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# Calgarian Writes Book That Receives Flattering Reviews

Professor Mack Eastman's Work on "State and Church in Early Canada" Is Warmly Commended by Prof. Bennett Munro, of Harvard, and by Alex. Calhoun, M.A.

A book that is described by the most distinguished authority in the world on the early history of Canada as "a thoroughly sound work and will reflect credit not only upon its author but upon Canadian historical scholarship as well . . . ought to be regarded as a notable contribution to the historical literature of the French regime in Canada," has been written by Professor Mack Eastman, head of the department of history in the University of Calgary. The savant who gives the opinion herewith quoted is W. Bennett Munro, of the department of government of Harvard university, who has devoted many years to a study of early Canadian history.

The News-Telegram has been fortunate in securing an estimate of Professor Eastman's book, which is entitled "Church and State in Early Canada," from Dr. Munro, and a review from Alexander Calhoun, M.A., librarian of the Calgary public library. Both speak in the highest terms of the work, and in an interview Mr. Calhoun remarked that it was a pity that the book was not published for general consumption, as he was certain that it would prove highly popular and would be profitable commercially.

## Dr. Munro's Estimate

Dr. Munro's letter to The News-Telegram, in response to a request for an estimate, is as follows:

"In reply to your letter, I am very glad to send my opinion of Professor Eastman's new book on "Church and State in Early Canada," which I had the privilege of reading in manuscript form some months ago. The volume deals, of course, with the relations between the church and civil power during the French period only; it is, therefore, in no way a sectarian or controversial study. Professor Eastman has drawn all his material from first-hand sources, having explored with the greatest diligence a large amount of manuscript material which is in the Archives Nationales in Paris, the federal archives in Ottawa, and the provincial archives in Quebec. The book is a thoroughly sound piece of work, and will reflect credit not only upon its author, but upon Canadian historical scholarship as well. Some interesting historical controversies have been settled in Professor Eastman's book by the production of new evidence bearing on them. For example, the old question as to whether the Jesuit missionaries had any pecuniary interest in the brandy trade has been settled once for all. Professor Eastman has shown that the missionaries had no share whatever in this traffic, and that all charges made against them to that effect are without foundation in historical fact. Even the great historian Parkman was inclined to credit some of the allegations, and the charge has appeared in more than one subsequent book on Canadian history. Readers will be impressed with the thoroughly fair and impartial spirit in which Professor Eastman has collated and used his evidence. The book is written in an interesting style, and, on the whole, ought to be regarded as a notable contribution to the historical literature of the French regime in Canada.

"Very truly yours,

W. BENNETT MUNRO."

## An Eulogistic Review

Mr. Calhoun's review is equally eulogistic, and is as follows:

In "Church and State in Early Canada," Professor Mack Eastman, head of the history department of the University of Calgary, has made an important and solid contribution to Canadian scholarship in the special field of Canadian historical research. Written in a terse and lucid style, it embodies the result of extensive researches in the archives alike of old and new France, at Paris, at Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, and is, in fact, a thesis which the author is submitting for his doctorate to Columbia University.

Beginning with the first French settlement in Acadia, the author has traced the relations of the ecclesiastical and the civil authorities in Canada to the close of the 17th century. After dominating the affairs of the infant colony for nearly half a century the church entered upon a long and at times bitter struggle with the growing civil power which finally emerged triumphant under the leadership of such men as the resolute Intendant Falon, and the fiery Governor Count Frontenac. This state of affairs lasted until Canada passed into the hands of Britain, when, curiously, theocracy once more came into its own.

"Had Canada remained a province of France she would ultimately have felt the influence of the Philosophes and of revolutionary thought. The capture of Quebec isolated French

Canada and, paradoxical as it may seem, under Protestant Britain the Catholic theocracy was re-established."

As a great deal of the strife between church and state centered around the brandy trade with the Indians, Professor Eastman has found it necessary to deal with this matter rather fully. It is a tale which the modern temperance student might read with profit, and reveals the absolute failure of the civil power to cope with this terrible evil.

Curiously, the French actually discussed with the English colonists to

## WRITES A BOOK



PROFESSOR MACK EASTMAN.

Whose work on "Church and State in Early Canada" arouses enthusiasm of its reviewers.

the south a "disarmament" policy. If the English would cease selling liquor to the Indians so would the French. But economic considerations were paramount. The trader who had the cheapest brandy secured the furs and without the fur trade the colony would be ruined. Through thick and thin the church fought this iniquitous traffic, mitigating its evils to a certain extent.

Throughout the book the impartiality of the research student is everywhere manifest. Justice is done to both parties, and numerous citations of authorities are made.

