Club and steps are being made to get action...

HEADS MOVEMENT.

Mr. J. N. Harvey, who fathered the movement for a chair of commerce in the university, termed the present university a Hottentot village.

Our professors have been forced to live in sheds where no real university spirit can thrive.

WOULD COME HERE.

Young men from the prairies would come to British Columbia for higher education instead of going to Eastern Canada if the University of British Columbia were properly established at its permanent site in Point Grey.

We are now able to attract thousands of tourists from the Northwest who come to British Columbia because of its natural beauty and wonderful climate.

While many people recognize in a general way the value of an efficient university in British Columbia few stop to realize its indirect influence upon the life of every citizen.

BUILDING A TRAGEDY.

I fully recognize the fact that economy is necessary at present in carrying on the finances of the province but believe that money efficiently and economically spent would bring a great return in increasing the general welfare of our province.

With the co-operation of all public bodies in Vancouver and other parts of the province this ugly landmark can be changed into an institution to which we will point with pride.

Elections, elections, elections! There have been so many annual meetings of societies and clubs these last few days that it has become quite a task to remember them all.

Women's Undergraduate Society—Hon. president, Miss McInnes; president, Miss C. Urquhart, Arts '22; vice-president, Miss Beth McLennan, Arts '23; secretary-treasurer, Miss Gwen Robson, Arts '22.

Arts Men's Undergraduate Society—Hon. president, Prof. H. T. Logan; president, J. P. G. MacLeod, Arts '22; vice-president, W. R. MacAfee, Arts '22; treasurer, L. L. Bolton, Arts '22.

Literary and Scientific Department—Hon. president, Dr. Boggs; president, A. E. Richards, Ag. '23; vice-president, Miss Annie Anderson, Arts '23; secretary-treasurer, L. T. Morgan, Arts '24; debates manager, G. S. Clark, Arts '22.

Rugby Club—Hon. president, H. F. G. Letson; president, A. Buchanan, Sc. '23; vice-president, V. Gwyther, Sc. '24; secretary-treasurer, C. Jones, Sc. '24; captain, R. Hodson.

Grass Hockey—Hon. president, Mrs. Boving; president, Gwen Robson, Arts '22; secretary-treasurer, C. Fitch, Arts '23; curator, Z. B. Smith, Arts '23.

Ladies' Swimming Club—Hon. president, Mrs. Boving; president, E. Monkman, Arts '22; vice-president, M. Mordy, Arts '24; secretary-treasurer, G. MacKinnon, Arts '22.

Ice Hockey—President, Jean Strauss, Arts '23; vice-president, G. Smith, Arts '23; secretary-treasurer, M. Lapsley, Arts '23.

Players' Club—Hon. president, Prof. F. G. C. Wood; president, G. W. B. Fraser, Arts '22; vice-president, Miss D. Gill, Arts '22; secretary, Miss K. M. Portsmouth, Arts '23; treasurer, R. Hunter, Arts '23. Executive Committee: Miss N. Willis, Arts '22; Miss K. Leveson, Arts '23, and G. Livingston, Arts '24.

French Players' Club—President, Miss D. Dallas, Arts '23; vice-president, H. C. Sing, Arts '23; secretary, Miss Beth McLennan, Arts '23; treasurer, Mr. J. R. McKee, Arts '23.

Science Men's Undergraduate Society—Hon. president, Dr. Davidson; president, S. R. Say, Science '23; vice-president, G. F. Fountain, Science '22; secretary, T. P. Guernsey, Science '23; treasurer, W. Ure, Science '23; reporter, W. E. Graham, Science '23; athletic representative, K. Carlisle, Science '24.

Science '23—Hon. president, Dr. Hebb; president, R. Hodgson; vice-president, W. E. Graham; secretary-treasurer, A. McVittie; athletic representative, Doug. Rae.

The three remaining council positions for next session have now been filled by election. Miss Eve Eveleigh, Arts '23, has been elected president of the Women's Athletics, and Mr. Cliffe Mathers, Science '23, has been chosen as head of the Men's Athletics.

Mr. Sid Anderson was unanimously elected to the position of marshal for next session. Sid's experience on the council this year will assist him in carrying out the important tasks of this new position.

The Engineers' Discussion Club has elected as president Mr. R. Hodson, Science '23, and as secretary Mr. T. P. Guernsey, Science '23. The purpose of the club is to encourage public speaking, and to distribute the practical knowledge gained by its members during their summer's work.

OUTDOORS CLUB

A general meeting of the club was held on Monday at noon, when the following executive was elected for next year:

Hon. President and Vice-President—Dr. and Mrs. Eastman. President—Henry Johnson. Vice-President—Miss McKechnie. Marshall—"Johnny" Walker. Archivist—Miss Verchere.

The club then discussed the question of membership and organization. As a result of the discussion, a motion was passed that the club be reorganized and a new constitution drawn up.

Miss Madge Portsmouth, Arts '23, was elected to the presidency of the Women's Literary Society on Monday, when balloting for that office took place.

VANCOUVER, B. C., APRIL 7, 1921

THE COUNCIL-ELECT

Hon. President—Dr. L. S. Klinck. President—P. N. Whitley, Arts '22. Secretary—Miss Marjorie Agnew, Arts '22. Treasurer—W. O. Banfield, Sc. '22. President Women's Undergrad.—Miss C. Urquhart, Arts '22. President Arts Men's Undergrad.—J. P. G. MacLeod, Arts '22. President Agric. Undergrad.—G. H. Harris, Agric. '22. President Science Undergrad.—S. R. Say, Science '23. President Literary and Scientific Department—A. E. Richards, Agric. '23. President Men's Athletics—Cliffe Mathers, Sc. '23. President Women's Athletics—Miss Eveleigh, Arts '23. Marshal—S. Anderson, Sc. '22. Editor-in-Chief—A. H. Imlah, Arts '22.

APRIL 26, 1921

The Vancouver Sun

TWO SCHEMES FOR 'VARSITY BEFORE BOARD

One Plan Calls for Temporary Buildings; Other Provides for Modern Ones

GOVERNORS TO SUBMIT
PLANS TO KIWANIS

Drive to Have University
Moved to Be Commenced
Immediately

Two plans for the early removal of the University of British Columbia to its permanent home at Point Grey were laid before the Board of Governors last night. Rough estimates of their cost were considered, but with further particulars the whole scheme will be laid before the directors of the Kiwanis Club at 5 p.m. today in the office of Dr. R. A. Riggs. The plans were considered with a view to giving the Kiwanis Club material for its drive to have the University moved to Point Grey at the earliest possible moment.

THE TWO SCHEMES

One scheme calls for completion of the Science Building with its interior permanent and the exterior finished with hollow tile and cement instead of stone. All other buildings under this scheme would be wooden huts.

The other scheme called for fireproof Science and Applied Science Buildings, a fireproof library and a fireproof women's dormitory accommodating 100.

These plans were not considered from the point of view of taking action, but solely for the purpose of having information to lay before the Kiwanis directors.

It was decided that Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose, president of Whitman College, Walla Walla, should deliver the congregation address in connection with the commencement proceedings on May 12. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered on the Sunday afternoon previous.

FACULTY PROMOTIONS

On the recommendation of President Klinck the Governors last night adopted the following schedule of faculty promotions for the University:

Dr. A. Hutchinson, from Associate Professor of Botany to Professor of Botany and head of department; Mr. Wilfrid Sadler, from Associate Professor of Dairying to Professor of Dairying and head of department; Dr. O. J. Todd, from Associate Professor of Classics to Professor of Greek; Dr. W. L. Uglow, from Associate Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography to Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography; Mr. H. E. Angus, from Assistant Professor of Economics to Associate Professor of Economics; Dr. W. L. MacDonagh, from Assistant Professor of English to Associate Professor of English; Mr. C. C. Ryan, from Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering to Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering and acting head of department; Mr. W. N. Sage, from Assistant Professor of History to Associate Professor of History; Mr. S. E. Beckett, from Lecturer in Economics to Assistant Professor in Economics; Miss Ruth Fulton, from Assistant in Chemistry to Instructor in Chemistry.

Province
April 27

17

FOR REMOVAL OF UNIVERSITY

Board of Governors and Kiwanis Club Members Consider Suggestions.

Two Plans for Point Grey Buildings Are Laid Before Meeting by Architects.

With a view to securing information that would aid them in their efforts to hasten the removal of the University of British Columbia from its present quarters to Point Grey, several members of the Kiwanis Club held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon with representatives of the board of governors of the University and Mr. Charles J. Thompson of Sharp & Thompson, the University architects. Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor; President Klinck, Mr. R. P. McLennan and Dr. S. D. Scott were present from the board of governors, and Dr. R. W. Riggs, Rev. J. S. Henderson, Mr. George Hansuld, Mr. Archie Teetzel and Mr. Harry Nobbs from the Kiwanis Club.

CONSIDER TWO PLANS.

Two plans were submitted to the meeting by the architect for the Point Grey buildings, one costing approximately \$1,750,000, and the other \$1,250,000. The difference in cost is accounted for by the inclusion in one of an extra permanent building. Both suggestions involve completion of the partly finished building on the site, and one or two other smaller buildings, as well as erection of buildings of a temporary or semi-temporary character.

Certain facts relative to the type of construction suggested by the architect were laid before the meeting.

These were briefly:

That the cost of frame structures as compared with those built of fire-resisting materials is about one-half, the internal finish being similar in both cases.

Plumbing, heating and much of the electrical work are the same in both types, forming a considerable portion of the initial cost.

Life of frame buildings was set at thirty years, and with the addition of maintenance and insurance charges, it was maintained that at the end of this period the total outgoings practically balanced those of the better type of building. Further it was set out that the assets from the frame buildings at the end of the thirty years would be nil, while that of the permanent structure would be considerable, the life of a building in good repair being an indefinite period.

It was also explained that the existing concrete frame of the science building at Point Grey, completed in 1915, was worth more than \$100,000, but is at present non-productive.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of these facts the architect recommended that the science building be completed and new permanent, fire-resisting units be built as far as possible. With a view to keeping the cost down, the figures submitted did not provide for facing the buildings with stone. Under this plan the external face would be roughcast on pile or concrete for all permanent units.

Both plans will provide for 25 per cent. more floor space than now occupied by the University, which is considered sufficient to take care of 1200 students, the number, it is expected, will wish to attend the institution next year.

The Kiwanis Club will consider the suggestions in committee and open meeting with a view to securing early action in starting work at Point Grey.

In the meantime, it is pointed out, that the University authorities will not be able to take care of all the successful matriculants next fall and that many will have to be refused admission. The situation is not contemplated with complacency by the senate or the board of governors of the University as there are likely to be very vigorous protests from parents who have been supporting the University in the past for the children of other people and who will demand that facilities be now provided for their own children. University officials admit that they see every possibility of a very big row throughout the province next fall with parents of rejected students resorting to drastic action in order to secure an education for them.

KEEN INTEREST IS TAKEN IN 'VARSITY THROUGH INTERIOR

"Interest in the movement to have the University of British Columbia established at Point Grey was manifest in every town I visited in the interior of the province," said Dean Coleman, who returned recently from a lecture tour of towns in the Okanagan and other districts.

Dean Coleman addressed meetings in connection with the university extension programme, but said that nearly every gathering resolved itself into an agitation for the establishment of the university in its permanent quarters. "The people of Kamloops were particularly interested in the university, and the meeting I addressed there passed a resolution asking the government to take steps to start the move to Point Grey immediately," said the dean.

"I returned to Vancouver greatly encouraged by the attitude of residents of the upper country, who have shown themselves anxious to join in the University-to-Point-Grey movement being carried on in Vancouver.

Sun April 28, 1921

ENTIRE PROVINCE DEMANDS ACTION

British Columbia Unanimous
in Calling for University
Establishment

Committee of Kiwanis Will
Make Definite Request to
Government Soon

Residents of British Columbia want the University established at Point Grey and are willing to put up a strong fight to force the government to act. The movement to bring this about was started in Vancouver, but the call for action is now echoing throughout the province. A committee of the Kiwanis Club is working hard to formulate a plan which it is proposed to submit to the government soon. The club is supported in this move by every prominent citizen of Vancouver.

WHOLE PROVINCE INDIGNANT

The attitude of other portions of British Columbia was shown when Dean Coleman recently toured the interior of the province to give lectures in connection with the University extension work. Nearly every gathering resolved itself into an indignation meeting which called upon the government to take immediate action to establish the University at its permanent site.

The movement to have a chair of commerce established in the institution is also dependent upon the action of the government. At present there is no accommodation for additional students in this proposed course. It is therefore useless to press for a chair of commerce until the University is in larger quarters.

COLLEGES WAITING

Theological colleges are also patiently waiting for the government to take action. The Presbyterian Church is prepared to spend \$75,000 to establish Westminster Hall on the University campus, while other denominations likewise wait for definite plans to be made by the University as to the development of the site at Point Grey.

The committee of the Kiwanis has interviewed the heads of the University and has sized up the whole situation. It is expected in a few days that the committee will have some definite requests to make to the government. It will then be up to the government to face the question squarely, says the committee, and either act immediately or give a sound reason why the University should not be established at Point Grey in the near future.

KIWANIANS HEAR SCHEME

Cost of the two alternative schemes for the early removal of the University to its permanent site at Point Grey were revealed to the Kiwanis Club directors at a conference with University governors. Both are temporary in character, but one provides fireproof accommodation for the applied science equipment, the library and the girls' dormitory. The other provides fireproof accommodation only for the science building.

The more elaborate scheme would cost \$1,750,000, the other \$1,250,000. Directors of the Kiwanis Club are giving the matter study with a view to launching a campaign for the earliest possible removal of the University to its permanent home.

WORLD'S FAIR IN VANCOUVER

Capt. Ian Mackenzie Puts a Novel Proposal Before the Government.

Build for Exhibition at Point Grey and Solve Uni- versity Problem.

VICTORIA, April 30. — (Canadian Press.)—Vancouver is now out after the world's fair which Stanley H. Johnson, exhibition promoter of Boston, came to the coast a couple of weeks ago to put on in Victoria, and at the same time get the new buildings for the University of British Columbia. Captain Ian Mackenzie, M. L. A. for Vancouver, reached the Parliament Buildings today to interview members of the government about the proposal, which has been developed by a number of prominent persons in Vancouver intent on helping the University of British Columbia as well as Vancouver generally.

DOUBLE-BARRELLED.

The proposal is that the world's fair be held in the University grounds at Point Grey and that the world's fair buildings be constructed in a permanent way and in a suitable style so that they can be turned over to the University.

Captain Mackenzie explained to the government that buildings of the University of Washington at Seattle were constructed in this way for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific fair, and afterward turned over to the university.

Captain Mackenzie also explained that under this plan the University will get a complete set of buildings at no cost to itself, Vancouver will get the world's fair and the world's fair will get a free site on the University grounds.

Members of the government have expressed no opinion on the proposal.

TIRED HIM OUT.

Mr. Johnson's proposal was to hold the world's fair in Victoria in 1923 as eight cities in the United States have been fighting for it and Victoria was suggested as a compromise because the almost unrestricted sale of liquor here by the government to visitors will make hundreds of thousands of persons yearn to come to British Columbia. Mr. Johnson's proposal was not favored at the City Hall here.

Mr. Johnson went to the hospital for a few days to rest up after interviewing people here and after coming out crossed to the mainland.



UNVEIL PORTRAIT AT UNIVERSITY

Students Present Oil Painting of First President, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook

What has become a time-honored custom with graduating classes at the university, was again observed Tuesday afternoon when the members of Arts '21, conducted their class day exercises in the auditorium. For the past two years fourth year students, before graduation, have presented their Alma Mater with some tangible token of affection; Arts '19 donated a scholarship; last year's class a silver cup for the winners of the annual relay race; Arts '21 yesterday, amid an impressive silence, which lasted several minutes, unveiled a life-size portrait of the first president of the university, Dr. Frank Fairchild Wesbrook painted by Mr. Victor A. Long.

Mr. Joe Schell, president of the class, in a short address, paid a tribute to the memory of "one whose spirit still moves among us and stimulates us in the discharge of our duties. All undergraduates knew Dr. Wesbrook as a gentleman, a student and a man actuated by democratic instincts. He was beloved by all who knew him," said Mr. Schell.

Chancellor R. E. McKechnie, in accepting the gift on behalf of the university, reviewed the career of the first president; how in face of disappointments and difficulties he laid the foundations of what will eventually be one of the leading universities of the continent; how in the choice of his staff and the organization of the faculties he exercised his wide knowledge of men and obtained the best, and how yet the university officials are trying to carry out the plans originally outlined by him at the outset of the institution's career.

The Valedictory address was delivered by Mr. T. P. Peardon. "It is our duty as graduates," he said, "to conserve the heritage of our forefathers and try to contribute something tangible to world progress. People are coming more and more to doubt men who claim possession of a panacea for all social ills. Single tax, the soviet system, or a hundred per cent. patriotism will not mean the salvation of society; we must seek industrial freedom, world disarmament, peace and a world parliament."

The class prophecy was presented by Mr. Lacy Fisher and Miss Muriel Munro and evoked storms of laughter and applause. Mr. Alf Rive bequeathed in the class will the "permanently, temporary, so-called and alleged buildings, huts, lean-tos, hovels and shacks to succeeding classes." Nobody's feelings were spared in Alan Hurst's and Cora Metz's reading of the "How Others See Us," nor were they made to feel any more comfortable by the reading of the class poem by Miss Hazel McConnell. A pleasing musical programme was rendered by Miss Norah Willis, Miss Arnes Healey, Miss Lila Coates and Mr. Earle Foerster. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the exercises by the girls of the freshman class.

THE PROVINCE

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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1921.

UNIVERSITY DAY.

Fully 110 students of the University of British Columbia are taking their degrees today. These are by far the largest classes which have graduated in the faculties of Arts and of Applied Science, and the eight who take the degree of B.S.A. form the first graduating class in agriculture. The rapid growth of the University is shown both by these figures and the total registration. In five years the undergraduate attendance has increased from 379 to some 960, and though the University took over at the start the McGill College student body the number of graduates this year is three times that of 1916. While in the Arts faculty the number of women is nearly double the number of men, the number of men and women in the whole student body is nearly equal.

The increasing attendance has become a cause of embarrassment as well as satisfaction. Five years ago no one would have dared to predict that the University would be at this time operating at the temporary site with a student body of nearly a thousand, all three faculties conducting their full four-year courses, and accepting a few post-graduates, with the certainty of at least two years more in these quarters, and of some twelve or thirteen hundred students applying for admission. It would not have been thought possible that some 600 or 700 alumni would take their degrees before the first graduation congregation could be held at Point Grey.

It seems ungracious to mix every reference to the fine work done by this University with a note of regret or reproach. But speakers and writers connected with and interested in the University understand that the responsibility for the delay rests with the people at large as much as with their representatives in the Legislature and in office. If governments had been convinced that the people desired this University enterprise carried out as much as they desired some other expenditures which compete with the University, the undertaking would have gone forward as fast as money and energy could drive it. In the absence of convincing evidence of such serious and prevailing popular demand the progress of the University has been retarded.

Yet in spite of all drawbacks and disadvantages the University is acquiring a character and reputation that must be a great satisfaction to its founders and builders. It has the loyal service of a staff who have labored with enthusiasm and endured with fortitude. There is already a body of graduates who show an individual and collective enthusiasm rarely exhibited by graduates in their early years after leaving college. University patriotism shown by the student body is remarkable considering that there are no common residences or community halls, or even common places of sport and recreation. Judging from the history of the past six years it seems safe to predict that when the first generation of graduates have gained their full measure of power in the country, and the younger men and women are making their way to positions of leadership, the University of British Columbia will have everywhere in the province all the influence that it requires for its own promotion and protection. And such influence will always be needed.

TS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVERSIT



Miss Dorothy Blakey has been making a collection of Governor-Generals medals since 1914. In that year she won the bronze medal when she passed from the Henry Hudson school into the High School the highest entrance pupil in the province. In 1917 she carried off the Silver Medal as the highest matriculant out of High School in B. C. At the King Edward High School she passed first in every subject every year of her course and in the aggregate of marks each year



—Photo by Bridgman Studio
MISS DOROTHY BLAKEY

was hundreds ahead of her nearest opponent. And now she has won the



Governor-General's gold medal as the highest head of the provincial university graduating class. In her freshman year, Miss Blakey won the principal scholarship and in her sophomore year carried off three scholarships. Last year she carried off both the Third Year University Scholarship and the Pansy Memorial Book prize. She has not yet definitely decided what she will do in the future. It is believed that her record has never been equalled either in this or any other province.

(Announcement of other prize winners and prizes are contained on Page 12)

THREE VETERANS WHO WON PRIZES



S. T. GALBRAITH



S. M. SCOTT



C. P. LECKIE

—Photos by Bridgman Studio

Who were awarded Returned Soldier prizes of \$75 each. Galbraith and Scott have been Arts students, and Leckie has just finished his course in the Science faculty.

May 12 1921

U.B.C. SENATORS CRITICIZE THE GOVERNMENT

More Concerned With the
P. G. E. Than University,
Says One Speaker.

Need for Closer Co-operation
Between Senate and
Governors Emphasized.

Fees Raised This Year With-
out Sanction of the
Senate.

Faculty and Staff Commend-
ed by Bishop for Year of
Splendid Work.

The Provincial Government was warmly scored by members of the Senate of the University of British Columbia this morning over its policy in dealing with the institution. Dr. Nelson Wolverton declared that it seemed more concerned with fostering "that white elephant, the P.G.E." than in furthering the interests of the University, and Prof. G. E. Robinson deprecated the fact that it was attempting to insinuate its influence in the University's control.

Many matters were taken up including the question of more effective co-operation between the senate and the board of governors. To bring about this a committee was authorized to act in conjunction with members of the board of governors. Its principal object will be to maintain harmonious relations between the two bodies in all matters affecting the general policy of the institution. Hitherto, it was pointed out, the need for such a connecting link had been keenly felt, on more than one occasion in the past the two organizations having conflicted on important matters. The question of the increased fees this year was brought up as one in which the senate had not been asked to agree, even though statutes provided that it should.

WHO RAISED FEES?

When the meeting opened President L. S. Klinck called for a report from the committee which had been appointed to look into the matter of affiliation with the Victoria College, but this was not forthcoming. It was explained that the committee could not decide upon a satisfactory report and that the matter was still standing.

Bishop de Pencier brought up the question of the senate's status as a controlling body of the University by asking upon whose authority the fees this year had been raised. The senate had refused to sanction the raising of fees last year, the bishop pointed out, yet he noticed in this year's calendar that they had been increased.

President Klinck said the charges had been changed on authority of the board of governors after consultation with the deans of the various faculties.

The bishop asked then if the Senate was functioning only in an advisory capacity.

Prof. G. E. Robinson pointed out for the information of the meeting that it was the duty of the board of governors to determine and fix the fees upon the recommendations of the senate. Dean Coleman stated at this juncture that the board of governors had

been advised by the deans only to the extent that the fees could not be increased above \$50.

Bishop de Pencier suggested that it was time the senate "found out" exactly what its functions were.

"Is it not time we found out if we are of any use here?" he asked. The bishop said in his opinion the senate was equal to "the fifth wheel on the coach," at present and contended that it should be ascertained whether it was a necessary part of the University.

ALLEGES INTERFERENCE.

Dr. H. Ashton of Victoria referred to the alleged interference by the government. He contended that if the institution continued to be directed by these authorities both the senate and the board of governors would become "the gallery" and would cease to function. He said there were two cases where interference had been felt and implied that a continuance of such a policy would be distinctly harmful to the institution. He did not specify the instances.

After some discussion the Senate passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to enquire into the meaning of section 124 of the Public School Act. This brought the meeting to the subject of the affiliation of the Victoria College. Bishop de Pencier in referring to this matter said he did not want to injure the work done in the capital but merely desired to know if the senate "was going to have anything to do with them."

Principal E. B. Paul of Victoria said the results of the sessional examinations were to be placed before the senate for approval; that the examinations were the same as here. He intimated, moreover that the senate was looked upon as the governing body of the Victoria institution.

DELAY VICTORIA RESULTS.

It was finally decided to receive the Victoria results but as they had not been presented to faculty first, as is required by statute, owing to a clerical mistake, a committee was appointed to approve of them after they had been inspected by faculty. They will not likely be ready for publication before Tuesday next.

A resolution approving the principle of the co-ordination committee was introduced and was opposed at once by Professor L. F. Robertson. He could not help thinking, he said, that the senate was looking for trouble in appointing such a committee. It was a well recognized fact, he continued, that the senate and board of governors were not working comfortably. He thought, therefore, the senate should continue to work independently.

Prof. G. E. Robinson, replying to Prof. Robertson, objected to the assertion of the latter that the senate was trying to stir up trouble. It was merely endeavoring to prove that it was an "entity and not a nonentity," he declared. The University had undoubtedly come under the power of the government, he continued, and very directly. This was an unfortunate thing. Moreover, he added, he deprecated very much the fact that the government should suggest that the University authorities do this and do that. Prof. Robinson, however, although favoring the proposed committee did not think it should be a standing one.

Bishop de Pencier favored the committee which, he said, was very necessary.

"Something must be done to save our faces," he continued. "We have locked horns twice now and must in the future, have a chance to adjust our differences." The senate, in one case, had recommended one thing and the board of governors had acted absolutely in the opposite direction.

Dr. Ashton, favoring the committee, thought it should function only in the case of emergency; when the senate and the board of governors could not agree.

The resolution authorizing the committee then carried.

IS VICTORIA AFFILIATED?

At this point President Klinck read a letter from the Victoria Board of School Trustees stating that Mr. George Jay of that city had been appointed to represent the college in affiliation with the University of B.C. on the senate here. Dean Coleman suggested it be accepted and filed.

"Well, is that an admission that the college is affiliated with us?" asked Prof. Robinson.

The question caused amusement and it was generally agreed that the action did establish the relationship of the two institutions beyond doubt.

Dr. Wolverton, speaking on the question of approving of the Victoria examination results, took the opportunity to say that "it was a lamentable fact that the University should be strangled in its infancy owing to the attitude of the government. The government seems to think it is more necessary to foster that white elephant the P.G.E. than the University," he declared. He wished something effective could be done to force the government to take a hand in solving the University problem.

Before the meeting adjourned Bishop de Pencier moved a resolution which carried unanimously, expressing the great appreciation of the senate for the splendid work done during the year by the faculty and staff of the University. The achievements were highly creditable, he declared, especially in view of the abnormal conditions under which the faculty worked. He was personally deeply gratified at what had been done in the year.

Dr. Wolverton, supporting the resolution, added a tribute to the accomplishments of the staff.

May 13 1921

FAVOR MUSIC IN SCHOOLS

Convocation Willing If De-
partment Authorizes
Subject.

Judge Swanson Is Elected
Member of Senate—
Other Officers.

The last official proceeding of the University year was the convocation, which is to be distinguished from the congregation, for the granting of degrees. The convocation is the name of an organization and of a meeting. As an organization it is the body of graduates of the University together with graduates of other British universities, who registered at the time the University was founded and held the fort until the University should have an adequate alumni body of its own.

The chief authority of the convocation is exercised in the election of fifteen senators. This election is conducted by ballot, sent out to nearly a thousand members. Votes were returned and counted and the results announced before the meeting of convocation, but the facts officially communicated to the meeting Thursday evening.

JUDGE SWANSON CHOSEN.

It may be remembered that fourteen were declared elected, and that there was a tie for the fifteenth place between Judge Swanson and Mr. W. P. Argue. The choice between these two devolved upon the senate, which has elected Judge Swanson.

The chancellor called to order the convocation, which, after confirming the minutes, re-elected J. S. Gordon to the position of secretary, H. H. Morris, treasurer, Professor George Robinson and W. H. McInnes auditors. In place of the five members of the executive whose terms had expired, W. P. Argue, Judge Howay, Judge Shaw, Gordon W. Scott and Stanley Matthews were elected.

Thereafter the convocation after some discussion adopted a resolution proposed by Mr. Leon Ladner. It took notice that the University would be limited in efficiency until it should be established at Point Grey, asked the government to take the necessary steps for construction at the earliest possible date, in the meantime making provision for the tuition of all qualified students who should apply. It was also resolved that members of the convocation should use their influence with their representatives in the Legislature in this behalf.

MUSICAL TRAINING.

Another resolution supported was recognition by the University of musical training as part of the school curriculum. This was conditional on the department of education giving music such a place in the schools, and implied acceptance of music as one of the matriculation options. This question was before the convocation at other meetings, when it was proposed that the University should authorize and conduct examinations in music.

The executive was asked to take up with the University authorities the question of fixing the date of the meeting, so that it would not conflict with other University gatherings.

It was resolved that registration for membership in the convocation be thrown open to returned soldiers, who are graduates of British Columbia universities and were prevented from registering within the time limits by reason of their absence.

After the business was concluded, Dean Coleman delivered a short and striking address on "University Traditions," pointing out some of the ideas for which the first universities in the world were established. These include recognition of our debt to the past, the cultivation of the spirit of free enquiry, the conservation of the best, and service to the state and the church.

DEGREES GIVEN TO 129 U. B. C. GRADUATES

Conferring Varsity Honors
Forms Interesting and Im-
pressive Ceremony.

Graduating Students Nearly
Double the Number of
Twelve Months Ago.

Eloquent Addresses Deliv-
ered by Vancouver and
Visiting Educationists.

Function Attended by One
of Largest Gatherings Re-
corded at Institution.

Graced by the presence of a distinguished assembly of educationists, attended by one of the largest gatherings of parents and friends ever recorded at the institution, and marked by all the impressive pomp and ceremony brought down to the occasion by tradition, the Sixth Congregation for the conferring of degrees was held at the University of British Columbia Thursday afternoon.

Indication of the very rapid growth of the University was again emphasized in the fact that 129 degrees were conferred this year as compared with only 69 twelve months ago. It was also significant that, for the first time in the institution's comparatively brief but eventful history, students were invested with degrees in the Faculty of Science in Agriculture. This new department was established four years ago and eight successful candidates appeared before convocation for the reward of their labors. Three students received the coveted degree of Master of Arts; 100 that of Bachelor of Arts, and 18 of Bachelor of Science, in chemical, mining and metallurgical engineering.

In keeping with the time-honored custom of all the great universities, the ceremonial procession into the assembly hall was held, commencing sharp at 3 o'clock. The president lead and was followed by the governors, members of the Senate, officials and staff and then the graduates.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

It was an impressive scene. The large hall was abundantly draped with the sombre blue and gold of the university. The young women students wore the regulation gowns and "mortar boards," with beautiful bouquets of

roses. Members of the faculty were, of course, attired in their rich robes of office, while the men students appeared in their simple but dignified caps and gowns. The graduates took up their positions in reserved seats provided for them at the front of the hall while space had been set aside all round for relatives and other visitors.

Chancellor R. E. McKechnie, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S., presided and was assisted by President L. S. Klinck, M.S.A., D.Sc., Mr. Stanley W. Matthews, M.A., registrar, and others. Addresses were delivered by the Chancellor, by Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, Attorney-General and acting-Premier, and by the Rev. Stephen B. L. Penrose, D.D., president of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

Others on the platform included Hon. Dr. MacLean, minister of education; Superintendent of Education S. J. Willis, Dr. S. Dunn Scott, Mr. R. P. McLennan, Dr. Roderick Fraser, Victoria; Mrs. Evelyn F. K. Farris, M.A., Mr. Justice Murphy, Mr. Chris. Spencer, Dean F. M. Clement, Dean Reginald W. Brock, M.A., Dean H. T. J. Coleman, Professor F. A. Boving, Professor E. G. Matheson, Dr. E. H. Archibald, Dr. T. H. Boggs, Dr. H. Ashton, Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, Rev. William Leslie Clay, Right Rev. Bishop A. U. de Pencier, Professor L. F. Robertson, Principal D. M. Robinson, Principal D. L. MacLaurin of Victoria, Mr. T. A. Brough, Rev. Dr. A. M. Sanford, Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, Inspector J. S. Gordon, Dr. Nelson Wolverson, Professor E. B. Paul, Mr. W. P. Argue, Mr. H. P. Shaw, Rev. Principal W. H. Vance, Professor J. M. Turnbull and Professor G. E. Robinson.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

Students were called forward in alphabetical order, and loud and continued applause greeted each as he or she stepped to the platform to kneel before Chancellor McKechnie and pass along to the president to receive the hood of his or her degree. Now and again perhaps the applause was more pronounced, but none received a more spontaneous ovation than Miss Dorothy Blakey, winner of the Governor-General's gold medal, when she appeared before President Klinck to receive her high honor. The presentation was accompanied by warm congratulations, together with a message from His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. This was the only prize presented, the registrar reading out the names of the others.

A touching feature of the proceedings was reached when the name of the late Douglas Archibald Wallace was called. His name led the list of successful students in the Faculty of Applied Science. The whole gathering stood for one moment when the registrar reached his degree, and it was then placed aside to be disposed of in the customary way.

In his address the chancellor congratulated the students upon their success and referred to the good results in all departments of the institution. He particularly mentioned the Faculty of Science in Agriculture, from which eight students, he pointed out, had graduated. This marked an epoch in the history of the University, continued Dr. McKechnie. Agriculture was a basic industry, the basic industry of all time—and British Columbia needed it more than any other of the provinces of the Dominion.

PRAISED THEIR WORK.

Speaking to the graduates themselves he commended them for their work. He also mentioned the war service record of students of the University and of the part played in sports during the year. Sport, he added, resulted in the symmetrical development of the individual; made him quick in perception, decision and action. These qualities, he believed, could not help but be of great benefit later in the student's life. The chancellor, in closing, referred to the loyalty of the University's faculty and staff and said he knew of no other institution on the North American Continent which had progressed so rapidly or with such distinct success.

Attorney-General Farris congratulated the University on another successful year, and felicitated the chancellor on the magnificent work accomplished during that time. The chancellor, in his address, the speaker observed, had confined most of his remarks to the subjects of football and agriculture; a great change from times gone by when more serious topics were the order of the day. His remarks now, he added, would be "about the promised land." (Laughter.)

The progress in building at Point Grey had not been as rapid as those in the University would have wished, the speaker continued. A scheme for the mapping out of the district was under way, he said, along town-planning lines. The result would mean the securing of more money and this money would be used to cover up expenditures in connection with the University. Mr. Farris referred to the fact that the Kiwanis Club had started a movement which, he expected, was an attempt to force the hand of the government in this matter. Such an agitation, he added, had no terrors for him and they could go as far as they wished.

LIMITATIONS OF DEMOCRACY.

A brilliant address was delivered by Rev. Stephen B. L. Penrose, president of Whitman College in the course of which he cautioned his hearers about having a full understanding of the limitation of democracy.

The chancellor had spoken of the educated cow and the educated hen, he commenced, and his topic was to be "the educated man—and woman." The categorical imperative today, declared the speaker, was left in our hands. China, he suggested, and "more mightily Japan" should be regarded as nations capable of governing themselves. The limitations of race and the possibilities of race, were therefore questions which should occupy the attention of the thinking educated man who would render service.

The speaker referred to "mechanism and personality." The friendliness of life was needed, he continued, and most deeply of all things if the world were to be redeemed. It was not a friendliness of good temper only, but of disposition. And it was not only necessary to bring about understanding between the poor and the rich, the weak and the strong, but there must be genuine sympathy involved, and uplifting, aiding kind that would help solve the troubles of mankind. "Friendliness is the gospel of the society of the times," asserted the speaker.

The president of Whitman urged the development of "the breadth of view" and the eschewing of "parochialism." "Yours must be the view of humanism; you must realize the need of the man of every creed and must have a breadth of comprehension," he concluded. "The educated man must not only be a humanist but he must be able to rise up to look down and see humanity from 'the eternal light!'"

Dr. Penrose was warmly applauded upon conclusion of his address.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1921.

UNIVERSITY PROSPECTS.

It is understood that the government will once more consider the University question on the return of the Premier a few days hence. Clearly the time has arrived when something more than consideration is required. The situation calls for immediate and effective action. General approval has been expressed of the government programme of connecting University construction with the development of the Point Grey residence district. Without discussing that plan on its merits it may be said that if establishment of the University at its permanent home can be hastened by this enterprise the two undertakings should begin at once. If it is not now convenient to enter upon the land development project, erection of the University buildings at Point Grey should not wait for it.

An active society which has taken a lively interest in this matter, has obtained from the University authorities and architects certain estimates of the cost of the buildings, permanent and temporary, necessary for the commencement of educational work at Point Grey, and has submitted a statement of the amounts necessary to be paid this year and next year for that purpose. The officers of the government are able to verify or amend these statements. At the most the amount is small compared to the proposed expenditure on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway extensions. This can hardly be considered a more pressing claim than the University, which must this year turn away some hundreds of students who have in good faith made their preparations to enter its classes.

Some time ago this journal expressed the opinion that when the day of exclusion came the University authorities and the government would find themselves exposed to a burst of popular indignation. Although the situation and prospects have been made public in many ways we suspect that the people concerned have not accepted the statements as literally true and applicable to their case. Fathers who have been paying for the maintenance of the University and the training of the children of their neighbors do not yet really believe that the door of the University will be closed this autumn to their own sons and daughters. They have not been able to conceive of such injustice. When the facts come home to them there will be an outburst of anger which may astonish the government and Legislature.

The prospect is that two or three hundred qualified students will be turned away. It will not be possible to smooth things over with the assurance that the delay will be for only a year. Next year the number so excluded will be six hundred or more, since these excluded applicants will be added to the new matriculants. Remarkably prompt and rapid work on the part of the architects and builders would now be required to get the University ready for occupation in the fall of next year, if that is at all possible. Classes could have been opened at Point Grey next year if construction had commenced when the authority was given, and it is now not too soon to get started to have the premises in good shape by September, 1923, after two groups of students have been excluded.

We do not say where or how the money required should be raised, but as yet the possibility of raising a university loan by local subscription has not been explored. A province which could subscribe for \$36,000,000 of Victory bonds in 1918 and the same amount in 1919, might be capable of finding one million this year and another next year for the Provincial University.

No question of educational policy is now involved. The University exists. British Columbia was the last of the western provinces to establish a provincial university. Each of the prairie provinces has spent millions in establishing such an institution. Ontario has a provincial university and five others. Quebec has four universities, New Brunswick a provincial university and two others, Nova Scotia five universities. It seems to be reasonable that British Columbia should have one occupying its own buildings and grounds. But that question is no longer open.

The province has already an investment of some hundreds of thousands at Point Grey. It is not now a question whether the University shall be established there, but when. The government has authority to proceed and intends to go on with construction. The question to be settled is how many hundreds or thousands of matriculants shall be refused the right to attend the University before the doors are opened at Point Grey.

The Province
June 3, 1921

TOWN-PLANNING FOR UNIVERSITY SCHEME

Report in Victoria that Thomas Adams Will Lay Out Point Grey Lands.

VICTORIA, June 2.—Following the report in *The Province* yesterday that members of the government were becoming active over the University situation, comes the rumor today that one of the first steps contemplated is the engaging of the services of a town-planning expert by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, an expert who will proceed with a town-planning scheme for the government lands at Point Grey. This official will in all probability be Thomas Adams, a British authority, who had the honor of carrying out the first town-planning scheme in England.

It is understood that the profits derived from the sale of this highly desirable residential property will be devoted to the actual construction of permanent University buildings.

An announcement is expected at the conference between the Government and the Vancouver Kiwanis delegation on Monday morning.

The Province
June 6, 1921

STRONG CASE IS MADE OUT FOR UNIVERSITY

Big Delegation of Representative Men Calls on the Cabinet.

Dr. Riggs, Spokesman for Kiwanis Club, Urges Need of Prompt Action.

Tragedy of Turning Away Students Is Painted in Startling Colors.

Premier Brief in Reply—Promises Early Attention to Proposals.

VICTORIA, June 5.—Perhaps the most comprehensively-submitted representations ever made to the provincial government by a delegation were those of the Kiwanians and supporting societies, when the University problem was thrashed out in detail this morning by the Oliver cabinet and the delegates present. Higher education, the manifest importance of building up in British Columbia an institution capable of turning out technical experts in every line and the immediate need for prompt action, formed the basis of the discussion, which lasted for an hour and a half.