Though the author has made no attempt to write a connected history of the period covered, his work will give to the thoughtful reader a very intimate view of the first century of

French Canada with many glimpses into the social life of the day. It is a book that will be indispensable to the student of the period and to all good libraries. A valuable feature is the bibliography of the original sources.

In conclusion, may I say a word for the need of historical research. It is only within the present generation that any research at all worthy of the name has been made by Canadians in the field of Canadian history. This has been partly due to the state of our archives, but still more to the apathy of our own Canadian universities which merely reflected the prevailing lack of a robust Canadianism. Things have changed. A splendid national archives has been built up at Ottawa, with every facility for the historical student. The larger universities have established courses and endowed chairs in Canadian history. And men like Professor W. B. Munro, of Howard University (a Canadian), Professor W. L. Grant, of Queen's University, Mr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion archivist, to mention but few, have, by their work, removed a reproach hitherto well deserved. To such work Professor Eastman has made a valuable addition, and in so doing, has won a place for himself beside those who have distinguished themselves in this field, and won recognition for Canadian scholarship beyond the confines of the Dominion. The importance of all such work to historical study cannot be estimated. It is the top root from which all popular historical treatises derive their nourishment.

ALEXANDER CALHOUN.

April, 1915.

## VANCOUVER INSTITUTE

### Dr. Wesbrook is Elected President of New Body.

A meeting of the council of the Vancouver Institute was held on Thursday night in Wesley church. Officers for the coming season were elected as follows: Hon. president, Prof. Hill-Tout; president, Dr. Wesbrook; first vice-president, Judge Howay; second vice-president, Mrs. Stewart Jamieson; treasurer, Dr. T. P. Hall; secretary, Prof. L. Robertson; management committee, Prof. Robertson, Dr. Hall, Mr. Laing and Mr. H. J. McLatchy.

In the first week in October a lecture will be given, the first of a series which will extend to about the middle of March. Many well-known men—some perhaps passing through the city—will contribute lectures and addresses. Several well-known local bodies of an educational character are affiliated with the Institute, the membership of which will be largely extended before the lecture season.

June 24, 1915.

## THE UNIVERSITY ESCUTCHEON.

Editor Sun: Sir—In your issue of the 25th inst. appeared a letter from "Heraldica," criticizing "a shield of arms, presumably adopted as the escutcheon of the university."

I would like to call Heraldica's attention to the fact that the lower portion of the "shield of arms" presumably adopted as the escutcheon of the university is identical with that of the province of British Columbia. It therefore follows that whatever unforgivable offenses against the immutable laws of heraldry are committed in the case of the university, have also been committed by every government and provincial institution using the provincial arms for many past years. If the university, in its tender infancy, has already committed the heraldically unpardonable sin, it is more to be pitied than blamed. Its provincial parents, its grown-up brothers and sisters, have long committed the same crime openly, and without rebuke, and are continuing the offense today. I cannot help but think that it is neither kind nor fair to single out the youngest provincial institution to bear the whole blame of an offense it inherits and shares with so many others.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Editor, I am in grave doubt as to whether the university merits your correspondent's condemnation. If it does, it has certainly not been for lack of diligence in the effort to keep its young and erring feet in the straight and narrow way. The escutcheon of the university of British Columbia is not an accidental, haphazard thing, the product of a person or persons without sense of beauty or knowledge of heraldry. It was designed, not here in Vancouver, or by any one connected with the university, but in London, by the Richmond Herald. The original sketch was drawn by officials of the College of Arms, the supreme authority in all matters heraldic. For the rulings of this institution "Heraldica" will have the profoundest respect—a respect that I would grieve to impair. Yet, even at the cost of shattering the unshaken confidence of years, the bitter truth must be told. If heraldic crimes of the most unforgivable sort have been committed, they were committed by the specially chosen guardians of the sacred mysteries! After personal interviews between the president and high officials of the Herald's college—after the prolonged correspondence befitting a master of such high import—after the payment of sundry fairly fat fees for what the university in its inexperienced innocence believed to be highly specialized service, it now transpires that everybody has been deceived! The stream of heraldry is poisoned at its very fount! In whom dare we confide, now that kings and heralds and pursuivants thus traitorously betray sacred trusts? Nor is even this all! "The even flow of our loyal adherence to the traditions of the empire" are imperiled. I feel thankful that "Heraldica" did not extend his letter for a few more paragraphs. Heaven alone knows what further dire catastrophe he would have foreseen!

In the lobby of the arts building for days past visitors, faculty and students have inspected with interest—and, in many cases, pride—a beautifully executed colored drawing on vellum, signed by the Richmond Herald, and duly attested under the authority of the College of Arms as "the armorial bearings of the University of British Columbia." It now transpires that this interest and pride were misplaced—that the drawing is nothing but "a glaring violation of laws of Median rigidity"—that the university has taken much pains, and paid some good money, and all to no good purpose. In homely, vigorous Canadian, the university has been "buncoed," "flimflammed," "stung!"

After all—perhaps not! There still remains one hope. It may be unwelcome to "Heraldica," but in matters such as this personal feelings cannot be considered. It is this: Perhaps, after all, the College of Arms in London runs its business! Perhaps its drawings are worth the vellum on which they are painted—its certificates the parchment on which they are written! To this hope, however faint and illusory, many will continue to cling, and, among the number, myself. Yours, etc.,

JOHN RIDINGTON.

66 Eleventh avenue east.

Oct. 29, 1915.

P. S.—A sudden fear seizes me! Throughout this letter I have assumed your correspondent to be a man. "Heraldica," however, is the feminine form—the writer may be a lady! Yet, like Pilate, "what I have written, I have written." Let it stand.—J. R.

Oct 30, 1915  
News. Ad.

## THE UNIVERSITY ESCUTCHEON

Editor The Sun: Sir,—I am not concerned at all with the general subject matter of your correspondent of this morning, as my innocent remarks referred solely to the error on the face of the Calendar and I have no fault to find with the Institution or its staff, both of which I admire greatly and wish all manner of success.

With regard to the overlooking of what Sir Bernard Burke calls "An inviolable law," and the condoning of the violation by your correspondent, I venture to repeat Lord Chesterfield's correction of the Garter of his day, "You foolish man, you don't understand your own foolish business."

As to the wild charge of hostility to the University, they need no answer and I tender none.

Yours etc.,

Vancouver, B. C., HERALDICA.

November 4, 1915.

Nov 5, 1915  
News. Ad.

## B. C. UNIVERSITY COAT OF ARMS.

Editor Sun: Sir,—I have read with much interest the letters of "Heraldica" and your other correspondent. I think the matter can be easily explained. The arms of the province are Barry wavy of six, argent and azure in base a demi-soleil in its "Splendor sine occasu" (splendour "Splendor sine oc casu" (splendour with no setting), would tell Heraldica that on the field, whatever may be the color, the conventional heraldic water (barry wavy argent and azure), has been superimposed. The law as to the prohibition of color on color or metal on metal cannot apply, as both are here blazoning one object; therefore, the demi-soleil, or is allowable. Again, the chief azure with book, etc., is obviously taken from the arms of Oxford university and I do not think we can carp at that. The inscription on the book, Tuum Est, "It is yours" (if you like to take it), is not very happy I think, but that is merely a matter of personal taste. The book on the Oxford shield has Dominus Illuminatus Mea. "The Lord is my light"—

the opening words in the Vulgate of the well-known Psalm. "Too much azure," "Heraldica" says. I reply, "neat and not gaudy." But whatever our opinion of the coat of arms may be, let us all say of our university, "Floreat."

OXONIENSIS.

## B. C. UNIVERSITY SH.

Editor, Sun: Sir,—I hesitate to trespass farther on your column the Arms matter, but would thank your correspondent Oxoni for his timely and just remarks on subject.

Had the shield on the calendar drawn Barry wavy of six, as noted your correspondent, instead of "3 barry wavy of six," all requirements would have been met, and the sun (not in splendor however) as improperly blazoned, would have appeared on its appropriate color, and not as depicted, full on a field argent. This is the crux of the situation, the placing of the rays across the field Barry being heraldically provided for and correct.

Why, however, is the sun in all these designs, provincial and other, blazoned as surcoat? The sun never rises from the waves in British Columbia, but always from the "sea of mountains." As presented, the idea is incongruous, to say the least. It would create no difficulty to blazon it "a sun in splendor setting" and be equally and beautifully suggestive.

I gladly join with your correspondent in wishing long life and ever-expanding usefulness to our cherished University, and heartily echo his Floreat.

Yours, etc.,

HERALDICA.

Vancouver, Nov. 11, 1915.

Nov. 12, 1915  
News. Ad.

**Joins University**—Mr. S. J. Schofield, of the staff of the Geological Survey Department, who during the past season has been engaged in mapping the mining district on the east side of Kootenay Lake, has been appointed to the chair of geology of the University of British Columbia, in the absence of Professor R. W. Brock, dean of the engineering school of British Columbia, who has just finished taking an officer's training course at Ottawa prior to leaving for Europe.

Victoria Colonist  
Dec. 9, 1915.

**Conference Today**—Professor F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia; Professor Klinck, of the same institution; Messrs. Gibson and Kyle, of the vocational training branch of the Provincial Education Department; and Dr. Alex. Robinson, superintendent of education, will this morning confer with Dr. H. E. Young, M. P., chairman of the Returned Soldiers Aid Committee, British Columbia, at the offices of the committee at the Parliament Buildings. The subject for discussion will be the question of devising ways and means for the training of such of the returned soldiers as desire to take up some form of employment for which they have no skill at present.