Hon. John Oliver was very brief in his reply to the delegation. He said he was astounded to find, as Premier of British Columbia, that municipal authorities who were so opposed to providing the money necessary to give adequate public school facilities, were falling in so rapidly behind the University movement. He repeated that the basis of sound education was the establishment of a good public school system. He congratulated the delegation upon the way it had presented its case, but said he could go no further than promise very early consideration of the proposals.

Included in the delegation were the following Vancouver Kiwanians: Dr. H. W. Riggs (spokesman), B. G. Hansuld, D. A. MacDonald, George I. Legate, G. T. Cunningham, Dr. J. S. Henderson (and Mrs. Henderson), and M. A. Macdonald. Others present were: F. L. Murdock, representing the Vancouver Board of Trade; N. G. Nell; Employers' Association; George Hougham, Retail Merchants' Association; Archie De Long, Vancouver Rotary Club; A. G. Smith, Victoria Kiwanis Club; Dr. Mahan, Vancouver Hundred Per Cent Club; E. E. Walker, Electric Club, and Capt. Ian MacKenzie, C.W.V.A.

The delegation was introduced to Premier Oliver and the other members of the cabinet by Attorney-general J. W. G. B. Farris, who explained that he also was a member of the Vancouver Kiwanis Club.

WHAT THEY ASKED.

With the aid of a chart, Dr. Riggs outlined the plan of the Kiwanis Club for the immediate commencement of construction at Point Grey of some permanent and some temporary buildings. The joint committee, he explained, advocated the completion of the present unfinished science building to cost \$490,000. This would be finished with hollow tile and house the various branches of science. Then there would be a girls dormitory at a cost of \$162,000. This building would house 100 girl students from various parts of the province.

A very important building, costing \$62,000, would be the "library stack room," which should be fireproof in construction, explained Dr. Riggs, and of a permanent nature. No reading room would be required at present in this building. Temporary wooden buildings for the housing of other faculties than science would cost \$363,000, while service features, fire protection, water, drainage and such like would require an expenditure of \$165,000. The total would be \$1,242,000, to be expended over a period of twelve months at the rate of \$100,000 per month.

Dr. Riggs explained that the delegation was approaching the government in a spirit of co-operation. He said

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2.)

STRONG CASE IS MADE OUT FOR UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page One.)

that all the members of the Legislature had been circularized, as well as municipal clerks and other officials and business men throughout the province. He could assure the government that there was a very strong sentiment in favor of the immediate completion of the University, and it was the object of the Kiwanis Club, and its associates to lend every assistance.

A TRAGEDY IN SIGHT.

Of the sum required to carry out the proposed plan, Dr. Riggs said that only \$600,000 would be required for the remaining six months of this year. It was not hoped to make sufficient headway to care for all the students who would apply for admission this fall, but it would be a tragedy, he said, if the students applying next year could not be taken care of. The speaker explained that the board of governors anticipated having to care for 1280 applicants this fall. Fully one-quarter of these must be refused admission.

"The officials are at their wits' end," he exclaimed. "Some must be refused. The question is, whose child are you going to refuse admittance to?"

Asked a question by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Dr. Riggs explained that one-seventh of the student body came from points outside Greater Vancouver.

On behalf of the Vancouver Board of Trade, Mr. Murdoff assured the cabinet most emphatically that every member of that organization would be behind the government in carrying out University work. He explained how it had been necessary to bring in outsiders to help solve British Columbia's industrial problems. He instanced the Premier mine, Britannia mine and land development in Central British Columbia. The first two projects were considered hopeless until through exhaustive study by technical experts their wealth was disclosed. Analysis by an American expert had proven that the soil of Central British Columbia was far better than the average found elsewhere, containing excess nitrogen, good for 100 years.

The trained man did these things, continued Mr. Murdoff and it was highly desirable that the young men of British Columbia should be educated to take their place in the industrial life of the province and not make it necessary to call in the outsider.

Mr. DeLong, of the Rotary Club, spoke of President Klinck as a Rotarian, explaining how that official had shown the club the great urgency of the University situation. He pledged his organization's support.

A POSSIBLE WORLD-BEATER.

Mr. Walker said that the development of electrical energy would play a large part in the progress of British Columbia. Skilled help was required and the province should furnish its own. Who knew, he asked, but that British Columbia through her University might turn out an Edison, a Marconi, or a Tesla?

On behalf of the Retail Merchants, George Hougham explained that two-thirds of the difficulties met with in competitive merchandizing were due to the activities of untrained men. High education would revolutionize business. He assured the government of the heartiest support of the retailers throughout the province and advocated the establishment of a chair of commerce in the University.

Dr. Mahan spoke on behalf of the Hundred Percent Club, explaining that he felt the question of the desirability of building the University was past the need of consideration. The problem was one of means. The club, he represented would stand by the government in taking up this work, he said.

SENTIMENT BEHIND IT.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie, representing the G.W.V.A., explained that he had just returned from attending the conference of veterans at Chilliwack, where sixty-two delegates from all over the province—fifteen of them from Vancouver Island—had passed a unanimous resolution calling for the completion of the University buildings.

"We are not asking for something for ourselves," he said, "but for the children, and we would like to see this work carried on in preference to other undertakings which are being advocated."

He assured the Premier and members of the executive that the delegation would be profoundly disappointed if some material headway was not made as a result of the morning's deliberations. There was a tremendous public sentiment in this connection, he pointed out. In addition there was the problem of unemployment which loomed darkly on the horizon. Next winter conditions would be serious, he predicted, if plans were not laid to meet the coming situation. How better could this be done, he asked, than by furnishing work through university construction.

(Continued)

FOR THE EMPLOYERS.

Speaking for the employers, Mr. Neill assured the ministers that they were busy upon a labor promotion scheme. They were finding work for unemployed men and much good would be done both causes through the early commencement of construction at Point Grey.

Victoria Kiwanians are firmly behind their Vancouver associates, explained A. G. Smith, who said British Columbia had reason to be proud of being second only to Toronto on the size of her University. It would be a calamity if students had to be turned away, he asserted.

M. A. Macdonald, who has taken an active interest in the movement, said he could only repeat what others had said, but he wished the government to know how strong was public opinion in this connection. The government was under a strain, he said, but this was only temporary, and any additional strain as a result of University construction would only be temporary. He thought this would be realized when the 3000 acres of land at Point Grey were kept in mind. Mr. Macdonald said there would be a serious break in the continuity of the students' study if better facilities were not provided.

A BIG OUTLOOK.

Summing up the representations of the delegation, D. A. Macdonald, K. C., contended that every member of the Legislature and particularly the leader of the opposition, W. J. Bowser, K.C., favored immediate construction. He asked the government to pledge the credit of the province so that the work might be proceeded with, and he predicted that if the present cabinet undertook this work, they would find themselves in future years envied for the courage and foresight that they had shown.

The Province

JUNE 11, 1921.

LOCAL BOND ISSUE FOR UNIVERSITY

Probable that Vancouver
Will Be Asked to Take
Lead in Financing.

VICTORIA, June 11.—No little attention is being given by the government these days to the University problem. The strong sentiment expressed by the members of the recent Kiwanian delegation has been influential in spurring on the local authorities to action, and within a few days it is expected that an announcement of the government's proposals will be forthcoming.

It is generally known that most of the members of the cabinet favor immediate action in the commencement of construction, and Hon. Dr. McLean, minister of education, is giving the matter a great deal of study. Since Greater Vancouver has six-sevenths of the enrollment of University students, the opinion is expressed that Vancouver should assume a fair share of the responsibility entailed in establishing an up-to-date institution. It is probable that the city will be given the opportunity of disposing of a bond issue sufficient to warrant construction of such buildings as were asked for by the delegation.

THE PROVINCE

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1921.

A COUNSEL OF DELAY.

If the counsel of the Victoria Colonist should be taken the University of British Columbia will be in its present crowded temporary quarters for several years to come, and the number of applicants excluded will be numbered by thousands instead of hundreds. The Colonist is of the opinion that no loan should be floated for construction purposes, but that the University should wait for the development and sale of Point Grey acreage. That seems to mean that no money would be available until these lands were developed and sold and the money collected. By that process the University might have within two or three years a sum sufficient to make a beginning of construction, and perhaps in two or three more years enough to complete buildings necessary to open classes. But even this programme supposes that development work will begin at once, and be pushed rapidly forward, that the real estate market will be favorable for the sale of lots as soon as they are ready and the buyers will pay a large part of the price in ready cash. At the recent rate of progress the University population would be about 2000 in five years. By the programme which the Colonist advocates it would be kept down to half that number. Should that counsel prevail the students of British Columbia would acquire the habit of going to other universities where they can get room to work and find a plant suitable for their requirements. We might expect also a large and constant emigration of the ablest and most ambitious members of the staff making their escape from a stagnant institution.

JUNE 13, 1921.

MAKING PLANS FOR U. OF B. C.

Finance Seems to Be Only
Bar to Carrying Out
Project.

Bond Issue May Be Floated
to Provide for the
First Unit.

VICTORIA, June 13.—While no definite official announcement is available as to the government's proposed plans with regard to the early construction of the University of British Columbia at Point Grey, still it is learned from reliable sources close to the government that the matter is receiving considerable attention. There has been no difference of opinion between the administration and those urging early construction upon the question of the University needs, and the only barrier has been the matter of finance. As reported in The Province Saturday, it is expected that the people of Vancouver will be asked to care for the flotation of a bond issue of a million or a million and a quarter dollars, which amount would carry out the initial work as advocated by the Kiwanis Club and those associated with them in the "University drive."

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

The government would then guarantee the bonds and retire them with the proceeds from the sale of its property at Point Grey, property which should have a high value in the real estate market and which will probably be plotted by an expert in the near future.

It would not be the intention to dispose of the entire 3000 acres at present, or perhaps for several years, but a minimum value of \$5000 per acre is placed upon this property, which means a total valuation of \$15,000,000. It is calculated that half this amount would be required to lay out the property, install a waterworks sys-

tem, electric light, sewers and construct roads and sidewalks, together with the provision of transportation facilities.

One-sixth of the property would be disposed of first, or \$2,500,000 worth of plots. Half of this amount being expended for improvements, there would be \$1,250,000 left for the University, which amount would care for the first units of construction, as planned by the Kiwanians.

PLANS FIND FAVOR.

These plans, already outlined in The Province, are, it is understood, finding favor with the minister of education, Hon. J. D. MacLean.

With Vancouver citizens taking the initiative in the movement, and with six-sevenths of the University enrollment coming from Greater Vancouver, the government seems inclined to ask Vancouver to absorb or dispose of the first bond issue. A selling campaign would be successful, it is asserted, and expectations are that Vancouver shortly will have an opportunity to prove its need for, and show its faith in, an up-to-date system of University buildings.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1921

THE PROVINCE

Blames Premier for Delay in Removal Of the University

Speaking on University problems in British Columbia in addressing the Young Conservative Association on Wednesday night, Mr. C. Beeston declared that Premier Oliver was the chief stumbling block in delaying the construction of the University at Point Grey. In the Premier's mind, the public schools were the "be all and end all of education," he said, and pressure would have to be brought to bear on the government by obtaining the support, not only of Vancouver, but of the entire province.

In this connection he spoke of the opposition to the scheme in Victoria.

"But even Victoria can be convinced, and it is up to the members of the Young Conservative Association to do their part in agitating for the immediate erection of the University at Point Grey," the speaker declared.

Dealing with the necessity for this step, Mr. Beeston compared British Columbia with other provinces in the Dominion and the State of Washington. In these places, he said, the great need of a live and progressive university was fully realized. Adequate provision had been made for the erection of suitable buildings and the establishing of up-to-date courses of instruction.

Preparations for the big luncheon to be held by the Conservatives at the Hotel Vancouver next Tuesday to hear Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., and other business matters occupied the remainder of the meeting, which Mr. E. S. Davidson, who presided, announced was the last until the fall, when a strong programme would be launched.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1921

THE PROVINCE

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The University of British Columbia
DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTRAR
VANCOUVER, CANADA

Matriculation Results in B. C. ,

July 1921.

The Province

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1921

THE PROVINCE

JOINS STAFF OF
B. C. UNIVERSITY

MISS M. L. BOLLERT, M.A., daughter of Mr. E. L. Bollert, 2631 First avenue west, has been appointed assistant professor of English in the University of British Columbia. Miss Bollert, who was elected secretary of the National Chapter of the I. O. D. E. in June, has had a distinguished academic career.

APPOINT WOMAN TO THE FACULTY

Miss M. L. Bollert to Be Assistant in English at University.

The University of British Columbia has satisfied an urgent demand by the appointment of an advisor to women students. This lady is also to be a member of the teaching staff in the capacity of assistant professor of English. At the meeting of the board on Monday evening Miss M. L. Bollert, M. A., Toronto, received this appointment and will enter upon her duties at the beginning of the coming college year. Miss Bollert is a native of Ontario, though her father is now a resident of this city.

Miss Bollert graduated as a bachelor of art from the University of Toronto in 1900, and was an honor graduate of the Ontario Normal College in 1901. She took her master's degree from the University of Toronto the year following, and in 1906 received an A. M. from Columbia University. During this time, also, Miss Bollert's activities embraced an instructorship in English and French at Alma College, St. Thomas, of which she was later the principal, and an instructorship in the Curtis High School, N. Y.

Later, she became instructor in English at the Horace Mann High School, and assistant at Teachers College, University of Columbia. She was also for some time the dean of women and professor of English in Regina College. University extension lecturing at Columbia was part of her work, and she was a lecturer in the public lecture course of the N. Y. Board of Education for a year. Since 1916 she has been director of general educational work and social welfare activities for the Robert Simpson Company Limited, and for Sherbourne House Club, Toronto.

Another appointment made last evening was that of M. J. Marshall, B.Sc., M.Sc., McGill, Ph. D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to the position of assistant professor of chemistry. Mr. Marshall's home is in St. John, N. B.

With regret the University board accepted the resignation of Professor J. K. Henry of the department of English. Professor Henry finds that the state of his health makes it impossible to continue in the service of the University. He is one of the senior members of the staff. Before the University was established he was head of the department of English in McGill University College. While his university work as teacher was in the department of English, Professor Henry has been, in his leisure hours, a research student of botany. His published work on the botany of this province is used in the schools and is familiar to all who are interested in the study of local plants. The board ratified the action of the senate in accepting the \$100 applied science scholarship offered by Dean Brock.

The Province

July 26, 1921

U.B.C. WILL MEET CABINET

Will Seek Immediate Financial Assistance to Provide Accommodation.

Say Delay May Imperil Life and Growth of the Institution.

A delegation representing the Board of Governors and the Senate of the University of British Columbia will wait on the Premier and the provincial cabinet as early as possible to urge immediate financial assistance to provide increased accommodation for the forthcoming session of the University.

This course was unanimously agreed upon at a largely attended meeting of both governing bodies of the institution Monday night. The discussion lasted more than two hours, a resolution emphasizing the University's serious situation, in view of an assured large increase in student enrollment being the outcome.

The following was the resolution:

"That the board of governors and the senate, in joint meeting, again express their sense of serious crisis which confronts the University in the fact that the present buildings are not sufficient to accommodate the number of students who will, according to careful estimate, present themselves for admission at the beginning of the forthcoming session.

"They again call the attention of the government and of the general public to the serious injury which will result to the province, both in its material interests and its good name, if large numbers of students are denied the opportunity of obtaining the higher education for which they qualified under the law, and if the life, as well as the legitimate growth of the University is thus imperilled.

"That an effort be made to secure an interview with the Premier and the cabinet at as early a date as possible, with a view of making a specific statement of the existing situation and of the need of immediate financial assistance."

THE VANCOUVER SUN.

AUGUST 9, 1921

UNIVERSITY BOARD TO DISCUSS OFFER

Oregon Institution's Telegram to Be Brought Up at Local Meeting

One of the subjects to be discussed by the University Senate at its next meeting on August 16 is a telegram from the University of Oregon offering to accommodate British Columbia students who, in view of restricted space, cannot be enrolled here.

The message, which is signed by Registrar Carlton C. Spencer, reads as follows:

"Find ample room for British Columbia freshmen in autumn. Always welcome Canadian students account usual good scholastic preparation. Letter follows."

The letter mentioned in the wire contained a number of application forms for prospective students. These are being held for the use of those who wish to take advantage of the American university's offer.

Other telegrams were received in Vancouver from the universities of Washington and California. These indicated a desire to co-operate in relieving the situation here, but expressed some doubt as to the qualifications of British Columbia students being in line with their requirements.

Speaking to a representative of The Vancouver Sun last night, Mr. J. S. Gordon, municipal inspector of schools and a member of the university senate, said:

"It is a most generous offer, but the situation has come to a sorry pass when our students must look to a foreign country for their education. If conditions here are not remedied, I am sure that a number of British Columbia freshmen will accept Oregon's invitation."

The meeting of the senate called for August 16 is to deal with a proposal to increase the fees of the forthcoming session to \$75, and to consider the general question of accommodation for increased attendance.

THE PROVINCE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1921.

UNIVERSITY COURTESIES.

We do not understand that any special offer has been made by the University of Oregon to British Columbia students who might be crowded out of their own University. But a fine comradeship has always existed between the universities of Canada and those of the United States, and the hospitality of United States institutions of learning toward Canadian students has been unbounded. Hundreds of Canadians are found every year in the post-graduate and research departments of the larger United States universities, and many hundreds in the undergraduate schools. In most of these institutions endowed scholarships and fellowships are available to Canadians on the same conditions as to citizens of the republic. It may also be said that all the greater universities in the United States have a number of Canadians on their staff, in which matter it is Canada and not the United States which confers the favor. A large proportion of the instructors in Canadian universities have studied and taught in the universities of the United States. Not less than thirty of the staff of the University of British Columbia, nearly all Canadians, hold their advanced degrees from United States universities, in addition to their original Canadian degrees. This may be compared with about twenty who hold degrees from universities on the other side of the Atlantic.

It would not be surprising if one or more universities in the neighboring states should offer to take British Columbia students as a group if some disaster had befallen our own. The University of Cambridge made such a proposition to the students and staff of Louvain. But British Columbia has not been ravaged by fire and sword, and the province would not acknowledge the necessity of sending her young people abroad for instruction in their freshman year at college because it was considered impossible to provide for them at home. With us it is a matter of finance, and even from that point of view the extra cost which would be incurred by two hundred students attending two years, or even one year, in a university abroad would probably more than pay the outlay required to accommodate them here. It has already been announced that every possible way will be explored by the governing bodies of the University to provide for all qualified applicants and the result of those consultations is yet to be made known.

THE VANCOUVER SUN,

AUGUST 17, 1921

"U" FEES WILL NOT BE RAISED

Senate Votes Against the Proposed Increase of Tuition

Contrary to first plans the proposed increase in university fees from \$50 to \$75 will not be recommended by the senate, it was decided at a meeting of that body last night.

An attempt will be made to receive all students offering except those who have not written off all supplemental examinations, before the opening of the college year. Hitherto the university authorities might admit certain students who have failed in two subjects as conditioned students on the understanding that they would write later on those subjects.

It is estimated that 75 students will not be able to continue their course on account of the new regulation.

No Solution Is Yet Reached on University Housing Problem

VICTORIA, July 25.—The Provincial Government is plainly in a dilemma over the University situation. Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, placed the matter strongly before Premier Oliver upon the latter's return from the East, but so far no decision has been reached, and the officials are awaiting with interest the action to be proposed by the board of governors and senate of the institution at the meeting announced for Vancouver tonight.

The formal resolution of the senate expressing "its inability to give its approval to any measure looking towards the exclusion of any qualified applicant," has brought home the determination of the University officials to provide some form of accommodation for all the students who are qualified to apply and enter the institution this fall.

The premier and minister of education have conferred many times recently upon the problem, but without reaching a solution. The recent sale of government bonds for \$3.11 holds out little hope for the proposed flotation of a domestic loan at a "reasonable" figure, and the department is loth to spend any more money on temporary quarters.

Strong representations are expected to be made again in the executive council early this week, and the general feeling is that "something will be done."

THE PROVINCE

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921.

UNIVERSITY ACCOMMODATION.

It is not surprising that the senate of the University should be unwilling to take steps for the limitation of attendance. The prospect of turning away about two hundred qualified applicants can not be pleasing to the senate or the board of governors or the faculty, or the department of education. But this becomes a live question if the alternative is the crowding of some twelve hundred students into rooms that were overcrowded with an attendance of nine hundred, and so making it impossible for any to work with advantage. The proposed conference of the board and the senate this evening has to deal with a situation of that kind. The University has rented neighboring houses and a church. A great deal of money has been paid for construction of buildings that will be scrapped when the University is moved to Point Grey. Meanwhile one building partly completed at Point Grey stands as an advertisement of public money expended without return.

It was pointed out to the government last year and on several occasions this year that the extreme limit had been reached in the number of students who could be accommodated in the buildings now available. Estimates were submitted showing the smallest amount of money that would be required before work could begin at Point Grey. Other estimates were furnished which might have made it possible to provide for all students who might be qualified for registration. Last year the Legislature authorized the issue of bonds for construction and development purposes at Point Grey, but the government has not seen its way clear to act on that authority. This year the appropriation sought by the University for the current work of the coming session was greatly reduced by the Legislature. Yet every consideration and argument presented by the senate was perfectly familiar to the members of the British Columbia Legislature many months ago. President Klinck has on many platforms publicly explained the situation. The question was before convocation, which deprecated the limitation of attendance. It has been taken up by one of the active Vancouver clubs which presented the case before several gatherings and sent a delegation to meet the government. These demonstrations were welcomed by at least two members of the government, and the attorney-general at the last congregation told the University audience that the stronger they presented the case the better he would be pleased.

This journal has twice or oftener repeated the prediction that there will be a sudden, strong and general protest throughout the province if some hundreds of qualified students should be excluded from the University at the beginning of next term. The prophecy still holds good. If this predicament is not avoided it will be seen that the University of British Columbia means a good deal more to the people than some of our legislators have supposed.

THE DAILY PROVINCE,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1921

NO REPLY ON U.B.C. ISSUE

Kiwanis Committee Decides
to Publish Correspondence
With Premier.

Delegation Went to Victoria
Early in June to Inter-
view Cabinet.

Vancouver Kiwanians are more than restive today at what they say is the failure of the Provincial Government to give them a definite reply on the University question.

Early in June a large delegation went to Victoria to interview the cabinet on this subject. Letters and telegrams have been exchanged since then, but Dr. H. W. Riggs, who led the delegation, complained today that although nearly three months have elapsed, no definite statement of the government's intentions regarding the matter had been obtainable.

In order that the public may fully appreciate the situation, the Kiwanis University committee today decided to publish the correspondence. It is as follows:

"Over three weeks ago the Kiwanis Club headed a delegation to the executive, re the construction of the University buildings this year, and so far we have not received a reply to our request.

"We know that the cabinet has many things to look after, but we urge upon you the importance of immediate decision on this subject. The building season is nearly half gone, and we have placed before you the absolute necessity of beginning this year. Trusting that we may soon have a favorably reply."

No reply was received to this letter. On July 5 the following telegram was sent to Premier Oliver:

"Kiwanis Club is meeting Thursday noon and is desirous of having the government answer to its representations re the University. Time is a factor in the situation and after four weeks of consideration we feel that the government should be in a position to do something. A favorable reply Thursday would stimulate our members to assist in any plan of the government in which they might be of service."

July 6, Premier Oliver replied: "Re University, Government not prepared to make a statement at this time."

August 1, Dr. Riggs, as chairman, sent the following wire to the Premier:

"Kiwanis committee in charge of the University question respectfully requests an answer to their representations respecting the commencement of the University buildings this year."

August 4, Dr. Riggs received the following from Mr. J. Morton, secretary to the Premier:

"I am directed by the Premier to acknowledge your telegram of the 2nd inst."

THE PROVINCE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1921.

PREPARING HONOR ROLL AT VARSITY

War Record of Students to
Be Preserved in Book
Form.

A war book, containing the names and military records of probably more than 600 students is in course of preparation at the University of British Columbia. While considerable work was done, and much valuable material acquired during the years of the war, the task of completing and compiling the University roll of honor has been left until this summer.

When last spring a war memorial committee of faculty members was appointed to discuss the question of a suitable memorial for the University men who fell, it was found that a complete roll of honor was not in existence, and steps were at once taken to finish the work dropped two years ago.

If present plans are adhered to, the book will contain three separate lists. The first will include students of the University who enlisted, and McGill University College students who returned to the University after their discharge. The second will include McGill University College men, not being members of the University, and the third, members of the University who have registered only since their return from the front. Vancouver college students will be included in the lists for McGill University College, and of the latter institution both for Vancouver and Victoria branches will be considered.

While it is still uncertain whether the names of those who gave their lives will be incorporated in the general lists, or published separately, it has been determined that the military records of those men shall be published in as complete detail as is possible, and perhaps with photographs.

Circular letters and forms have been sent out to every male graduate and former undergraduate of these institutions, and also to present undergraduates who are thought to have seen service. Great difficulty has been experienced, however, in tracing former students who have moved from the addresses given in the University records. Those who have not received these forms would greatly assist in the work, if they would immediately apply for copies at the University, either by mail or telephone. Former students who have not seen service are also urged to save the committee time and money by notifying the editor, Roll of Service, University of British Columbia, that they did not enlist. This will obviate the necessity of tracing their addresses and following them up by repeated circulars. Those who have received forms are requested to return them as soon as possible.

AUGUST 30, 1921.

NEW MEMBERS OF FACULTY

Several Appointments Made
to the Staff of the
University.

More Rigid Enforcement
of Qualifications for
Students.

As at present proposed there will be no increase of student fees in the University above those set forth in the calendar. Nor will there be any exclusion of students except by a more rigid enforcement of the qualification tests. There are some indications that the applicants will not be so far in excess of last year, as the high school returns indicated. The University authorities will try to take care of one hundred to two hundred more than last year's attendance. This is to be accomplished by holding more afternoon classes, and by some shifting of students from courses which they might have taken to others suited to their requirements and taste, but making less demand upon space and equipment.

Increase in the number of late classes calls for a larger number of teachers. This demand has been met in part by the appointment of a number of instructors, some of them honor graduates of the University who are taking postgraduate work and giving part time to instruction.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made at the meeting of the board of governors last evening:

B. S. Hartley, M.A., late of the Royal Naval College, is a Cambridge wrangler who taught for three years on the training ship Britannia, seven years in the naval college at Greenwich and eleven years in the naval college of Canada. He takes the position of lecturer in mathematics.

In French Miss Janet T. Greig, B.A. (Queens) has lately been on the staff of one of the Montreal high schools. She takes the position of instructor to fill a vacancy.

Miss Freda Wilson, B.A., of the University succeeds Miss Olive MacLean as instructor in bacteriology.

Miss Stella McGuire, who took her bachelor's and master's degree at the University of British Columbia, becomes instructor in English.

Miss Katherine McKay, B.A., graduate of Queen's University, who is taking a postgraduate course here, becomes assistant in English.

Miss Rena Grant, B.A., and Miss Dorothy Blakey, both graduates of the University, will also give assistance with the classes in English.

Some of these appointments were made necessary by the resignation of Professor Henry and some by the increased number of classes. Mr. Volium, who was assistant in dairying, has resigned to go to Oxford as Rhodes scholar.

HEALTH NURSING.

The course in health nursing is to be extended by several months as provided by recent senate regulations approved by the board.

The regulation in force since the war, under which soldiers and dependents of soldiers may be exempt from the payment of fees, will be continued next year.

President Klinck and Dr. Boggs were appointed representatives of the University on the Economic Council.

In response to an invitation to the University to send a representative to attend the dedication of the memorial arch, Acting President Coleman was asked to undertake that duty.

Librarian Ridington has leave of absence to attend the Pacific Northwest Library Association at Spokane.

By appointment of the board, Chancellor McKechnie will represent the University at the centennial celebration and students' reunion of McGill University, to take place a few weeks hence. Dr. McKechnie is one of the most eminent of the graduates of the McGill Medical College.

Miss M. L. Bollert, advisor of women, will arrive in Vancouver on September 5 and will assume her duties immediately.

Professor Gill, new head of civil and mechanical engineering, will arrive on September 3.

UNIVERSITY NOT TO INCREASE ITS FEES

Senate Also Decides Against Restricting Number Entering Institution.

Government Criticized for Failure to Provide Buildings.

Means Discussed for Overcoming Present Lack of Accommodation.

Longer Term and Increase of Instructors Among the Suggestions.

The senate of the University of British Columbia decided last night that there should be no increase in the fees for students this year and that there should be no restriction of entry.

After two hours' discussion the members determined to carry on under the present conditions in the best way possible, although emphasis was repeatedly made of the handicap upon the University through the lack of adequate accommodation and of finances for development. Criticism was offered of the government for its failure to provide proper University buildings, and Dean Coleman stated that they could only go on as they have been doing in the hope that public opinion would eventually force the government to take action. He was personally not so much concerned about the overcrowding, bad as it was, as he was about securing permanent and adequate buildings. He expressed the hope that by increasing the number of instructors in some classes and by making the calendar a little more elastic, whereby there might be more optional subjects, they might possibly meet the present difficulty occasioned by the increase of about 200 additional students this year.

CALLED IT IMPERTINENCE.

He explained that there had been a meeting with the ministers ten days ago when various solutions of the situation in the matter of inadequate accommodation were discussed, the one that seemed to receive most favor being an increase in the fees. The fees, he said, could not be increased except by the joint action of the senate and the board of governors. There had also been received by the senate a communication from a citizen who had interested himself in the University to the extent of enquiring at some of the American universities if they would take care of the surplus students from British Columbia.

The secretary was asked first to read the letter, which was referred to by one of the members of the senate as "obnoxious." It was signed by H. C. Weir, and stated that enquiry had been made at the Universities of Oregon, Washington and California, and that the University of Oregon had replied that it could find ample room for B. C. freshmen in the autumn, but pointed out certain difficulties in the suggestion that it might accommodate students from B. C. The letter was filed, after Professor Robertson had described it as "an unwarranted impertinence."

OPPOSE EXCLUSION.

Resolutions from the faculty were read and were adopted by the senate after discussion as follows:

"Resolved, that the senate express itself as opposed to the exclusion of duly qualified students and in favor only of such limitation of members as is permitted under paragraph 6, page 62, of the calendar, should this be found absolutely necessary. The paragraph referred to deals with the case of candidates for admission to the University who have failed, by a small margin, to complete the matriculation requirements, and who may be allowed to enter the first years as conditional undergraduates on the recommendation of the committee on admission, standing and courses.

The other resolution from the faculty, modified to read as from the senate, was:

"That in the opinion of this senate the fees should not be increased beyond what they are at present."

Dean Coleman pointed out that last year there was a total of 862 students and it was estimated that this year there would be 1131, or roughly, an increase of about 200. The overcrowding was almost entirely in the first year of arts and science, although the chemistry department was also badly overcrowded. In an emergency there were certain things that the faculty might do to meet the situation, such as divide the students into double shifts, lengthen the University year, and increase the number of science options.

LONGER TERM NOT FEASIBLE.

Dr. Sedgewick thought that to lengthen the term would not be feasible. It would mean an additional six weeks work and that could not be undertaken without additional remuneration, for which no provision had been made in the budget. In the department of English, either there would have to be more instructors, or the sections would have to be made larger, and if the latter were done the instruction could not be kept up to the present level.

Dean Coleman thought it was simply a question of providing additional instructors for about a hundred fresh students which, to his mind, was not a major problem at all. One or two were all that was needed.

Dr. Sedgewick advocated insisting on students completing matriculation before being admitted. The standards were not too high and he thought a four-year course at the high school would help matters in this direction.

Dean Clement of the department of agriculture opposed increasing the fee on the ground that the University of British Columbia had already the highest fee in agriculture of any university in Canada, the next highest being \$35.

It was pointed out that the increase proposed would have the effect of keeping students away. On the other hand 200 additional students at \$50 a head would mean \$10,000, and as the money was needed for increasing the classroom accommodation it would be better to take the additional students. Their fees would pay for additional instructors and enable the University to carry on.

SEAF AT LEGISLATORS.

Dr. McKechnie remarked that if the increase was imposed it would just about equal the increase in indemnity which the members voted to themselves at the last session of the Legislature. This remark evoked laughter.

Professor Robertson said they had managed in the past to accommodate the students and they would manage in the future, he felt sure. What he thought they needed as much as anything was more accommodation on the campus. There was ground available for this, the government and the city were faced with a lot of men unemployed this coming winter, and he thought the time had come when the campus should be enlarged.

THE PROVINCE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1921.

COLUMBIA, WEDNESDAY

U.B.C. STUDENTS WRITING ON EXAMS.

More Than 200 Anxious to Complete Their Matriculation Standing.

Supplemental examinations for students who wish to complete their junior and senior matriculation standing, and for students in the faculty of Arts and Science, commenced this morning at the University of British Columbia and at Victoria College, Victoria. These are the only two points in the province where supplemental examinations are held in the fall, although in the spring the regular examinations are held at every high school centre.

At the University of British Columbia there are 203 students writing to complete their junior matriculation standing, and twelve for their senior matriculation. In the faculty of Arts and Science there are about ninety students writing, of which number sixty are seeking to complete their standing in the first year. At Victoria College, there are sixty candidates writing junior matriculation supplementals, and five writing on senior matriculation subjects.

Registration for attendance at the seventh annual session of the University of British Columbia, which commences in two weeks, is continuing steadily this week. Already more than 500 students have registered, of which more than half are registered for first year work. All indications point to an even greater enrollment than last year, when the total number of students in attendance, exclusive of those taking short courses, was 952.

Registration closes for the session on September 23, and it is likely that there will be a special meeting of the University Senate to discuss the problem of accommodation then. The number of students who passed the matriculation examinations this summer was greatly in excess of that of last year, and as a consequence, it is expected that an even larger number will register for the session. Students with defective standing are being permitted to register, but their cases are being held over, and it is doubtful whether any but fully qualified matriculants will be allowed to enter the University this fall.

If the total number who desire to attend classes at the University this fall is in excess of that of last year—and there seems every possibility that this will be the case—the University authorities will be confronted with a very grave problem. It was all that they could do to find room for the 962 undergraduates who attended last session. Day and night shifts have been suggested, or at least early morning and late afternoon shifts, but this will work a very great hardship on the teaching staff which is already carrying a very heavy burden. Further additions to the temporary buildings of the University might be attempted, but that course, too, is open to serious objections. The problem of the authorities, however, will be a very definite one after September 23.

Quite a number of out-of-town students have sent in their applications, and already many of them are arriving in the city. Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., the newly-appointed dean of women at the U.B.C., is already hard at work doing all in her power to assist the women students, and especially those who are coming from outside points. She is assisting these in finding suitable boarding-houses, and in becoming settled generally.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13,

THE PROVINCE

VARSAITY HEAD RETURNS HOME

President Klinck Attended
University Conference
at Oxford.

Old Country Prepares Ac-
commodation for Over-
seas Students.

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, returned to the city this morning after an extended visit in Eastern Canada and in Europe. His main purpose in going to Europe was to attend the second congress of the Universities of the British Empire, which was held at Oxford in July.

Before going over to the Old Country, President Klinck spent several weeks in middle and Eastern Canada visiting the Canadian universities and conferring with presidents, deans and heads of departments. During this part of the trip he endeavored to secure men for the positions created by the board of governors. Through his efforts several appointments, which have already been reported, were made to the faculty staff at the University. Many matters of common interest, relating to administration and general policy, were discussed by Mr. Klinck in his conferences with the other Canadian presidents.

FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS.

The Congress of Universities of the Empire convened in Oxford on July 5, but for two weeks prior to that date the delegates were entertained on visits to the universities at Dublin, Belfast and London. President Klinck was unable to attend this part of the congress as he was delayed in Canada. At the congress every university in the Empire, except one, was represented, and many important topics were discussed.

"The keynote of the congress," declared the president, "was the changed attitude of the Old Country colleges towards the necessity of making provision for overseas post-graduate students. At the last conference, in 1912, this was repeatedly urged, but the universities of the Old Land made no effort to provide these necessary accommodations. As a result, the majority of our post-graduate students went to Germany or to the United States. Now the whole attitude of the British colleges has changed, and they are willing to go the limit in providing for overseas men."

Addresses and papers were given by the foremost educational men of the Empire. There was little time allowed for discussion, as the programme was planned in detail. A full report of the congress will be printed immediately. After the congress the delegates visited many of the British universities, including Cambridge, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester and Liverpool.

During the congress the delegates were billeted in the different colleges at Oxford, and the constant association of the university men was very helpful, declared the president. He added that his impression of the trip was that the younger universities of the Old Land are very much like the universities of Canada, especially in regard to their curriculum, their attitude to the public, and the attitude of the public towards them. The great majority are maintained by private endowments and by gifts from city and district. As a result many of them stress the research work which they do in the industries of those cities and districts.

Continued

DO THOROUGH WORK.

"One is impressed with the thoroughness of their work, and with the many lines of educational endeavor to which they cater," added the president. "Furthermore, they are characteristically modest in making statements of their work and facilities, and one leaves feeling that they accomplish a great deal more than they give themselves credit for."

President Klinck declared that although he visited the Old Country when conditions were very bad, he was impressed with the fact that the people are meeting their problems with courage and determination.

After the conclusion of the congress Dr. Klinck visited Denmark, Sweden and France. An interesting itinerary, covering a great deal of the points of interest in the first two countries was arranged for the president by Prof. P. A. Boving of the University of British Columbia. Prof. Boving is a native of Sweden, who knows both Denmark and Sweden very well. In addition to this, he is in touch with the leading educational men of both countries, so that he was able to prepare an interesting trip for the president. The president visited the heads of agricultural institutions and was able to view the plant-breeding stations in Sweden that are amongst the best in the world.

In France President Klinck spent a week visiting the battlefields. He declares that the extent of the reconstruction work is marvellous. Not only in the cities, but in the agricultural districts, the work of reconstruction and reclamation has been carried on at an amazing rate, he said.

"There is very little land that was formerly cultivated," he added, "that is not already back into cultivation."

The president visited the Somme Valley, and the country from Toulon to Amiens, including Vimy Ridge and Arras, and from there went through Bapaume up to Verdun. Most of the travel was by train and automobile.

The president will resume his duties at the University immediately in order to prepare for the opening for the seventh session, which takes place in two weeks' time.

The Province

SEPTEMBER 27, 1921.

B.C. UNIVERSITY OPENS FALL SESSION

Nearly Thousand Students
Welcomed by Chancellor
McKechnie.

Refers to "Lack of Sym-
pathy"—Students
Applaud.

President Klinck Announces
New Appointments to
the Faculty.

Board of Governors Wel-
come Him on Return
From Europe.

The opening ceremonies at the University of British Columbia took place this morning, when nearly 1000 students gathered in the college auditorium to hear the address of welcome given by the chancellor, Dr. R. E. McKechnie. The auditorium was crowded to overflowing, a great number of the students having to stand during the entire morning exercises.

In introducing the chancellor, President Klinck announced the welcome news that Dr. McKechnie would be honored with an LL.D. degree by McGill University on the occasion of the centenary anniversary of that institution in October. The speaker declared that Dr. McKechnie had won not only the respect and the admiration of the people of the province, but their deep gratitude for his many acts of public service.

"LACK OF SYMPATHY."

Dr. McKechnie declared that it gave him great pleasure to welcome so many students to the work of the new session. He deplored the lack of accommodation, the lack of funds with which to provide accommodation and the apparent lack of sympathy "in those places where we might expect to find sympathy and assistance." The latter remark caused a round of applause from the students.

Dr. McKechnie said that the students had no cause to be discontented, however, for there would be no deterioration in the service rendered to them. He said that it gave him great pleasure to announce that the faculty had voluntarily offered to meet the situation in whatever way possible, even though it entailed a great deal of additional work upon them. In conclusion, the chancellor urged the students not to be discouraged, but to go forward with courageous zeal and firm faith in the future of the University.

The students, led by Yell King Meekison, gave the chancellor an ovation in the form of a "skyrocket" yell at the conclusion of his address.