Victoria Colonist  
Dec. 28, 1915.

**Training for Returned Soldiers.**—At a conference held in the parliament buildings yesterday, presided over by Hon. Dr. Young and attended by President Westbrook and Dean Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, and officials of the education department, steps were taken towards formulating a policy for the technical and agricultural training of returned soldiers, and a report from a sub-committee appointed is to be in Dr. Young's hands prior to the opening of the legislature.

Victoria Times  
Dec. 29, 1915.



at the courthouse to-day to inquire into problems connected with the completion of the university, at which, in addition to the president of the university there also were present the chancellor, F. L. Carter Cotton, H. D. Scott, L. G. McPhillips, K. C., R. L. Reid, K. C., G. I. Wilson, and Dr. McKechnie.

President Westbrook's plea was for more land for the agricultural college. He asked that the government complete the school of science building to a point where it can house the students in comfort, and leave the ornamental stone facing to be added in a few years. Then he passed on to the urgent need for more land, and asked that 290 acres to the south and east of the present university farm site be taken in, and 250 acres of bottom land on the Indian reserve in the Fraser Valley also be set apart for farm purposes.

*Victoria Times*  
Jan. 11, 1916.

The University of British Columbia is greatly pleased by the favorable reception being accorded to the work of one of the members of the faculty, Prof. J. K. Henry, of the English department, is a botanist of repute, and his recently published "Flora of Southern British Columbia," has been cordially welcomed by those of the "botanist fraternity." Those who have attended his lectures in English will be able to understand an appreciation of his book—compact and clear arrangement, and additional explanatory notes showing so much sympathy with the needs of students.

*Western Call.*  
Jan. 11, 1916.

## UNIVERSITY PROBLEMS TO BE CONSIDERED

### Provincial Cabinet Ministers Meet Board of Governors and Hear Plans and Estimates for Next Year

Five members of the Provincial Cabinet—W. R. Ross, Acting-Premier, and Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, Thomas Taylor, C. E. Tisdall and Lorne Campbell—spent some hours yesterday inquiring into the present position and future prospects of the University of British Columbia in company with the Chancellor and board of governors of the university, and on their decision rests whether the university will be moved to the site in Point Grey next term after the science building there has been completed, or whether the classes will still be held in the present quarters on the General Hospital grounds.

The conference was held in the courthouse and the ministers heard the statements of the board of governors, who presented the budget proposed for next year with the proposed programme of construction and improvements.

The board was represented by Hon. F. Carter Cotton, the chancellor; President Westbrook, Mr. T. G. McPhillips, K.C.; Mr. G. I. Wilson, Dr. McKechnie, Mr. R. L. Reid, K.C.; Mr. R. P. McLennan and Mr. H. D. Scott.

The chancellor presented the budget, in fact two budgets, representing alternate programmes. The policy which the board of governors favors, and which will be carried out if the financial position of the province permits, calls for an appropriation of \$714,126, of which \$486,500 is for construction work and \$227,627 is for the maintenance of the university. This scheme provides for the removal of the university to Point Grey, the completion of the science building, now partly finished, and the construction of certain temporary buildings for the faculties of mining and laboratories. It is proposed that instead of completing the science building as designed, with a stone facing over reinforced concrete, the building be left for a while without the exterior facing which can be completed later.

As the building now stands it is of concrete frame, four storeys high and has floors, roof and electric wiring completed, and has cost \$70,000. It is estimated that \$270,000 will complete it in the manner suggested.

#### Alternative Proposal.

The other proposal, which the board of governors will carry out if required, although the first one is greatly preferred, is to continue the work of the university in the present quarters on the hospital grounds another year, and to spend the sum of \$36,000 for additional temporary buildings and the same amount for maintenance as provided for in the first programme, at a total cost of \$265,626.

Dr. Westbrook, in giving a detailed explanation, pointed out that the board had already expended a considerable sum on temporary buildings on the hospital grounds, and did not consider it good business to add this \$36,000 in providing a plant which would be useless as soon as the work was transferred to Point Grey. On the other hand any temporary buildings erected at Point Grey would be erected away from the sites of the buildings to be built in the future, and would as long as they lasted be useful to some of the departments of the university.

In the course of the discussion which followed it was pointed out that 378 students were enrolled at present, which with 56 at the front made a total of 434, coming from 40 localities in the province, three other provinces and six other countries. Instruction is given in 124 classes in 43 subjects.