President Klinck made a number of announcements concerning new appointments to the faculty, and minor changes in the buildings to meet the ever-increasing needs of the college. He praised the loyalty of the faculty declaring that it was the spirit of the men and women of the college that constituted a university and not the buildings. With such an example as that of the faculty always before them, he declared, the students of U.B.C. should have no cause for discouragement.

"College years present the greatest opportunity for the formation of friendships," declared the president. "new social alignments come into force, and we are greatly benefitted thereby. College life, after all, is a very real life. It tends towards achievement in the building of character and in the giving of service. I trust that the newcomers to our University will feel the best and most noble impulses of our college life and that they will enter into this fellowship that is building true citizens for real service."

THE PROVINCE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1921.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of British Columbia opens its classes today for the seventh year of operation. Six years ago the registration was 379. That reported yesterday was 958, and it is expected that belated registrations will bring the number to about 1050. This is 100 more than last year, but less than the estimate based on the number of matriculants in the province. While there is a considerable increase in the higher classes, the number of first-year students may not be greatly in excess of last year. This may be partly due to the correct impression that the accommodation in the University buildings is limited, but it is attributed mainly to financial and business conditions. Yet the appearance of 450 new students, with some to be added, bringing up the freshmen classes to a hundred above the whole attendance of six years ago, is not a bad showing.

While the number entering the schools of arts and science and of applied science may not be larger than last year, there is a considerable gain in the registration in the faculty of agriculture. This part of the University is gradually coming to its own. It has developed more slowly than the others, though the undergraduate registration is not a fair test of its activity. A large part of its work is done in short and special courses and in extension teaching and demonstration of various kinds. We believe that the school of agriculture is growing rapidly in popularity and in the confidence of the population. The recent exhibits at the Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria fairs from the University farm attracted much attention, and was recognized in an extraordinary record of prizes and honors. There is a fair prospect that the school of agriculture may

yet be the favorite institution in the University.

The authorities have met the situation this year by drawing largely on their own alumni. With eminent scholars at the head of departments, supported by staffs of experienced teachers, the University has met the increased demands by the appointment of a large number of instructors and assistants from among the most brilliant and serious of the graduates, most of whom are giving part of their time to instruction and part to the pursuit of their own study for higher degrees. Appointment of some of these was announced a month ago, others were appointed by the board last evening and it is understood that a few more may yet be required. In the case of these students the opportunity for continued study and research and of beginning their work as teachers under the best guidance and supervision compensates for the modesty of the financial reward. In making these temporary appointments the president and the heads of departments show their confidence in the youth of the province and also in their own work as teachers and trainers of teachers.

DEAN'S ADDRESSES.

Dean R. W. Brock, head of the faculty of applied science, made announcements concerning new courses in logging engineering and geological engineering. He also declared that the University of B. C. was now able to give complete courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, so that rapid advances were being made. He said that the University of B. C. was a pioneer in the work of the department of nursing and that results were being watched by other institutions all over the Dominion. These results had so far justified the course, he added.

Dean Clement, head of the faculty of agriculture, welcomed the "Aggies," declaring that his department also felt that it had become a full-fledged faculty. For last May the first graduates in agriculture had received their degrees. He urged the students to develop a sense of proportion as to studies and activities.

Dean Coleman, head of the faculty of arts and science, welcomed the students to the University and urged upon them the wealth of social heritage which was theirs. He referred to President Klinck's visit to Oxford this summer, and to Dr. McKechnie's coming honor by McGill.

"The first of these universities is 700 years old, the other is 100; we are seven. What right have we to aspire to be called a university?" he asked.

In answer he declared that the University of British Columbia had every right, for it was fulfilling the noblest traditions of the university in the development of men and women for public service. He declared that the new university was a truer democracy than the university of former years, for the chasm between faculty and students had been bridged, and both professor and student, as earnest seekers after truth, met together as equals.

"The function of the university," he declared, "is to teach the universal aspect of particular things. We must not be content with the knowledge of particular things alone, but from this knowledge we must arrive at a deeper and a more abiding wisdom."

After the mass meeting the students adjourned to meet their lecturers in various subjects, and a busy day was spent arranging time tables and preparing books for the real work of the session. Student activities, too, are getting under way. A handbook, published by the publication board, will shortly be off the press. In this all the facts concerning the student life of the college are given, and the book serves as a guide to the newcomer as well as to the knowing sophs, juniors and seniors.

GOVERNORS MEET.

At the meeting of the board of governors of the University Monday evening President Klinck was warmly welcomed on his return from his visit to Europe as a member of the congress of university presidents of the Empire. He said that his experience and observations had been of great value to him and he believed that they would be useful to the University.

Changes and additions to the staff related mainly to junior appointments, most of them graduates who are giving a certain number of hours a week to instruction while continuing their own research work for advanced degrees.

Mr. C. H. Mercer, who has been for the last two years instructor in Spanish, has been released to enable him to accept the position of assistant professor of Spanish language and literature in Dalhousie University, Halifax. In his place the board appointed Mr. F. Bernard, B.A., London, now a resident of this city, who will take the Spanish classes for the coming year.

Mr. Bernard, who resided twenty years in Spain, speaks the language fluently and is well read in Spanish literature. He is also a popular lecturer on Spanish history, art and letters.

SOME APPOINTMENTS.

Sessional appointments of university alumni made were Mr. A. E. Boss, B.A.; Miss Freda Handford, B.A.; Miss Violet Dunbar, B.A., and Mr. K. B. Gillie, B.Sc. assistants in chemistry, with work of two to seven hours a week.

In economics Mr. L. T. Pournier, B.A., is appointed assistant, while Mr. P. D. I. Honeyman, B.A., will be assistant in assaying, and Mr. L. V. Miller, B.Sc. of Alberta will continue instruction under the Burrell (federal) grant.

Compilation of University war records, on which S. Morley Scott, B.A., has been engaged for the summer, is not quite completed. The last hundred or more of the former students of the University or McGill College have yet to be traced, as more than that number have not responded to repeated circulars that have been sent to their last known address. It is feared that after every possible effort has been made to trace all the students who served in the war and to set out their record there will be some who can not be located. Mr. Scott is leaving tomorrow to take up post-graduate studies at Toronto University, as Mackenzie scholar and the work is to be continued by Mr. Elliott, former adjutant in the training corps.

PREPARING ESTIMATES.

As the Legislature is to meet in a few weeks the University is now preparing the estimates for the year 1922-23, which must be ready for the minister to present at the autumn session.

Dean Clement presented to the board a record of the prizes awarded to the University by the judges at the three Coast exhibitions. The University does not compete with private farmers and does not take the prize money, but it is accumulating a large assortment of certificates, and would be entitled to from \$750 to \$1000 in prizes if it were not a public institution.

WRITE PREMIER ON UNIVERSITY

Kiwanis Committee Submits Two Plans for Proceeding With Buildings.

Suggests Deeding of Land or Its Development by Government.

Dr. H. W. Riggs, chairman of the Kiwanis University committee, which has interested itself in endeavoring to influence the Provincial Government to proceed with construction of the new University buildings at Point Grey, has written the following open letter to Premier Oliver:

"In a letter received from you as an answer to our request for a definite reply on the University question, you stated that your government could come to no decision. This attitude we can hardly understand in view of the need of immediate action.

"As forecast when our delegation met your cabinet last June, the University finds itself very much overcrowded, and only able to carry on by means of extra lectures. This condition in the natural course of growth will only be worse next year. As pointed out to your cabinet, in order to have the buildings ready for occupation in 1922, it was necessary to begin this year. This the government has not done so far, nor, according to your letter, has any decision been reached. Now, sir, in order that the needs of the people of this province along the line of higher education for their children may be met, it is necessary that something should be done, otherwise a proportion of the children will be forced to seek other universities in order to obtain what is required. Already we are an object for compassion by the universities of Washington and Oregon. Their governments have seen to it that the universities of their states are large enough, and so well equipped, that they could offer to take some of our students—a kindly act, but, as Britishers, we feel the sting, when we think that with all our natural resources we are the subject of friendly compassion by neighboring American universities.

SUBMIT A PLAN.

"Now, sir, as your government in three months of careful and minute consideration (to use your own words) have been unable to arrive at a decision, we beg to submit a plan of action which will facilitate the question and take the affairs of the University out of the political arena.

Your government has set aside the land around the University site—some 3000 acres—as a sort of endowment for that body. We suggest that this land be deeded over to the governing body of that institution so that the natural resources as we have them may be utilized to facilitate the erection of and the equipment of the buildings. To this course there can be no valid objection, as the governors are responsible men, appointed to that position by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, and serving the province whole-heartedly, without remuneration. "As an alternative plan we would suggest that the government build the University and develop the land mentioned at the same time. This would necessitate the floating of a loan—to be known as a University loan. Part of the proceeds of this loan would be spent on erecting the temporary and permanent buildings outlined previously by us to your cabinet. The balance would be spent in developing a block of the land (say 200 acres) for residential purposes. This would mean clearing, grading streets, putting in water and sewer services and laying sidewalks. We do not believe we are too optimistic when we say that a block of land so developed, and with the University buildings completed, would find ready sale by the time the work is completed.

AID UNEMPLOYMENT.

"Now, sir, we wish to submit these alternate plans as a way out of the dilemma in which your government apparently finds itself—each plan is feasible, and each has its advantages. Neither of them, if properly handled, would place any burden on the province in the building of the University. In either case the land would pay the interest and repay the necessary loan. The adoption of either means action, and the remedying of a defect in our educational system. It would also mean a relief in the unemployment situation, as certain portions of this work could be started this winter, giving employment to many, and furthering a much-needed project.

"We write you this, sir, as an open letter, believing that the people are interested in knowing what plans are being considered. We trust that you and your cabinet will give this your immediate attention, and come to an early decision, as the needs are urgent. We have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,
"Kiwanis University Committee,
"Per H. W. Riggs, chairman."

Nov. 26, 1921

THE DAILY PROVINCE,

Nov. 25, 1921

WINS RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

Lester W. McLennan Choice of Selection Committee—Three Applicants.

Has Had Brilliant Record at U.B.C.—Goes to Oxford Next Year.

Lester W. McLennan, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. McLennan, 525 Tenth avenue west, was last evening chosen as Rhodes scholar from British Columbia for 1922. He was chosen by the selection committee from the three applicants for the scholarship. The other candidates were Thomas P. Peardon, arts '21, and Leslie T. Fournier, also of arts '21. Lester is a member of the class in arts which graduates from the University of British Columbia this year.

With his parents, he has lived in Vancouver for the last fourteen years, taking his public school training at the Model School and his matriculation from King Edward High School. He was too young to go overseas, but lost two brothers, George and Stanley, in the service of the Empire during the war. He has a brilliant scholastic record at the University, having taken first-class standing last spring and winning the \$75 scholarship for the student ranking highest in the junior class.

This session Lester is secretary of the Arts Men's Undergraduate Society and a member of the Letters Club and the Chemistry Club. He has always been active in college affairs and has held a number of important student offices. He played in the tennis tournament, took part in the track meet, as well as being active in baseball, basketball and lacrosse.

TO OXFORD NEXT YEAR.

The Rhodes scholarship represents £300 a year, supplemented by £50 from the Rhodes trustees. Lester will take up his residence in Oxford in October, 1922. He is taking an honor course in chemistry at the University this year and expects to continue his studies in that branch in the Old Country.

The Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee was reorganized this summer in accordance with recent regulations whereby former Rhodes scholars are appointed to all positions except that of chairman. This is the general condition in overseas countries now, that scholarship men sit on the selection committee. The British Columbia committee is: Chief Justice Hunter (chairman), Mr. Justice Gregory (vice-chairman), Messrs. H. R. Bray, A. J. Cameron, E. A. Munro and Prof. H. T. Logan (secretary).

Mr. Bray is a barrister, who won the Rhodes scholarship from this province in 1906. Mr. A. J. Cameron is also a barrister, while Mr. E. A. Munro is principal of the Prince of Wales High School. He won the Rhodes scholarship in 1903. Professor Harry Logan is well known in Vancouver educational circles, being an assistant professor of classics at the University of British Columbia. He won the B.C. Rhodes scholarship in 1908.

AT COLLEGE IN ENGLAND.

At present there are more British Columbia Rhodes men in Oxford than at any other time in recent years. Mr. Sherwood Lett, president of the Students' Council in 1916, is reading law for his B.A. at Trinity College. Mr. Lennox Mills, a graduate of U.B.C. in 1918, is studying for his Ph.D. in history at Magdalen College, while Mr. Willson Coates, president of the Students' Council at U.B.C. in '20, is reading history for his B.A. at Queens.

Mr. John Mennie is reading for his Ph.D. in chemistry at Brazenose College, and Mr. Roy Vollum, who won the scholarship last year, is at Lincoln College reading for his B.A. in bacteriology. It is interesting to note that three of these men won places on the varsity lacrosse team at Oxford.

GOING TO OXFORD AS RHODES SCHOLAR



LESTER W. McLENNAN, a member of the graduating class in Arts at the University of British Columbia, was on Thursday night chosen as the Rhodes scholar from British Columbia for 1922. This entitles him to three years' residence in Oxford beginning in October, 1922, for which he will receive £350 per annum. He has a brilliant scholastic record at the University, and is receiving many congratulations today on his appointment.

vote should be cut from \$445,000 to \$200,000. Mr. Guthrie supported him. J. B. Clearhue argued that higher education was essential, but he thought there was some overlapping of educational votes.

Capt. Ian Mackenzie made a strong plea for university assistance and extension. He said it was false to contend that the institution existed only for the education of the sons and daughters of the rich. The poor man had the same opportunity as the man of better means. He thought a democratic institution should be established, so that the general principles of free education might be fostered.

The Vancouver member argued that one of the finest things which could happen a young man was to go through the stress attendant upon the securing of an education. It would be a crime, he added, to withhold support from the University.

Mr. Duncan asked how the poor man of his riding could hope to attend the University.

Capt. Mackenzie responded by saying that with a pony and a bag of oatmeal young Scotchmen attended the university at Aberdeen.

WOULD REVISE SYSTEM.

Canon Hinchliffe was a strong advocate of the very best to be had in education, but he took the opportunity to suggest that the entire educational system of the province be revised. He wanted to encourage young people to get all the education they could, but he thought the Vancouver member was in error when he suggested that the poor as well as the rich could attend the institution for higher learning. That was alright in theory, but it did not work out in fact, he said.

Mr. Bowser took the floor again to oppose the Duncan amendment. He did not wish to see the vote cut down, but he did oppose the government's attitude toward education in general. He asked the Cowichan member to withdraw his motion. This the latter refused to do and the vote was taken. The amendment was lost by a two-to-one vote and the University of British Columbia will receive \$445,000 next year as last.

THE DAILY PROVINCE, UNIVERSITY TO GET \$445,000

Appropriation Is Carried in Legislature by Two-to-one Vote.

W. J. Bowser Is Critical and Kenneth Duncan Moves for Reduction.

VICTORIA, Nov. 26.—Almost the entire afternoon Friday was given over to a consideration of the estimates, and so close were some of the votes that considerable paring of the proposed expenditures resulted.

The chief item of the afternoon pertained to the University of British Columbia. Premier Oliver contending that when the vote for \$445,000 for the University was under consideration, the opposition leader had no right to discuss the general University question. Mr. Bowser resented this, and, having gained his point through appealing to the Speaker, informed the House that he might talk for the next hour or two. He spoke of the original plan to found a university, and said that there was every justification for the action of the old government. It was impossible at that time to foresee future financial stress and the world war, both of which had had considerable to do with the government being unable to proceed with the erection of permanent buildings at Point Grey.

THE BEST JUDGES.

Mr. Bowser took the government to task for not proceeding along the lines laid down by the minister of education a year and a half ago. He said that at that time it was the intention to proceed with town-planning of the lands owned by the government in the Point Grey district, so that the proceeds from the sale of the land would pay for the university. He wondered why this policy had not been followed. He claimed that the governors of the institution were best able to judge of the needs of the people, and he thought that something should be done at once.

After "killing" considerable time, Mr. Bowser reired from the "scrap" and left it to others. Hon. Dr. MacLean declared that the government had been sincere in its intention to proceed with the erection of permanent buildings. He still agreed with the contention of the governors that extension work must be carried on; hence the present vote for \$445,000. However, he did not think the present was the opportune time to spend a large sum of money if it were at all possible to get along under present conditions.

Mr. Bowser showed that whereas the vote for university assistance was only \$7800 in 1910, it had increased rapidly, until in 1914 it was \$20,000 and today \$445,000. He objected to the proposal of the finance minister to put this amount in the bank pending the spending thereof.

"What bank are you going to put it in?" he asked.

"Oh, perhaps a gravel-bank," returned the Premier.

"That might be all right, if you put Dr. Baker in charge of the bank," responded Mr. Bowser.

"Or Mr. Perrin," retorted the government leader.

Mr. Bowser added that it was useless to try and get an announcement of policy from the government on this or any other issue.

Kenneth Duncan, member for Cowichan, moved an amendment that the

THE PROVINCE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1921.

RUSH IS TOO GREAT FOR UNIVERSITIES

Proposal in Ontario to Make Matriculation More Difficult.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—If an important proposal approved at yesterday's conference of university representatives can be put into effect, the standard of matriculation will be materially advanced. After a discussion of several hours, it was unanimously decided by representatives from the University of Toronto, Queens, McMaster and Western Universities, that the proposition be laid before the government for consideration.

It is proposed to raise the standard in two ways: By requiring honor matriculation or a higher standard in pass matriculation.

It is proposed regarding pass matriculation that the student shall have either four papers at 75 per cent; or six papers at 65 per cent., or if on two schedules he passes honor papers, he may get through, provided in every case he comes within the general pass standard. The higher standard is counted upon by the universities to meet the problem caused by the rush to enter the universities that is overtaxing the accommodation.

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EDUCATIONAL PUBLICITY.

It will not be the fault of President Klinck if the mission and value of the University are not understood by people who live at a distance from the spacious edifices which are to be its home. In February the president completed a tour of the southern interior, where he addressed many meetings, some larger than others, but each comprising a number of citizens willing to hear what the head of the University has to say in support of the chief provincial institution of learning. This month the president is engaged in a similar educational tour of the northern coast and interior. His addresses are part of the scheme of University extension lectures which bring the University into closer relations with the people.

No doubt Dr. Klinck will gain as well as give information. That is part of his errand. He wishes to know in what way the University can render greater service towards the development of the material wealth as well as the intellectual resources of the country. The school belongs to the people and those responsible for its operation are bound to confer with the owners. The president, the governors and the senate have tried to keep the government and the Legislature informed of all that is done or contemplated. The time is past when universities were supposed to cherish mystery and involve themselves in an atmosphere of obscurity. The board of governors holds conferences with the ministers. The Legislature is furnished with details of University finance, and activities before the estimates are voted. President Klinck even went on invitation to a caucus of government supporters and supplied the members with any information they desired. No doubt he would meet a like gathering of Conservative or independent members in the same spirit.

But it is not enough to talk to ministers and representatives. At this early stage in the history and development of the University it is well that its work and its claims should be presented to the people whom the cabinet and the Legislature represent. The farming people ought to know what the faculty of agriculture does and is capable of doing for them. The mining people ought to understand about the work of the school of mines. The purpose and necessity of the forestry school should be known to the interests concerned. And all should know what the schools of arts and science mean in the intellectual awakening and advancement of the community.

THE DAILY PROVINCE,

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1922.

TO PRESS FOR LARGER GRANT

Additional \$90,000 Required for Work of University of British Columbia.

President Klinck Says Per Capita Cost of Agriculture Course Is Dropping.

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, will leave for Victoria on tonight's boat to confer with Dr. J. D. MacLean, superintendent of education, in regard to government policy concerning the University grant. The board of governors at a recent meeting asked that the grant for the session of 1922-23 be increased from \$445,000 to \$535,000.

"The request for an additional \$90,000," declared President Klinck this morning, "has aroused some opposition, and this opposition seems to be focussing on the faculty of agriculture because the per capita cost of students in that department is so high.

"It is true that the per capita cost in agriculture is very high, but if we are to give work of the same grade that is given in the other faculties it will never be as low as that in applied science and in arts. There is a great deal of experimental and investigational work being carried on by the faculty of agriculture and there is a certain amount of capital expenditure which has to be made each year for livestock and equipment.

REDUCING COST.

Even though the per capita cost in this faculty is still quite high, Dr. Klinck stated, it has been coming down rapidly. In 1917-18, when there were only seven students enrolled, the per capita cost was \$14,300; in 1918-19, when seventeen students attended, this was reduced to \$5900; in 1919-20, when there were forty-five enrolled, it was only \$2200; in 1920-21, when there were fifty-one students it was further reduced to \$1960. This session, with seventy-two students enrolled, the estimated per capita cost will be \$1390.

"In November we were the second largest faculty of agriculture in the Dominion of Canada," explained the president, "Guelph being the only university with a larger enrollment. Our growth in this faculty has been phenomenal, and the reduction in cost each year has been an important feature. The same amount of experimental and investigational work must be carried on, no matter how large the enrollment. The high cost of the faculty is explained in the extensive equipment and stock necessary, and in the cost of this experimental work."

FOR APPLIED SCIENCE.

The additional \$90,000 asked by the board of governors will be expended, if granted, on four specific purposes—the completion of a number of courses in applied science, such as forestry, mechanical engineering and civil engineering; additional courses in the faculty of arts and science; insurance and annuities for the staff, and architects' fees. The estimated amounts for these purposes are \$40,000, \$11,500, \$15,000 and \$25,000 respectively.

"Certain courses in applied science in which we are only giving three or four years' instruction," declared the president, "must have another year's study for the degree. At present many students leave us after three or four years because they can not complete their courses here, and where the courses have been designed especially for this province, as in forestry, these students suffer a distinct loss when they go to other colleges where conditions are different."

The building up of the various courses in applied science, he pointed out, had been left until after the return of Dean Brock from overseas, and even if money were taken from the faculty of agriculture to be used in completing these courses, no greater number of students could be accommodated.

At present the enrollment at the University of British Columbia totals 1014, made up as follows: Arts and science, 693; applied science, 214; agriculture, 69; postgraduate, 38.

Dean Brock, at the request of the board of governors, visited Victoria during President Klinck's absence in order to confer with Dr. MacLean, but the latter was not in the capital. Dr. Klinck this morning received word from Victoria that the superintendent would be able to confer with him on Wednesday morning.

THE PROVINCE

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TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1922.

UNIVERSITY FINANCE.

It is a question of public policy whether the University of British Columbia shall expand with the increase of the population and the progress of the province, or be maintained in its present condition, or reduced in efficiency or abandoned altogether. Advocates of each of these propositions are entitled to a hearing. But if their argument is to have weight it should be based on correct information.

It should in the first place be understood that British Columbia was not in advance of other provinces in the establishment of a university. Every province except Prince Edward Island has from one to five. There are twenty universities in Canada. British Columbia waited longer than any other western province before undertaking this responsibility. The fact that there are a thousand students in attendance is proof of the popular demand. There is no other university whose accommodation is so strained. There is no other which is carrying on its work at so small a capital outlay. There is no other which has grown so fast.

Statements have recently appeared conveying the impression that the board of governors is in the habit of overexpending the appropriation. Our information is that the board has been careful not to exceed the amount granted. If there should be a deficit this year it will be the first one, and will only equal the amount of exemption of fees allowed to 171 returned soldiers and dependents of soldiers in attendance this year. It has been necessary to find accommodation for classes and offices outside the University, and make various other outlays because of the congestion, and if the appropriation shall not be exceeded more than eight to ten thousand dollars out of a vote of \$445,000 there is not much ground for censure. Thrice in the seven years of University operation, when construction was in progress, governor's warrants were issued, not to cover deficits, but to provide for future necessities. The last of these was three years ago.

It is true that the University board is asking for an addition to the sum voted last session. This is not to meet the outlay of the current year, but of the year which begins with April. Estimates submitted contemplate a further increase in attendance which calls for additional equipment, and some enlargement of the staff. We believe that it contemplates also some insurance or annuities provisions for the professors, such as members of the provincial civil service enjoy. If no additional grant is made and the student population

continues to increase, as may be expected, it does not need to be said that the general efficiency of the institution must suffer, or some of the departments must be discontinued.

This obvious conclusion has led to some discussion of the withdrawal in whole or in part of the faculty of agriculture. That is a question of policy on which the representatives of the farming districts and their constituents are entitled to speak with some authority. But they should have right information. They should know that the school of agriculture does not take \$120,000 a year for the instruction of forty-six students. The cost, less the proceeds of the sale of produce, is \$100,000, and the number of students proceeding to a degree is seventy-four. Last year it was fifty-six. No other school in the University is growing so rapidly as the school of agriculture. According to the calendar of two years ago the attendance of undergraduates in 1918-19 was only fifteen.

It may be a surprise to some British Columbia farmers to know that the British Columbia school of agriculture ranks either second or third among the six agricultural colleges in Canada. Guelph is ahead of all. We believe that neither Macdonald, Manitoba, Saskatchewan nor Alberta has so many students in the regular course as the University of British Columbia, which is the youngest of them all.

This is not surprising. Those who say that British Columbia is not a farming province are far behind the times. Farm production of \$70,000,000 a year does not look like that. The agricultural products of this province far exceed in value the products of any other of the great departments of activity. They increase more rapidly than any other. Agriculture in this province is more varied and more complex than in any other. Far more than in any other province the men and women on the land in British Columbia require technical knowledge. Far more than in any other they have the ambition and ability to acquire and use it.

If the farmers of British Columbia, after full consideration, decide that they do not want the school of agriculture, or would be satisfied with a poorer one, they may have their way. Mining men are standing by their order and asking for extension of the engineering schools. Lumber interests are in favor of a good school of forestry. Business men seek, but do not obtain, courses of instruction in commerce. The whole country stands by the school of arts. We rather expect that if the school of agriculture is believed to be in danger the farmers will stand by their order and claim their share of attention.

For the school of agriculture is not maintained only for the undergraduates, whose number has doubled in two or three years, and will double again and again. It works for the grown-up students who attend its special courses. It teaches thousands of men on the land who attend the various meetings and conventions and meet the professors, and other thousands who get the benefit of the experiment and research work always in progress. Other teachers may have their summer vacation. The staff of the school of agriculture is always at work. No one ever calls upon one of them in vain for any information that a teacher can give.

It is not safe to prophesy on many subjects, but we are of the opinion that when the University school of agriculture has seen another five years of history it will have a strong hold on the heart of the British Columbia farmer.

THE DAILY PROVINCE,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1922.

STRONGLY-OPPOSES AGRICULTURE GRANT

A. D. Paterson Says Grasshopper Can Not Live on U.B.C. Land.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 23.—President Klinck of the University of British Columbia came to Victoria today to induce the Provincial Government to grant him \$80,000 more for the University this year, in addition to the \$445,000 voted by the Legislature.

The president interviewed Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education.

Dr. MacLean afterwards said that he had nothing to make public about the interview.

Dr. Klinck did not meet Premier Oliver or go before the cabinet with his proposal for an increased grant. A. D. Paterson, M. L. A. for Delta, has also been at the Parliament Buildings, but he is opposing any suggestion of an increase of the government grant to the University, declaring that money is being wasted on the faculty of agriculture, where it is costing \$122,000 a year to educate fifty-one students who require twenty-one professors to look after them.

Mr. Paterson proposed that the whole faculty of agriculture be moved from the University at Point Grey to Essondale, where the government, before the advent of the University, operated a colony farm and had some of the prize stock of Canada. Mr. Paterson said students could be trained in agriculture there more efficiently and at a lower cost than nearer the city.

"It is a joke the way they are trying to work this agricultural faculty now where the land is absolutely no good," said Mr. Paterson.

"Why, the land is so barren where they are trying to carry on their experiments that a grasshopper has to bring his lunch with him.

"I saw them up there trying to grow stuff and to do so they had to pour into the soil quantities of fertilizer and manure that cost more than their whole crop was worth."

Mr. Paterson said he would feel like resigning if the government ever increased the grant to the University while money was being wasted on the faculty of agriculture. He declared that the government had his whole-hearted support in refusing the demands of the University.

Vancouver Daily World



ALL THE NEWS
—FROM—
ALL THE WORLD

CITY EDITION

★ ★

THE WEATHER
Mostly cloudy, with showers.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

VANCOUVER, B. C., MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1922.

TIDES—March 21: High, 1:41 a.m., 11:04 p.m.; low, 7:08 a.m., 8:31 p.m.; high, 1:48 a.m., 9:01 p.m.; low, 7:24 p.m., 8:21 p.m.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

MAY ABANDON UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL FACULTY

COURSE IS TOO COSTLY

Cabinet To Decide Issue This Week

NEEDS MORE AID

Governors Apply For \$90,000 Grant Over Vote

(World Special)

VICTORIA, March 20.—The fate of the faculty of agriculture in the University of British Columbia will probably be decided this week, with the odds at present running strongly in favor of the abandonment of the faculty altogether. The faculties of forestry and mines would be strengthened, however. The question will be taken up by the cabinet on Wednesday or Thursday, when all the members are expected back from the interior.

Action on the faculty of agriculture result from the demand made a couple of weeks ago by the board of governors of the university for an increase of \$90,000 in the appropriation allowed them by the government. The sum voted by the legislature for the university during the year 1922-23 was \$445,000.

Members from up-country and Vancouver Island have been attacking the cost of the faculty of agriculture in the university and at the Liberal caucus in January many of them were vigorous in these attacks, when President Klinek of the university appeared personally before the members and told them more university aid was imperative. Since then most of the members have sent the cabinet a written expression of their views.

Favor Discontinuation.

Most of these replies, it was said today, favor the discontinuance of the agricultural course, and give as their reason the fact that that the faculty of agriculture last year, according to the auditor's report, cost \$122,000 for the training of 51 registered students, or \$2392 for each student.

At present a report to the government says that the number of agricultural students has dropped down to about 45.

The Hon. J. D. MacLean, provincial secretary and minister of education, takes the stand that the government is unable to increase the university grant. He favors, however, the strengthening of the faculties of mines and forestry with part of the money saved by the abolition of the agricultural work.

He suggests that much of the work now carried on by the faculty of agriculture could be undertaken by the department of agriculture under the Hon. E. D. Barrow, and some of his experts, and that some arrangement could be made for the completion of their work by the students who have already started on the agricultural course. It was said today that the view of Dr. MacLean is likely to prevail in the cabinet. The university has asked for a decision this week, as arrangements have to be made on March 24 for signing on members of the faculty for another year.

President L. S. Klinek, who came here from McDonald College at the opening of the university, organized the agricultural department, and was its first dean. When he became president, on the death of President F. F. Weswood, Dean F. S. Clement took his place. Most of the practical tuition for the course is done at the 200-acre farm of the University at Point Grey.

March 1922.

British Columbia's Provincial University in 1922

The Story of Seven Years' Service and Success—Has Over 1000 Degree-Course and 700 Short-Course Students—The College of Arts Second Largest in Canada—Developments in Summer School and Extension Lectures—Institution Offers 147 Courses of Instruction—Remarkable Progress Despite Lack of Accommodation and Other Serious Handicaps—No Facilities for Physical Training or Athletics—Has Achieved High Academic Reputation Among Sister Universities—Encourages Many Successful Semi-Educational Student Activities—The Library Has 42,000 Volumes—Splendid Co-operation In All Departments—Fine Traditions Already Established—Has Demonstrated Truly Provincial Character and Value—Transfer of Institution to Its Permanent Home at Point Grey Will Give Enlarged Opportunity for Provincial Service.

To a considerable and increasing number in this province, and to many in other parts of the Dominion, the past history, present position and future prospects of British Columbia's provincial University are matters of interest, of satisfaction, of speculation.

Its history is brief. As a teaching institution it is but seven years old—the youngest university, not alone in Canada, but in the Empire. Though it did not commence actual work until 1915, the legislation authorizing its establishment was passed seven years before, in 1908. But to go back even to the very beginnings of the attempt to give British Columbia higher educational advantages would involve a retrospect of but little over 30 years, for a provincial university—on paper at least—was established by statute of the legislature in 1890. It organized convocation, elected a senate—and died the following year.

The Real Start

For effective and permanent results in the field of advanced education in British Columbia, 1899 is the year that marked a new era. Laws passed in 1894 and 1896 permitted provincial high schools to affiliate with recognized Canadian universities, and their incorporation as colleges therein. Vancouver took advantage of this privilege twenty-three years ago, when its high school affiliated with McGill University, and undertook to do first year work in arts. Three years later Victoria followed suit, and the second year in arts was added to the Vancouver curriculum. These developments led to the organization of "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in British Columbia," in 1906, and the taking over of both the Vancouver and Victoria colleges by the new authority. A third year in arts, and two years in applied science, were added to the courses taught in Vancouver, while in both Vancouver and Victoria the instruction was similar to, and the standards of scholarship were identical with those of McGill University.

The value of the contribution made by these colleges to higher education in British Columbia was indeed great. They ceased operations, after sixteen years of usefulness. When the university opened its doors, practically the whole of their 372 students enrolled in the new provincial institution.

Foreseeing the Future

Paraphrasing the statement of Victor Hugo concerning the establishment of a library, it may be said that a university implies

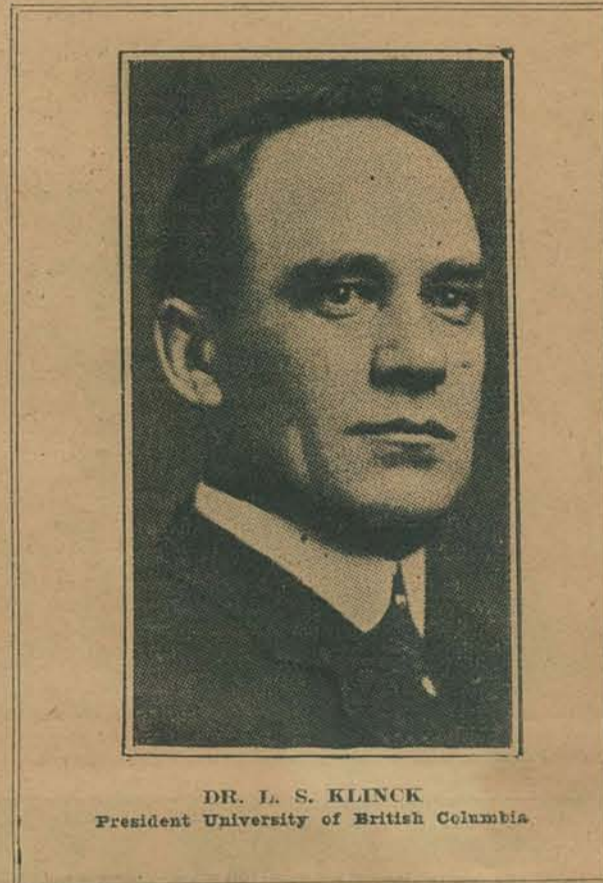
"An act of faith,
Which generations still in darkness hid,
Sign in the night, as witness of the day."

Its organization was an act of courage, as well as of faith, for 400,000 people to undertake. Considered in terms of ultimate development, this is, and will be for years to come, a province of pioneers. The record of accomplishment of the past half-century, and more particularly of the last twenty years, is but the overture, the prologue, to what shall yet be when the rich and varied resources of field and forest, mine and sea, are fully and conservatively developed, and when busy and prosperous industrial and commercial centres shall dot the map of British Columbia as now they do those of the older states of the American Union. As yet we are but making straight the paths for the feet of a nation yet to be. Nations, like men, achieve a fate and compass a destiny proportionate to their vision. Malvolio to the contrary notwithstanding, greatness was never thrust on a people unfit to assume its responsibilities or bear its burdens. The pioneer of an idea, even more than the pioneer of the soil, must pay the price

of his daring and faith. This price the people of British Columbia were ready to pay. Their faith in the future was great enough, and strong enough, to prompt them to set about the task of creating an institution of learning that should grow with their province—that should be built on foundations so broad and so deep as to worthily reflect its accomplishments and its ideals, no matter to what dimensions it might ultimately attain, or to what heights it might eventually aspire.

A Declaration of Principles and Policy

The range and breadth, the courage and faith, with which the new institution was designed, and in which it is being developed, can be seen in the statement of its purposes and aims, made in a general declaration contained in the first



DR. L. S. KLINCK
President University of British Columbia

descriptive pamphlet it issued. "The University of British Columbia," the statement reads, "is an integral part of the provincial system of public education. It supplements and completes the instruction and training given in the elementary, high and vocational schools of the province. The development of the highest type of Canadian citizenship in its fundamental aim. Its purpose is to establish on the British Pacific coast constantly improving facilities for developing scholarship and culture, and maintaining high standards of thought and conduct. These are the prime essentials of university education, towards which the promotion of all academic effort must contribute."

Concise and admirably restrained as this statement is, it is nevertheless the declaration of a purpose as ambitious as courageous. The policies of the University have been consistently developed as the outcome of these fundamental principles. Its courses have been planned with the view of training young men and young women for the whole of after life. The harmonious development of all the faculties of the student has been regarded as of primary importance. The value of a liberal education is recognized without respect to the faculty in which the student expects to graduate. In none of the three colleges as yet established is there any approach to a purely utilitarian course of studies.

The University is not a factory for turning out annually a certain number of specially trained chemists, or economists, or geologists, or engineers. It does this, it is true, but (to again quote its own declaration), "The development of the highest type of Canadian citizenship is its fundamental aim." While it continues to do this, and to emphasize "scholarship and culture," and the maintenance of "high standards of thought and conduct," and while, at the end of each academic year, it sends out an increasingly large number of graduates with mental discipline and enlarged capacity to render efficient service in the varied life of British Columbia, the University can be assured that it is worthily repaying the investment which the people of the province are making in its support.

Fulfilling Its Mission

Thus the University is furnishing instruction in the various branches of a liberal education, and in those technical departments most directly related to the life and activities of British Columbia. It encourages research, in order that it may contribute its share to the advancement of knowledge, and that its teaching may be vitalized and reinforced. Further, it has already made a substantial beginning on the work of bringing this knowledge, in popular form by means of lectures, to the provincial centres of population, thereby giving those unable to attend its courses the opportunity of availing themselves of the latest discoveries of science, as well as of the most recent lessons of practical experience.

The faith of the founders of the University has been abundantly justified by events. The institution in seven years has made such progress that it today takes rank as one of the leading, half-dozen centres of higher education in the Dominion. In the number of its students, in the range and quality of its instruction, in the academic standing of its teaching staff—in everything but physical accommodation—it need not fear comparison with many a university older by decades than is our by years.

Evidence in proof of this could be offered in abundance—as, for instance, the statement of a British professor who visited Canada last autumn. He asserted that in his tour he had spent some time in every university in Canada, and that the University of British Columbia had the best department in the Dominion in his particular subject.

Evidences of Rapid Growth

Many standards by which this progress can be gauged are available. The growth in student attendance is a fairly reliable test by which to estimate the worth of the institution in the opinion of British Columbians. The University opened its doors to students on September 29, 1915. For the season of 1915-16 the registration was 379. For 1916-17 it was 378; for 1917-18, 416; for 1919-20, 890. Last session it was 962, and the registration for the present university year is 1011. Today the number of arts students in attendance is larger than that at any university in Canada, with the single exception of Toronto.

The teaching staff organized by the late President Westbrook, in 1915, as listed in the first calendar, numbered 26. At the present time President L. S. Klinck's official family totals 142, grouped as follows: Professors, 22; associate professors, 18; assistant professors, 18; instructors, 12; lecturers, 9; assistants, 32; extension assistants, 5; executive heads, 4. Thus there are 119 persons on the teaching staff. The technical and clerical employees number 23, and about 25 men are permanently employed at the University site at Point Grey.

Each succeeding session has seen extensions in the number and range of the courses of

war. In the session of 1919-20 complete courses were offered in chemistry, chemical engineering, metallurgy and mining only. They are now being offered in civil, electrical, forest, geological and mechanical engineering, and in nursing and public health. The enrolment in applied science is now over 200, making it one of the large engineering schools of the country.

Recognizing that development of this province must largely rest on an engineering foundation, the aim of the University has been to introduce such courses as are necessary to especially fit students to attack and solve British Columbia's peculiar problems. The nursing and public health courses are the first of their kind in Canada, and are all but unique in America. British Columbia, with its small, scattered settlements, presents special difficulties from nursing and health standpoints, and, largely through the generosity of the provincial division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, these courses have been instituted to train teachers of nursing and supervisors of public health, that thereby these British Columbian difficulties may be successfully met.

Short Courses and the Summer School

Corresponding growth is manifest in the attendance at the short courses, organized almost as soon as the work of teaching started at the University. At their inauguration, in 1916-17, the number of short course students was 65; in 1917-18, it had grown to 258; in 1918-19, this had increased to 379; in 1919-20, to 610; and last session, 1920-21, to 677. The enrolment for the present session, at the time this article was written, was already 212, and promises to mark an advance on any previous year. It will thus be seen that, even on the basis of the attendance last session, the total number of degree and short course students for the instruction of whom the University is this year responsible will exceed 1700.

Another and equally striking measurement of progress is the recent and forthcoming developments of summer school organization. These courses were instituted in 1919, when Dr. Sedgwick was director, and continued last summer, when Dean Coleman was in charge. Primarily, these courses were for senior matriculation students, and for teachers desirous of qualifying for higher grades without the necessity of ceasing their regular school work. Last summer the number of students registering was 134, a slight increase over the previous year. It is now announced that the courses to be offered this summer will be much wider in scope than was the case last year, (when lectures were given in eighteen subjects), and that credits toward the degree of B.A. will be given all students successfully completing their summer school work. It is intended at the outset to give classes in arts work of the first two years, and in all subjects for which there is a sufficient demand. The special courses in education will be continued, and a new special course in French conversation will, at the request of a large number of students, be given. A beginning has also been made on credits for other than regular session work, the senate having decided that these be given students in the special night classes in botany, organized by Professor Davidson.

Further Progress Planned

In undertaking these new and important policies—summer school and night class work, with credits towards a degree—the University is merely following the example of others in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. They will be a boon to teachers and others who cannot attend the winter session, and who wish to secure their degree in arts, for it will be henceforth possible for them to do two of their four years' work in the summer schools.

These are but samples of many facts that could be submitted to show that the provincial University is developing, not alone by increase of attendance, but in numbers and variety of subjects of instruction, and in the more complete adjustment of its whole range of activities to the requirements and necessities of British Columbian life and conditions. From time to time, as opportunities occur and means permit, further enlargements in educational service to the province will be made, and the adaptation to provincial conditions more accurately met. For these things the record of the past seven years can be regarded as sufficient guarantee.

"Adviser of Women" Appointed

Increasing attention has in recent years been given by the University to students, particularly those away from home, and who to a certain extent are their own masters and mistresses. While the amount of attention that can be given such students, outside of the lecture room and the immediate University environment, is limited, and while it would be undesirable that students should be treated as children, there is in all universities need for guidance and help if students are to gain all that such institutions can give. Association with their fellows in voluntary organization, whether athletic or social, are valuable parts of the training for the greater responsibilities of adult life. A reasonable balance must, however, be kept between these activities and a student's studies. Among other means to assist in this and related matters, so far as the women students are concerned, the University last autumn appointed, as adviser to women, Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., a lady of wide experience in university student affairs. Early last session Miss Bollert, among other duties, inspected all the homes open to students that have been listed with the University. She can be consulted by students or parents on matters having to do with the living conditions of students away from home, and those concerning the comfort or welfare of women students, as well as vocational guidance, student employment, and other questions affecting their social and intellectual life, but not directly related to the curriculum.

"Esprit de Corps" Developed

The general relations between students and the teaching and administrative staffs of the University have been thoroughly satisfactory from every point of view. To a very large extent, the student body has been entrusted with the management of its own affairs, acting through an elected council, consulting with a committee of faculty, and with the president. The many athletic, social, literary and scientific societies and clubs within the institution make their influence effective through their executives, of which the more important have representatives in the students' council. There has been thus created a broad, common ground of mutual respect and responsibility. Problems of discipline rarely occur, and when they do, are so dealt with by the students themselves as abundantly to justify the confidence reposed in them by the authorities. A tradition, an esprit de corps, has been built up by this policy that is already

worth much to the institution, and that will be of still greater value in years to come.

This spirit last year found expression in the organization of "Kla-how-ya Week," during which students of all three colleges in the University organized many undertakings, some serious, many with humorous features, that manifested their loyalty to their Alma Mater, their co-operation with the faculty and their confidence in each other. The results were such that something of the kind promises to be an annual institution. This year it will be known as "University Week," and will be marked by a series of friendly contests, challenges for which have already been received, between students and faculty.

Varied Student Activities

The limits of space assigned this article prevent even passing reference to the many educational and semi-educational activities organized by students, and flourishing within the university. Supplementing almost every course given are discussion clubs carried on by students to whom these subjects present special attractions. Others, such as the "Players' Club," of which Professor Wood is director, have a provincial reputation, by reason of the excellent performances of one-act plays given annually in the University before Christmas, and by their more elaborate and ambitious presentations of serious plays each spring, not alone in Vancouver, but at many other cities of British Columbia. Though the University has no department of public speaking, as is the case with most of its friendly competitors, student representatives have for years reflected credit on it by the success with which they have debated against teams chosen from the universities of Washington, Oregon and Alberta. In other directions, British Columbian students have added laurels to their Alma Mater. Oxford, London and Harvard, the Boston "Tech," McGill, Toronto, Wisconsin and California will testify to the soundness of the instruction given here, as proved in the exceptionally brilliant post-graduate careers of such students as Messrs. Mennie, Mills, Wright, Sutcliffe, Lett, Kingham and Keenleyside.

While it cannot be expected that all the B. C. students who are continuing their studies at other universities will equal the records of these unusually gifted men, it is certainly true that all who are taking post-graduate work in other institutions are acquitting themselves well, and building up a fine academic reputation for their alma mater. Speaking of the students' papers presented to the Canadian Mining Institute last year, a British mining engineer stated that he could scarcely credit these being students' papers, and that he doubted if there was another institution in the Empire in which the students could equal the knowledge therein displayed.

Athletics—Lack of Facilities

Among the many serious disabilities under which the University labors is the entire absence of campus and athletic facilities. It has neither a playing field nor a gymnasium.

Student work is sedentary. College life coincides with that period of life in which students are developing the physique that will determine whether they will be able to lead active, or live long, lives. To properly develop a good physique they require games and open air exercise. Army tests showed that even with these facilities, twenty-five per cent. of the Canadian university students enlisting were lacking in proper physical development. Since good health is the greatest asset men and women can possess, the students are entitled to ample facilities for health-giving, physique-developing recreation. They are not being fairly treated until this necessity is provided.

Few things, moreover, do more to upbuild college spirit than competition and co-operation in sports. Few things, also, do more to arouse friendly public interest in university life and activities—as witness the enormous attendance at inter-university football games, track meets and rowing races in the United States and in England.

Despite the severe handicaps under which the students of our own University labor, as the result of the entire absence of athletic facilities, they have covered themselves with glory in many a hard-fought struggle. The rugby team this season won, for the third successive year, the McKechnie Cup, emblematic of the championship of the province. Few athletic events arouse a more widespread interest than the Christmas inter-university rugby match between our own and Leland Stanford Jr. University. In ice and grass hockey, basketball, soccer and other sports, teams representing the University are among the best of those whose performances are most closely watched by lovers of athletic sports.

The Alumni Association

Interest in all that concerns the provincial University is by no means confined, however, to students in residence. With every congregation and conferring of degrees on graduation, there is an addition to the body of the alumni. Three hundred and twenty-six students have been "capped" by Chancellor McKechnie and his predecessor, the late Chancellor Carter Cotton, and this group of trained men and women, annually increasing in numbers and influence, is year by year making more effective their warm, personal interest in the welfare of the University. They have formed themselves into an alumni association. Speaking to this body a few weeks ago, President Klinek gave an address that evoked cordial response, and that voiced the deep appreciation of the services it has already rendered. Among other things, the President said:

"State supported universities, with but few exceptions, have a lower percentage of membership in their alumni associations than have privately endowed institutions. I sincerely hope yours will be one of the exceptions. And this hope, this wish, is not merely a selfish one. Permit me to remind you that you need the University. You need to know what the University is doing now, not what it did when you were a student. This may deprive life of some of its romance, but it at least will save you, before thirty years hence, of thinking in 1950 in terms of today. The University is a living, growing organism. If you would continue to be of service to it, you must continue to grow with it.

"And this University will continue to grow, and will continue to require your fullest measure of assistance. With the passing of time, and without incurring the risks of intellectual inbreeding, more and more of your number will be appointed to positions on the teaching staff. The infusion and re-absorption of this young and vigorous blood will encourage and quicken us all; will help keep us in touch with undergraduate feeling; will help us in our curriculum, and will help us to relate ourselves more directly and sympathetically to the changing needs of the times. In your representatives the University will not have a body of 'personal pleaders,' but a group of informed men and

women who know the needs of the University without being so close to it as to leave themselves open to the charge of having lost 'perspective.'

"Assured of this support, the governing bodies of the University will go forward in no hesitant way, meeting their responsibilities and discharging their obligations courageously and unitedly, strong in the confident assurance that if the work of faculty and staff is worthy of recognition, the generosity of the people of this province will demand and obtain adequate, even generous, support."

A Provincial, Not a Local Institution

It is natural that knowledge of the objects and activities of the University will, for a time at least, be most familiar to Vancouver and the residents of the lower mainland. These are entertained by the "stunts" of students on "Theatre Nights"; they witness the more important athletic contests; they more frequently hear members of the teaching staff in public lectures; they form the audiences at spring plays or inter-university debates, and once a year those privileged with an invitation watch the imposing procession and ceremonial at graduation, and listen to some distinguished educationalist give—as Sir Robert Falconer, president of Toronto University, will on May 11—the congregation address. But the University, though located in Vancouver, is not a local, but a provincial institution. Seventy-seven districts of British Columbia are represented in the home residences of the thousand or more degree-course students registered during the session now in progress, and this wide geographical distribution in the homes of its undergraduates is proof of its truly provincial character. Eight students resident in other provinces of Canada are included in the enrolment. Another interesting fact is that the registration includes six Japanese, four Chinese, two East Indians, two Russians, an Austrian and one Persian student.

Extension Lectures

To give, as far as practicable with limited resources of money and men, some of the advantages of the institution to parts of the province distant from Vancouver, an extension department was organized in 1919. This year the department offers choice of 117 lectures, by 43 members of faculty. Requests for one or more of these lectures had been received from twenty-eight provincial points before the end of January. In addition, series of lectures by the committee's corps of speakers have been arranged at ten points by the Social Service Council of British Columbia. These include Alberni, Port Alberni, Duncan, Kelowna, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Peachland, Penticton, Summerland and Vernon. Arrangements for lectures at many other points will doubtless be made before this article is printed, but at the time this is written one or more are scheduled for the following places: Agassiz, Aldergrove, Cloverdale, Cumberland, Huntingdon, New Westminster, Squamish, Victoria and White Rock. Dr. Buchanan recently completed a lecture itinerary which included Penticton, Peachland, Kelowna, Vernon and Armstrong. President Klinek left at the beginning of February to speak at other points in the interior—Golden, Invermere, Cranbrook, Nelson, Revelstoke and Kamloops—and he has arranged to devote almost the whole of the month of March—from the 1st to the 25th—to this work in central British Columbia, lecturing at Lucerne, Prince George, Vanderhoof, Telkwa, Smithers, Hazelton, Terrace and Prince Rupert.

Bringing Knowledge to the People

Practically every modern university recognizes in "extension lectures" an opportunity for public service second in importance only to its work of formal instruction. None are satisfied to confine their educational efforts to the regular degree courses, extending through months and years, they offer to those who have the leisure, the inclination and the means. They have democratized their methods, while conserving most of what is best in older systems. Realizing that the hope of any democracy is in its intelligence, that an unintelligent democracy is merely a mob, they have so organized the forces of education that the fruits of learning, the flowers of culture, the discoveries of science, the practical application of new knowledge, shall be available, at least in summary and in essence, to the rank and file of the citizenry, who contribute to their support. Knowledge is no longer the privilege of the few—it is the common right of all desirous of benefiting thereby. No university is doing its full duty by its constituency if its policies are interpreted in terms of intellectual limitations or exclusion. The University of British Columbia was organized to relate its resources of knowledge, investigation and inspiration to the life, industry and development of its people and its province. This, so far as available men and money permitted, it has done and is doing. Its short courses and extension lectures have been among the effective means employed. In each the results abundantly justify both effort and expenditure, and appreciation in the public of the value of the work already undertaken warrants the expectation of its steady continuance and early development.

Colleges, Courses and Administrative Staff

As at present organized, the University consists of three colleges: the College of Arts and Science, the College of Applied Science, and the College of Agriculture. The College of Arts and Science offers regular courses in agriculture (introductory), bacteriology, biology, botany, zoology, chemistry, classics, economics, sociology, history, mathematics, modern languages (French, German, Spanish), philosophy and physics. The Faculty of Applied Science offers courses, leading to the degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc., in chemistry, chemical, electrical, civil, geological, mining, mechanical, metallurgical and forest engineering, in nursing and in public health. The college of Agriculture offers courses leading to the degree of B.S.A., which include agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, horticulture and poultry husbandry.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie is chancellor of the University, and Dr. Leonard S. Klinek, president; Dr. H. J. T. Coleman is dean of the College of Arts and Science, Dr. Reginald W. Brock of the College of Applied Science, and Professor F. M. Clement of the College of Agriculture. Messrs. Stanley W. Mathews, Frederick Dallas and John Ridington are respectively registrar, bursar and librarian.

The Library

The original comprehensive plans for the organization of the University—plans which, on the physical side at least, had to be indefinitely postponed because of the outbreak of the war in 1914—included the creation of a worthy library for both study and

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British Columbia's Provincial University

(Continued from Page 35)

instruction the University can offer. The calendar issued for the session of 1915-16 shows that altogether 47 teaching courses were included in the curriculum. They now number 147—exactly 100 more than six years ago.

Meeting British Columbia's Problems

An illustration of the rapid increase in the courses of instruction offered is the development in the college of applied science. This faculty could not be fully organized until after the research.

A necessity in any university, the need was emphasized, in the case of British Columbia, by its distance from other educational centres. The book is the tool of the educated man; to a very great extent it is the record of human endeavor. Each successive generation knows, almost wholly by means of books, what its predecessors have thought, felt, seen and done, and largely on these memorials of aspiration and accomplishment men shape their own lives to worthier and more effective ends. A university without books is as unthinkable as a store without stocks, as life without light or food.

The University authorities recognized at the outset the important part a library plays in such an institution, and made its creation part of their policy. Guarantees as to this were insisted on, by several members of the teaching staff engaged in special research already extending into years, as a condition of accepting appointments in a province so far from the great collections of book-material on the studies they were pursuing. Limitations both of financial means and physical accommodation have prevented this policy being carried out to the extent intended and desired, but, despite these handicaps, in the past seven years there has been created a library that not only is a credit to the University and the province, but takes rank as sixth among the universities of the Dominion.

Contains 42,000 Volumes

The basic collection was bought in Europe in the summer of 1914 by Mr. J. T. Gerould, now the librarian of Princeton. It consisted of about 16,000 volumes. This has now grown to a total of 42,000 by accessions averaging 4000 volumes a year. It includes many complete files of transactions of learned societies, general, historical, literary and scientific periodical publications, and similar fundamental works. Within the limits of its size, it is an effective aid to the work of the institution. Included in its resources are some rare and many valuable volumes, that would give to much larger collections characteristics of distinction.

The books are made accessible to users by a card catalogue containing over 100,000 entries. Over 400 periodicals of general or special character are subscribed to, and are available for consultation in the reading room. The stackroom, because of the rapid growth of the collection, is inadequate in accommodation. Already enlarged twice, the question of finding room for new books has become more difficult than ever. The devices and expedients by which the situation has hitherto been met are about exhausted. In a few months the problem will become insoluble at the present site. Similar conditions prevail in the reading room, which will seat 102 students. Every day during the session scores cannot find seats at the

tables, and have to go their studying in halls or corridors, or amid the noise of the common rooms. These disabilities the library shares with almost every other department of the University. The sum of these handicaps constitutes the argument—an absolutely conclusive argument to all who know the record of the University's past and present contribution to provincial life and development—for necessary physical plant and accommodation in and with which to carry on its work.

Making Its Traditions

The history of the University is to a certain extent the history of a large and noble undertaking, planned in wisdom and hope, and the purpose of which has been for a time frustrated and postponed by destiny. But the Great War, which wrecked so much, could not kill an institution the very basis of which is service to the times and the race through the wider spread of organized knowledge. The most it could do was to defer for a while the fulfilment of the whole design. Perhaps, in the last analysis, it may become clear that the years of disappointment and delay have proved to be a benefit, for institutions, like men, have their qualities tried by adversity. The discouragements and inconveniences of its seven early years have been a background against which has been displayed an enthusiasm and an initiative, a persistence and an adaptability, that have manifested character and achieved reputation. The young institution was not born with a silver spoon in its mouth. Much of what it has secured for itself and the province has been wrested from opposing circumstances—and sometimes reluctant hands—by virtue of services, powers and qualities that compelled public approval and support. This fact is today the University's greatest asset. British Columbia is beginning to realize that it possesses one of Canada's great institutions of learning, and the knowledge is deepening and extending the desire to give to it enlarged opportunities of usefulness.

Other universities are the inheritors of ancient and glorious traditions. Costly buildings and beautiful grounds give dignity and grace to academic life and effort. The University of British Columbia possesses none of these things. Nearly all its premises are cramped on half a city block. Its teaching is done in a hospital building, in a church, in private residences, in temporary wooden or galvanized iron buildings—even in tents. It can offer its students no facilities for sports or physical training. While its initial organization was still in progress, a world-shattering blow threatened immediate and perhaps final extinction. Despite these conditions and experiences it has survived. Much more than this, it has, in spite of them, achieved a reputation among sister institutions that is a source of justifiable pride. It is fulfilling its mission of leadership, culture, research, and the practical application of knowledge. It has a teaching staff the scholarship of which is beyond dispute, and a thousand students who on track or field, lecture room or laboratory, are of Canada's very best. Loyalty, mutual confidence and co-operation mark all the relationships between the different branches and elements constituting the institution. In their differing problems senate and governors, president, faculty and students "find a way—or make it." If it is impossible to get through, they get under.

over or around difficulties, and much of the interest and approval with which the University is today regarded is due to this courage, ingenuity and optimism.

The University is a child of the Great War. Therein was proved the quality of its manhood. Overseas and at home, the services it gave, the work it is doing, are a triumphant substitute for the traditions of which older institutions can with justice boast. No university anywhere can point to such sacrifices, such accomplishment in the face of such difficulties, in so short a space of time. Young as it is, the University of British Columbia has made—is yet making—its traditions. They are traditions of heroism and loyalty, of industry and duty, of practical usefulness and sound scholarship.

Some day—soon, its many friends ardently hope—the provincial government will see its way clear to give the University the physical accommodation of which it is in desperate need. This act of justice cannot be much longer delayed. Friends of higher education everywhere will welcome such an announcement, while to those who daily have to meet the difficulties imposed by insufficient room and inadequate facilities for work, the news that at last the University is to move to its permanent home will be hailed as the end of years of annoying and spirit-wearing disabilities, and also the opportunity for wider and more efficient service.

Signs of the Times

While business for the year 1922 will call for more than ordinary good management and challenges cautious aggressiveness more than any in the past decade, there is ground for the utmost optimism and courage.

The signs that seem to point to better business generally are numerous enough to warrant that faith that always finds its best realization in works. It may help to outline one or two of the colors of this rainbow of business hope.

In the first place there has been a marked growth of confidence indicated by the steady appreciation of standard securities such as stocks and bonds. The gradual rise in price of these in the past six months would seem to indicate the fact that investors are willing to put their money more freely into industrial enterprises.

The signs thus seem to point uniformly to a steady improvement in the business for 1922. But as the Good Book says, "FAITH without WORKS is dead." The way to bring our faith to full fruition is to put our besticks behind it.

Are YOU doing your part?

U. B. C. GRADUATE WINS SCHOLARSHIP



MISS MARGARET MORRISON, M. A., 1922, of the University of British Columbia, has been appointed to a fellowship by the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, for reasearch work in public health subjects. She received her B. A. last year and her master's degree this spring from the University of British Columbia.

VANCOUVER GIRL WINS FELLOWSHIP

Margaret Morrison Honored By Rockefeller Foundation For Public Health Work.

High honor has been paid a Vancouver girl by the Rockefeller Foundation, New York. A fellowship in public health work has been granted Miss Margaret Morrison, 1036 Bute street, who for two years has been engaged at the laboratory of the Vancouver General Hospital. It is believed that she is the first Canadian to win a fellowship in this work from the Rockefeller Foundation. It is worth \$1200 a year and all tuition fees and travelling expenses.

Miss Morrison graduated from the University of British Columbia two years ago and earned her M.A. this year. She has been specializing in public health work at the hospital and is receiving hearty congratulations from the staff of that institution and her University friends.

Expect Many Students at B. C. University

That the number writing matriculation examinations this year is far in excess to that of last year, and unless some unforeseen condition arises, the number of applications for admission to the University of British Columbia this year will be far in excess of previous years, was the statement made yesterday by Stanley W. Mathews, registrar of the University.

Should this condition arise, it will no doubt be necessary to limit the attendance and if this is done, those with complete admission standing will get preference to those having a defective standing.

Attendance at the university for the past year has been very good, and the number of students enrolled totalled 1014, stated the registrar. The students in courses for a degree are divided as follows: Faculty of arts and science—undergraduates, 693, graduates, 31.

Faculty of applied science including electrical, chemical, mechanical, civil and mining engineering, under graduates, 198; graduates, 3.

Faculty of Agriculture, undergraduates, 69; graduates, 4.

Course in nursing 16.

Two hundred and seventeen students took advantage of the short courses offered during the term, 134 taking part in the various classes offered at the summer school for teachers and others wishing to fit themselves for higher work, 14 took the Red Cross course in public health nursing; 164 a special course in botany, and 5 a mining course.

The university which is a public institution, enrolls students from all parts of British Columbia, some even coming from the States, owing to the large influx of prairie people into this province in the past few years, a great many students who formerly studied on the prairie, are taking advantage of this institution.

At present the courses offered by the university are very extensive and thorough, but of late there has been a demand for other studies now not being pursued, among these are commerce, medicine, domestic science, and dentistry, these courses will be added as demands become so, and as funds become available, as it is urgent that these demands should be met. Mr. Mathews stated that at present the university could give a course in medicine, which would come up to the standard of any other university, with the exception of anatomy and dissection, as the staff is a competent one.

Student Activities Popular

The university beside boasting excellent courses, also boasts a good line of student activities, all lines of sport are indulged in, including football, rugby, basketball, lacrosse, hockey, tennis, etc., and it also boasts a wonderful house orchestra composed entirely of students, the publication of these facts in the University Calendar, and not merely in the students' publications, shows the attitude of the governing bodies toward clear athletics, and organized student activities generally.

The university which beside catering to the student body, also caters to the general public, this statement is backed by the heavy correspondence in all departments from individuals and companies who desire information in mining, agriculture and other subjects, the staff being always ready to help everyone at any time.

Mr. Mathews, who will leave the city tonight, will be willing to meet prospective students and others who are interested in admission, or in courses offered by the university.

THE DAILY PROVINCE,
AUGUST 22, 1922.

TWO CHANGES IN UNIVERSITY COURSE

Calendar Shows Spanish And Fourth Year Civil Engineering Dropped.

Two important changes in courses offered to students of the University of British Columbia will be made this year, according to the announcement of the calendar for the 1922-23 session, which has just been issued. These are the dropping of all Spanish courses and the withdrawing of the fourth year in civil engineering.

In an official statement to the press, Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University, declared:

"Since there is no immediate prospect of the board of governors being able to give effect to the request of many business men that a department of commerce and business administration be established, it was felt that instruction in Spanish should be discontinued.

"The decision to curtail the work in civil engineering to three years and not to make provision for students to obtain their degrees in this branch of applied science was not reached without greatest reluctance and not before it was shown that it would be impossible for the board of governors to provide the necessary funds.

"The publication of the calendar this year has been greatly delayed, owing to the difficulties the authorities have met in deciding where to curtail the work in order to keep within the government maintenance grant."

The decision not to grant degrees in civil engineering will be the cause of some worry to students in the faculty of applied science, who were planning to complete their studies in that course. It will mean, in many cases, according to students, that a certain number of young men will have to go to Eastern Canadian or American colleges to secure their degrees.

"It is certainly the wish of every student that this state of affairs will not continue," declared one student, "for we are loyal to U. B. C. and do not wish to take only a portion of our work here. We should like to complete it in British Columbia."

Numerous Scholarships Held By Graduates of U.B.C.

Alumni Doing Good Work at Home and Abroad.

B. C. Boys Have Attracted Favorable Attention at Oxford.

By Audrey F. Roberts.

HERE are many standards by which a university may be judged and not least among these is the fact that its graduates do or do not win important scholarships and fellowships offered by leading universities for post-graduate and research work. If the standard of scholarship demanded by a university of its students is not the highest, not many of its graduates will secure these appointments.

Measured by this standard, the University of British Columbia has every reason to be proud of a magnificent record. For no less than forty graduates of the local institution have won various scholarships, fellowships and teaching appointments offered by leading universities of England, United States and Canada.

In England the University is represented at Oxford and at London University, B. C. students holding some of the most important Empire scholarships.

At Oxford there are five British Columbia Rhodes scholars: J. H. Mennie, B.A., 1917, who is doing research work in radio-active substances with Professor Soddy at Brasenose College; Lennox Mills, B.A., 1916, who is reading for his Ph.D. thesis in colonial history at Magdalen College; Wilson H. Coates, B.A., 1920, who is studying for his bachelor's degree in history at Queen's College; Roy L. Volium, B.A., 1919, who is doing research work for Ph.D. in bacteriology at Lincoln.

This fall two other B. C. boys will join the Oxford groups, Lester McLennan, B.A., 1922, this year's Rhodes scholar, going to Balliol College for chemistry, and Seaman M. Scott, B.A., 1921, who took his M. A. in history at Toronto this year, going to the famous university on the Dominion I.O.D.E. scholarship.

DO WELL AT OXFORD.

"The British Columbia boys are doing very well at Oxford both in their studies and in athletics," declared Sherwood Lett, B.A. 1916, who returned recently from Oxford, where he read for his B.A. in jurisprudence. "They have attracted much favorable attention there as shown by the fact that Professor Soddy has expressed himself as very pleased with Mennie's work."

Mr. Lett was a Rhodes scholar from this province and is completing his reading for the M.A. degree this summer.

One of the highest scholarships offered for students in applied science is the 1857 exhibition scholarship in chemistry which has now been won twice by British Columbia men. It is open to all Canadian students who desire to take up post-graduate research work in chemistry at London University, one appointment being made each year.

This year's appointee was Donald F. Stedman, B.Sc. 1922, who will join Charles A. H. Wright, B.Sc. 1917, in the Old Country this fall. Charles, after securing his bachelor's and master's hoods from British Columbia, went to McGill for his Ph.D. and then to London.

It is interesting to note that the second choice this year was also a British Columbia man, B.Sc. 1921, who is now studying here for his M.Sc., being the alternate choice.

DOING RESEARCH WORK.

Two other University graduates are at London, A. L. Marshall, B.A. 1918, doing research work in chemistry, and H. F. G. Letson, B.Sc. 1919, studying physics at King's.

Miss Patricia Smith, B.A. 1920, who took her M.A. in history at Toronto and received a teaching appointment at U. B. C. for a session, will be going to London in a year's time to read for her Ph.D.

Miss Pauline E. Gintzburger, B.A. in 1919, is studying in Paris, having won the British Columbia Government scholarship offered a year ago for students of French.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO WON IMPORTANT POSTS THIS SESSION



ABOVE are pictured four University of British Columbia graduates who take up important scholarships this fall. Lester W. McLennan, B.A. 1922 (top), begins his residence in Oxford as Rhodes scholar from this province at the end of the month, while Don F. Stedman, B.Sc. 1922 (middle left), begins work at the University of London in chemical research. Blythe Eagles, B.A. 1922 (middle right), winner of the Governor-General's gold medal this year, goes to Toronto. Miss Margaret Morrison, M.A. 1923 (bottom), will commence research in public health subjects for the Rockefeller Foundation in New York.

In Canada the University of British Columbia students have captured a number of important positions. At McGill, Edward H. Boomer, B.Sc. 1920, and Don M. "Pinkie" Morrison, B.Sc., 1921, hold places as assistants in chemistry, while at Toronto five students hold fellowships. Miss Irene Mounce, B.A. 1918, who received her M.Sc. from Manitoba this year, will go to Toronto with a studentship in botany research, while three members of this year's graduating class at U.B.C. have won appointments as student assistants. Miss E. Harris, Lionel Stevenson and Blythe Eagles will commence their duties there in two weeks' time.

Waller Rebbeck, a member of the graduating class here in 1920, is an assistant in chemistry at the University of Toronto.

GRADUATES GO SOUTH.

The various universities and colleges of the United States which make a specialty of post-graduate work have attracted a large number of British Columbia students in the past few years, no less than eighteen recent graduates going south.

Berkeley University, California, has the most of this group, seven students holding fellowships there. Miss Evelyn McKay, B.A., 1919, received her M.A. in economics there and will now accept a teaching appointment at Bryn Mawr. Walter J. Couper, B.A., 1920, who also received his M.A. in economics at Berkeley, will now go to Yale for his Ph.D. with a student fellowship.

This session there will be five B.C. students holding fellowships at Berkeley, Alf Rive, B.A., 1921, studying for his Ph.D. in economics; Miss Christine Urquhart, B.A. 1922, being a student assistant; Geoffrey Coope, B.A. 1922, being an assistant in the department of English; G. W. B. Fraser, B.A., 1922, and L. A. Morrison, B.A., 1920, and M.A., 1923, holding fellowships in economics.

At Clark University there is Hugh H. Keenleyside, B.A., 1920, who received his M.A. in history last year and is now studying for his Ph.D.; T. P. Peardon, B.A., 1921, who received his M.A. this year from Clark and will now go as an instructor in English history to Cornell; and A. H. Imlah, B.A., who goes there this fall as a student assistant in history.

Stanford University has three British Columbia students, John Russell of Arts '17, who is now a lecturer in chemistry; Miss Ruth Fulton, Arts '18, who has been instructing in chemistry at U. B. C. for two sessions; and Al. Russell, Arts '21, who held the Flood scholarship there last session.

TRIBUTES TO STANDARD.

This year's appointments to other colleges include George Barnwell, B.A. 1921, who received his M.A. from Wisconsin this year, to a lecturer's position at the School of Mines, Boston; E. D. Lewis, B.A. 1922, who will be an assistant in English at Washington. Miss Margaret Morrison, B.A. 1920, M.A. 1922, who will do research work in bacteriology under the Rockefeller Foundation; Earle Foerster, B.A. 1921, who has done research work in biology at the University of B. C. under the Advisory Research Council, Ot-

tawa, for M.A. 1922, and who has received a studentship in zoology at U.B.C.

In addition to all these there is William Sutcliffe, B.A. 1919, who received his M. A. at Harvard while studying economics under Taussig, and is now an instructor at Simmons College; Roland McL. Miller, B.A. 1916, who is a lecturer in economics at the University of Oregon; and Hugh McKay Fletcher, B.A. 1919, who lectures in economics at Kansas University.

Appointments to the University of British Columbia teaching staff of its own graduates have been quite frequent in late years, nearly twenty former students having been so honored. These include J. Melville, B.Sc. 1921, who has been doing research work in chemistry under the Dominion Research Council and many others.

In addition to these there are nearly twenty former students studying in other colleges for post-graduate work and wherever the University of British Columbia is so represented students and members of faculty pay every tribute to the excellent standard achieved by the local institution.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1922.

THE NELSON DAILY NEWS.

Expect Record Year at University of British Columbia

Public and high schools throughout the province are now settled down to business and are preparing for a strenuous year's work. The next institution in the province to commence activities will be the University of British Columbia.

Last year the enrollment at the university was beyond all expectations, and more students than there was room for applied for admission. The registration for 1921-22 was as follows:

Faculty of Arts and Science			
	Women	Men	Total
First year	155	180	335
Second year	77	83	160
Third year	67	53	120
Fourth year	40	38	78
			693

Faculty of Applied Science			
	Women	Men	Total
First year	1	68	69
Second year	0	60	60
Third year	0	40	40
Fourth year	1	27	28
			197

Double Course			
	Women	Men	Total
Fifth year	0	1	1
			1

Nursing			
	Women	Men	Total
First year	9	0	9
Second year	7	0	7
			16

Faculty of Agriculture			
	Women	Men	Total
First year	4	29	33
Second year	0	14	14
Third year	0	12	12
Fourth year	1	9	10
			69

Graduates			
	Women	Men	Total
Arts and science ..	18	13	31
Applied science ..	0	3	3
Agriculture	5	4	9
			38

A grand total of 1014 students attended the classes.

A session of short courses for the term was also held, 217 students taking advantage of these courses, divided as follows:

Summer school	134
Public health nursing	14
Botany	64
Mining	5

This year a larger number of students is expected than ever before in the history of the university, which is increasing in popularity every term.

Students attending the university are all eligible for the various student activities and athletics.

In order that the activities of the student body may be effectively carried out the Alma Mater society has been organized with a governing executive called the students' council. This council controls all activities of the societies subsidiary to the Alma Mater society. Students upon entering the university have opportunity to participate in all lines of sport, debating and public speaking, and various other activities.

Has Weekly Paper

During the term two publications are put out, the Ubysey and the Annual. The former is a weekly publication, the staff being composed of students selected by a voluntary competition. The Annual is published at the close of the spring term.

Various clubs and societies are active throughout the year. In the Players' club those whose talents lie in the direction of the drama may find medium of expression. The Musical society includes the Men's Glee club, the Women's Glee club, and the University orchestra.

For those interested in public speaking and debating there are the Men's Literary society and the Women's Literary society, the Agriculture Discussion club, and Sigma Delta Kappa society.

The Chemistry society, the Engineering Discussion club, and the Social Science club offer a field for discussion of scientific and social problems.

Women's Athletics

The Women's Athletic association comprises all the women's athletic clubs of the university. Prominent among them is the Women's Basketball club, the Women's Gymnasium club, the Women's Grass Hockey club, and the Women's Swimming club. Last year the Ice Hockey club was inactive owing to the impossibility of securing the arena.

Men's Athletics

The Men's Athletic association endeavors to foster all branches of clean and manly sport.

The season for the Rugby club begins with the opening of the fall term. Practices are held and three teams are chosen, one for the McKechnie Cup league, provincial; one

for the Miller Cup league, Vancouver, and one for the Intermediate league, also of Vancouver.

The basketball season follows that of rugby. Three teams are chosen and entered in the various city leagues.

The Soccer club enters a team in one of the city leagues. The team is chosen early in the fall.

The Track club takes charge of all field events, its big features being the annual track meet and the arts' 20 relay race.

The Rowing club is affiliated with the Vancouver Rowing club, and retains its identity as a university club.

The Ice Hockey club selects teams each year and enters these in the city series.

The Outdoors club takes charge of all picnics, hikes, mountain climbing, excursions, and outdoor parties.

The tennis tournament takes place after the opening of the fall term, and the championship games are played in men's and women's singles and doubles, and also mixed doubles.

The Badminton club holds practices and games in the evenings throughout the winter.

The boxing and the swimming clubs meet once a week during the winter, under capable instructors.

The Lacrosse club carries on throughout the summer, and is chiefly for those who are in the city during that time.

Alumni Association

This organization was formed in May, 1917. It is composed of honorary, active and associate members. Honorary membership includes all members of the faculty. Active membership includes all associate members who have paid their annual fee. All graduates of the university automatically become associate members on graduating.

The purpose of the association is to further the interests of the university and the alumni. To accomplish this purpose the association aims to keep its members interested in the university and the Alma Mater, so that they may know their college not only as it was, but as it is, and can be.

There are several subsidiary organizations within the association, such as: The Curtain club, which offers a field to graduates who are interested in the drama; the Alumni Employment bureau, whose aim is to help provide employment for undergraduates and graduates, and the Alumni Athletic club, which aims to foster sport at the university, and to give the Alumni an opportunity of continuing in various sports after leaving the university.

THE DAILY PROVINCE,

OCTOBER 5, 1922.

Matriculation Results At U. B. C.

Results of matriculation supplemental examinations have been announced at the University of British Columbia. The list announced is that of students who passed the supplementary examinations.

Certificates and statements of marks will be sent to the individual candidates within the course of the next two weeks.

These are the successful students:

Junior Matriculation—Vancouver.

Anderson, Lella Margaret; Atkins, Orville Stewart; Barton, Isabel Wilson; Bell, Vera Helen; Bored, Raymond; Bisson, Marion Marguerite; Bloomfield, Edgar J.; Boyd, Ian Douglas; Brandon, Helen Isabel; Bridgman, Edward Oscar; Chose, Catherine; Chin, Fat Ying; Chisholm, Gladys Mae; Clark, William Thomson; Dodge, Gilbert; Evans, Alexander Maxwell; Fanning, Oscar; Ferrier, Mary Isabel; Fletcher, Frank; Fry, Vera Sanderson; Callanger, Arthur Frederick; Gill, Otto Harrison; Kenna, Muriel S. S.; Hardie, William L.; Haslam, Harold D.; Heelas, John Cyril; Norwood, Noreward C.; Hougen, Esther; Housley, Alex Rose; Irwin, Ronald Edward; Jenkins, Donald Martyn; Johnson, Leslie Hope; Jones, Anne Mary; Jones, Dottie May; King, Roy; Lange, John M. J.; Langley, James Percival; Lanning, Marjorie C.; Lam, George; Logan, Kingsley S.; Magar, Gladys Florence; Martin, Ada Beatrice; Mason, William Charles; Maxwell, Angus Alexander; Miller, Florence D.; Miller, George Webster; Moodie, Catherine Mathieson; Mundie, Christian; Murphy, William C.; McCulloch, Walter; McIntyre, Margery; MacKenzie, Lilly Margaret; McSween, Allen John; Nixon, Myrtle; Noble, Grace Isabel; Olson, Ellen; Osborne, Donald J. F.; Owen, Walter S.; Parker, Armstrong G.; Philp, George A.; Raby, Ha Gertrude; Ramage, Marguerite E.; Reid, George R.; Rogers, William W.; Rutherford, Percy S. C.; Sanford, Aubrey C.; Schmidt, Walter Ernest; Schooley, Jennie C.; Spence, James Warren; Stearman, Willardie Anita; Stewart, Allen M.; Stubbs, Roy Bishop; Swanson, James A.; Thorsteinson, Berge; Underwood, Thomas J.; Walker, Alma; Washington, Dorothy N.; Watson, James W.; Whiteside, John D.; Williams, Mary E.; Wilson, Sapsford T.

Victoria.

Allen, Clara Grace; Bassett, William A.; Brandon, William H. G.; Bullock-Webster, Marion; Calnan, Winifred Maude; Collis, Beth; Desautiers, Alma Rose; Domm, Mary Amella; Eagel, Florence T.; Fore, Siri Helen; Greig, Ethel Maud; Holmswood, Allan William; Hunter, Alice S.; Keown, Noreen; Laidman, Richard C.; Lippit, Winifred; Lorimer, Frances J.; Meed, Max; Miller, Muriel K. B.; Mutrie, Edythe L.; McGregor, Frank Roy; McGregor, Wilfrid Walker; Pearson, Eugene C.; Sturgess, Thomas L.; Taylor, Oswald Gordon.

Senior Matriculation—Vancouver.

Houston, Wm. F.

Victoria.

Irwin, Floyd L.

Returned Soldiers' Applied Science Matriculation.

Passed—Norman, George William H.

Ubysey

OCTOBER 12TH, 1922

Alumni Notes

It is always interesting to know what becomes of our graduates; what they do, and where they go. Of the four hundred and thirty-eight students who have received degrees from U. B. C. the Alumni Record Book Committee has track of all except about a dozen.