But the president regretted to say that as yet very little had been done in agriculture, nothing in forestry, and that in the arts course no provision had been made for botany, zoology, astronomy, economics, government, physiology and mineralogy, and that additional appointments of professors in physics, philosophy, classics, mathematics and other subjects had been postponed. However, there was a teaching staff of 34, including two in active military service.

The university has 200 acres of land, all cleared, with 40 acres ready for cultivation.

In order to carry out the agricultural work of the university it was proposed that 290 acres adjacent to the site be secured and a quantity of land in the Fraser bottoms nearby. It was explained that these two plots would then fairly represent the character of the arable land of the province.

It was shown that the Federal Government allows this province some \$60,000 annually for agricultural teaching purposes, none of which has yet been allotted to the university. In other provinces a large part of this Federal grant to agriculture is given to the provincial schools of agriculture. For example, Nova Scotia gets \$54,000 and gives \$22,000 to the Provincial School of Agriculture; Quebec gives \$60,000 to three schools of agriculture; Ontario gives \$66,000 to the school at Guelph, and Saskatchewan receives \$54,000 from the Dominion Government under the Burrell Act and gives \$27,000 to the Provincial University, which pays it out to 14 lecturers and assistant professors of the faculty of agriculture.

There was some discussion over the question as to how far the land and equipment at Point Grey could be used for the benefit of returned soldiers wishing to take up the course in agriculture.

President Westbrook stated that there was a great necessity at the present time for the development of agricultural education and a proper beginning would enable the University of British Columbia to do its share in the patriotic work of helping to train those returned soldiers who decided to go on the land. It would make the university a link in the important work of Senator Lougheed's commission. A considerable part of the expenditure would fall upon the Dominion funds for the help of returned soldiers, and the rest would be properly chargeable to the agricultural instruction fund provided for in the Burrell Act. Cottages for housing the returned soldiers were not provided for in the estimate presented by the board of governors as they would probably be provided by the Dominion Government.

Mr. Flumerfelt and his colleagues asked many pertinent questions and promised at the end of the conference to give careful consideration to the whole matter.

At the close of the interview the min-

isters and some members of the board proceeded to the university and went through all departments and inspected the rooms taking note of the equipment. They found some of the classrooms much crowded, and some classes divided to provide room for the classes. Some of the laboratory classes were divided into two or three parts. The ministers expressed gratification at finding that the university authorities had made such excellent use of space and material, and seemed to think that all possible use had been made of the money expended.

After this visit all drove out to the university site in Point Grey and examined the land and the partly completed science building.

*Nurs. Ad.*  
Jan. 12, 1916.

#### THE UNIVERSITY NEXT YEAR.

It will be necessary to decide within a short time whether the Provincial University shall commence work next autumn at Point Grey, or continue operations in the hospital building and temporary structures which are now occupied. The arguments presented to the Ministers by the University Board are serious and practical. One of the present troubles is lack of room. The University of Alberta, with almost exactly the same number of students, has four times the floor space of our university. Students here have no meeting room where they can all be gathered. Many of the class rooms are too small for the classes, and none are large enough for the largest classes. Laboratory classes have to be divided into two or three groups to give room for the students to work. There is no gymnasium, no campus, no drill ground. All these troubles will be increased next year, when in the natural cause of events new classes will be opened. While the university remains where it is, it will not be possible to organize an efficient school of agriculture, or of forestry, or to develop in a satisfactory way the school of mines.

By completing the building which has been begun and erecting a few temporary buildings at Point Grey, the professors and students would get room to work. The school of agriculture could

## UNIVERSITY SENATE ONLY NOW ORGANIZING

Will Meet Next Week; Three  
Years Since Members  
Were Elected

When the senate of the University of British Columbia meets on February 15, six months after its term of office ordinarily expired, for purposes of organization, some person or persons may expect to be called upon for an explanation of the reasons why that body has not been called together before during the three years since its members were elected and appointed, and why certain functions which the university act apportions to the senate have been performed by others without any consultation with it.

One or two members, at least, of the senate are very indignant, others apparently think that nothing amiss has been done, while the view of the moderate majority is probably well expressed by Dr. J. M. Pearson.

"The most of us think that it has been rather a slur upon the large body of graduates who met to elect us that we have never been called together," says Dr. Pearson. "The senate does not appear to be nearly so important or necessary a body as we thought, or else there has been some oversight. I don't think we want to embarrass the university, however. Any reasonable explanation that is offered will be accepted. I don't think we should wish to undo anything."

Another view is expressed by Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, who was the nominee of the University Women's club.

"I don't intend to be elected to any office, by women who have confidence in me, only to grant degrees that I know nothing about," said Mrs. Farris. "An explanation will certainly be asked and I seriously doubt if certain matters in the calendar (which, by the way, we were supposed to draw up), will be approved by the senate."