B. C. is represented by its graduates in many of the universities of the United States and Canada as well as at Oxford, University of London and University College, London. At Oxford, as everybody knows, are five B. C. Rhodes Scholars; Lennox Mills '16, reading for his degree in Philosophy at Magdalen College; John Menie, '17, working in Radioactivity with Professor Soddy at Brasenose; Roy Vollum '19, studying Bacteriology at Lincoln; Willson Coates '20, reading History at Queen's; Lester McLennan '22, studying Chemistry at Balliol. Morley Scott '21, is studying History at Queen's on the I.O.D.E. Scholarship.

Chas. Wright, Sc. '17, after taking his Ph. D. in Chemistry at University College, London, is now in industrial work with Dr. McIntosh at Cranston, R.I. H. G. F. Letson, Sc. '19, is also at University College. A. L. (Junk) Marshall '18, was working in Chemistry at the University of London last term. Wells Coates, Sc. '22, is going to London on a British Industrial Research Council Scholarship. Donald F. Stedman, Sc. '22, winner of the 1851 Scholarship for 1922 intends to study Chemistry, probably in London. Miss Pauline Gintzburger '19, has just returned from a year's study in Paris on a B. C. Government Scholarship.

Province
October 12th 1922

VARSITY GRADUATE
WINS SCHOLARSHIP



—Bridgman Photo

WELLS W. COATES, who graduated in applied science from the University of British Columbia last spring, left this week for London University, where he will carry on research work under the direction of the Educational Council of England for Industrial and Scientific Research. His studies will have to do with the perfection of oil-burning Deisel internal combustion engines, and it is possible that they will extend over a period of at least two years. Mr. Coates expects to pursue a course leading to his Master's degree in conjunction with his other work.

Coates was originally a student at the McGill University here prior to the establishment of the provincial institution. During the war he served with the Canadian Army Service Corps and on his return from overseas resumed his studies at U.B.C. He graduated in Arts in 1920 and last year in applied science with first-class honors.

As an undergraduate he was closely connected with all forms of student activity, particularly with the Players' Club in many performances of which he assumed important roles. Last spring he starred in "Mr. Pim Passes By." He was also a member of the Varsity Rowing Club, being one of the crew which competed in Victoria last year.

OCTOBER 26TH, 1922

THE UBYSEY

Alumni Notes

A University is known by its graduates. U. B. C. is well represented in many of the larger universities of Canada and the United States. Particularly is this so at Toronto and McGill.

At Toronto are D. H. Munro, '16, brother of R. J. Munro, '22, who, after a few years of teaching, is now studying dentistry; Alfred J. H. Swencisky, '20; Art Lord, '21; and D. Hillis Osborne, '21, studying law at Osgoode Hall. Miss Lila Coates, '21, and Alex. Usher, '21, are studying medicine. Walter Rebbeck, Sc. '20, took his M.Sc. in chemistry in 1921, and is an instructor in chemistry. Blythe Eagles, last year's gold medallist, is assistant in physiological chemistry, and another '22 man, Lionel Stevenson, has a scholarship in English.

At McGill, Don (Pinky) Morrison, Sc. '21, is instructor in chemistry, having taken his M.Sc. this spring. Steve Jane, Sc. '22, is assistant in the Freshman chemistry laboratory. E. H. Boomer, Sc. '20, took his M.Sc. in chemistry in 1921, and is an instructor this year. Boomer and Morrison were both out West this summer and had some great yarns of old McGill. Frank Emmons, '18, and Edgar Soloway, '21, are studying medicine at McGill. W. A. B. (Al) Bickell, Sc. '22, is taking post-graduate work in mechanical engineering; and R. G. (Bob) Anderson, Sc. '21, post-graduate in geology.

Remember the Alumni dance—the best yet.

POLICY OF COUNCIL IS OUTLINED

President of Student Body Presents Programme at A. M. S. Meeting

The Semi-Annual Alma Mater meeting was held on Monday. The attendance was poor for such an important meeting.

At this meeting President Ab. Richards outlined the policy of the Students' Council for this year.

Social Functions.

(1) Each class will be allowed one class party during the session.

(2) The senior classes will be allowed two parties, one each term.

Subsidiary organizations will hold no general social function.

No function of a purely social nature, i. e., dance, will be permitted in the University except on Friday night, save under very exceptional circumstances.

Major Functions.

(1) Three major dances will be permitted during the session, viz.: Arts, Agriculture and Science.

(2) Applications to hold any student activity involving the use of the University name, or crest, or both, must be made two weeks in advance of date of such function. This applies to unscheduled athletic events, as well as activities of all organizations under the A. M. S., i. e., hikes, skating parties, outside debates, etc.

Student events, with the exception of scheduled athletic events, will cease two weeks before the Xmas examinations and three weeks before the Spring term examinations.

Final reports of student functions must be handed to the Students' Council before first meeting of the Council after such function, or at latest within a week after date of such function.

The Council will use its own discretion in permitting constituent and senior subsidiary organizations to hold social functions. The Students' Council ask that, in the interests of the Publicity Campaign, there be a general reduction in the number of requests for social functions this year.

Discipline.

It will be the policy of the Students' Council to treat as branches of discipline:

1. Loitering, and unnecessary noise in the hallways.

2. Talking or disturbance in the Reading Room, or other breach of Library regulations.

3. Failure to report to the Council immediately damage done to any University property.

4. Incorrect reports of University functions and activities in the press.

5. Gambling. Attention is drawn to the by-law passed by the Students' Council, Jan. 20, 1920:—"That card playing, except at University functions, and gambling in any form, such as dice throwing, coin tossing for money, or any monetary equivalent,

(Continued on Page 2)

POLICY OF COUNCIL IS OUTLINED

(Continued from Page 1)

whatsoever, be prohibited within the precincts of the University."

Attitude Towards Publicity Campaign.

It is the policy of the Students' Council to give full support to the Publicity Campaign, for we believe:

(1) That it will bring the needs of the University before the people of British Columbia.

(2) That it will be a large factor in hastening our removal to Point Grey.

(3) That it is having a very large unifying influence among all Faculties.

(4) That it should be made the "Big Effort" of the year, and that all forms of student activity should take secondary place to it.

Miss Walsh read the minutes of the meeting held on March 29 and they were accepted as read. Bob Hunter, treasurer of the Council, presented the treasurer's report, which was satisfactory to the meeting. This report may be seen on the notice board.

Mr. Cassidy, Editor-in-Chief of the Publications Board, outlined the progress and history of the "Ubysssey." There are 28 people on the staff of the paper. He spoke in praise of those who are looking after the advertising business, and declared he looked forward to the time when the U. B. C. would have a daily paper.

Mr. Hunter Lewis, president of the Arts men, spoke about the noise in the halls during lecture hours, and asked for the support of the students in the campaign.

Mr. Al. Buchanan again outlined the plan of organization under class and group marshals.

Mr. Lorne Morgan announced a campaign for athletic training, and Mr. Jack Grant asked for the support of everyone during Varsity Week. It is understood that the Varsity will put on an act at the Orpheum during this week.

On behalf of the ladies of Arts '25, Miss Grace Smith, vice-president of Arts '25, presented \$25 to the Students' Campaign. Last year these ladies presented a fine cup for the ladies' relay race. The sophomore men say that they are proud of the ladies of their class.

The meeting ended with the gong and "Kitsilano."

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922.

UNIVERSITY PRECEDENTS.

Several precedents have been established by the University of British Columbia. It is one of the few public institutions whose expenditure is regularly and severely kept within the appropriation. It is the only provincial university, or university of any kind in Canada, or probably in America, which holds lecture and laboratory classes in tents, attics, rented cottages, wooden shacks and church basements. Its student body is the only one in Canada to send delegates to a government to ask for the erection of university buildings. Its undergraduates are the first for whom a Canadian Legislature has adjourned in the middle of a sitting, so that the student delegates may be heard on a public question. This is what is happening at Victoria today.

THE VANCOUVER SUN, NOVEMBER 8, 1922

UNIVERSITY WORK IS TO BE RESUMED

Government Caucus Recommends Construction on Point Grey Site

OUTLAY IS TO BE MET THROUGH LOAN

Endowment Tract Will Be Utilized as Security in Raising \$1,000,000

BY SUN STAFF REPORTER

VICTORIA, Nov. 7.—A Liberal caucus tonight authorized the government to proceed with the immediate construction of the university buildings at Point Grey. Opinion was said to be overwhelmingly in favor of this course.

A loan of about \$1,000,000 will likely be floated at once under the University Loan Act of 1920 and it is possible that the people of B. C. will be asked to absorb all or part of it.

The 3000-acre endowment tract at Point Grey will be the security and as soon as possible the government will proceed to subdivide this and put it on the market. The action of the government caucus followed hearing in the afternoon of a delegation of students who strongly urged immediate action.

DELEGATION IS HEARD

Four undergraduates of the University of British Columbia laid before the members of the Legislature at the conclusion of this afternoon's session their proposal for the immediate construction of buildings for the institution at Point Grey. Their scheme called for an expenditure of \$1,800,000 of which \$1,420,000 would be used for the erection of much-needed permanent buildings, \$185,000 for buildings which need not now be permanent, \$30,000 for roads, \$59,000 for transportation and the balance for water, drains, etc.

Immediately preceding the informal gathering of the members to hear the deputation, Ian MacKenzie presented to the Legislature the huge petition bearing the signatures of 52,749 electors urging that no time be lost in putting up the new

Turn to Page 9, Cols. 1 and 2

(Continued from Page 1)

buildings. The debate on Mr. MacKenzie's resolution upon the subject was postponed until tomorrow and the Liberal side of the House held a caucus on the situation tonight.

P. M. Barr headed the students' deputation, which included A. E. Richards, J. A. Grant and Jack Clyne.

SITE IS VALUABLE

Mr. Barr outlined the students' proposals, saying that expert advice obtained by his committee was to the effect that the 3,000-acre endowment tract in Point Grey would be capable, when developed, of carrying the interest and sinking fund on the required loan, and would also aid in meeting the current expenses of the University. This expert advice was equally positive, he said, that the land should not be sold now and that its value would never increase greatly until the University was built. He cited the University of Washington in Seattle as an instance of the real estate development that would ensue when this was done.

TURNING OUT TEACHERS

To those who claimed chief attention should be focussed on primary education, he said that the University was contributing 54 graduates this year to the Normal School who would eventually become public school teachers. He denied that the University was tending to the white-collar drone class, saying that the spirit inculcated by the professors was that the men must be prepared to begin their careers at the bottom of the ladder.

TURN AWAY STUDENTS?

J. A. Grant described the handicaps under which the University was laboring. The general hospital was demanding back its building and grounds, and the supply of church basements had been exhausted, so that this year the institution had reached the breaking point. It must either have new buildings or limit the number of students, a regulation, which, he said, would kill its growth as a democratic university. He lauded

the faculty and said the only thing that was keeping brilliant men in British Columbia was a spirit of sportsmanship. To those who thought students could get their training elsewhere, he said: "B. C. needs men trained in British Columbia to handle British Columbia problems."

FROM 310 CENTRES

To show the widespread endorsement of the petition, A. E. Richards pointed out that among the 52,749 names were representative citizens of 310 towns and cities. Typical places were cited as follows: Arrowhead 23, Britannia Beach 53, Duncan 69, Grand Forks 56, Kaslo 51, Nanaimo 101, Masset 107, Stewart 45, Trail 287.

Resolutions of endorsement had been received from 42 organizations of which 23 were in Vancouver and 19 outside. Supporting editorials had been received from 43 newspapers. Influential citizens had written stating that the wealthy people of B. C. would be no less public spirited in the matter of endowments than those of other provinces, but they wanted to be assured that the institution was permanent and not an experiment before they invested their money. One projected endowment of \$250,000 for the University library had been cancelled because of the fear that the University would be discontinued, he stated.

NOT ONLY FOR THE WEALTHY

To show that the institution was not catering only to the sons of the rich, he cited the following table of percentages showing the occupations of the parents of the present students: Professional, 27.9; business, 26.2; labor and office, 23.8; agriculture, 11.9; government employees, 5.2. He added that most of the students were working their way through and announced that the university stock-judging team had today been awarded first prize at the international competition in Portland, Harold Steeves being the second highest individual in points.

The premier assured the deputation that their representations would be considered.

THE PROVINCE

Published daily except Sunday, at The Province Building, Hastings Street, Vancouver, by The Vancouver Printing & Publishing Co. Limited.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1922.

UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION.

There is now good reason to expect that University construction at Point Grey will begin next year and be carried to a conclusion as soon as possible. While the cost is to be met by the sale of the neighboring lands for residence purposes, it would obviously be unwise to offer these lands for sale until the University is established at the Point. As was pointed out by the student delegation, the University will create a demand for lots in the neighborhood and give them a high value. That is what has happened at Seattle.

It was the original plan that the proposed land grant of two million acres would provide an endowment, and that money would be voted for building purposes. This programme has been changed so that the later endowment lands are to provide for construction, while the maintenance charge will be met from the revenues.

No doubt the 3000 acres of land, if sold gradually according to demand, will produce far more than the amount required for the initial building outlay. It should yield further sums for enlargement as the University grows, and perhaps a contribution toward maintenance. No one can speak with certainty on these financial matters. But it is certain that a home must be made for the University, whose population continues to grow in spite of all inconveniences.

PETITIONS OF U.B.C. BURY SPEAKER

Three Page Boys Needed
To Carry Pile of
Signatures.

Legislature Adjourns to
Listen to Views of Stu-
dents' Spokesmen.

Percy Barr Says That Im-
mediate Needs Would
Cost \$1,840,000.

VICTORIA, Nov. 8.—Urging the need of the government making some financial provision whereby steps may be taken to proceed immediately with the erection of some permanent building to house the students of the University of British Columbia, members of the student body had a unique reception by members of the Legislature yesterday afternoon. In order that they might be heard, the House adjourned at 5:15 and the members repaired to the members' room, where the spokesmen for the students were heard in advocacy of a more forward policy on the part of the administration.

The occasion was a unique one in the history of this province in that for the first time in many years—possibly the first time in the history of the province—the House adjourned for the purpose of hearing a delegation on any subject. Last week the student advocates waited upon the cabinet, but yesterday they were accorded the ear of the entire Legislature, irrespective of party.

SPEAKER IS DELAYED.

Prior to the adjournment of the House Ian Mackenzie, Liberal member for Vancouver, presented a petition to the House, signed by 53,000 electors, urging that the government immediately make provision for the erection of permanent quarters for the University.

It took three pageboys, their arms filled with copies of the petition, to convey this public expression of sentiment to Mr. Speaker, who was almost lidden when the deluge of petitions descended upon him.

Assembled in the members' room, the legislators heard the plea of the student body of the University presented by Mr. A. E. Richards, president of the student body of the University; Mr. Percy Barr, vice-chairman of the publicity committee; Mr. J. A. Grant, campaign manager of the movement; Mr. James L. Lawrence, representative of the alumni societies of Victoria and Vancouver, and Mr. John Clyne. In support of the arguments advanced there was submitted a large number of photographs, showing the disadvantageous conditions under which the University is carrying on. Premier Oliver presided.

VALUE OF LANDS.

The need of mutual explanations in reaching a solution on important and pressing problems was emphasized by Mr. Percy Barr. He stated that the students in their campaign for better provision for the University had consistently kept free from political questions. Education, he held, was above politics, and the students had been actuated solely by what they considered to be the best interests of the people, not alone of the present, but of future generations. It was the hope of the students, he said, that when the question came before the House it would receive the attention it deserved.

Mr. Barr called attention to the University Loan Act passed in 1920, authorizing the government to borrow \$3,000,000 with which to erect permanent university buildings. It was estimated that it would cost \$1,840,000 to provide immediate accommodation, of which \$1,420,000 would be expended on permanent structures which, though not elaborate, would meet pressing needs; \$158,000 on buildings, which need not at present be permanent; \$30,000 for roads to open up the 3000-acre tract with which the government had endowed the University in Point Grey; \$50,000 for transportation needs; \$20,000 for drainage.

The Point Grey lands were not at present of great value. Mr. Barr pointed out, but it was estimated that the amount derived from the sale of those lands, when developed, would take care of the loan as well as supply part of the current expenses of the institution. It would be folly, he considered, to sell the lands under existing conditions, but it was a certainty, proved by the experience of similar institutions elsewhere, that with the University housed in permanent quarters, the land values would be greatly increased.

NO WHITE-COLLAR MAN.

Mr. Barr deprecated the suggestion that first attention must be paid to the public schools. The public schools, secondary schools, high schools and the University were inseparably connected and none could be neglected without injury to all. The University, he believed, would prove to be the greatest single factor in the life of the province, raising the standard of the teaching profession. He thought the suggestion which had often been made that the University training produced too many experts, was not correct, and held that the majority of University men could hold their own with the real toilers.

"We are not turning out white-collar men," he asserted.

Mr. J. A. Grant of the faculty of arts outlined the history of the University for the past few years, emphasizing the increase in the student body. The present quarters, in attics and basements, would soon have to be vacated to enable the Vancouver General Hospital to make additions and it was certain that at Christmas it would be impossible to seat all the students. To limit the student body would be to strike at the institution as a provincial one and detract from its real democratic nature. Under existing conditions the faculty, composed of men of the highest merit, would be lost, Mr. Grant urged.

ALL CLASSES INTERESTED.

Mr. A. E. Richards referred to the petitions so largely signed as evidence of public interest in the future of the university. All classes of people and all the leading organizations of the province had expressed their hearty support of the campaign carried on by the students. He believed that the government, in face of these facts, could go forward and adopt a generous policy. He pointed to the fact that only that morning word had been received that students of the university had taken first place in the stock-judging competitions at Portland in competition with other universities, and that Harold Steeves, university student, was second highest man in that work at the whole show. He urged that, when the question came to be discussed on the floor of the House, it be considered free from party influence and with the best interest of the university and province in mind.

Premier Oliver thanked the delegation of students but he made no announcement as to the policy of the government.

UNIVERSITY IS TO BE BUILT

Important Statement Issued
By Premier Following
Caucus Session.

Point Grey Lands to Be
Made Into Homesites and
Placed on Market.

VICTORIA, Nov. 8.—The University of British Columbia is to have a new home and the government will proceed without delay to erect new buildings on the government lands at Point Grey. Premier Oliver gave out the following statement today:

"The government caucus held last night which is favorable to the early commencement of the construction of the university buildings at Point Grey. One of the first items will be completion of the steel and concrete building now partially erected. Plans for additional buildings will be prepared.

"A part of the Point Grey lands with which the University has been endowed will be surveyed into homesites and placed on the market for sale at an upset price, it being the intent that while money immediately required for the construction of buildings will be borrowed on the credit of the province, that the sale of these lands shall not be unduly delayed and the proceeds of the sale will be utilized for the purpose of recouping the provincial treasury for the monies advanced.

"It is expected that a sum amply sufficient for the construction of the University buildings will be obtained from a sale of a portion of the lands, leaving the balance of lands available for sale at any time, the proceeds of such sale being available for endowment purposes and yielding a considerable sum for maintenance purposes.

Two points were very clearly emphasized at the caucus meeting: one being that construction of University buildings must be carried out at the cost of the lands with which the University has been endowed, and the other was that there must be no increased drain on the provincial treasury for maintenance purposes."

Government Sees the Point!

CAMPAIGN DELEGATION BACK FROM VICTORIA

THE UBYSSEY
NOVEMBER 9TH, 1922

Last Minute Interview with Student Representatives Elicits Interesting Details Concerning their Reception and Activities

The Government has voted \$1,500,000 for the immediate construction of permanent buildings on the Point Grey site.

This news is too momentous to have missed a single member of the Student Body when it spread through these halls yesterday. The return of the Campaign Delegation from Victoria, and the confirmation they brought of rumors which many had hesitated to believe, was, in actuality, "the best news since the armistice."

A last minute interview which the "Ubyssy" obtained with members of the Delegation elicited these flash details.

The attitude of the Members of the House towards our delegates was cordial in the extreme—the Premier especially being most genial.

The speech which Mr. Richards made to the House was characterized as one of the most stirring and convincing speeches delivered in some time. According to one member of the Delegation, "Ab" was better than his best—his speech had the triumph of sincerity.

The Petition was brought in to Capt. Ian McKenzie, who piled it up on the desk in front of him until he was almost hidden by the rolls of signatures. It created a decided stir in the House when six pages were called, loaded with forms, nearby members assisting in the process, and sent to lay the fifty thousand—odd names—before the Speaker's Chair. The Speaker was nonplussed for the moment and there was a pause throughout the House. The impression registered was evident, and should satisfy the most hopeful of the Campaign supporters, and confound the skeptics.

The Victoria Times gave strong endorsement to the Campaign, and assisted in influencing Public opinion in Victoria to a gratifying extent. The Colonist, of a more Conservative tendency, was somewhat luke warm in its appreciation of the Student project, but the Delegation visited the Editor, and after showering him with facts and figures, won an admission of the justice of the Campaign cause.

The Province
Nov. 17, 1922

PRESSES CLAIM OF UNIVERSITY

Dr. R. E. McKechnie Delivers Criticism of Government Policy.

Says Vancouver Has Been Unfairly Treated by Unfulfilled Promises.

Declaring that as chancellor of the University of British Columbia, elected by convocation, the government could not ask for his resignation and couldn't get it as it might that of a governor whom it appointed, Dr. R. E. McKechnie was caustic in an address before the Electric Club on the failure of the government to meet the needs of the University.

"I have told my political friends that my only politics now is the University of British Columbia," said the speaker, and I will ditch my best friend if he will not support the University. Are we going to lie down under what we have been getting so far?"

In another passage the doctor said that if the city of Victoria had been promised what Vancouver had in the way of University requirements and had been treated in the same way as this city, the government would have been out of office long ago, and yet Vancouver, a city which, on the basis of population, should have twice the present representation in the Legislature, submitted to it.

The speaker, referring to the contract for work on the new buildings which the board of governors had had to take over some years ago, told how the board had saved \$12,000 on the contractor's figures. "And yet," he added, "over in Victoria, where they have a board of works connected with the government, where patronage can be peddled, they think they should control the work connected with the University."

He referred to the \$100,000 expended in land clearing operations on the University site previous to the last provincial election as a measure taken to save a government supporter from defeat.

"This man," he said, "authorized the expenditure of \$100,000 for clearing ninety acres of land which is now all growing up again. If the board of governors of the University could not make a better fist of things than that there should be no board of governors."

Dr. McKechnie was equally sarcastic in his references to the many promises the University had received in past years regarding land endowments.

In his opening remarks, he spoke interestingly of the origin of universities, of the history of the movement in British Columbia for a university, starting in 1877 and of the value of universities to all communities. He denied that B. C. was too early in its desire for a university, quoting what Nova Scotia and other sections had done in establishing universities 100 years ago with less population and wealth than this province. Universities were essential to the welfare of the state and progress in the arts, literature and sciences. He ridiculed the spirit animating the man who cried "I had no education and I started life in a ditch and look at me now."

THE PROVINCE

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1922.

EDUCATION AND GEOGRAPHY.

It has been easy enough to show that Greater Vancouver furnishes a large part of the University student body. Vancouver and the neighboring districts within street car or ferry ride of the University contain nearly half the population of the province. These residents pay a far greater proportion of the revenue than their proportion of the population.

The commission which determined the site of the University selected Point Grey because they considered that the University should be near the largest centre of population, but so placed that the city should not surround and hem it in. The University is now surrounded by the city of Vancouver, but the citizens and the University authorities will be glad to see it removed to a place beyond the city limits. At Point Grey it will still be accessible but not so convenient to students residing in the city.

No doubt the attendance from the lower mainland of the province would be less if the University were established on the Queen Charlotte Islands or in the Peace River country. But the commission chose the site where it would do the most good to the most people.

The Legislature and the government establishments are maintained at Victoria at a heavy cost. Several hundred people pay five dollars a year for the maintenance of public officers who form part of the population of Victoria. Parliament and government establishments would be of more interest and profit to the Okanagan district if they were placed on the picturesque lake of that name. They would be more accessible to some people who have public business if they were situated in the Cariboo district. But parliaments and department buildings, like universities, can not be every place.

Province
Nov. 30, 1922

U.B.C. Students to Press For Faculty of Medicine

A new organization has come into being at the University of British Columbia. It has been formed by the students who intend to enter the faculty of medicine, for the purpose of attempting to procure some action towards the establishment of such a faculty at U. B. C. At present students who desire to pursue this course must go East or to the United States.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor, was named honorary president of the new organization, with Jack Shier, Arts '23, as president. Other officers include V. K. Hall, vice-president; G. F. Sutherland, secretary; Miss G. Smith, assistant secretary, and Frank Turnbull, Neil Stuart and Miss Mildred Osterhout as an executive committee.

Plans for the publication of the "annual" have been made by the publications board. Miss Lillian Cowdell, formerly associate editor of the Ubyssy, has been named as editor, with R. H. (Bob) Hedley as chief assistant. J. P. Pollock will be chief cartoonist and H. E. Bramston-Cook will be advertising manager. Other appointments will be announced later. Seniors are already visiting the photographers to be "mugged" for the annual.

NOVEMBER 8, 1922

THE PROVINCE

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1922.

UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION.

Those who charge that the University is maintained largely for the benefit of the southern mainland will not object to the measure giving the board of governors power to increase the fees to students. The board was disposed some time ago to raise the fees, though students in arts now pay as much as they do elsewhere in Canada. The increase was proposed to provide equipment and instruction for the increased number in attendance. The senate did not agree, the fees were not increased and the science departments had to get along without the additional plant. It may be that the board will make use of the power which the bill gives.

The other feature of the University bill may be intended as a precaution against imprudent future administrations. It provides that authority of the governor-in-council must be obtained by the board for any expenditure beyond the legislative appropriation. This safeguard has not been found necessary on account of any past expenditure, and one would not suppose that any future board would rush into unauthorized outlay. But since it has been charged by misinformed newspapers that over-expenditures were the common practice it is well enough for the minister to relieve any anxiety on the point.

It is the custom of the University board to submit to the minister an estimate for the coming fiscal year. The government considers the statement and in due time brings down its own appropriation. If that is lower than the University estimate the board revises its plans, prepares a new estimate not to exceed the appropriation voted and sends this to the minister. With the exception of one year, in which the income was reduced by exemption of soldier fees, making a slight deficit, the University expenditure has never exceeded the appropriation. Not only are the detailed estimates submitted to the minister in one statement, but he is informed from month to month of all appointments and salary changes and other financial details. This is done without any legal requirements, because the head of the department of education is interested in the University as he is in all the schools under his jurisdiction. We are informed that it is and has been the policy of the board to undertake no expenditure, and to make no future engagements for which there is not sufficient financial provision. If this policy shall continue the new statute will not require much enforcement.

UNIVERSITY WORK IS TO BE RESUMED

Government Caucus Recommends Construction on Point Grey Site

OUTLAY IS TO BE MET THROUGH LOAN

Endowment Tract Will Be Utilized as Security in Raising \$1,000,000

BY SUN STAFF REPORTER

VICTORIA, Nov. 7.—A Liberal caucus tonight authorized the government to proceed with the immediate construction of the university buildings at Point Grey. Opinion was said to be overwhelmingly in favor of this course.

A loan of about \$1,000,000 will likely be floated at once under the University Loan Act of 1920 and it is possible that the people of B. C. will be asked to absorb all or part of it.

The 3000-acre endowment tract at Point Grey will be the security and as soon as possible the government will proceed to subdivide this and put it on the market. The action of the government caucus followed hearing in the afternoon of a delegation of students who strongly urged immediate action.

DELEGATION IS HEARD

Four undergraduates of the University of British Columbia laid before the members of the Legislature at the conclusion of this afternoon's session their proposal for the immediate construction of buildings for the institution at Point Grey. Their scheme called for an expenditure of \$1,800,000 of which \$1,420,000 would be used for the erection of much-needed permanent buildings, \$165,000 for buildings which need not now be permanent, \$30,000 for roads, \$59,000 for transportation and the balance for water, drains, etc.

Immediately preceding the informal gathering of the members to hear the deputation, Ian MacKenzie presented to the Legislature the huge petition bearing the signatures of 52,749 electors urging that no time be lost in putting up the new

Turn to Page 9, Cols. 1 and 2

(Continued from Page 1)

buildings. The debate on Mr. MacKenzie's resolution upon the subject was postponed until tomorrow and the Liberal side of the House held a caucus on the situation tonight.

P. M. Barr headed the students' deputation, which included A. E. Richards, J. A. Grant and Jack Clyne.

SITE IS VALUABLE

Mr. Barr outlined the students' proposals, saying that expert advice obtained by his committee was to the effect that the 3,000-acre endowment tract in Point Grey would be capable, when developed, of carrying the interest and sinking fund on the required loan, and would also aid in meeting the current expenses of the University. This expert advice was equally positive, he said, that the land should not be sold now and that its value would never increase greatly until the University was built. He cited the University of Washington in Seattle as an instance of the real estate development that would ensue when this was done.

TURNING OUT TEACHERS

To those who claimed chief attention should be focussed on primary education, he said that the University was contributing 54 graduates this year to the Normal School who would eventually become public school teachers. He denied that the University was tending to the white-collar drone class, saying that the spirit inculcated by the professors was that the men must be prepared to begin their careers at the bottom of the ladder.

TURN AWAY STUDENTS?

J. A. Grant described the handicaps under which the University was laboring. The general hospital was demanding back its building and grounds, and the supply of church basements had been exhausted, so that this year the institution had reached the breaking point. It must either have new buildings or limit the number of students, a regulation, which, he said, would kill its growth as a democratic university. He lauded

the faculty and said the only thing that was keeping brilliant men in British Columbia was a spirit of sportsmanship. To those who thought students could get their training elsewhere, he said: "B. C. needs men trained in British Columbia to handle British Columbia problems."

FROM 310 CENTRES

To show the widespread endorsement of the petition, A. E. Richards pointed out that among the 52,749 names were representative citizens of 310 towns and cities. Typical places were cited as follows: Arrowhead 23, Britannia Beach 53, Duncan 69, Grand Forks 56, Kaslo 61, Nanaimo 101, Masset 107, Stewart 45, Trail 287.

Resolutions of endorsement had been received from 42 organizations of which 23 were in Vancouver and 19 outside. Supporting editorials had been received from 43 newspapers. Influential citizens had written stating that the wealthy people of B. C. would be no less public spirited in the matter of endowments than those of other provinces, but they wanted to be assured that the institution was permanent and not an experiment before they invested their money. One projected endowment of \$250,000 for the University library had been cancelled because of the fear that the University would be discontinued, he stated.

NOT ONLY FOR THE WEALTHY

To show that the institution was not catering only to the sons of the rich, he cited the following table of percentages showing the occupations of the parents of the present students: Professional, 27.9; business, 26.2; labor and office, 23.3; agriculture, 11.9; government employees, 5.2. He added that most of the students were working their way through and announced that the university stock-judging team had today been awarded first prize at the international competition in Portland, Harold Steeves being the second highest individual in points.

The premier assured the deputation that their representations would be considered.

WORK TO START ON THE U.B.C. BUILDINGS

Preliminaries Will Be Com-
menced at Close of Legis-
lative Session.

Premier Oliver Makes This
Announcement at Local
Liberal Rally.

Grills Opposition Leader
And Supporters on Their
Tactics in House.

Will Make Trip to Ottawa
Next Month on Freight
Rates Case.

When the session of the Legislature concludes the minister of education and the minister of public works will get busy on the preliminary work for the construction of the permanent home of the University. This announcement was made on Saturday evening by Hon. John Oliver at the formal opening of the new Liberal headquarters.

The Premier and several of his ministers spent part of the day inspecting the University acreage, and at the meeting in the evening he devoted a considerable portion of his address to the University question. He defended the action of the government in not having proceeded with the building up to this time on the ground that the cost of construction was 35 per cent. less today than a year ago and for the past few years they had been running financially along the edge of the precipice. During that period, he said, he could not, and dared not, borrow money for their erection.

Conditions were different today, he stated, and now they were in a position to borrow money for such a project. If the government was asked to provide work for the unemployed this winter, he proposed that the available labor be put to work preparing the university lands for sale and use.

He denied that he had ever been hostile to the University project, but in view of the heavy burden of taxation for education and the complaints by the owners of land on whom that burden chiefly lay, he contended that as far as the state was concerned its first duty was to provide a common school education. The government, he claimed, had no right to spend \$500 per pupil per term for a university training to a large number of students, many of whom might never utilize it, and at the same time refuse to provide a common education for the children.

THE DAILY PROVINCE,
JANUARY 18, 1923.

VARSIITY HEAD RETURNS HOME

President Klinck Visits
Many Eastern Educa-
tional Institutions.

Finds Tendency to Raise
Entrance Standards for
Undergraduates.

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, has returned to Vancouver from a lengthy visit in Eastern Canada, where he conferred with university heads regarding a number of problems. He visited Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Toronto, Western, Queens, McGill and Chicago universities during his six weeks' absence and gathered information on many topics including fees, limitation of student bodies, faculties of law and business administration, courses in nursing and the work of summer sessions.

One of the chief questions of policy before the University of British Columbia, he indicated, was the limitation of the student body. In many eastern universities there has been a falling off in attendance, partly through changes in the standards of admission and partly from other causes.

"Attendance at the University of British Columbia has kept up better than in most institutions of Canada," he declared. "Many of the others are just holding their own and in some cases there has been a falling off in the professional courses, particularly in medicine, law and applied science, and to some degree in agriculture."

There is a growing tendency towards the raising of university entrance requirements, he declared, and more emphasis is being placed on attention to studies. The entrance requirements for the professional courses are almost all becoming stiffer and in some cases the standard for the arts course has been raised.

QUESTION OF FEES.

"In general the students of the University of British Columbia pay lower fees than those in corresponding faculties of other provincial universities," Dr. Klinck said. "Many of the universities have added to their revenue by library fees, laboratory fees and examination fees. I think there is no demand for the increase of fees in western institutions, though eastern colleges may have had to do so on account of financial conditions."

President Klinck thinks that if it is necessary to raise fees here an extension of the scholarship system should be undertaken. The University of British Columbia has an excellent basis on which to build and only young people with high scholarship attainments would benefit.

Several Canadian institutions have followed the lead of the University in establishing a nursing course. Toronto intends to continue on its own when the grant from the Red Cross Society is withdrawn. The society has supported the nursing and public health course at U. B. C. with an annual grant of \$5500, which expires at the end of the present session. President Klinck was unwilling to forecast the policy of the provincial institution for next year.

SUGGESTED COURSES.

"A number of universities have built up a department of business administration largely suited to local needs," declared the president. "McGill has a department of commerce, Manitoba conducts extension lectures in these subjects, largely in the form of night classes and short courses; Queens co-operates with the Ontario Institute of Chartered Accountants in giving a course in chartered accountancy, while at Toronto the whole work of business administration is under revision. It is likely that a separate department will be established."

There has been some demand on the part of Vancouver business men that a department of commerce should be organized here, but whether this step is possible remains to be seen.

The tendency in regard to instruction in law is for the universities to take an increasingly prominent part, according to Dr. Klinck. In the provinces where the benchers and the institutions have been co-operating the universities have been asked to take over an even greater share of the work than before.

CALLED ON PROF. GILL.

"More and more attention is being paid to the work of the summer session," he declared, "and in some places they are giving serious consideration to the question of doing work on the quarter system. I investigated this in Chicago and I expect that if it is developed in Canada the tendency will be to make the summer session count as the third quarter."

Dr. Klinck visited Prof. L. W. Gill, formerly head of the department of electrical engineering at U. B. C., in Hamilton. Mr. Gill has a wonderful plant in the Hamilton Technical School and the enrollment is very large. There are 850 full time students, 3200 attending night classes and 1250 part-time students.

The president also looked into student government systems, the question of salaries, insurance and annuities for faculty, and spent some time in Toronto and McGill in connection with the proposed establishment of a graduate school in agriculture. This step was suggested by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, of which Dr. Klinck is educational chairman. He also saw a number of men regarding appointments to the teaching staff of U. B. C.

Dean R. W. Brock was acting president of the University during the absence of Dr. Klinck.

Would Remove University From Sphere of Politics

By J. PORTER.

AN UNFORTUNATE situation has been allowed to develop as regards our Provincial University. Weeks have passed since the newspapers went through the length and breadth of British Columbia, giving reports of debates in the Legislative Assembly from which the ordinary reader would only draw the conclusion that there was not sufficient justification for a university of our own to secure for it a single disinterested advocate on the floor of the House. Those who are familiar with the inner workings of Parliament may know that there must have been a great deal of private explanation given while the University was under criticism, which does not meet the eye. But how is that to help anyone whose only source of information is the newspaper?

MUST RE-EDUCATE PUBLIC.

No attempt seems to have been made to visualize the result of diffusing such a body of injurious and mistaken criticism among the people of the province. One need not be unduly pessimistic, however, in order to see that the work of educating the public into an appreciation of the need for a university at the present time requires to be done all over again. The work was not difficult before the University was created, because the people were ready to accept any assurance from university men.

The case is different now. Neither the people nor their elected representatives are prepared to take the bare word of a university graduate for anything. The people have learned that a university costs a great deal of money. They want to know whether a university is worth the money or not. They want to know whether a university is "in the nature of a luxury—beautiful but not productive"—or in the nature of a necessity to a community which has reached our present stage of development. They wish to know if it is desirable for the University to restrict its operations to the sons and daughters of those who can afford if necessary to send their sons and daughters to McGill and Toronto, or to pay the full cost of university instruction here.

TITLE TO EXIST IMPEACHED.

And they want to know if the university is branching out in directions which are not justified by the immediate needs of the province, even if a plausible case is made out for the University as regards some studies. I have been assured by a friend who is in contact with a fair range of opinion that to make an attempt to vindicate the University on any of these points is to court humiliation, and that the only safe course is to let the adverse criticisms die a natural death. If my friend is right every university graduate who contributed in even the smallest degree to the creation of a local university ought to make his apology to the people of the province for having helped to mislead them. I may be wrong in thinking that I can say anything to help the University, but I am certain of one thing—there can be no mistake in helping to bring on a controversy while the newspaper readers are still in a critical mood.

We university men have been taking it for granted that as soon as the act was passed creating the University, there could be no going back on the part of any future government. It is not often that the title of a university to exist is impeached at a time when the need for more space has become urgent. But we have lived to see it; and we may live to see a much greater degree of reaction than even that if we do not bestir ourselves to give a reason for the faith that is in us, which a plain man can understand.

SHOULD BE OUT OF POLITICS.

The University should be taken out of the sphere of party politics as soon as possible; for there is not a great deal to choose between a political party which advocates the wrong educational policy from an honestly mistaken sense of the importance of things, and a party which would advocate even a sound policy for reasons of party expediency. An emergency is sure to arise sooner or later to test the sincerity of party watchwords. When the pressure of conflicting claims compels a government to economize, it requires a great deal of wisdom to resist the temptation to economize first on higher education, and a still greater degree of wisdom to avoid carrying the economy to an extent which will reduce the efficiency of higher education by 50 per cent., or even more.

There is urgent need to furnish legislators with definite and ample proof that behind the University stands a body of responsible opinion, disinterested, watchful, ready to approve or to criticize governmental action with due regard to what is practicable, but ready also to deal with every proposal and every statement from press or platform which savors, not merely of short-sighted economy, but even more of insincere or opportunist support. It may be fairly pleaded on behalf of our Legislative Assembly that the Imperial Parliament in London has presented the world with as rank specimens of legislative blundering and party prejudice in educational debates as any other.

But this only goes to show the necessity for a body of outside opinion which will compel every member of

which put them on a par with any graduate, but who never darkened the door of a university.

SHOWS NEED OF TRAINING.

But the comparative fewness of such cases goes to show the necessity for providing that systematic training in thought and that familiarity with the avenues of knowledge which will enable men who possess fair ability and a little more than average patience to do things which can only be accomplished in the absence of that training by men of wholly exceptional ability and force of character. Every nation has a large amount of work to be done which, when fate has not provided us with super-men falls to be done by ordinary mortals who have gone through such a special training as is only to be gained at a university.

Of equal importance to the community is that indirect influence of the university which inculcates respect for thorough knowledge and breadth of vision. British Columbia has a great deal to learn yet as regards the value of thorough and comprehensive knowledge. A young country is always ready to content itself with just enough knowledge to solve the problem immediately in front of it, even though ampler knowledge would disclose a solution of at least equal immediate value, which would not sacrifice the future to the present. The case might be put much stronger than that without the least danger of over-stating the difference between a solution based on brute strength and superficial knowledge and a solution based on intelligence and knowledge ample enough to include both the immediate problem and the results of a hasty solution.

British Columbia is overrun at present with men who consider it a waste of time to study a problem of industry, construction, or education an inch beyond the point at which the first rough-and-ready way out can be discovered. Take one instance: Every man who has seriously studied questions of construction knows that the natural resources of this province are being exploited in a wasteful manner.

INTELLIGENT OPINION LACKING.

But no government would dare to undertake the necessary regulation of exploitation at the present time, because there is no sufficient body of intelligent public opinion in existence in the province to secure for such a policy the necessary support. There will be no such body of opinion until the local University has had time to diffuse its influence throughout the electorate. The opinion of the self-styled "practical man," who prides himself in knowing nothing but guesswork and the art of bullying workmen, will go for more than the considered judgment of seven men that can render a reason.

Only a minority of the young men and women in any community are willing to undergo the training of the University, just as only a minority are willing to exchange the position of a salaried worker for the greater freedom but greater uncertainty of a retail business. The University graduate can not expect to find an easy way to a position unless he has wholly exceptional ability or more than ordinary pull. He must postpone all thoughts of marriage until he is approaching thirty years of age, and must meantime watch his old school-fellows settling down to occupations which call for less of training and self-sacrifice, and which bring a much more prompt reward. If this delay in entering on life is increased through the necessity for taking a couple of years off to earn the money to pay 50 or 60 per cent. of the total cost of instruction instead of 25 per cent., the prospect will cease to be worth the sacrifice in the view of a very large number. The most noticeable effect of the increase in fees will not be the advancement of the graduating age by two years.

PREMIUM ON WEALTH.

It will be the restriction of graduates to the well-to-do class. There is no reason to suppose that the proportion of youths from the well-to-do class, who are naturally attracted to the University or fitted to profit by its discipline and opportunities is greater in British Columbia than anywhere else. It was found necessary in Scotland and Ireland—two poor and largely democratic countries which in the nineties were more or less comparable with British Columbia as it is today—to extend the university dragnet sufficiently to include the small farming class, in order to obtain the number of competent graduates called for by the needs of the public service and the professions. Proposals to raise the fees were strenuously resisted, not only as tending towards class privilege, but also because they tended to reduce the field of selection. At that period the fees of students in Germany were kept down to less than 10 per cent. of the total cost of its universities; and we know by hard experience what an advantage its army of trained workers gave to Germany during the years of "peaceful penetration" which preceded the war.

The main result of raising the fees is certain to be a lowering of the examination standards. That is one of the things which we can not afford under any consideration. But if we are going to limit admission to the

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1923.

SOLDIER STUDENT FEES.

Ninety returned soldiers in the University are paying fees this year. It is the first year since the beginning of the war that fees have been required from returned men. Last year a large number of soldiers and dependents of soldiers were exempted. The result was the only deficit which the University had reported in its seven years' history. It was the hope of the University authorities that the grant for this year would be made large enough to enable the fees of soldiers to be remitted, or that the Legislature would make a special appropriation to cover the amount. This was not done. Representatives of the student veterans are arranging to meet the minister of education and present the case to him. They will at least be sure of a sympathetic hearing. A special appropriation of \$5000 would cover the case. Most of the soldier students are working their way through the University and last summer did not offer average opportunity to earn money. As these students are some years behind other men of their age who were too young to go to the front they can ill afford to drop out for a year to earn money to complete their course. It is a case calling for considerate treatment.

in order to answer such criticisms. My own opportunities of observation in the British Columbia Academy of Science have shown me that the professors in the science department are doing good work in that most severe of all testing-grounds, the sphere of research. And I wish it could be brought home to our legislators just what it means to be able to go into its library, less than ten years old, and find 40,000 volumes and many sets of periodicals, giving the most recent information on highly specialized subjects. It gives me a sense of painful contrast when I recall the library of Queen's College, Cork, as it was after forty years of starvation. Cork had in my time a

man of exceptional distinction as president in Dr. W. K. Sullivan. George Boole, Wyville Thomson and Robert Harkness had been among its earlier professors, and Huxley himself had thought it worth while to apply for the chair of natural history. Maxwell Simpson and Ridgeway were the outstanding men of my own student days. Such a list shows what might have been possible. But the blight of government apathy was on everything; and men who might have reached high distinction sank into discouraged mechanical teachers. I sincerely trust that the legislative discouragements which crippled Cork will never be reproduced in this young province.

MAY CHANGE GROUND PLANS OF THE U.B.C.

Re-routing of North Boulevard and Other Roads Proposed.

POINT GREY, June 1.—Existing plans which purport to show the manner in which the government lands at the University of British Columbia site are to be laid out, will require to be drastically amended if proposals now before the Provincial Government are approved.

It is learned on excellent authority that several roads are to be resurveyed to take them over a different route than those shown on the present plans, and this rerouting is not only expected to result in greater advantage being taken of the scenic beauties of the site, but, due to the fact that much bridging of ravines and gullies will be avoided, it is anticipated that the cost of the work will be materially lowered.

According to the authority mentioned, one of the most important thoroughfares to be diverted is the North Boulevard, planned by the government to be a paved connection between the city and the University, independent of Marine Drive, which skirts the shore line. The boulevard will follow the high contours of the point and from every portion of it wonderful views of the mountains and Bay will be obtainable.

Originally this highway was planned as a continuation of Fourth avenue, but according to the latest information it is to be diverted to Eighth. Coming towards the city from the University, the boulevard will swing south around the southerly tip of the big ravine in West Point Grey, will continue into Eighth avenue, along Eighth to Highbury and north on Highbury to Fifth avenue. This will obviate the necessity of bridging the ravine, it is anticipated. At about the entrance to Eighth avenue several other avenues will be made to converge, so that a direct route through on the paved highway will be available to motorists driving to the city from any section of the University grounds.

The full length of the boulevard on government property will be paved by the Provincial Government. As far as those portions of it on municipal and city property are concerned, it is understood that negotiations are already in progress to permit of these being paved to the same width. The portion of the boulevard from Imperial to Highbury, if the information received is correct, will run through practically the centre of the new addition to the Jericho Golf Club grounds, which are in course of clearing.

An agreement between the city, Point Grey and the B. C. Electric Railway Company has already been completed for the improvement of car service on Dunbar street and Sasamat lines. It is predicted that, under this agreement, Broadway west cars within three months will run direct from the heart of the city to the juncture of Dunbar and Forty-first and to Dufferin drive and University avenue, the present terminus of the Sasamat line. In addition, it is understood that arrangements are in course of completion under which the B. C. Electric will inaugurate a bus service from the corner of Tenth and Sasamat direct to the University, as soon as traffic warrants it.

THE VANCOUVER SUN,
SEPTEMBER 26, 1923

POPULARITY OF EDUCATION

LIKE Harvard, the University of British Columbia has enrolled the largest number of students this year in its history.

Education is more popular today than ever before. That is a good sign. For the greater the demand grows for education, the greater the parallel demand will grow for PROPER education.

At present the demand for the kind of education we need most is slight. To 909 students in arts and science and 164 in applied science (both of which courses lead to "white collar" jobs) there are only 29 in nursing and 55 in agriculture.

In spite of the fact that craftsmanship is declining and the professions are filling up with idlers, universities are still content to push the courses which are popular because they are easy and genteel and neglect the craftsmanship courses, education in which the world really needs.

If any university is to meet the educational needs of its community fully, it must be just as much concerned in turning out efficient bricklayers, carpenters and painters as in turning out standardized doctors, lawyers and engineers.

There is no reason why the business of building a beautiful house should require less culture or refinement than the business of cutting out an appendix. There is no reason why just as much mental power and training should not be put into a plumbing system as into a legal brief.

There is no useful occupation on earth that will not give returns in proportion to the thought, study, training and effort that are put into it. The possibilities even in ditch-digging are infinite.

As the demand for education grows, universities will have to recognize these facts. But if the universities wait until they are FORCED to give recognition to craftsmanship, many lean years are ahead of the industrial system. The university that anticipates the need for craft education and sets out to make such education popular will be the leading university of the future.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Registration returns of the University do not confirm the prediction that financial stringency and the increase in fees would diminish the attendance. It is now clear that, without including students in the teacher training course, the attendance will be larger than last year, and consequently much larger than in any previous year. This continuous progress happens notwithstanding the refusal of the University authorities to establish additional faculties, or to embark on new educational ventures before they are in a position to do full justice to those already undertaken. While the University of Alberta has faculties in law, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, the University of British Columbia was not even tempted by the possibility of a Carnegie appropriation to enter into competition with the highly-equipped medical schools of this continent. These wider activities will come when the resources of the University are largely increased, and the buildings and equipment are considered more nearly adequate to the requirement of the work already undertaken.

Meanwhile the formal laying of the cornerstone of the building now approaching completion at Point Grey marks an important stage of progress. It signifies that the University will soon find itself established in its permanent home. The greater part of the original construction work yet remains to be done. But it is now possible to determine, within a year at least, the time that regular classes will be opened at the permanent site.

It is probable that the next public lands sold or leased for residence purposes in the neighborhood of Vancouver will be those set aside to pay for construction or provide for the endowment of the University. There is no doubt that the University itself will give the nearest property an additional value. It is said that the University of Washington at Seattle has caused the price of building lots in its neighborhood to double and redouble in a few years. Unfortunately the University got no advantage of this increment as the land was privately owned. But it should be possible for the University of British Columbia to get some considerable part of the advantage from the increased value that it will give to residence property in its vicinity.

**SCHOLARSHIP GOES
TO ALFRED RIVE**

**I. O. D. E. War Memorial
Award Made to Graduate
Of B.C. University.**

The 1924 I.O.D.E. war memorial overseas post-graduate scholarship for the Province of British Columbia has been awarded to Mr. Alfred Rive, graduate of the University of British Columbia, 1921.

Mr. Rive had a fine record in the U.B.C. and since graduating two years ago has made a brilliant showing at the University of California, where he has been taking a post-graduate course. He is at present instructor at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

In addition to his splendid academic record, Mr. Rive has an outstanding war record, having been with the Western Universities Battalion and later with the 46th Battalion Canadian Infantry. After being severely wounded in May, 1917, Mr. Rive was in hospital in France, England and Canada, and was finally discharged as unfit for further service in May, 1918.

The committee of selection feel in making this award a most worthy representative of the Province of British Columbia has been chosen.

The committee of selection was as follows: Mrs. A. U. dePencier, provincial president, I.O.D.E. in B.C.; Mrs. John A. Murray, municipal regent, I.O.D.E., Burnaby; His Honor Judge Howay, New Westminster; Mr. J. S. Gordon, inspector of schools, Vancouver; Principal Vance, Vancouver, and Mrs. O. L. Boynton, provincial educational secretary, convener, I. O. D. E. War Memorial, for B.C.

In this province eight bursaries have been awarded in the University of B.C. to children of men who fell or were totally disabled in the Great War

and with the present award two overseas post-graduate scholarships have been given. The bursaries are for four years, to the value of \$1200; the latter, for one year, to the value of \$1400.

Nov. 30th 1923 (Prov.)

CE, VANCOUVER, BRITIS

**VARSITY GRADUATE
WINS DISTINCTION**



ALFRED RIVE, who has been awarded the I.O.D.E. war memorial scholarship for 1924.

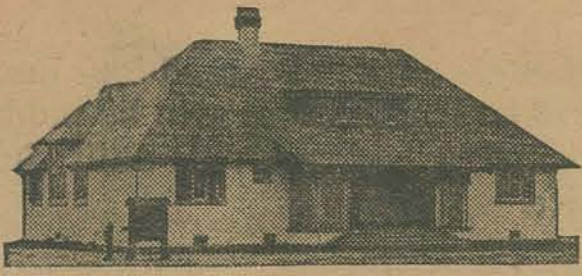
**WINTER COURSES
ARE ANNOUNCED**

**Lectures in Agriculture to
Be Given at the Uni-
versity.**

The programme for the second annual winter courses in agriculture has just been issued by the University of British Columbia. Lectures will commence on January 15 and will continue until the middle of March. Poultry husbandry, agronomy and animal husbandry, horticulture, insects and diseases, dairying and farm economics, are some of the subjects offered in the series. All lectures and demonstrations will be given at the University site at Point Grey, and will be under the direction of the heads of the departments concerned.

This is the second year a course of this nature has been offered at the University farm. Special classes were offered as early as 1916, at the temporary site in Vancouver, however, and were attended by twenty-seven students in the first year. Since that time the popularity of the course has steadily increased, and last year the registration amounted to 110. Special returned soldier classes were offered between the summer of 1918 and 1920, and were attended by 466 men. The lectures and demonstrations are largely practical and are designed for those men and women who wish to extend their knowledge of farming. This feature of the work probably explains its popular appeal.

Students may register for the whole course or for any three weeks of the course. No examinations will be held, and no special academic standing is required for entrance. The course is divided into the following sections: Poultry husbandry, January 15 to January 26; agronomy and animal husbandry, January 28 to February 16; horticulture, insects and diseases, February 18 to March 1; dairying, March 3 to March 8; farm economics, March 10 to March 15.



SECOND ANNUAL WINTER COURSE

OFFERED BY

The Faculty of Agriculture

IN

The University of British Columbia

COURSES

- POULTRY HUSBANDRYJanuary 15th to January 26th
- AGRONOMY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY....January 28th to February 16th
- HORTICULTURE, INSECTS AND DISEASES....February 18th to March 1st
- DAIRYINGMarch 3rd to March 8th
- FARM ECONOMICSMarch 10th to March 15th

All lectures and demonstrations are offered on the University Farm, Point Grey. Lectures and demonstrations are extremely practical and are designed for those men and women who wish to extend their knowledge of farming. Students may register for the whole Course or for any three weeks of the Course. Registration fee for nine weeks, \$10. Registration fee for any three weeks, \$5.00. There are no examinations. No special academic standing is required for entrance. For full information and registration forms, address:

THE REGISTRAR,
The University of British Columbia,
Vancouver, B. C.

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WEATHER FORECAST
Generally fair and mild. Details See page 13

VANCOUVER, B. C., FRIDAY

the sun

Feb 22/24

FRESHIES IN LOWLY JOBS



SEATED, on the stand: Kenneth Schell, Tanny Butler, Dr. H. Ashton. Those at work, from left to right, are Harry Buchanan, Ben Williams, Norm Brown and A. Anthony. Seated in front: J. Sills and Alec Swanson. Those standing about are waiting for a shine. See story, page 3.

April 4th, 1924

ISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY

Ottawa Post For
Graduate of U.B.C.

MISS IRENE MOUNCE, a graduate of the University of B.C., has been appointed assistant plant pathologist in the forestry branch of the civil service at Ottawa.

April 4th, 1924.

THE DAILY PROVINCE, VANCOUVER, BR

Students Consider Plans To Make Summer "Stake"

When a large number of students attended a "summer employment" meeting, it was evident that the University of British Columbia is not a "rich man's college."

Every spring sees the Varsity men eager to "make a stake" which will carry them through the coming term. The jobs available and those most sought are outdoor ones. Speakers at the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Engineering Club, outlined steps necessary to obtain work in various trades. It was pointed out that students had always given satisfaction in the way of hard work.

Those not afraid of muscle work were told of opportunities at the University site at Point Grey, and on railway and wharf construction work. Canneries, coastal boats, pulp mills and logging camps furnish summer employment, they heard.

Many students in agriculture, forestry and geology will seek positions with the Dominion and Provincial governments. Experimental farms will absorb some horticultural students, while soil survey parties, one of which will visit the Peace River district this summer, are open to agronomists.

Forestry students and prospective students will find positions with forestry services. Geology students are given preference in geological surveys. Most of the science men require a certain amount of experience in the field.

But the great majority of students will not be equipped with technical training. And the hope is general that employers will give them a cordial reception when their willing spirit and their brawn is placed on the market.

SENATE MEMBERS

AT B.C. UNIVERSITY

April 4th, 1924.

Election Shows Great Increase of Interest In Institution.

Results given out this morning by the University of British Columbia of the senate elections which closed Thursday, show a great increase of interest.

Five hundred and thirty-four votes were received from all over Canada, United States, several countries of Europe, and across the Pacific. This compares with 343 ballot papers received in last year's election.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie is chancellor for a new three-year term by acclamation.

The following fifteen new members were elected, in order of votes received:

Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, Vancouver; Mr. Cecil Killam, Vancouver; Rev. A. H. Sovereign, Vancouver; Mr. J. D. Swanson, Kamloops; Rt. Rev. A. U. dePencier, Vancouver; Dr. W. B. Burnett, Vancouver; Mr. G. W. Scott, Vancouver; Mr. Arthur Lord, Vancouver; Mr. Sherwood Lett, Vancouver; Mr. J. M. Turnbull, Vancouver; Mr. J. G. Gordon, Vancouver; Prof. Geo. E. Robinson, Vancouver; Mr. A. E. Richards, New Westminster; Mr. Wm. P. Argue, Vancouver; Miss Annie Jamieson, Vancouver.

The following are appointed members of the Senate: Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education; Mr. S. J. Willis, superintendent of education; Dr. R. E. McKechnie; President L. S. Klinck, Dean F. M. Clement, Dean R. W. Brock, Dean H. T. J. Coleman, Prof. P. A. Boving, Prof. Wilfrid Sadler, Prof. E. H. Archibald, Prof. E. G. Matheson, Dr. T. H. Boggs, Dr. H. Buchanan, Rev. W. L. Clay, Rt. Rev. A. E. dePencier, Principal D. M. Robinson, Vancouver Normal School; Principal D. M. McLaurin, Victoria Normal School; Mr. G. A. Fergusson, Principal George Jay, Victoria College; Principal W. H. Smith, Westminster Hall; Principal W. H. Vance, Anglican Theological College; Principal W. Brown, Ryerson College.

The World's Mail

APPEALS TO CITY MEMBERS

Editor Daily World—Sir: Your recent editorials with reference to conflicting interests in the Legislature when it comes to a vote on building the University were most interesting. It rather nonplusses the average citizen in this community, where nearly one-half of the people of the province reside and nearly one-half of the taxes are collected, for a man like H. G. Perry to arrive in this city from the outskirts of the province and have the assurance to inform the people in a newspaper interview that "the P. G. E. must be completed to Fort George." After spending \$40,000,000 to half build a railway whose usefulness and necessity were gone shortly after it was begun and whose possibilities as a producer for a generation at least has been negated by three competent railway men of national repute, the people of this part of the prov-

Tower Building Save the City Per Year,

In Addition to This, Income
Renting Offices—City
For Base

A direct saving to the city and \$19,000 will result from the purchase as a city hall, according to given close attention to the proposition to that structure.

The building will cost the city \$200,000 and with some changes to be effected the total cost will run in the neighborhood of \$250,000, the mayor pointed out, adding that sinking fund charges on the quarter of a million dollars would amount to \$2,630.87 and interest charges would reach \$13,750, making a total of \$16,380.87.

Against those charges, however, the city would save rental for park board offices of \$480, rental for the publicity bureau of \$1110 and rental for offices for the Vancouver Exhibition Association amounting to \$840, these three items totalling \$2430. To this must be added, said the mayor, the saving in efficiency by the city hall staff. With an annual payroll of \$324,480, the mayor said there was a shrinkage in efficiency at the city hall under present crowded conditions of about 10 per cent.

But while the mayor estimated the direct saving as being between \$18,000 and \$19,000 annually, he pointed out that the city would also have additional office room to rent and would derive quite a saving in that direction alone. In that connection he added that the city now has an offer to rent the basement of the Tower Building on a 10-year lease at \$130 a month.

"Y'S MEN'S" LUNCH CLUB IS FORMED

The first Y's Men's Club in Canada has been formally instituted, the following officers having been unanimously elected: R. L. Hunt, president; J. W. Borrie, vice-president; Dr. N. Guy, second vice-president; John McGillivrey, third vice-president; W. G. Weisford, secretary; K. Scrimgeour, treasurer, and the following six members were elected as directors: D. Scrimgeour, Walter H. Sims, Lionel Ward, Roy Atkins, Art Hanson and C. J. Young. At the conclusion of the election of officers Chairman Fred Rolston of the organizing committee relinquished the chair to President "Bob" Hunt.

These clubs, which have been operating in the United States for over two years, have been internationalized. Vancouver is the first city in Canada to take advantage of the idea.

"To acknowledge the duty that accompanies every right" is the motto of the club, which has for its objective the cultivation of good fellowship among Y's men and Young Men's Christian Association members everywhere, and to promote the exchange among Y's men everywhere of ethical and profitable business ideas and courtesies.

The club will be conducted similar to other luncheon clubs in the city, the weekly meetings being held on Thursday evening at 6:15 to 7:30.

Senator Crowe will be the speaker on Thursday of this week. He will deal with the question of

CO
E DAILY PROVINCE,
WINS OVER FIFTY
IN STOCK JUDGING



J. C. NELSON.

IN a difficult test, Mr. Nelson took first place in the stock judging contest at the Provincial Fair, New Westminster. In the junior judging contest for University students he secured first place, making 269 points out of a possible 300 in judging beef and dairy cattle and horses. He also was one of the University team which captured first place as a team in junior stock judging, and his score in his class was high enough to win him the championship of the fair in a field of nearly fifty as a judge of stock. The test was a difficult one inasmuch as the candidates had to find the good points of classes of which they had had no previous experience.

Mr. Nelson, who is the son of Mr. John Nelson, 2566 York street, took his bachelor's degree in 1920, and spent a year in journalism here before commencing his present course in agriculture. He will complete this course next spring.

THE V

No. 206.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS
UNSETTLED AND MILD W

ONLY WORDS
m for Misunderstanding of A

**VARSITY STUDENT
IS RHODES SCHOLAR**



—Hacking Photo.

E. J. KNAPTON, who won the premier scholastic honors for the province, having been awarded the Rhodes scholarship. He attends the U. B. C.

VICTORIA MAN RHODES WINNER

**E. J. Knapton Is Awarded
Coveted Scholarship at
Oxford University.**

SIX IN COMPETITION

Mr. E. J. Knapton, a student in Arts '24 of the University of British Columbia, has been elected the 1925 Rhodes scholar for British Columbia from a field of six candidates. He is a son of Mr. Ezra Knapton, 2224 Quadra street, Victoria.

The winner of the scholarship was born in Queensbury, Yorkshire, England, but when he was aged 6 his parents moved to British Columbia, and he spent practically the whole of his boyhood in Victoria. He started his education at George Jay School, going from there to high school, and later he accepted a position on the teaching staff at the University school.

GOES NEXT YEAR.

From there he went to the Provincial Normal School, and finally, before going to Queens University, Kingston, he taught for a time in the Victoria city schools. After two years at Kingston, he decided to complete his studies at the University of British Columbia, and he is now in his fourth year, specializing in economics and history. He will go to Oxford in October, 1925, to complete his studies there.

In Victoria he was actively engaged in the Y.M.C.A. and other similar activities. He has taken an active part in most athletics and is prominent as a rugby player. In debating circles he was also known, as he has represented Victoria College on several occasions.

ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Rhodes Scholarship at one of the colleges of Oxford is assigned annually to the Province of British Columbia by the trustees of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Each scholarship is tenable for three years, and is of the value of £350 yearly.

The election of candidates depends upon force of character, devotion to duty, courage, sympathy, capacity for leadership, ability and scholastic attainments, physical vigor as shown by participation in games or in other ways. The candidate also must be a British subject and unmarried. He must have passed his nineteenth but not his twenty-fifth birthday on October 1 of the year for which he is elected.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1924.

The Star Window**The time has come the Walrus said - to talk of many things**

BY NOEL ROBINSON

At one time or another in the course of our careers we have most of us gone through the strain of examinations. Usually this trying period has been passed through in our youth. No doubt we were sometimes inclined to be a little hypercritical of the exams and the examiners. A correspondent who is critical, not of the examinations or the examiners, but of the arrangements made for the students at the examinations which are taking place at the University of British Columbia, writes me as follows:

"The procedure adopted in the examinations at the university last week and this week is adopted with the idea of saving the registrar's office the greatest possible amount of work rather than with a view to getting the best that is in them out of the students. In many cases students have been writing two and three examinations of two or two and one-half hours on one day and then have not had to write again for two days or a week.

"It is usual at any sessional examination to make use of all available room at the disposal of the university, to give at the most two two-hour examinations a day, and to give two hours between the test. This year, however, all examinations, with the exception of a geology paper, are being held in the auditorium. The unfortunate student having three examinations on the same day is seated at 9, finished at 11:15, seated again at 12, finished at 2—or, perhaps half past—starts again at 3 and writes till 5 o'clock.

"I have heard of one freshman who wrote Latin, French and

Mathematics the same day, and one sophomore—a girl in this case—who took zoology, biology and chemistry the same day.

"With the entire lower floor of the old Baptist Church (Tenth and Laurel), the university auditorium, and two large class-rooms at the disposal of the authorities a lot more could be done to give the candidates greater facility for writing. Should the number of freshmen asked to leave this year be exceptionally high one important factor in that result will, it seems, be the poor facilities afforded them to write.

"With tuition and class fees amongst the highest in Canada it is unfortunate that those looking after the seating accommodation of the students cannot do a little more to add to their comfort at a very trying time.

"Surely all the examinations need not have been taken in the same place and the candidates indiscriminately placed, assigned no numbers and no definite seats, as in other years. In the interests of the educational development of the province, as well as of the students themselves, everything should be done at this important juncture in the lives of the latter to give them at least a sporting chance to make the best of what is in them."

As I am not personally aware of the circumstances I give my correspondent's letter without comment, except this, that it seems to me necessary at examination seasons that the students (who work in our present university buildings at a disadvantage), should be given every change at examinations.

April 19th, 1925.

THE SUNDAY PROVINCE, VANCOUVER

Third of U.B.C. Graduates Go Into Teaching**Sixth of Alumni Married, Directory Shows.****TWO-THIRDS ON PAYROLLS****Nine-tenths Work, Study Longer or Marry.**

IS IT worth while to go to college in British Columbia? Has it been worth while to have a university here?

These are two questions which can now be partly answered by the reader of the 1925 University of British Columbia directory.

In this bulletin Mr. Van Wilby, representing the Alumni Association, has carefully written the names and addresses of the 749 students who have graduated since 1916. If they are busy, he says what they are doing? He has been so exact that even telephone directories in various cities have been called into play to rectify addresses from which questionnaires were not returned.

ONE-THIRD OF GRADUATES TEACH.

Patience and an adding machine to classify these graduates are needed to form a basis for replying to these questions.

Nearly a third of the students who have passed their final examinations have now gone into teaching. Others have dauntlessly braved another year of lectures and are enrolled here in a post-graduate course in teaching.

When these get schools, a total of far more than a third of the graduates will be wielding the pointer and chalk in university or school.

MEN TEACHERS SUCCEED WOMEN.

A distinguished visitor (herself a former professor) last month urged women graduates not to go in so unanimously for teaching. She thought they might find room in other activities. Mr. Wilby's booklet shows that many men graduates have saved a number of women from the temptation to teach. For instance, the class members of 1923 who have chosen teaching are 45 per cent. men, as compared with 27 per cent. in the 1919 class.

Other men have been even more considerate than the men schoolmasters. They have married women teachers. This is evident in the decreasing number of women graduates of the earlier classes who are still teaching. Many of them have now the designation "Mrs." written after their names in Mr. Wilby's booklet.

SIXTH OF WOMEN GRADUATES MARRY.

Altogether a sixth of the women graduates have attuned their steps to the wedding march. A glance at the March and April social columns of The Province shows that this proportion is rising. The average graduate since recent classes are quadruple the size of early ones, is only two years from college and a few years should treble the ratio of University alumni who are mistresses of homes.

The law of supply and demand will probably also soon come into play as regards women teachers and a growing surplus of normal graduates will drive women University graduates into other professions. At present, U. B. C. women, according to Mr. Wilby's booklet, are working in medicine, agriculture, science, missionary and social service work, nursing, journalism, stenography, or are in business for themselves. But most of them are teaching.

In actual proportions, two-thirds of the graduates are now working for a living. These comprise about 200 women and 300 men.

NINE-TENTHS ARE OUT FOR SELVES.

If the married women graduates, and those taking post-graduate courses with the object of earning their own living, were added to the total actually now on payrolls, the handsome total of over 90 per cent. would be placed in the wage-earning class.

Law has claimed 3 per cent., a proportion which those now in law courses will easily double when they are admitted to the bar. Ministers and those in missionary work account for 2 per cent. Only one graduate in a hundred has gone back to his own farm, a goodly proportion of the agriculture faculty graduates having obtained posi-

Province April 25
peny in England. April 5th/25

Hon. W. Nichol Gives Five Scholarships for University Graduates

VICTORIA, April 4.—Hon. Walter Nichol, lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, has given five three-year scholarships, each of the annual value of \$1200, for study in the University of France or at one of the other official institutions of higher education in France.

The scholarships will be open to graduates of the University of British Columbia who intend to take up teaching as a profession and will be given on the condition that each successful candidate must undertake to return to British Columbia to practice his profession for such time as seems reasonable in the opinion of the senate of the University.

One scholarship will be available this year. Applications must be made to the registrar of the University, Mr. Stanley Matthews, before May 1, it is announced.

MISS E. I. JOHNS TO TAKE SPECIAL STUDY

Resignation of Miss Ethel I. Johns, R. N., assistant professor of nursing at the University of B. C., was accepted by the board of governors at a meeting held Monday night.

Miss Johns has been appointed for one year to the field staff of the Division of Special Studies of the Rockefeller Foundation, and will make a special study of certain phases of nursing education, first in the United States and later in Europe.

Monday Sun, April 28/25

April 28/25 - Monday Sun.

May 7/25
Daily Province

Province May 4/25

**Institute Elects
Prof. Davidson**



PROF. JOHN DAVIDSON

**INSTITUTE CLOSES
SUCCESSFUL YEAR**

**Retiring President Reports
Good Record of Lectures
and Meetings**

The Vancouver Institute held its annual meeting Monday night in the Physics Building, University of B. C. The president, W. R. Dunlop, F.R.G.S., who was in the chair, said the session just closed had been very successful.

The lectures had been all of a high class, with an average attendance of about 300. The financial accounts of the session were closed with a balance in hand.

Votes of thanks were passed to the president and retiring officers, to the university and the press. It was stated that another meeting place would have to be found for next season. The connection with the university will be maintained.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Honorary president, Dr. L. S. Klinck, president B. C. University; president, Prof. John Davidson; first vice president, Major A. J. B. Mellich; second vice president, Dr. G. A. Macguire; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Banton; press secretary, C. O. Scott; council, Dr. J. G. Davidson, Dr. S. Petersky, W. R. Dunlop, F.R.G.S., Mrs. S. D. Scott, G. S. Eldridge, Dean F. M. Clement, J. Francis Bursill, Prof. W. N. Sage and Miss A. B. Jamieson.

The council will meet at an early date to settle the place of meeting, programme of letters, etc., for next season.

**RUNNER-UP FOR
COVETED PRIZE**



ARCHIE FEE.

ONE OF the leaders for the eagerly sought Governor-General's gold medal was Archie Fee of the graduating class in applied science. Fee has made researches which may shortly entitle him to recognition across Canada, instructors say.

Province, May 7th, 1925

**TAKES FRENCH
GOLD MEDAL**



MISS WESSIE TIPPING.

THE Alliance Francaise Gold Medal went to Miss Tipping, who has gained distinction by her talents in the language of diplomacy.

**DEBATER TAKES
\$100 BURSARY**



MISS GRETA MATHER.

A NORTH VANCOUVER prizewinner at the University is Miss Greta Mather, who won the Anne Wesbrook \$100 scholarship.

Province, May 7/25

**WINNER OF TWO
SCHOLARSHIPS**



LOUIS SMITH.

THE Arts '19 scholarship of \$150 and a university scholarship of \$75 were won by Louis Smith, president of Arts '25. The latter prize reverted to a classmate.

Province, May 7/25

**Miss Lillian Faithfull to
Speak at Convocation**

Miss Lillian Faithfull, M.A., and G. P. Fellow of Queen's College, London, formerly principal of Ladies' College, Cheltenham, England, will speak at the annual convocation of the University of British Columbia at 7:45 p.m. in the auditorium at Tenth avenue and Willow street. This is the first time that a woman has addressed a U.B.C. convocation since the first graduation nine years ago.

Mr. Sherwood Lett, president of the alumni of the University, will also speak. The public is invited to attend.

U. B. C. Exam. Standings Are Announced

*Vancouver Veteran and Victoria Co-ed. Are
Chief Scholarship Winners at
Varsity for 1925.*

*Coveted Governor-General's Gold Medal Goes
To Miss Edith Lucas of the
Capital City.*

THE University of British Columbia examination results were issued this morning and confirmed at a meeting of the senate.

Mr. Jack L. Huggett, a last year's arts graduate, was named first holder of the Nichol scholarship worth \$1200, donated by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for post-graduate travel and study in Europe.

The Governor-General's gold medal, one of the most valued of University honors, was awarded to Miss Edith Lucas of Victoria. Miss Lucas came to the University of British Columbia from Victoria College, where she led her classes. She has won several scholarships in the University, and is a prominent member of the French and Classics clubs.

Brian Sutherland, Science '25, won the \$200 University scholarship and a convocation scholarship.

Huggett is a veteran of the 68th Field Battery, organized in North Vancouver, and possesses an arts and a science degree. He instructed in the University last college year.

CHAPLAIN GETS PRIZE.

The Capt. LeRoy Memorial Scholarship for \$250, one of the largest in the gift of the university, goes to Rev. Frank Buck of Mayo, Yukon. It is open only to returned soldiers and goes to one who has won the M. C. as a chaplain in the service. Mr. Buck was appointed honorary canon by Bishop Stringer of the Yukon. He is well known in Vancouver, and established an enviable reputation at the front.

Miss Margaret Keillor has won the \$75 Scott Memorial Scholarship, gift of the O. D. E. Miss Keillor last year carried off the \$75 prize, and has won a \$100 scholarship on matriculating from King George High School here.

The Shaw Memorial Scholarship (\$137.50) has been won by Francis Stevens, son of Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P. Stevens has specialized in classics. Last year he won a \$75 scholarship for first year work.

Rev. Ralph Stedman, in charge of Beaconsfield Methodist Church, has taken the Terminal City Memorial Scholarship for \$110. Mr. Stedman was taking an extra mural course and attained a high standing in English and economics.

DEBATER WINS.

An international debater, Miss Greta Mathers of North Vancouver, is winner of the Anne Westbrook \$100 Scholarship. Miss Mathers took post-graduate work at the university last year, and intends next year to instruct there in economics. She has won a \$75 Institution Scholarship, and was leader of Saskatchewan High School classes when she graduated.

Miss Sylvia Thrupp, university swimmer, holder of a life-saving medal, captured the Historical Society Gold Medal, while the Alliance Francaise Gold Medal went to Miss Wessie Tipping, who is also of the graduating class in arts. Miss Tipping has taken honors in French.

Louis Smith, Summerland, president of Arts '26 and member of the Arts '25 relay team, has won the Arts '19 Scholarship. Miss Sadie Boyles, South Vancouver, who won prizes last year and when she matriculated, and Mr. William Chalmers are winners of \$75 scholarships open to the third year. Earle Birney, a classmate, was awarded the Letters Club prize of \$25.

SURREY MAN WINS.

Kaye Lamb of Cloverdale won two scholarships, of which one reverts to Miss Undine Howay. A prominent member of the Historical Club, Mr. Lamb has been awarded the McGill Graduates Scholarship of \$137.50. Donald Calvert and Miss Howay, both of Arts '27, win \$75 prizes.

First year arts scholarships of \$75 each went to Miss Jean Tolmie, William Brown, Thomas Warden and Miss Joyce Hutchinson. The Vancouver Women's Conservative Association \$25 prize goes to Miss Margaret Gammie.

In Fourth Year Science, the Convocation Scholarship goes to Peter Price, M.C., a veteran, a member of the Players' Club and a member of the football team. Bruce Callander wins the \$25 Walter Moberley Memorial prize.

RICHMOND TAKES PRIZE.

A. Morton Richmond, Science '26, has won the Dunsmuir Scholarship of \$165. The University \$75 Scholarship offered in Second Year Science goes to Joseph Morin, while James Sinclair captures the \$75 First Year Science prize.

Four prizes are given out in Public Health Nursing. The winners are Miss Anne Hadley, \$34; Miss Janet Campbell, \$24; Miss Mildred Hyde, \$24, and Miss Hazel Brunker, \$18.

A member of last year's Players' Club, Alexander Zoond, has been awarded the \$500 W. C. Macdonald Scholarship for post-graduate studies in agriculture.

CO-ED WINS WINS GROWERS' PRIZE.

Miss Maud Allen, third year agriculture, wins the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association Scholarship of \$100, while the B. C. Dairymen's Association prize of \$100 is divided among George M. Dynes, Thomas Wilkinson, football star, and Bruce McCurrach.

Harley Hatfield, Penticton, is winner of the Women's Canadian Club Scholarship of \$110.

The Historical Society prize of \$25 goes to Miss Clare McQuarrie, while the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Bursary of \$50 goes to George W. H. Norman.

Province, May 6, 1925

PRINCIPAL WINNERS OF U. B. C. PRIZES



JACK L. HUGGETT
Captured \$1200 Nichol Travelling
scholarship.



Miss EDITH LUCAS
Took Governor-General's gold medal.

Province, May 6, 1925

CAPTURED THE SCIENCE PRIZE



A. MORTON RICHMOND.
THE Dunsmuir \$165 scholarship at
the University went to A. Mor-
ton Richmond.

to a special meeting of the committees of the city and ipality on Saturday morning o'clock for ratification.

RESS ARRIVES HERE THIS EVENING

h a passenger list of 400 and y silk cargo, the C.P.S.S. ss of Australia, one of the of the Canadian Pacific al fleet, will dock at Pier A o'clock this evening.

602 GRANVILLE ST. COR. DUN

EVENINGS BY

City and Suburban Package Delivery

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Street

"The Star is for it"

Star

FIRST EDITION.

Thrift Wins Honor

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S GOLD MEDAL TAKEN BY MISS EDITH LUCAS

Results of Examination for 1924-25 Announced To-day—Nichol Scholarship Worth \$1200 a Year Will Enable Mr. Huggett to Study Three Years at Paris—Many Other Awards Announced.

John Leslie Huggett, assistant professor of chemistry, North Vancouver, and Miss Edith Lucas, 1335 Pembroke St., Victoria, won the highest honors at the U.B.C. term for 1924-25.

Mr. Huggett captured the Nichol scholarship of \$1200 for three years, to enable him to take a course of study at Paris University. He is a war veteran and previously won the Returned Soldiers Scholarship.

Miss Lucas captured the Governor-General's Gold Medal. She took a straight arts course and led her classes throughout her university course.

For Post-Graduate studies the University Scholarship of \$200 goes to Brian Sutherland, of this city.

In the third year Louis F. Smith captured the Arts '19 Scholarship, \$150, and second year honors went to Kaye Lamb, who won the McGill Graduates Scholarship, carrying with it \$137, and Francis Stevens was awarded the Shaw Memorial Scholarship and \$137.

The full list of scholarships follows:

For Post-Graduate Studies

- 1—University Scholarship, \$200, Brian Sutherland.
- 2—The Anne Westbrook Scholarship, \$100, Greta Mather.
- 3—The Nichol Scholarship, \$1200, Jack L. Huggett.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Fourth Year.

- 1—The Governor-General's Gold Medal—Edith E. Lucas.
- 2—The Historical Society Gold Medal, Sylvia Thrupp.
- 3—Alliance Francaise Gold Medal, Wessie M. M. Tipping.

Third Year.

- 1—University Scholarship, \$75, William Chalmers.
- 2—University Scholarship, \$75, Louis F. Smith, by reversion to Sadie Boyles.
- 3—The Arts '19 Scholarship, \$150, Louis F. Smith.
- 4—The Gerald Myles Harvey Prize, \$50. No award.