### Education of Women.

"What annoys the women of the University Women's club particularly is to find that the government has drawn up the curriculum dealing with the education of women (which is a power expressly given to the senate) without giving us a chance to be heard in the matter."

"For instance, the calendar says that women may attend the classes in arts, but does not say that they may attend the classes in the faculty of science, the omission being equivalent to a prohibition."

"The University of British Columbia is the laughing stock of educationists in the ast. It would not have been so if it had been started modestly, but so much talk was made and so little done that people are laughing. What they should have done was make a good degree in arts and then as soon as possible one in science. Dr. Young's programme would have taken an endowment of millions, but all that has been done is to appoint a lot of deans and begin lectures in a borrowed building and three shacks."

"The senate was finally elected at the convocation on August 21, 1912, and since then all that has been done has been to write to us a few months ago and ask us for our pictures. I know of only one senator who complied with that request. There has been a great deal of discussion about the failure to call us together, but we had no machinery for doing anything, as we can only meet at the summons of the president."

"What some of us think the trouble was is simply this: When the government hit upon the method of nomination adopted it figured that as many of its friends as anybody else would be chosen. Friends of education, however, were chosen instead, as one may see by perusing the names. All the senators are people who really have an interest in education and the government has got things in such a mess that it hesitates to call such a senate together for fear it might ask questions."

Teachers Not Represented.

Mrs. Farris also said that she understood the teachers of the province and the high school principals have never exercised their privilege of electing members of the senate. She thought that instructions from the department of education might have been responsible for this.

At the last meeting of the Provincial Teachers' association an officer of the Coast Teachers' association, of which Dr. Alex. Robinson, superintendent of education, is president, stated that Dr. Robinson had announced that there would be no university for two years anyway, and that no action was necessary. Some months ago President Westbrook met a number of the Vancouver senators at luncheon and gave them certain information, but no suggestions were asked for. It was understood at that time that a formal meeting was to be called at once, but nothing has been done in that direction until now.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the term of office of the senators was to be three years, according to the act, yet the notice sent out the other day calls for an organization meeting. The senate was created in August, 1912, and the term of office, therefore, expired six months before the first meeting was called. The act says that members of the senate shall hold office "for three years and until their successors are elected or appointed."

The board of governors, which is charged with ~~exercising~~ the powers of the senate, is named by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, with the exception of the chancellor, who is elected by convocation, and the president, who are a governor's ex-officio. The board is composed of F. Carter-Cotton, M. P., chancellor; Dr. Westbrook, president; Dr. R. E. Mackenzie, George I. Wilson, L. G. McPhillips, K. C.; R. L. Reid, K. C.; Campbell Sweeney, R. F. Green, M. P.; S. D. Scott, R. P. McLennan and G. H. Barnard, K. C. M. P.

*Victoria Times*  
Jan. 7, 1916.

## TO FIT SOLDIERS FOR LIFE ON LAND

President Westbrook Has a  
Scheme to Help Solve Land  
and Labor Problems.

Asks Minister to Grant Additional 540 Acres for Teaching Purposes.

Plans which President Westbrook of the provincial university has for teaching returned soldiers the arts of agriculture and helping them to get settled on the lands of the province, were unfolded by the university head this morning before a meeting of members of the provincial executive, including Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, C. E. Tisdall, W. R. Ross, Thos. Taylor and Lorne Campbell. The five ministers

held a session at the Courthouse to enquire into problems connected with the completion of the university, at which in addition to the university president there were also present the chancellor, Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, Dr. S. D. Scott, Mr. L. G. McPhillips, K. C., Mr. R. L. Reid, K. C., Mr. G. I. Wilson and Dr. Mackenzie.

President Westbrook's plea was for more land for the Agricultural College. He asked the government to complete the School of Science building to a point where it can house the students in comfort and leave the ornamental stone facing to be added in a few years. Then he passed on to the urgent need for more land and asked that 290 acres to the south and east of the present university farm site be taken in and 250 acres of bottom land on the Indian Reserve in the Fraser Valley be also set apart for farm purposes.

"We want to arrange to begin training returned soldiers to go on the land," stated Dr. Westbrook. "They are starting to return from the front already. In addition to the men partially incapacitated who want to be taught to work and provided with a means of livelihood, there will also be thousands of men whom a life in the trenches will unfit now to stand a life indoors in the office or factory. These men will want to go on the land, and the university must be prepared to deal with these."

"Dean Klinck has arranged for a number of short courses in agriculture for those men who do not want to become agricultural experts, but who want to quickly learn enough to enable them to go and earn a living on the land. The courses will include bee-keeping, berrying, poultry-keeping, crippling, and when the men are able to engage in hard work, land clearing. We will not only teach them the best methods of land clearing, but in so doing expect to get our own lands cleared."

At present the university has 250 acres, of which forty are under cultivation. To support his plea for more acreage for farm purposes Dr. Westbrook stated that Wisconsin has 1200 acres, Cornell 1500 and Alberta 1330 acres.

The ministers gave the request sympathetic consideration, and are devoting this afternoon to visiting the university buildings and equipment at Point Grey.

The proposal put up by Chancellor Carter-Cotton and Dr. Westbrook for the completion of the School of Science building is that the government set aside \$270,000. A sum of \$70,000 has already gone into the work on the building, and the \$270,000 asked for would complete the building with tile covered with concrete to represent stone, leaving the ornamental stone facing to be added at any time within the next ten years. It is estimated that the building could be completed by Oct. 1, 1916, to house the 370 students already enrolled.

It was pointed out by Dr. Westbrook that a large portion of the cost of the courses for returned soldiers will be paid for by the Dominion Government under Senator Loughheed's scheme.

*Province Jan. 11, 1916.*

## PRESIDENT WESTBROOK DESIRES MORE LAND

Says University Should Train  
Returned Soldiers to Go  
on Land

Vancouver, Jan. 11.—Plans which Dr. Westbrook, president of the provincial university, has for teaching returned soldiers the arts of agriculture and helping them to get settled on the lands of the province were unfolded by him this morning before a meeting of members of the provincial executive, including Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, Hon. C. E. Tisdall, Hon. W. R. Ross, Hon. Thos. Taylor and Hon. Lorne Campbell. The five ministers held a session

be built up, and the university land made available for the purpose intended. It would be possible for the school to do its part for the training of returned soldiers who wish to go on the land. The province would avoid the expenditure of some forty thousand dollars for additional buildings at the Hospital site, which plant would be useless either to the university or the hospital after the removal of the university to Point Grey.

These are some of the elements of the case. The question to be settled is whether the obvious advantage of the early removal to Point Grey will justify the immediate additional expenditure which that policy demands. This additional expenditure the university authorities are anxious to reduce to the lowest figure consistent with efficiency. They are willing to postpone until better days the architectural adornments of the buildings. They are prepared to carry on much of the work in plain temporary wooden structures, such as may afterwards be used as auxiliary buildings for new departments. They wish to obtain and retain strong men for the staff and to give them room and equipment for their work. But the members of the faculty are not troubling themselves at present about the outward appearance of their workshops.

*Nuss. Ad. Jan. 12, 1916.*

## DESCRIBES FLORA OF SOUTHERN B. C.

Mr. Henry's New Work Gives  
Special Attention to Vancouver  
Island Flowers

Pending the completion of the floral catalogue of Vancouver Island and adjacent islands which is being prepared by Mr. Macoun for publication from Ottawa this year, no satisfactory record of the island flora has existed, so the appearance of "Flora of Southern British Columbia and Vancouver Island" (by Joseph Kaye Henry) will be very welcome to all lovers of botany.

Mr. Henry's work is prescribed for the use in the schools for this province, but it will certainly have a wider scope. The district around Victoria is grouped with the oak as its characteristic tree. Carpeting the lowlands around Victoria, climbing the mudbanks of the Saanich plain, or in the crevices of the rocky confines of the Sooke river are many characteristic plants which are described in this volume. In fact the author in his preface recommends Victoria collectors to specialize in Saxifraga integrifolia, whose clustered flowers are familiar in the rocks around the city.

Acknowledgment is made of the collection of J. R. Anderson, and of Dr. Newcombe's services in preparing the volume. Having in view the aims of the book, Mr. Henry gives some suggestions as to the best way of preserving specimens, so that the collections made by students may be of permanent value.

An examination of the author's classification of some of the common-spring flowers round Victoria will show at once that any intelligent

student can recognize the species from the description given. Take for example the American cowslip. It is interesting to note that there are two specimens of the dodecatheon found here, D. pauciflorum, with purplish corolla, and D. latifolium with the rose purple corolla, the base of the first having an orange ring, the latter a purple line. One trillium is described, and around Victoria various shades may be easily found, ranging from pure white to a rich red. Few of the flowering trees are more conspicuous in the season than the flowering dogwood, the author classifying the variety growing here as Cornus Nuttallii.

In the matter of classification Mr. Henry has followed generally the conservative tendencies of Gray's new manual, avoiding too many subdivisions which only perplex the student. The book, which is published by W. J. Gage & Co., of Toronto, will prove a valuable addition to the botanical bibliography of the North Pacific coast.