Second Year

- 1—The McGill Graduates' Scholarship, \$137.50, Kaye Lamb.
- 2—University Scholarship, \$75, Donald E. Calvert.
- 3—University Scholarship, \$75, Kaye Lamb, by reversion to Undine Howay.
- 4—The Terminal City Club Memorial Scholarship, \$110, Kaye Lamb, by reversion to Ralph E. Stedman.
- 5—The Scott Memorial Scholarship, \$110, Margaret G. Keillor.
- 6—The Shaw Memorial Scholarship, \$137.50, Francis Stevens.

First Year

- 1—Royal Institution Scholarship, \$75, Jean M. Tolmie.
- 2 and 3—Royal Institution Scholarships, \$75, William M. Brown and Thomas Warden (equal).
- 4—The P.E.O. Sisterhood Scholarship, \$75, Joyce Hutchinson.
- 5—The Vancouver Women's Conservative Association Prize, \$25, Margaret H. Gammie.

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

For Post-Graduate Studies.

- The Dean Brock Scholarship, \$100, Brian Sutherland.

Fourth Year

- 1—The Convocation Scholarship, \$50, Brian Sutherland, by reversion to Peter Price.
- 2—The Walter Moberly Memorial Prize, \$25, Bruce Callender.

Third Year.

- The Dunsmuir Scholarship, \$165, A. Morton Richmond.

Second Year.

- University Scholarship, \$75, Joseph Marin.

First Year.

- Royal Institution Scholarship, \$75, James Sinclair.
Nursing—Public Health.
Provincial Board of Health Prizes—\$34, Anne Hedley; \$24, Janet Campbell; \$24, Mildred Hyde; \$18, Hazel Brunker.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

For Post-Graduate Studies

- W. C. Macdonald Scholarship, \$500, Alexander Zoond.

Third Year.

- 1—The B. C. Fruit Growers' Association Scholarship, \$100, Maude A. Allen.
- 2—The B. C. Dairymen's Association Prizes, three equal prizes amounting to \$100, George M. Dynes, Thomas Wilkinson, J. Bruce McCurrach.

First Year.

- University Scholarship, \$75, no award.

GENERAL—(OPEN).

- 1—University Book Prize, \$25, no award.

Results Are Announced of University Examinations

(Continued from Page 14.)

E. MacCallum (alg.); F. Marie McCleery (chem. 1); Margaret C. C. McDonald (trig.); Donald McP. McGugan (alg., French. 1); Edward U. MacLean (alg., phys. 1); Edna C. McLennan (econ. 1); Nathan Newall (chem. 1); Graeme O'Neill (chem. 1); Ethylwin A. Paterson (trig.); Aileen G. Porter (alg.); Hetty Reed (biol. 1); Isabel T. F. Reid (alg.); Horace W. Selbie (Eng. 1a); Nellie M. B. Shears (alg.); Joan C. Starr (alg.); Harriette G. Stephens (Eng. 1a, alg., geom., trig.); G. Hester Thompson (chem. 1); Primrose M. Thomson (Eng., La., La. 1); Beth P. Tingley (alg., geom.); G. D. John Trent (phys. 1); Mabel C. Westman (alg., chem. 1); Laura-Linda F. Wood (alg., trig.); Robert G. Wood (Eng. 1b); Valerie E. Woodside (Eng. 1a).

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE, (Third Year.)

Passed (names in order of merit):
Class 1—Francis G. A. Tarr; George H. Norman.

Class 2—George R. Robinson; Harry V. Warren; Robert H. Bayliss; William A. Jones; Joseph E. A. Kania; A. Morton Richmond; Thomas G. Buchanan; Carl F. Barton; Frederick M. Hale; Frederick W. Guernsey.

Passed—Hugh A. Maclean; Gordon McK. Abernethy.

Passed With Supplementals.

Morikiyo Tamura (civil eng. 3); John G. Pearcey (chem. 4); E. Britton Brock (econ. 1); Curtis J. Timleck (civil eng. 12); Ernest F. Wilks (civil eng. 10, math. 8); Edward W. Bassett (civil eng. 14, elec. eng. 1); William A. Bain (civil eng. 10, elec. eng. 2).

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE, (Second Year.)

Passed (names in order of merit):
Class 2—Joseph Marin; Phillip L. Mathewson; Everett J. Lees; Harold E. Manson; James W. Millar; Arthur L. E. Gordon; George W. Miller; Charles B. Bishop; Theodore E. Arnold; Ernest A. Phillips; H. Lloyd Johnson.

Passed—Arthur F. Rees; James M. Rothwell; Frederick W. Elley; Stanley C. Gale; F. James Owen; Wilfred J. Phillips; Charles V. Nikiel; C. Douglas Stevenson.

Passed with Supplementals—James D. Hartley (mech. eng. 3); J. Gilbert D'Aoust (physics 4); Ralph G. McDiarmid (civil eng. 2); Charlie W. Leek (math 7); Alexander Pottinger (mech. eng. 3); Robert L. Todd (chemistry 2); Rex L. Brown (physics 4); Phillip R. Wainman (physics 4); Ben Kerlake (physics 4); Bruce D. Clement (civil eng. 6); Otto H. Gill (physics 4); Jason Bloom (civil eng. 6, physics 4); Jack D. Shannon (civil eng. 6, physics 4); Arthur G. A. Larson (civil eng. 6, mech. eng. 3, civil eng. 11).

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE, (First Year.)

Passed (names in order of merit):
Class 1—James Sinclair.

Class 2—Matthew S. Hedley; John D. Duncan; Stuart J. Terhune; Wilfred H. Morris; Hector N. McQuarrie; Edwin A. Goranson; Lionel J. Crawford.

Passed—Ajaib Singh Sanga; Ernest G. Touzeau; Owen O. M. Woodman; Abram P. Mooyboer; Tom D. Groves; Alan Stewardson.

Passed with Supplementals—James Hadgkiss (physics 2); Ralph A. Harvie (mathematics 1, trig); Ralph W. Stapleton (physics 2); Hugh J. Hodgins (civil eng. 1); Basil E. Bailey (mathematics 1); Joseph J. Astell (physics 1); James B. Sutherland (physics 2); Carl E. Gustafson (civil eng. 1); John L. Farrington (physics 1); Bert Tupper (civil eng. 1); John L. Scott (mathematics 4); Wylie S. Grant (biol. 1, physics 2); Chas. F. Bailey (chem. 1, physics 2); Tadashi Tokunaga (civil eng. 6, civil eng. 4); Harold W. Gwyther (math 1, math 4); William F. A. Pollard (civil eng. 1, mech. eng. 2, physics 1); Orra W. Canfield (math 1, math 3, chemistry 1); John W. Challenger (civil eng. 1, math. 1, math 4); Basil W. Porter (civil eng. 1, chem. 1, math 1); Walter E. Leek (math 3, biol. 1, physics 2); Douglas E. Bell (physics 1, physics 2, chem. 1); Gordon V. E. Logan (civil eng. 1, math 2, math 3, mat. 4); F. Harold Kelly (math 1, math 2, math.

REPEATS HIGH SCHOOL SUCCESSES



MISS JEAN M. TOLMIE.
A WINNER of a Royal Institution \$75 scholarship at the University was Miss Margaret Tolmie, first year arts. Miss Tolmie, a South Vancouver girl, led the province in high school matriculation results.

Province May 6, 1925

morning Sun.
May 6, 1925

Awarded Fellowship



MISS K. DODDS

MISS KATHLEEN DODDS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Dodds, 2711 Hemlock St., and a member of this year's graduating class at the University of B. C., has been awarded a teaching fellowship in social economics at the University of California, the largest fellowship in monetary value to be presented at the local university.

A notification to this effect was received during the past week by Dr. T. H. Boggs of the Department of Economics. Miss Dodds' educational record has been one of consistent brilliance.

Matriculating from the Vernon High School, she won a Governor General's medal, a Royal University Scholarship and the \$1200 Bursary of the I. O. D. E. In her freshman year she again led her class, winning another Royal University scholarship as well as the McGill Graduate's Scholarship for leading in French and English.

In her junior and senior years Miss Dodds has taken honors in economics and specialized in history. Not only is she one of the youngest students to be awarded such a scholarship, but she is one of the very few girls, and the only local girl, to receive such an honor from the University of California.

Results Are Announced of University Examinations

(Continued from Page 1.)

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, 1924-25.

Conferring the degree of Master of Arts.

Reginald Murray Brink, B.A., major economics, minor sociology; Joseph Frederick Brown, B.A., major mathematics, minor chemistry; Charles Augustus Fordyce Clark, B.A., major English, minor Latin; Robert Nelson Crozier, B.A., major chemistry, minor physics; Dorothy Frances Dallas, B.A., major French, minor philosophy; Alan Findlay Gill, B.A., major chemistry, minor mathematics; Henry Weldon Hewetson, B.A., major economics, minor history; Charlotte Islay Johnston, B.A., major mathematics, minor economics; Doris Elizabeth Lee, B.A., major economics, minor history; Harold Reginald Offord, B.A., major chemistry, minor physics; Donald Blair Smith, B.A., major government, minor economics.

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE, 1924-25.

Conferring the degree of Master of Applied Science.

Harold Edward Bramston-Cook, B.A.Sc., major chemistry, minor metallurgy; William Ernest Graham, B.A.Sc., major chemistry, minor mathematics and physics; Jack Leslie Huggett, B.A.Sc., major chemistry, minor metallurgy; Charles Gordon McLachlan, B.A.Sc., major metallurgy, minor chemistry; Freleigh Fitz Osborne, B.A.Sc., major geology, minor biology; Wallace Swanzy Peck, B.A.Sc., major chemistry, minor metallurgy; William Vickers Smitheringale, B.A.Sc., major geology, minor biology.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, 1924-25.

Conferring the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture.

William Melvin Fleming, B.S.A., major horticulture, minor botany.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, 1924-25.

Passed (in order of merit)—Class 1, conferring the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture—Lawrence Arthur Murphy, Herbert Chester, Arthur William Aylard, George Woolner Challenger, Edward Bruce Fraser, Lyle Alexander Atkinson, Kenneth Archibald Hay.

Class 2—Robert Dalton Baxendale, Charles William Argue, John Cecil Nelson, B.A.; William Craig Cameron, Arthur Laing, Charles Thoreau Townsend, Hubert Leslie Buckley.

Passed—Harry Stoneman Gutteridge (aegrotat); Hugh Crawford MacCallum, Victor James Eby.

Passed with supplementals—Kenneth Percy Caple (chemistry 2); David William Thompson (English I (a)).

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, 1924-25.

Conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

B.A. With Honors.

(In alphabetical order.)

Robert William Ball, 2nd class honors in chemistry; Gilbert Brown Carpenter, 1st class honors in chemistry; Jean Elizabeth Davidson, 1st class honors in biology-botany option; Kathleen Dodds, 1st class honors in economics; Archibald Roderick Fee, 1st class honors in biology, zoology option; Walter Henry Gage, 1st class honors in mathematics; Albert Edward Grauer, 1st class honors in economics; Phyllis Marie Gregory, 1st class honors in economics; William Leslie Hardie, 2nd class honors in French; Mary Harvey, 1st class honors in French; Allan Hemingway, 1st class honors in chemistry and physics; Kathleen Mary Inglis, 1st class honors in biology, zoology option; Sidney Bettinson Ingram, 1st class honors in mathematics and physics; Edith Ethel Lucas, 1st class honors in French and Latin; Dora Isabel Lyness, 2nd class honors in French; Vera Gertrude Mather, 1st class honors in biology, zoology option; Kenneth Livingstone Miller, 2nd class honors in French; Louise Dorothy Morrison, 2nd class honors in French; Janet Ruth MacDonald, 1st class honors in French; Helen Gregory MacGill, 1st class honors in economics and German; Elsie Islay McLarty, 1st class honors in French; Ruth Askew MacWilliam, 2nd class honors in English language and literature; Elsie Gertrude Leleita Rilance, 2nd class honors in French; Isabel Macpherson Russell, 1st class honors in French; Henry Bertram Smith, 2nd class honors in mathematics; James Smith, 2nd class honors in mathematics; Homer Armstrong Thompson, 1st class honors in classics; Sylvia Lettice Thrupp, 1st class honors in history; Wessie Mitchell Tipping, 1st class honors in French; Helen Richmond White-side, 1st class honors in French; Alice Greta Winter, 1st class honors in chemistry; George Ewart Woolliams, 1st class honors in biology and botany.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, 1924-25.

Conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

B.A. in Pass Course.

Class 1—Cedric John Duncan; Gertrude Joyce Hallamore; Grace Elizabeth Mabel Smith; James Hannington Craig; Norah Madeline Whittaker; Marguerite McDonald, Francis Mid-fourth Painter.

Class 2—Thomas Wilfred Brown; Norah Annie Keay; Edward Fawcett Chapman; Winnifred Myrtle Hall; Leonard Gaddes; Lucy Louise Edwards; Eileen Gladys Farrington; Evans Ernest Wassen; Herbert Carman Sing; Elsie Gertrude Taylor; Muriel Edna Elliott; Clifford Harris Dowling; Joan Mary Ralton; George Ashwell Allen; Douglas Percy Watney; Peter Bourie Palmer; Lucy Adeline Sheppard; Earl Burdett Gillanders; Doris Louise Fee; Frances Virginia

Mary Kathleen Clarke (geography 1, govt. 1); Walter Sidney Weare Lanning (economics 1).

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE, 1924-25.

Conferring the Degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.

Passed (Names in order of merit):

Chemical Engineering.

Class 1—Brian Porter Sutherland.

Chemistry.

Class 2—Marshall Neal Carter; Colin Cameron Lucas.

Civil Engineering.

Class 2—Kenneth Wade Hicks; Frederick Stewart Morgan; Frederic Arthur Lazenby; Moshe Israeli; Peter Henry Demidoff.

Passed—John Wallace McPherson.

Electrical Engineering.

Class 2—Ralph McKenzie Morton; Malcolm McDonald; John Middleton Campbell; Harold Edgar Walsh; Arthur Alexander Lambert; Thomas Bennett Black.

Forest Engineering.

Class 1—Arthur Redvers Woodhouse.

Class 2—James Lingard Bennett; George Elmer Stoodley; Robert Douglas Greggor; Ernest Sydney Gibson.

Geological Engineering.

Class 2—John Laurence Ramsell.

Mechanical Engineering.

Class 2—Royden Hamilton Ferguson.

Mining Engineering.

Class 1—Peter Price; John Alfred Maguire.

Class 2—Charles Roland Cox; Robert Miller Jackson.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE, 1924-25.

Conferring the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

Passed (Names in order of merit):

Class 1—Lawrence Arthur Murphy;

Herbert Chester; Arthur William Aylard; George Woolner Challenger; Edward Bruce Fraser; Lyle Alexander Atkinson; Kenneth Archibald Hay.

Class 2—Robert Dalton Baxendale;

Charles William Argue, John Cecil Nelson, B.A.; William Craig Cameron, Arthur Laing; Charles Thoreau Townsend; Hubert Leslie Buckley.

Passed—Harry Stoneman Gutteridge (Aegrotat); Hugh Crawford MacCallum; Victor James Eby.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, 1924-25.

(Third Year.)

Passed (Names in order of merit):

Class 1—William Chalmers; Louis F. Smith; Sadie M. Boyles; John L. Catterall; A. Earle Birney; Marion Mitchell; James Aitken; Allan G. Gruchy; Ralph H. Ball; Frank Potter; Bernice E. Barton; F. Wanetta Leach; A. Preston Mellish; Maurice Freeman.

Class 2—Charles A. Gibbard; Pierce Selwood; Marion R. Smith; Barbara G. Stirling; Betty S. C. Fuller; William Murphy; William Minaty; G. Agnew King; Alice Myers; Noboru A. Nakano; Gertrude A. Langridge; Jean M. Story; Bertram C. Wales; Jean A. C. Graham; Alfreda A. Berkeley Doris G. McKay; Mary A. MacKay; Chas. M. McIntyre; David Taylor; John W. Bridge; Franklin O. P. Leivris; Anne A. Henderson; Norman J. Crees; Mark R. Hill; A. Cairns Gauthier; Hendrie L. Gartshore; Anna E. Price; Elsie Conrad; Marjorie C. Dimock; Mary R. Esler; Gordon D. Telford; Henry B. Bonsall; R. A. Henderson; W. E. Arthur Mercer; Margaret E. Jones; John H. Sutherland; David R. Verchere; Kenna C. MacDonald; Mary C. McGregor; Gladys N. Gar-esche; Lorna D. Barton; Roland L. MacKinnon; Horace W. Fowler; Mar-jorie H. Leeming; W. James Logie; Margaret Swanson; Isobel W. Barton; Clara W. H. Gould; Lillian L. Hodg-ins; Margaret G. Morrison; Thomas S. Byrne; Alys A. Baines; H. Murray Hunter; Cecile Handford; Ruth E. Teeple; Elsie M. Tighe; J. Simpson Cull.

Passed—Freda B. Edgett; Jack Piters; Esther E. King; George W. Ashworth; Mary E. Beane; Florence B. Brown; Mildred B. Lynn; Russell A. Palmer; John Grace; Mary E. Lade; Joan O. F. Meredith; Sybil Belt; Edward E. Chamberlain; Esther E. Dick-man; Bertha H. Thompson; William J. Bell; Jean Woodrow; Honor M. Kidd; Dorothy M. Washington; J. Arnold K. Armour; Herbert E. F. Clark; Kathleen L. Clark; Katherine H. Usher; Clara M. Bridgman; Helen J. Armstrong; Mary F. Reid; Virginia Eaton; Grace H. Swencisky; Cenone G. Baillie; Helen M. Lytleton; Alan B. McLennan; Jean W. MacRae; Gwendolyn M. Gadd; Islay G. Raby; Donald J. F. Osborne.

Unranked—Ursula H. Cooper (Aegrotat, Total); Joseph G. Cowx; Jean C. Faulkner (Aegrotat, Total); Rosa A. M. Marin (Aegrotat, Philosophy 1); Mary M. McKee.

Passed with Supplementals (Names in alphabetical order)—Dorothy Ark-wright (French 3, e); Ian A. Balmer (beginners' German); Doris L. Baynes (economics 1); Marion L. Bullock-Web-ster (economics 1); Mildred H. Camp-bell (chemistry 1, physics 1); Basil S. Coghlan (geology 5); M. Helen Dobie (French 3, e); Ruth A. Fraser (Eng-lish 16); Arthur F. Gallagher (mathe-matics 2, b); Edna B. Garner (eco-nomics 2); Hazel L. Gilley (English 9); Branham G. Griffith (chemistry 3); M. Lenora Irwin (English 17); Geo. M. Ledingham (Latin 1, French 3, e); D'Arcy G. Marsh (French 3, e); Hil-ton M. Moore (government 3); Flora M. Musgrave (history 6); Walter F. Mc-Culloch (chemistry 2); Alex. B. Mac-donald (trigonometry 1); Eileen Mac-donald (government 1); Percy G. Mc-

David S. Lockerby; Lorne C. MacNeill; Angus L. McPhee; Lillian M. Coade; Clarence R. Mattice; Charlotte Chislett; R. Norman Dick; Cora L. Harding; Max H. C. Wright; John S. Allen; John E. Liersch; Hilda Coles; Phyllis M. Hemsworth; Donald M. Lamont; Kenneth F. Noble; Donald Strauss; William M. Cameron; Norman Brown; Helen T. Peck; Orlo McG. Hood; Hugh MacC. Woodworth; Nancy E. Atkins; Albert S. Black; Agnes H. Scouse; Annie L. Hadgkiss; Edythe W. Winter; Thomas Dalrymple; Hubert B. King; Robert L. Morrison; Mary J. Higginbotham; John R. Morris; Estelle M. Butler; eBatrice M. Chisholm; H. Elizabeth Reynolds; Harry N. Wells; Courtney F. MacLean; Isobel Ralph; Elizabeth Guernsey; Louis G. Millward; Henrietta B. Thompson; Dorothy L. R. Partington; V. Grace Bumstead; Dorothy B. Russell; Charles A. Woodworth; James B. McLean; George Lam; Albert E. Jagger; Katherine Farris; Grace M. Freeborn; Mary S.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP AT UNIVERSITY



MISS SADIE BOYLES, A PROMINENT member of the Letters Club at the University, Miss Boyles has repeated her success of last year in capturing a \$75 scholarship. She led the province when she graduated from high school in 1922. Last year she won \$75.

Robertson; Russell M. Logic; J. Marie Riddell; Margery H. Wilkinson; Myrtle Nixon; Jean R. D. Gilley; G. Lindsay Phillips; R. May Black; Mary R. Morris; Sheridan E. Walmsley; William E. Ingledew; John F. Meagher; John M. McKinnon; Edna L. Pettapiece; Margaret A. McDiarmid; Henry N. Campbell.

Passed (unranked)—Blanche Almon (aeg.); Maxwell A. Cameron; Dorothy L. Coombe (aeg.); Muriel A. Cunliffe; Ester O. Denman (aeg.); Katherine M. Lamont (aeg.); R. Gaudrey Phillips; C. Jean Stewart; Day Walker (aeg.); David C. Warden (aeg.); Janet K. Watson; John H. Wilkinson; Dorothy E. Williams.

Passed with Supplementals (Names in alphabetical order)—Alan M. Crawford (French 2); Elsie A. Davidson (econ. 1); Frank W. Elliott (math. 2b); James A. Fraser (English 2a); W. Evan Fullerton (beg. Greek); Arnold E. Henderson (French 2); Ruby F. Hicks (econ. 1); Frederick B. Johnston (math. 2b); Henrietta D. MacKenzie (geol. 1); Isabella G. MacTavish (math. 2c); Amelia S. A. Ramsay (French 2, zool. 1); M. Elsie Reid (French 2); Lillian Robinson (French 2); Jack S. Shakespeare (French 2); Reginald M. Taylor (Math. 2c); Amy E. Wakefield (econ. 1); Josephine H. McIntosh (econ. 1); James Reid (French 2).

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, (First Year.)

Passed (names in order of merit):

Class 1—M. K. Jean Tolmie; William MacE. Brown; Thomas Warden; George F. Davidson; Tom V. Berto; Marion N. James; Earland G. Halloungist; Grace E. Taylor; Donald S. Allan; Eric R. Todd.

Class 2—Emil Noubbrand; M. Jean Fisher; Dorothy E. Salsbury; G. Eric Rayner; Helen J. M. Burton; Margaret H. Gammie; Robert H. Wright; Joseph H. Lane; Evelyn W. Hardy; Arthur H. Beattie; Kathleen P. Baird; Thomas T. Ogawa; W. Robert T. Brooks; Norah Haddock; Esther M. McGill; Muriel A. MacKay; Samuel L. Simpson; Roger M. Odlum; John H. Williams; H. Leslie Brown; F. Abner Poole; Vernon R. Hill; Gertrude W. Day; John R. Tindall; Adelaide M. Atkinson; Margaret C. MacDonald; Margaret J. Estey; Wilfred N. Hall; Winnifred H. Ogg; William Alsbury; Judith H. Caldwell; Elizabeth B. Carter; Gladys E. Swanson; Ernest B. Bull; Louie A. H. Rudnicki; W. Osborn Richmond; Ruby E. Kerr; Mona Brown; Martin J. Griffin; Margaret J. Lanyon; J. Lenora Jeffrey; Victor O. Wilkman; Elaine M. Jackson; El-inor J. Henderson; Verna Z. Lucas; Ruth A. Sugarman; William D. Frank-lin; W. Allan Jackson; Annie E. Ald-erson; Marian M. Dignan; Max Stusser; Hide Hyodo; Hugh F. Ingllis; Muriel A. Robertson; Laurence M. Buckley; Sarah Burns; Doris E. Mann; Lawrence G. Mathews; Ruth A. Baillie; Hazel R. Harding; Isabel P. Coursior; Clifford S. Lord; William I. Evans; Wilfred G. Donley; Sydney Arnold; Maurice T. Young; Elsie Nord-berg; M. Kathleen Wallace; G. Howard

Province, May 6, 1925

U. B. C. PLAYER PRIZE WINNER



R. Wilson; Ernest Lee; Drummond W. Oswald; Anna H. Borovich; Clifford McG. Brown; Gordon E. Kelly; Norma R. Washington; Jean K. Wilson; Holga Erlendson; Grace V. McLaughlin; Doris M. O'Neill; Edith L. M. Lawdrey; Elizabeth V. Kendall; Lau-rence O. Wright; Eugene F. Cameron; Geo. A. Blair; Ada E. Dow; Catherine M. Russell; M. Eveline Desrosiers; Morley E. Godkin; Mary Parker; Mary A. Attenborough; Helen L. Cur-tis; V. John Dalton; Ruth A. Neill; Myrtle A. Spencer; Russell J. Bulger; May V. A. Cornwall; Elizabeth A. Groves; Basil G. Hunt; Gerald H. Lee; Jack D. Swanson; Thelma G. Duthie; E. Margaret McMurphy; William W. Brice; Iola L. Fleming; Borden Mc-Intyre; A. Doreen Dawson; Gordon M. Hunter; L. Dorothy McDonald; Lawrence E. Bryson; Eleanor E. Ger-ard; Richard B. Lucas; W. Brenda O. Edgecombe; Irene Bamber; Richard S. Davidson; Florence A. Bell; Eva M. Bradley; George L. Cornwall; Enid A. Gibbs; Annie J. Campbell; William R. Workman; Mary K. Frith; Elsie A. Abrams; James S. A. Conklin; Graham R. McIntosh; Lillian M. Dow; Beatrice M. Lawler; Edward W. Rogers; Amy M. Wright; Catherine A. Aitken; Helen D. Matheson; John A. McCharles; Neil McK. Watson; George H. Wilson; Edith M. Abrams; C. Hector Bram-well; Yone M. Lee; Donald W. Bene-dict; Dorothy N. Kennedy; Sydney Taylor; Arnold B. Rilance; Mildred

Simpson; Rena C. Stinson; Helen C. Swaisland; Edward B. Taylor; William E. Thomson; V. Lorine Vosper; Alice L. Weaver (aeg.).

Passed with supplementals—Charles Adams (chem. 1); Doris C. Allen (Eng. La. geo. 1); Sigurd Andresen (French 1); C. Gordon Ballentino (geom., French 1); Donald W. Beach (beg. Greek); Charlotte R. Beall (Latin 1); Elton Bobb (alg.); Edward O. Bridgman (French 1); Francis A. Butler (chem. 1); R. Kenneth Camp-bell (alg.); Doris E. Clarke (chem. 1); Elizabeth E. Copeland (La. 1); L. Margaret Craig (chem. 1); K. Joan Creer (chem. 1); Mary A. Crozier (Eng. la., Eng. Ib); Frank L. Cupit (alg., phys. 1); David A. Darling (alg.); Alice E. Dynes (geo. 1); Char-lotte E. Eagleson (French 1); Donald F. Farris (phys. 1); Frank L. Fournier (La. 1); Christina A. Fraser (phys. 1); Margaret L. Greig (Eng. la.); F. William Haggitt (alg.); E. Justine Healy (biol. 1); Clarence E. Henry (phys. 1); Dorothy C. Hipperson (biol. 1); Elfriede H. Hoffman (alg.); Mar-jorie E. Hoffman (alg., geom., trig.); Nora A. Home (chem. 1); Hiroshi Kamitakabara (Eng. la., chem. 1, phys. 1); Noble Kendall (alg.); George A. Knox (chem. 1, phys. 1); Bernard H. Lazarus (La. 1); Rosa M. Logie (La. 1); W. A. Roger Mallory (chem. 1); Vera F. Marshall (alg.); Jean U. Matheson (phys. 1); Amy D. Mayne (alg.); J. Laurence R. Meredith (alg.);

Well Known Students Are Announced As



MISS SYLVIA THRUPP
Historical Society Gold Medal.



REV. F. H. BUCK
LeRoy Memorial \$250 Scholarship.



HARLEY HATFIELD
Women's Canadian Club Scholarship.

Prize Winners At U.B.C. Senate Meeting



PETER PRICE
Science Convocation \$50 Scholarship.



FRANCIS HENRY STEVENS
Shaw Memorial \$137.50 Scholarship.



MISS MARGARET KEILLOR
Scott Memorial \$110 Scholarship.

Province May 8/25

RIVALRY ONLY AT EXAMINATION TIME



THOMAS WARDEN.
TWO prizewinners who stood equal when results came out Wednesday at the University, are Thomas Warden and William Brown. They each took \$75 first-year scholarships. They are close pals in the University and out, but are keen rivals for scholarships. Last year both Warden and Brown matriculated with 872 marks, ranking fourth in the province.

Province, May 8/25

WAS WINNER OF TWO SCHOLARSHIPS



BRIAN SUTHERLAND.
THE University \$200 scholarship and the Dean Brock \$100 scholarship, both for post-graduate work, went to Brian Sutherland at the University.

Province, May 7/25

OFFER SCHOLARSHIP IN CANADIAN HISTORY

B. C. University Announces Gift by Native Sons Of Canada.

Announcement has been made by the University of British Columbia of the foundation of a scholarship in Canadian history by the Native Sons of Canada, Assembly Number Two. The scholarship, which will be to the value of \$500 per annum, will be awarded to the student in the second, third or fourth year of any faculty submitting the best theses on an assigned subject from Canadian history. In case there should be two theses of nearly equal merit, \$350 will be awarded for the better of the two and the next best will receive \$150.

Although there is no set length for the thesis, the average length will be in the neighborhood of 150 sheets of foolscap, typewritten, or its equivalent. April 2 of each year will be the final date on which theses may be submitted but it is expected that most of the work will be done during the summer holidays.

In order that candidates may achieve the best results possible it has been arranged that a member of the department of history shall act as chief adviser to the students. Mr. F. H. Soward has been appointed to this duty for 1925-26.

For the next year candidates may write on either of the following subjects: "The tracing of the Canadian frontier, 1760-1846," or "British colonial policy in Canada, 1760-1837." For 1926-27 the alternate topics will be "The winning of responsible government, 1837-49," and "The federation of Canada, its origin and nature." The subjects which have been chosen for the year 1927-28 sessions are, "The United States and Canada, 1846-1927" or "Canada and the Imperial Conferences, 1887-1927."

In view of the size and importance of this scholarship it is expected that it will prove very attractive to the student body and already there are indications that many entries will be made for the 1926 award.

Province May 8/25

GIVES ADVICE TO U. B. C. GRADUATES

President of Alberta Uni- versity Speaks at Cere- mony of Congregation.

"You and I owe it to our generation to add our little to that accumulation of knowledge that the past ages have brought down to us."

With this fitting counsel and appeal the 1925 graduates were sped on their life journeys by Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta and one of those chiefly responsible for the foundation of the University of British Columbia in 1914, at the ceremony of congregation held in the University auditorium Thursday afternoon.

In the course of his address Dr. Tory referred to pessimists and their views of present-day civilization.

"I am an optimist when I think of the achievements of the human intellect within the past thirty years," he added, pointing out how the world's knowledge had increased enormously since the commencement of the twentieth century. In analyzing the situation, he thus defined civilization:

"To become civilized is to understand the processes of nature and ourselves and to bequeath this knowledge to posterity."

Continuing, he said, "This would imply that before civilization could break down, nations must drift apart. The example of Russia shows how difficult it is to force a nation to abandon the customs and traditions which it values. The widespread and enormous accumulation of knowledge which is the property of twentieth century man, absolutely precludes a cataclysmic destruction of society such as might have taken place in the ancient world."

In his opening address Chancellor R. E. McKechnie mentioned the somewhat difficult past of the University of British Columbia, especially during the hard years occasioned by the war.

"Pioneers," he added, "have got to endure hardship and discomfort, and the success which this institution has attained in the face of its handicaps is in large measure due to the untiring efforts of its professors."

The chancellor sketched the phenomenal growth and development of the college from the small registration of 356 in 1914 to almost 1400 students today. The parallel case of McGill University which, although endowed in 1813, was barely able to maintain its position for more than thirty years, was cited as an example of the difficulties that have beset other colleges during the early years of their existences.

"And so," he concluded, "one can see that nothing can hold back our University from attaining a complete success."

The graduation addresses were followed by the conferring of degrees. The rolling Latin phrases and the gowned figures of the faculty had an inspiring effect. Rounds of applause, following the conferring of each degree, testified to the popularity of the recipients.

The presentation of the Lieutenant-Governor's medal to Miss Edith E. Lucas by Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, was only equalled in popularity by the announcement of the scholarship winners by the University registrar.

Province May 8/25

NEED RHODES GIFT FOR GIRLS

Noted British Educationist Speaks on Value of University Training.

BEFORE CONVOCATION

"Nothing better was ever done for the Empire, I think, than the establishment of the Rhodes scholarships," stated Miss Lillian M. Faithfull, M.A., J.P., noted British educationist, in giving an address at the annual meeting of convocation of the University of British Columbia Thursday evening. "I wish some great donor would give to girls the opportunity that men have enjoyed through those scholarships."

Although students at the University here had not the inspiration that comes from the antiquity and traditions of Oxford, they had the inspiration of the future, "building for your province, your country and the Empire," she added.

The best that was given by a university was not the specified instruction necessary for obtaining a degree but the opportunity to become cultured men and women and to be, throughout life, "missionaries of culture." And the university life could be lived so that it was not overshadowed by examinations.

MEANING OF LIFE.

"Life is much more than a profession," continued the speaker. "If life is to be full and abundant, we must furnish our minds so as rightly to use our leisure, to appreciate, for instance, the beauty of pictures, the wonder of music."

Declaring that "this is not a reverent age," Miss Faithfull stated that one of the greatest traditions university graduates could create was a reverence for learning.

"A university is a failure if it does not create an appetite for knowledge. There is too much mediocrity in the world—too many poorly-equipped people."

Closing an address that was splendidly delivered and made a deep impression, Miss Faithfull gave as a message Sir James M. Barrie's declaration that "there are glorious years lying ahead of you if you choose to make them glorious."

ON EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Chancellor Dr. R. E. McKechnie presided and introduced the speaker. He also extended a hearty welcome to the graduates as members of convocation.

At the business session at the commencement of the meeting Messrs. Arthur Lord, W. O. Banfield, A. E. Foreman, Leon J. Ladner, M.P., and R. J. Sprott were re-elected, for a three-year term, as members of the executive council; Mr. James Craig was elected to serve a one-year term in place of Mr. W. E. Graham, who resigned.

Messrs. J. S. Gordon and H. H. Morris were re-elected as secretary and treasurer, respectively, and Messrs. Theodore Berry and W. O. Banfield were elected as auditors.

The Alumni Association's message to convocation was ably delivered by Mr. Sherwood Lett.

The meeting was the largest of its kind in the history of the University.

U. B. C. EDITOR CAPTURES PRIZE



A. EARLE BIRNEY.

REPEATING to a minor extent the success of last year, Earle Birney won the \$25 Letters Club prize at the University here. Last year he obtained an award in economics.

Four U.B.C. Graduates Secure Important Fellowships

Appointments Serve as Additional Recognition
Of High Standard of Scholarship Reached by
Provincial Institution — Progress of Students
Winning Scholarships During Past Two Years.

RECOGNITION of the fact that the University of British Columbia—the youngest among collegiate institutions in Canada—has already reached a high standard of scholarship has been made in many ways. None is more pleasing, however, than the recently-announced appointment of four U. B. C. graduates to important fellowships at the University of Toronto. Out of seven fellowships available to graduates of Canadian universities, no fewer than four were awarded to British Columbia. Thus is the long list of University honors made greater.

The four students to receive appointments at Toronto for the coming session are Miss Sallee Murphy and Miss Ethel Harris, who take up fellowships in English; Miss Dorothy Walsh, who undertakes work in philosophy, and Miss Violet Dunbar, who will study bio-chemistry.

HOLD IMPORTANT POSTS.

Graduates of the University of British Columbia are now holding important scholarships, fellowships and bursaries in different colleges all over the United States and Canada, and in many instances they have brought added glory to their alma mater by winning further posts of distinction.

Among the 1923 appointments are those of Geoffrey Coope in English to the University of California; L. T. Fournier and H. M. Cassidy in economics to the same institution; Christian Sivertz, in chemistry, to McGill; Fred Laird, in chemistry, to the University of Washington, and Maurice Home, in physics, to McGill. These students are taking up fellowships and scholarships for the first time this fall. Many others have won extensions of previous honors, or have been appointed to other universities.

Wilson H. Coates, Rhodes scholar from British Columbia in 1920, has now completed his studies at Oxford, and has been awarded a fellowship at Cornell University for the coming year. Hugh Keenleyside, also a 1920 graduate, has been appointed an instructor in history at Syracuse after taking his Ph.D. at Clark and instructing at Pennsylvania.

T. P. Peardon, Arts '21, one of the most brilliant British Columbia students, has won a fellowship at Columbia for 1923-24. He went to Clark, and from there to Cornell with a fellowship in history.

Miss Ruth Fulton, M. A., who went to Stanford last year with a post-graduate scholarship in chemistry, has been awarded a teaching fellowship at that institution and will remain for another year.

Allon Peebles, B. A., 1920, has been appointed to a teaching fellowship in economics at the University of California for the coming year, while L. A. Morrison, also of '20, goes from California to an instructorship at Prince-

ton University. Alfred Rive, who has held a teaching fellowship at California, has been appointed an instructor at Pennsylvania.

WHAT RECORD SHOWS.

Here is the story of the University of British Columbia abroad as reflected in the records of the various departments. It shows the progress of various students who have won scholarships in the past two years, though it is not a complete list:

Department of English—Appointments in 1922: Miss Ethel Harris and A. L. Stevenson to the University of Toronto; E. D. Lewis to University of Washington, 1923; Miss Sallee Murphy and Miss Ethel Harris to University of Toronto; Geoffrey Coope to University of California.

Department of Geology—1922: J. F. Walker, fellowship at Princeton; C. O. Swanson and R. C. Emmons, research assistants at Wisconsin until 1924. 1923: C. H. Crickmay, fellowship at Yale; George Barnwell, instructor at Chamber of Mines, Boston.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

Lennox Mills—B.A. 1916; McKenzie fellowship, Toronto; M.A. 1918; fellowship, California, 1919; fellowship, Harvard, 1920; Rhodes Scholar, 1920; now at Magdalene College for Ph.D.

Wilson H. Coates—B.A. 1920; Rhodes scholar 1921, Final Modern History School, Oxford; fellowship, Cornell University, 1920.

Hugh L. Keenleyside—B.A. 1920; graduate fellowship, Clark University; M.A. 1921; Ph.D. 1922; instructor, Pennsylvania, 1922; instructor, Brown University, 1923; instructor, Syracuse University, 1923.

Elizabeth H. Smith—B.A. 1920; graduate fellowship, University of Toronto; M.A. 1922; research scholarship, London University, 1923.

T. P. Peardon—B.A. 1921; graduate fellowship, Clark University 1922; M.A. 1922; scholarship in English history at Cornell, 1923; fellowship at Columbia, 1923.

S. M. Scott—B.A. 1921; graduate fellowship in history at Toronto 1922; M.A. 1922; I.O.D.E. overseas fellowship, 1923; Oxford and London University.

A. H. Imlah—B.A. 1920; instructor at Clark University; M.A. 1923.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT.

Abraham Marshall—B.A. 1918; post-graduate scholarship at Toronto; 1851 scholar from Toronto to London University; now instructor in chemistry at Princeton.

John Russell—B.A. 1918; post graduate scholarship, McGill; 1851 scholar from McGill; studied at Harvard; instructor in Chemistry at Stanford University.

Charles Wright—B.Sc. 1918; M.Sc. 1920; studentship at McGill under advisory council; Ph.D. from McGill; Ramsay scholar from McGill, 1921; studied at London University; chief chemist, Cranston Mills, Cranston, R. I.

E. H. Boomer—B.Sc. 1920; teaching fellowship and studentship at McGill under Advisory Research Council; Ph. D. 1923.

J. W. Rebbeck—B.Sc. 1920; post graduate student in chemistry at Toronto, 1920-23; M.A. 1921; scholarship and fellowship at Toronto.

D. M. Morrison—B.Sc. 1921; fellowship and studentship at McGill 1921-1923.

R. S. Jane—B.Sc. 1922; post-graduate fellowship at McGill, 1922-23.

Donald F. Stedman—B.Sc. 1922; awarded 1851 science scholarship from University of British Columbia. There are only three of these scholarships available for Canada each year; now at London University.

Blythe Eagles—B.A. 1922; holder of teaching fellowship from Toronto, 1922-23.

Miss Christie Urquhart—B.A. 1921;

holder of teaching fellowship from University of California 1922-23.

Miss Ruth Fulton—B.A. 1919; M.A. 1920; holder of teaching fellowship at Stanford 1922-23.

J. A. Dauphinee—B.A. 1922; M.A. 1923; teaching fellowship in bio-chemistry at Toronto for 1923-24.

Christian Sivertz—B.Sc. 1923; teaching fellowship in chemistry at McGill for 1923-24.

Fred W. Laird—B.Sc. 1923; teaching fellowship in chemistry at University of Washington for 1923-24.

J. A. Harris—B.A. 1922; M.A. 1923; fellowship at University of Illinois for 1923-24.

Miss Violet Dunbar—B.A. 1921; M. A. 1922; scholarship at Toronto 1923-24 to study bio-chemistry.

John Mennie—B.A. 1918, M.A. 1920; Rhodes scholar for 1919; student in chemistry at Oxford.

Lester W. McLennan—B.A. 1922; Rhodes scholar 1922; student in chemistry at Oxford.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS.

W. G. Sutcliffe—B. A. 1919; scholarship at Harvard, 1920; Ph.D. 1923; assistant in economics at Simmons College, Boston.

Evelyn McKay—B. A. 1919; scholarship at Bryn Mawr, 1920; teaching fellowship in economics, University of California, 1923.

H. M. Fletcher—B. A. 1919; scholarship at Princeton University, 1922; at Stanford University, 1923.

W. J. Cowper—B. A. 1920; Flood fellowship, University of California, 1921; instructor at Yale University, 1922.

Allon Peebles—B. A. 1920; teaching fellowship in economics, California, 1923.

L. A. Morrison—B. A. 1920; teaching fellowship in economics, University of California, 1922-1923; instructor in economics, Princeton University, 1923-1924.

Alfred Rive—B. A. 1921; teaching fellowship in economics, University of California, 1921-23; instructor in economics, University of Pennsylvania, 1923-24.

Alan Russell—B. A. 1921. Flood fellowship, University of California, 1921-1922.

L. T. Fournier—B. A. 1921; teaching fellowship in economics, University of California, 1923-1924.

H. M. Cassidy—B. A. 1923; teaching fellowship in economics, University of California, 1923-1924.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Maurice Home—B. A. 1923; demonstrator in physics, McGill, 1922-1923.

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY.

Roy L. Vollun—Rhodes scholar, 1919, to Oxford.

August 11th. 1926.VARSITY GRADUATE
WINS SCHOLARSHIP**FRANCIS M. PAINTER.**

AFTER completing a successful scholarship year at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., Francis M. Painter, who took his B. A. from the University of B. C. in 1925, has been awarded a teaching fellowship in history at the University of California. He will leave for Berkeley shortly. He is a son of Assessment Commissioner H. J. Painter and Mrs. Painter.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TROJAN FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1926

MAN AND THE INFINITE

By H. T. J. Coleman

(The sight of a modern city glimpsed at dusk from a neighboring mountain-side is one whose beauty is often recognized but seldom adequately expressed. Lovers of beauty and of poetry will therefore thank Dr. H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia for the lines below, written here in Los Angeles during the summer session, which bring out the deeper significance of such an experience.

Hearing of the composition, the Trojan requested permission to print it, which was courteously granted by Professor Coleman.)

I stood upon a height and saw below
 A city where a million people dwelt;
 I watched the endless stream of traffic flow,
 Silent it seemed, along its streets and felt
 How wonderful must be the mind of man
 To see such things in vision, and how great
 Must be the compass of his powers who can
 Within a few short years such things create.
 And as I further gazed, the lights flashed out,
 Mile upon mile, and busy streets became
 The paths of fairyland, and round *about*
 The palaces and towers were rings of flame,

And then I turned, and saw in the west afar
 The tender glow with which the sunset fills
 The summer twilight, and the evening star
 Low-cradled in a hollow of the hills.

Los Angeles, July, 1926.

“Principals Without Principle.”

THAT such Principals have invaded and degraded the Educational Institutions of our Province is beyond question, while the extravagance of the Oliver Government in the matter of text books alone has become a public scandal.

Let us hope that the advent of our Protestant Clergy into this tangled problem may prove an omen of better things for B. C. But the Rev. Dr. Henderson and the Anglican Bishop, who had the courage to go before the political school Survey Board and demand British fair play, had better look out lest they fall under the vitriolic drip of the pen of a certain Mack Eastman, who assailed the Rev. Canon Hincheliffe and myself in a letter to the Vancouver World on February 21, 1923, arraigning us before public opinion as slackers, cowards, and dirty dogs, this being the language the heroic Eastman fired at the Huns when winning the war with his mouth.

Now to the everlasting shame of our local Government. It is this disciple of dirty-dogism that's employed to write, indite and re-write our School History text books. He certainly put it over our department of Education in the matter of that nameless, shameless History of England, for the four westetrn provinces, and was it not Eastman who aided in piloting Grants's unauthorized anti-British Canadian History into our schools?

I have before me the names of sixteen teachers and professors, including Mack Eastman, who protested against the removal of Grant's poisonous product from our City Schools, and was it not Eastman, Sedgewick and our Municipal Inspector that did their level best to keep it there contrary to law or common sense.

Dryden says that it takes ten pounds of Education to equal one pound of Common Sense; be that as it may, to ignore facts, distort history and falsify records, seems to be the downward trend of our U. B. C. Professionalism and the treatment extended to Sir Henry Newbolt, that great British Historian and Educationalist, by Eastman and his ilk, is just an indication of the Socialistic odor that befouls that institution. In fact, none of our great men can approach the Seats of the Mighty and escape insult, unless they bow to the Spirit of Bolshevism that dominates our highest seat of learning.

How long, O Lord, shall we tolerate "Principals without Principle," especially those who ape the attitude of Chigago and Montreal?—where even Courts of Justice are invaded and degraded by the enemies of Our God, Our King and Our Country.

W. O. BLACK,
Chairman of the Educational Committee Vancouver Central Ratepayers' Association

THE DAILY PROVINCE

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to public service.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1928.

A UNIVERSITY PROBLEM.

To some hundreds of young British Columbians this is a red letter day. The University results are out, and in column after column of The Province the story is told how this student and that succeeded in this class and the other; how Smith made honors, how Jones carried off a bursary, how for Black there were stars and nothing more. Besides, there are the graduate lists and the scholarship lists and the portraits of the prizewinners. Altogether it is a great news story, a great day for the 1600 or 1700 students at the University and for the multitude of their relatives and friends throughout the province, even if the lists make rather dry reading for those entirely on the outside.

But the lists as published today do not tell the whole story. They strike the note of triumph; they say nothing of failure. And of the failures at the University, The Province believes, something should be said. They raise a real problem.

Last fall, about 650 students entered the University of British Columbia as freshmen. About fifty of these showed themselves unable or unwilling to keep up with their classes and were dropped at Christmas. About 140 more, or roughly one in four, failed to pass the recent examinations, and the University will know them no more or they will have to repeat their year. Another hundred or more, it is safe to say, will decide before next October, if they have not already decided, not to continue their University course. So next year's second class will be down to between 300 and 400—and at that too large for even the largest classroom on the campus.

* * *

These figures of student wastage in the first year at the University should interest the people of British Columbia, parents and taxpayers alike, for they indicate a wastage of something more than student time. There is a wastage of public money for one thing, for it costs British Columbia about \$325 per student per year to keep the University going. There is waste of the money parents put out for clothing and books and fees while the student is attending the classes whose instruction he has not succeeded in turning to account. And there is waste effort on the part of the University instructors. And all this waste—so far at least as the students who have failed to make their year are concerned—may be set down as a total loss. For the students who drop out after one year it may or may not be a loss.

What is the reason for so great a percentage of failure in the first year at our University? One reason is that, in these days of mass education, many people are trying to get a university education who have not the mental equipment for the task. They think a junior matriculation certificate is a guarantee that they are able to go on and up. It is nothing of the kind. It may be nothing more than evidence that the teachers in the high school they attended had cramming ability and a certain

amount of foresight. A second reason is that a large number of students reach the University at an age too early to profit by the instruction there. They are immature—some of them only 15 and 16; they have no conception of how to depend on themselves, and they must do this if they are to succeed at the University. They are unable to leap the gap which separates high school methods from university methods; so they go down. A third reason that applies to certain students is that they do not care. They are at loose ends. They are through high school. There is no suitable job available, or their parents do not wish them to take a job just yet. The University is near. They can live at home. It is the thing to go. There are social advantages. So they register and begin without the slightest idea in the world of where they are going or why or how.

* * *

What is the remedy for this condition which unhorses one student in four in his first year at the University? We confess we do not know. We do not think the University is to blame. It is rather the victim of circumstances. But the students who put in their time and get no return, and the parents and taxpayers who foot the bills are victims, too. It is suggested that if there were a high school course four years long instead of three, it would provide at least a partial solution. It would occupy the student for another year. It would give him a better grounding in his work and enable him to profit more from university instruction, and it would provide more mature matriculants. Besides, the average cost per student per year in Vancouver high schools is only \$106, compared with \$325 at the University. There is a great saving right there. A second suggestion is that some means be adopted of assessing a student's ability and advising him as to his future. This would keep incompetents away from the University. Possibly the Bureau of Standards suggested by the School Survey might have some effect here. It is too much to expect parents to act as competent judges in such cases. They are prejudiced from the start. A third suggestion is that students who matriculate early go to work for a year or two before entering the University, if they can find jobs. Work would give them self-reliance and a new outlook and would so increase their maturity that they could profit more from a university course. A fourth suggestion is that a systematic effort be made, through the establishment of technical courses and trade schools, to turn aside students not really interested in university work or not competent to take a university course.

The Province does not pretend to have a solution. But it realizes that a problem has presented itself, and it believes the people of British Columbia, whose problem it is, ought to be thinking about it. If they think to some purpose, they may, in the end, save themselves some dollars or get better value for the dollars they are laying out.

FEBRUARY 8, 1941

U.B.C. Prefers To Do Its Own 'Executions'

No one at the University of British Columbia has ever suggested that that enterprising institution adopt the system which Bronx (New York City) Hunter College is putting into operation this week, Registrar Stanley W. Mathews of the U.B.C. declares.

Hunter college is asking its 7500 students, returning from the holidays preceding the spring semester, to size up their own past college achievements and "be their own executioners" if they feel they have not succeeded in absorbing enough knowledge in the past to justify their continued attendance at dear old Hunter.

HONOR SYSTEM

"Ha!" exclaimed Mr. Mathews, who annually officiates as official executioner himself, for about 10 per cent of the U.B.C.'s budding sages that have failed to bud, when informed of Hunter's new system. "Tell me more . . ."

The methods by which the 6500 upper-classmen and 1000 freshmen of the Bronx' pride prepare their own indexes was elaborated for his benefit.

"Hmmm . . ." remarked Mr.

Mathews, the gentle cynicism of 25 year's experience with the genus student prominent in his voice, "sounds like the honor system.

"The honor system," he hastened to explain, "flopped, when it was tried in Yankee colleges. Not, of course, because college students are dishonest, on the whole, but because one or two dishonest ones in a class ruin the whole business."

He explained that the U.B.C., always cautiously conservative about academic innovations, keeps up its irritating and (some students claim) antiquated system of hard-hearted professors, semi-annual examinations, intricate questions and stiff scholarship standards because—well, because it is the only system that, so far, works satisfactorily.

NO RELIEF

And each half-year, Mr. Mathews totals up the sum of academic catastrophes and sends out neat little slips to the casualties, telling them in no uncertain terms that they may as well stay home next term.

"And how," he anxiously inquired, "does it work?"

He was informed that the faculty of dear old Hunter, to a certain extent conservative in their own queer fashion, propose to make a searching scrutiny of each student's self-prepared "index" and, if it is found to be less severe in its

judgment than the college's standards require, to "dishonorably discharge" the student who fails to "self-execute" himself.

"Ha!" said Mr. Mathews sadly, relief from his disagreeable semi-annual duty fading from his vision, "I thought there was a catch in it . . ."

Two Hundred Acres Cleared.

In referring to the status of the university site at Point Grey the president reported that a reinforced frame, four storeys in height, had cost \$70,000; 200 acres on the site had been cleared at a cost of over \$40,000; 40 acres would be under or ready for cultivation in the spring and a central campus of 12 acres had been graded; three and a half acres of experimental plot had been developed last year and a scientific record obtained of suitable land treatment and crops for the district which would be reported upon by Dean Klinck; a dock tramline and hoisting machinery costing \$10,000 had been installed together with a water system, the cost of which, about \$18,000, would be mostly returnable by the Point Grey municipality.

Discussing military service the president said that the officers' training corps now numbered 260, including a number of the members of the staff. Fifty-six students were now at the front while 17 other students had already vol-

unteered for overseas service during the college year. Eight undergraduates had been recommended for commissions in the British army and a university overseas company was now in process of organization. Dr. Westbrook thought that it was highly desirable that the senate approve of the organization of a company in the name of the university.

In 1915-1916 two grants by the Legislature, of \$69,524 and \$175,000, a total of \$244,524, were made," the report continues. "The financial statement showing the uses to which these funds have been put will be submitted at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1916.

"The board of governors has presented to the committee of the provincial executive council a statement of legislative appropriations needed for 1916-17.

"Alternative proposal 'A' called for \$714,128 and involves an expenditure of less than three times the amount granted last year and but a small fraction of the amount which the university had been promised. It permits of the conduct of next year's work on the university site and avoids the continuation of investment of no ultimate value to the university and little permanent use to the Vancouver General Hospital.

"This plan is strongly recommended by the board of governors as part of that preparation in which this province must participate with the Dominion and the Empire in the inevitable reconstruction and reorganization which the war is bringing.

"Alternative proposal 'B' involving an appropriation of \$263,000 was submitted as a temporary expedient in the hope that it will not be deemed advisable in the best interests of the province to adopt it, but, if adopted, it will not be regarded by the government or the people of British Columbia as embodying either the original plans or the present ideals of the board of governors.

Importance of Agricultural Education.

"Especial attention is called at this time to the necessity of making a beginning on a plan for the development of agricultural education. This beginning would enable the university to do its share in the patriotic work of helping to train returned soldiers who decide to go on the land. It would make the university a link in the important work of Senator Loughheed's commission. It affords immediate short course and extension work in agriculture, allows the university to co-operate better with the provincial departments of agriculture and education, hastens the opening of the University of British Columbia Agriculture College for training of agricultural education experts and utilizes the university's present available men, land and equipment. Considerable portion of the expenses involved would ultimately fall on Dominion funds for returned soldiers and the rest is most properly chargeable to the agricultural instruction fund provided in the Surrill bill. The cottages for housing returned soldiers have not been provided in this estimate as they should be provided by the Dominion government as would also the living expenses and a portion of the cost of training.

More Land Needed.

"Again the urgent need of the additional 290 acres of land adjacent to the university site and of the provision of some Fraser bottom land in the immediate vicinity was called to the attention of the executive council, since it is quite clear that the preparation of the land must precede by one or two years the opening of a university agriculture college for those who desire expert training.

"It is as yet too early to judge as to the efficiency of the University Act for the conduct of university business. There are, however, certain important matters which require immediate consideration:

"(1) Extension of time allotted for the selection of university land, for a further period of three years.

"(2) Exemption from taxation of university endowment lands.

"(3) Application of revenue derived from sales of university endowment lands to university uses.

"(4) Provision of a university bursar and business agent so as to relieve the registrar of the work of accounting and provide a permanent secretary of the board, is desirable.

"It is proposed, subject to the endorsement of the Board of Governors, who must find the necessary funds, to offer the following 'Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in B. C.'

Junior Matriculation Scholarships.

"One of the \$150 to be awarded to the British Columbia candidate for matriculation obtaining highest standing.

"Six of \$100 each, one for Victoria, Vancouver Island, Vancouver, Fraser Delta, Yale and Kootenay districts for candidate obtaining highest standing from the district.

First Year Scholarships.

"Four of \$75 each for general proficiency.

Student Loans.

"Fund provided from which a loan of \$100 will be made to a student needing pecuniary assistance and deserving it.

University Scholarships.

"Two hundred dollars fellowship to graduate student showing special aptitude for post-graduate studies.

"Two Arts scholarships of \$75 each for students proceeding to fourth year on work of third year.

"Three scholarships (one in arts and one in applied science) of \$75 each, for students proceeding to third year on work of second year.

The following prizes will be offered for competition to the students standing next in proficiency to winners of scholarships in their respective years: Fourth year, Arts, two prizes of \$25.00 each; third year, Arts, two prizes, first, \$25.00; second, \$15.00; second year, Arts, three prizes, first, \$25.00; second, \$20.00; third, \$15.00; first year, Arts, two prizes, first, \$15.00; second, \$10.00; third year, Applied Science, one prize, \$25.00; second year, Applied Science, two prizes, first \$25.00 second, \$15.00; first year, Applied Science, one prize of \$15.00

These prizes are in addition to the gold medal awarded by His Royal Highness the Governor-General, to the Arts students standing at the head of the graduating class. There is also the Rhodes scholarship for British Columbia.

The Sun - Feb. 17 - 1916

Asserts University Senate Is Asked to Gulp Calendar Without Any Consideration

**After Three and a Half Years
of Silent Inactivity Sen-
ate Assumes Active
Shape.**

After over three years and a half of silent inactivity the Senate of the University of British Columbia for the first time since it was constituted assumed active shape yesterday afternoon when the members met as a body for deliberation on matters pertaining to the welfare of the university. As it was the first meeting, on motion of Mr. F. C. Wade, it was decided to organize and elect officers and the following will be the officers: Dr. Wesbrook, president of the university, chairman ex-officio; Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., vice-chairman; Professor George E. Robinson, secretary; Mr. J. S. Gordon, treasurer; Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris and Dean Klinck of the faculty of agriculture. Executive committee with four past officers elected.

The senate sat during the afternoon and evening and then adjourned to meet again in ten days' time. Many important matters relating to the status of the university were dealt with. President Wesbrook in his report reviewed the work of the institution. Mr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education for the province, protested against the election of officers prior to the presentation of credentials, and intimated that in his opinion the elections had been sprung. Mrs. W. J. DeB. Farris resented the insinuation and denied Mr. Robinson's allegation. That radical changes in the university act were imperative was the opinion of the senators.

The position of the theological colleges in respect to affiliation was discussed, Bishop DePencier presenting legal opinion in regard to the Anglican colleges to the effect that an amendment to the University Act must be sought to permit of federation. Bishop DuVernet, Dr. Wesbrook said, had also written to the same effect and Rev. Dr. Mackay, representing Westminster Hall, had also written expressing similar views. Dr. Wesbrook was authorized to take the necessary steps to secure legislation at the forthcoming session to permit of the affiliation of the theological colleges.

Lively Discussion.

A long and rather lively discussion ensued when the calendar for 1915-16 was presented for approval, during which Mr. F. C. Wade declared that the senate was being asked to approve and gulp the calendar without having had the opportunity of giving it the slightest consideration. Dr. Wesbrook asked for approval as the calendar had been prepared and was the one on which the present course of studies was being given. Both Mr. Wade and Mrs. Farris raised the point that if the senate adopted the calendar as presented would it also carry approval of the curriculum as set forth. This, it was declared, should not be done without first giving the calendar close consideration.

Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education, asked the meeting why it should delegate to itself the preparation of the calendar which, in his opinion, belonged to the faculty alone.

Mr. Wade, in reply, declared that as he understood it, the superintendent of education, the government or the legislature which drafted the act knew nothing of what the statute provided, as the act delegated the senate that power and further stated that it was the senate's duty to do so. We are not here to discuss the policy of this act, continued Mr. Wade. We have got to go by the act, and he wanted to see the senate carry out its duty in accord with the statute. He wanted to see the calendar referred to a committee for consideration. To be asked to gulp it down without consideration was going a little too far. He did not like being asked to approve something that he had nothing to do with. Mr. Wade said he was not asking for

anything extreme. The senate had been elected three years ago but its members had during all that time been ignored. The curriculum which by right and by law should have been the creation of the senate is taken by those who had usurped its power and thrown at them and now they were told to gulp it down. The senate's powers had been completely taken away. The least that could be asked was to leave the approval of calendar over to an adjourned meeting to give time for its consideration.

Dr. Robinson wanted to know who had usurped the powers of the senate.

Dr. Wesbrook explained the calendar had been prepared by the faculty in the confusion of making a beginning and great difficulty had been experienced.

Request a Surprise.

Judge Howay said the only avenue open was to accept a condition that had been forced upon them. Mr. Wade said that the request to approve the calendar had come as a surprise as it had not even been placed on the agenda and he was forced to protest. If the calendar must be approved then approval should be given under protest. Mr. Wade's amendment to postpone consideration was lost and the motion to approve carried.

A committee of three consisting of Mr. Wade, Mrs. Farris and Dean Brock were named a committee to report on the ceremony to be followed at convocations.

The chancellor, Mr. Carter-Cotton, reported on the establishment of scholarships and a loan fund for deserving students. The endowment fund, it was stated, under the statute could only be expended among four faculties, namely, law, arts, medicine and applied science. Dr. Wesbrook said that it did not apply to agriculture or forestry, two of the essentials. Action will be taken to have the act amended to include agriculture and forestry in the faculties benefiting from the endowment.

Resolution Tabooed.

Dr. Robinson secured permission to introduce a resolution to do away with the senate as at present constituted by delegating its powers to the board of governors, the faculty composing the senate. The motion, however, was immediately tabooed by all present. A letter written by Mr. E. W. Sawyer of Summerland, a member of the senate, was read, protesting the long delay in calling the senate together. This letter follows:

"Members of the Senate of the University of British Columbia.

"Ladies and gentlemen,—It is a matter of sincere regret with me that I am unable to be present at the initial meeting of the senate. Circumstances beyond my control make it impossible for me to leave home at this time. But, although I may not join in your deliberations, it seems proper that I should record my respectful but emphatic protest against the manner in which, during the past three years, this body has been ignored, its rights disregarded and its functions usurped.

"The purpose for which, apparently, the senate was created has been thwarted, the assistance which the senate should have rendered in the

organization of the university has been lost, and the sympathy of the large body of alumni has in large measure been alienated by the policy that has been pursued—a policy that lends itself to the easy inference that the senate was unworthy of notice, unnecessary and in the way.

"It is useless today to put on any one in particular the responsibility for the anomalous position in which this body finds itself. The wrong has been done and cannot be undone; the consequences remain.

"Today we are called together as a court of record to pass upon the transactions of three years and to put the stamp of our approval upon matters belonging to us to perform, but in which we have not even been

consulted. We are here merely to act the part of a rubber stamp, and to put the label of our approval upon these alien acts. To be placed in such a position is humiliating to any one possessed of intelligence and having a sense of responsibility.

"It would be well, in my opinion, for this body to spread upon its records its solemn protest against the treatment it has received at the hands of the authorities of the university.

"I am, respectfully yours,

"(Signed) Everett W. Sawyer."

President's Report.

Dr. Wesbrook's report in part is as follows:

The university opened as announced on September 29, 1915; 379 students have been enrolled, which, with 56 students at the front, is a total student body of 434. Students in attendance come from forty localities in B. C., three other Canadian provinces and six other countries. Instruction is provided in 123 classes in 42 subjects. Owing to war time conditions contemplated appointments in a number of important subjects had to be postponed. This was also true of the university business office and the library. The staff consists of 34 teachers, with an administrative library and technical staff of 12. Two members of the teaching staff are on active military service. The library consists of 22,000 bound volumes and about 7,000 pamphlets valued at about \$45,000.

The university is composed of one permanent building and two temporary buildings erected by the University of B. C. in 1915. The total floor space for use by the University of B. C. is 45,000 square feet for 379 students. The University of Alberta provides 280,000 square feet although their student body is 20 more than ours. Our students have no recreation or playground, no gymnasium facilities, no congregation or examination hall capable of housing more than 150 people. No common or study room and the present existing sanitary arrangements render the university culpable from the public health standpoint.

Point Grey Site.

In referring to the status of the university site at Point Grey the president reported that a reinforced frame four storeys in height had cost \$70,000; 200 acres on the site had been cleared at a cost of over \$40,000; 40 acres would be under or ready for cultivation in the spring and a central campus of 12 acres had been graded; three and a half acres of experimental plot had been developed last year and a scientific record obtained of suitable land treatment and crops; a dock tramline and hoisting machinery costing \$10,000 had been installed, together with a water system the cost of which, about

\$18,000, would be mostly returnable by Point Grey municipality.

Discussing military service the president said that the officers training corps now numbered 260, including a number of the members of the staff. Fifty-six students were now at the front, while 17 other students had already volunteered for overseas service during the college year. Eight undergraduates had been recommended for commissions in the British army and a university overseas company was now in process of organization. Dr. Wesbrook thought that it was highly desirable that the senate approve of the participation of the university and the organization of a company in the name of the university.

Financial Position.

In 1915-1916 two grants by the legislature of \$69,524 and \$175,000, a total of \$244,524 were made, the report continues.

The financial statement showing the uses to which these funds have been put would be submitted at the end of the fiscal year. June 30, 1916,

The board of governors has presented to the committee of the provincial executive council a statement of legislative appropriations needed for 1916-17. Alternative proposal (A) called for \$714,126 and involved an expenditure of less than three times the amount granted last year but a small fraction of the amount which the university had been promised. It permits of the conduct of next year's work on the university site and avoids the continuation of investment of no ultimate value to the university and little permanent use to the Vancouver General hospital. This plan is strongly recommended by the board of governors as part of that preparation in which this province must participate with the Dominion and the Empire in the inevitable reconstruction and reorganization which the war is bringing.

Alternative proposal (B) involves an appropriation of \$263,000 and was submitted as a temporary expedient in the hope that it will not be deemed advisable in the best interests of the province to adopt it, but if adopted, it will not be regarded by the government or the people of B. C. as embodying either the original plans or the present ideals of the board of governors.

Agriculture.

Especial attention is called at this time to the necessity of making a beginning on a plan for the development of agricultural education. This beginning would enable the university to do its share in the patriotic work of helping to train returned soldiers who decide to go on the land. It would make the university a link in the important work of Senator Lougheed's commission. It would afford an immediate short course and extension work in agriculture, allow the university to co-operate better with the provincial department of agriculture and education, hasten the opening of the University of B. C. agricultural college for training of agricultural education experts and utilize the university's present available men, land and equipment. Considerable portion of the expenses involved would ultimately fall on Dominion funds for returned soldiers and the rest is most properly chargeable to the agricultural instruction fund provided in the Burrell bill. The cottages for housing returned soldiers have not been provided for in this estimate as they should be provided by the government as would also the living expenses and a portion of the cost of training.

More Land Required.

Again the urgent need of the additional 290 acres of land adjacent to the university site and of the provision of some Fraser bottom land in the immediate vicinity was called to the attention of the executive council, since it is quite clear that the preparation of the land must precede by one or two years the opening of a university agriculture college for those who desire expert training.

It is as yet too early to judge as to the efficiency of the university act for the conduct of university business. There are, however, certain important matters which require immediate consideration:

- 1—Extension of the time allotted for the selection of university land for a further period of three years.
- 2—Exemption from taxation of university endowment lands.
- 3—Application of revenue derived from sales of university endowment lands to university uses.
- 4—Provision of a university bursar and business agent so as to relieve the registrar of the work of accounting and provide a permanent secretary of the board, is desirable.

Evening Session.

At the evening session of the senate a somewhat spirited discussion took place over a resolution that the report of the faculty recommending certain courses of study be approved as recommended without consideration. Dr. Brydone-Jack had moved that the report be referred back to the committee to receive suggestions from members of the senate and report back at the next meeting. Bishop de Pencier seconded the motion. Dr. McKechnie, however, moved an amendment that the report be approved as presented.

Mr. F. C. Wade opposed Dr. McKechnie's amendment. He did not believe, he declared, in the senate surrendering all its powers to the faculty. Under the statute the senate had the power and it was its duty to consider the report closely. If the amendment carried the senate might just as well abrogate its powers.

Mr. Wade referred to subjects which he declared had not received the attention of the faculty that their importance deserved. He mentioned Canadian history and Canadian constitutional law. "It utterly fails in one of the most important subjects which we are supposed to inculcate," he declared, and remarked that perhaps the faculty was not beyond the utility of suggestion. "If any more manifestations to wipe out the senate as shown here today are made, why I will be delighted to resign and have nothing more to do with it," he concluded.

Bishop de Pencier, in seconding Dr. Brydone-Jack's motion, referred also to the subject of Canadian history, suggesting that the senate was capable of giving something that might appeal. But two hours a week in the second year was devoted to the history of the American continent, the United States and Canada. "And Canada comes second," remarked Mr. Wade.

English Constitutional Law.

Mrs. Farris stated that no provision had been made for a course on English constitutional law, economics or sociology. Dr. George Robinson said that the faculty was just trying to do the best it could under the circumstances; while Dr. Westbrook pointed to the difficulty in securing teachers.

Mr. Wade, however, contended that it was not a matter of strengthening departments. He did not see that it would be necessary to add to the staff. If we go on the way we are, no one will know anything about Canadian history or Canadian constitutional law. He did not understand why there should be a disposition to overlook the history of our own country. He understood that in the University library there was not a single volume on Canadian history. "Canadians are agreed," said Mr. Wade, "that they should acquire all the knowledge they can secure of the history of their own country." He favored the report being sent back to the committee for suggestions. The motion to refer it back was carried.

The senate, on motion of Mr. Wade and Bishop de Pencier, approved of the participation of the university in the formation of the Western Canada University corps. There was hesitation at first by some of the members when the matter was brought up by Dr. Westbrook.

Mr. Wade declared that there should be no hesitancy on the part of the senate to endorse such action. Men of education should be the first to realize their trust. It was a matter of self-preservation and every man should be encouraged to go.

In regard to the standing of students who had enlisted, the senate decided to grant fourth year students with the forces their degree. Third year men on active service will also be granted their degrees at the end of the fourth year, and other students will be given standing in the years they were in when enlisting.

Land Endowment.

The question of the land endowment aroused a discussion. Mr. Wade pointed to the danger of delaying selection of the land set aside for university purposes. While 2,000,000 acres had been set aside for this purpose as far back as 1907, only 800,000 had been selected, leaving 1,200,000 yet to be reserved. It was a large question, as he knew from experience when a member of the council of the University of Manitoba. He suggested that the grants be not taken in large blocks, as opposition to the university might arise from settlers. Selections should be well scattered. Every year selection was delayed there was less chance of getting what the legislature intended the university should get. He moved, and the motion passed, that the senate strongly urge the permanent selection of land for university endowment as speedily as possible.

The question of taxation of university lands arose. Dr. Westbrook stated that according to the act, the only university land exempt was that actually occupied by university buildings or used by the university. Changes in the University Act are urgently needed and will be taken up. The university colors will be gold and blue.

Dean Klinck, in a short address, outlined what had been done and what was in the department of agriculture under three headings. First, agricultural instruction for returned soldiers; experimental work on the

university site in Point Grey; and a lecture course on the scientific basis of agriculture.

On motion of Dr. Pearson and Dr. Gordon, it was decided to recommend to the board of governors careful consideration of Dean Klinck's report, especially that part relating to returned soldiers.

On motion of Bishop de Pencier and Mr. F. C. Wade, the board of governors will be asked to establish or approve faculties in applied science, arts, forestry and agriculture.

Those Present.

Those present were the chancellor Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, M.L.A.; Dr. F. F. Westbrook, the president; Hon. D. M. Eberts, Bishop de Pencier; Mr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education; Mrs. J. W. de B. Farris; Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C.; Mr. J. W. Creighton; Judge Howay, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Mr. William Burns, Mr. D. L. McLaurin, Mr. Henry Chodat, Mr. Lemuel Robertson, Mr. W. P. Argue, Dr. Pearson, Mr. G. E. Robinson, registrar; Mr. J. S. Gordon, Dr. Brydone-Jack, Mr. J. M. Turnbull, Dr. McIntosh, Dr. Ashton, Dr. Davidson, Dean Brock and Dean Klinck.

The senate will meet on the second Wednesday in October, December, February and the Wednesday before the announced date of the annual convocation. Special meetings can be called by the chairman, Dr. Westbrook, or on requisitions signed by six members of the senate.

UNIVERSITY SENATE WOULD CHANGE ACT

Many Important Amendments to University Act Suggested at First Meeting of B. C. University Senate

Important amendments to the University Act under which the University of British Columbia is maintained were asked for by the senate of the institution at its first meeting, held in the Arts Building yesterday afternoon and last evening. Some 25 of the 35 members of the body were present, Dr. F. F. Westbrook occupying the chair.

Finding, according to legal opinion, that the university has at present no authority to receive theological colleges into affiliation, the senate instructed the chairman to secure the necessary legislation to carry out this function. Most of the members were under the impression that the university already had power to perform it.

Finding also that the existing act virtually prevented the university from spending money in creating and maintaining more than four specified faculties, that of arts, applied science, law and medicine, the senate approved of a proposed change enlarging the scope of a particular clause. The change will give the senators and governors freedom to inaugurate any new faculty and financially maintain the work of it. The addition of forestry and agriculture to the present faculties of arts and applied science was also recommended.

One of the most interesting reports of the day was that of Dean Klinck on proposed university aid for returned soldiers. The proposal, in brief, is to give soldiers back from the front the privilege of a three months' course in agriculture prior to their settlement on the land. The cost of this short course of training was to be borne partly by the ordinary university appropriation in view of the fact that it would be the foundation of the longer agricultural course leading to a degree, partly by the Returned Soldiers' Commission working under Senator Loughheed and partly by the Burrell Fund of the Dominion Government for developing agricultural production throughout the Dominion.

Move to Point Grey.

The senate refused to definitely commit itself on the question of moving out to Point Grey at once. Chancellor Carter-Cotton reported that such a step would involve a provincial appropriation of about \$714,000 for the ensuing year, as compared with an estimated expenditure of \$263,626 if the university were to continue in its present temporary home on the hospital grounds. He stated that the board of governors had applied for the larger appropriation, inasmuch as it would be expended on permanent building on Point Grey, while the money spent on the hospital grounds would have to be for facilities of a temporary character which would not even be of much use for the hospital board when the move to the Point was finally accomplished.

The final amendment sought for by the senate will be for the extension of the period for choosing the 2,000,000 acres of land which the government has agreed to set apart for the university by way of endowment. The time elapses in April and only some 800,000 acres have been reserved. The senate asked for a speedy selection of the land on the ground that if it were not selected soon the best available Crown land in the province might be taken up.

Executive Committee Appointed.

The internal organization of the Senate was completed by the election of an executive committee to be composed of the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer and three others. The choices made were as follows: Chairman, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, presiding officer (by virtue of his office); Mr. F. C. Wade, vice-chairman; Prof. George Robinson, secretary, and Mr. J. S. Gordon, superintendent of schools, treasurer. In addition to these Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, the only woman senator, Mr. Brydone-Jack and Dean Klinck, head of the Agricultural College, were appointed to the executive. A third of the membership of the Senate will constitute a quorum and the meetings will be held on the second Wednesday of October, December and February as well as the Wednesday before Convocation in May.

The roll of the members who had the honor to be present at this first meeting of the Board was as follows:

President Westbrook, Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton, the chancellor, Speaker Eberts of the Provincial Legislature, Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, Bishop dePencier, Judge Howay, Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, Principal Burns of the Vancouver Normal School and Principal McLaurin of the Victoria Normal School, Dean Klinck, Dean Brock, Messrs. W. P. Argue, J. S. Gordon, superintendent of schools, Dr. W. J. Brydone-Jack, Dr. J. M. Pearson, Mr. F. C. Wade, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, J. W. Creighton, J. M. Turnbull and the following members of the University staffs: Profs. Turnbull, McIntosh, Ashton, Davidson, H. Chodat, Robertson and Robinson.

Students' Gowns.

In the course of its deliberations the senators discussed everything connected with the university, from the suggestion of Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, that the senate as at present constituted be eliminated altogether, to the recommendation of a faculty committee that undergraduates wear gowns of a certain character. Dr. Robinson withdrew his resolution to divide the work of the senate between the faculty and the board of governors, while the recommendation about gowns was referred back because no one could explain why the students had been asked by the committee to wear gowns "with the sleeves looped up and held by three gold bands."

An adjourned meeting will be held in a fortnight when a proposal of Dr. Brock for a thorough overhauling of the University Act will be considered. It transpired that the Board of Governors had by the Act exactly the same powers as the Senate, according to Judge Howay. The only difference, in Mr. F. C. Wade's opinion, was that the Board of Governors were given power to do everything which the Senate could do, but that these acts were declared to be "the duty" of the Senate to perform.

The 375 students of the university might have lost their right to receive degrees if Mr. F. C. Wade's amendment to a motion had been passed.

"If we don't approve of this, we can't give certificates," declared Bishop dePencier, holding up the calendar under which the students have been conducting their studies this year. The president had described it as the "orphan calendar," since there had been difficulty in finding a parent for it.

There were protests from Mr. F. C. Wade, Dr. Pearson, Mrs. Farris and others against the adoption of the calendar in the preparation of which the Senate had had nothing to do. Mr. Wade said he did not want to "gulp down" a calendar which evidently represented three years' work by the governing body of the institution. He moved in amendment that the calendar be not approved, but before a seconder turned up it had been suggested that the calendar be "adopted," not "approved." Mr. Wade made an amendment suggesting "accepted under protest" which went to vote. It was defeated by a large majority, those voting in favor being Mrs. Farris, Mr. Wade, Dr. Brydone-Jack and Dr. Pearson, and the motion to accept the curriculum was passed.

During the evening the calendar for next year was presented for adoption, but the Senate sent it back to the faculty committee for further report. Mr. Wade thought there was not enough time given in the proposed curriculum for the study of Canadian history and Canadian constitutional law, while Mrs. Farris wanted more time devoted to political economy and kindred subjects. President Westbrook pointed out that in order to satisfy these demands the staff would have to be enlarged. Larger appropriations would be necessary to do this, and there was in addition the difficulty of securing Canadians to teach Canadian history owing to the fact that many capable instructors had enlisted for service.

Senate's Wings.

There were warm discussions on the subject of both of these calendars. When Dr. Robinson asked why the Senate should delegate to itself work which was peculiarly fitted to the faculty and work which could not be performed by anyone but an expert, Mr. Wade declared that there was evidently a desire abroad to clip the wings of the Senate. "In fact," he said, "for the past three years the Senate had not had any wings." Later he declared that if there was any more manifestation of a desire to "wipe the Senate off the map," he would be delighted to resign and have nothing further to do with it.

A committee was appointed to act with the faculty committee in conducting the library and in the purchase of new books for it.

Dr. Westbrook, in answer to a question by Dr. Robinson, said that might have been at fault in not convening a meeting of the Senate before this date. The difficulty had been, however, that he had not known where to begin. The Act creating the Senate had stated that members of the faculty were to be on the Senate, but paradoxically, the Senate was to appoint the members of the faculty. It was just the problem of the egg. One did not know where to begin.

The official colors of the university were declared to be blue and gold. The Senators approved the proposal for a University company.

President Westbrook reported on the progress of university affairs in part as follows:

The university opened on September 29, 1915. Three hundred and seventy-nine students have been enrolled which with 56 students at the front is a total student body of 434. Students in attendance come from 40 localities in B. C., from three other Canadian provinces and six other countries. Instruction is provided to 123 classes in 42 subjects. Owing to war time conditions contemplated appointments in a number of departments had to be postponed. This was also true of the university business office and the library. The staff consists of 34 teachers with an administrative library and technical staff of 15. Two members of the teaching staff are on active military service. The library consists of 22,000 bound volumes and about 7,000 pamphlets valued at about \$45,000.

The university is composed of one permanent building and two temporary buildings erected by the university of British Columbia in 1915. The total floor space is 45,000 square feet for 379 students. The University of Alberta provides 280,000 square feet although their student body is 20 more than ours. The students have no recreation or play ground, no gymnasium facilities, no congregation or examination hall capable of housing more than 150 people, no common or study room and the present existing sanitary arrangements render the university culpable from the public health standpoint.