*Victoria Times.  
Jan. 13, 1916.*

## THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

DR. WESBROOK, head of the University of British Columbia, has placed before the Government a plan to fit returned soldiers for the occupation of tilling the land. Dr. Wesbrook's plan is good, but should be extended. It would be well if the Government would undertake a plan to fit for the profession of agriculture all residents of the province who desire to go upon the land. Having done this, it is for the Government to tear open the land for the people. We do not urge that all men out of work should be taken in charge by the Government, treated as objects of charity and fed with a silver spoon. We say that the man able to till the soil or engage in any branch of productive industry, should be taught by the Government to help himself.

If the Government of British Columbia gave encouragement to the men on the land, or willing to go on the land on a basis equal to the encouragement already given railroad outfits and planned for steamboat people, the country would not be without food today, at the mercy of the outside world for provisions, unable to feed herself.

An intelligent system of rural credits would solve the great basic problem before the people of British Columbia.

Everybody agrees that they should be house-owners and all agree that landlordism isn't good for a country. To place people upon the land, and make them self-supporting is the great problem.

New Zealand, to whom we in British Columbia are beholden today for our butter and cheese and mutton, has given to the world a solution of this problem that stands as a monument of the greatest constructive development known to Christian civilization. It has advanced over fifty million of dollars in helping the homesteader to help himself. It struggled along with empires of sheep pastures in the possession of land barons and tenantry commenced to stare them in the face of their very existence. Landlordism and tenantry was their bugaboo. Here is what New Zealand did. Instead of setting the homesteader down on a raw tract of land with the wolves and bears like we do in B. C., she first fenced the land, second, built a comfortable house and barn, cleared the land and made it ready for seeding the very day the homesteader arrived.

Now don't think they gave the homesteader anything in the way of charity in this transaction. It is no more nor less than rural delivery in Canada. They gave the homesteader a long-time credit under the amortization plan—allowed him thirty-five years within which to pay back to the Government the amount it had advanced in placing these improvements on the land. The homesteader paid each year 4 1-2 per cent. interest on the amount expended by the Government on the land, as an annuity, and in such a manner that at the expiration of the thirty-five year term the advance or loan was liquidated. Fifty millions of dollars have already been so advanced to the thousands of homesteaders in New Zealand, and the Government loss has been a negligible quantity.

*J. Ware's Chronicle. Jan. 13, 1916.*

## AN OPEN LETTER.

Open letter to the minister of education, the chancellor of the University of British Columbia, and the president of the University of British Columbia.

Dear sirs,—I am a member of the senate of the University of British Columbia. It is now more than three years since the minister of education put into operation the machinery whereby a body of about one thousand and alumni was created for the University of British Columbia out of the graduates resident in the province. This body of alumni in due course, appointed their representatives in the senate of the university and subsequently, the appointments of the government to the same body were made. Three years ago last August the first convocation of the university was held in Victoria and certain announcements were made by the minister of education to the alumni and senate there gathered. From that day to this the senate has been practically non-existent.

By the act of legislation creating the University of British Columbia, certain powers and duties were conferred on the senate of the university. As far as my knowledge goes, none of the powers have ever been exercised nor have any of the duties been performed.

Some time ago I received a copy of what purports to be the calendar of the University of British Columbia, in which a course of instruction is outlined, for the students and faculty of the university, and certain rules and regulations are laid down for the conduct of this curriculum. It would seem that the issue of this calendar was irregular, that the curriculum was ultra vires of the issuing body and the work done under the same authority was also irregular and of questionable value for examination and degree purposes. I have waited for some other member of the senate to move in this matter but so far have noted nothing in the way of a formal protest against the procedure that has been followed by the university authorities. I trust I may not be accused of presuming to speak with undue haste or to be questioning matters beyond my province as a member of the senate. As a duly appointed member of the senate I have certain obligations resting upon me and certain responsibilities to those by whose votes I was placed in the office I hold. It is incumbent upon me, therefore, to meet the obligations and responsibilities as far as I may. In view of the publicity given to the creation of the senate, may I not expect from you, individually or collectively, some public explanation of the procedure that has been followed and a statement regarding what the senate may look for in the future. Either the powers and duties of the senate have not been exercised and performed, or they have been assumed by some body not legally empowered to exercise and perform them. The senate, according to the act of incorporation, is a vital part of the university body and as such, should be given its rightful place or be dissolved, and the organization freed from a needless encumbrance.

Respectfully yours,  
E. H. SAWYER.

*Sun. Jan. 15, 1916.*

## An Open Letter.

Open letter to the Minister of Education, the Chancellor of the University of British Columbia, and the President of the University of British Columbia.

Dear sirs,—I am a member of the Senate of the University of British Columbia. It is now more than three years since the Minister of Education put into operation the machinery whereby a body of about 1000 alumni was created for the University of British Columbia out of the university graduates resident in the province. This body of alumni in due course appointed their representatives in the senate of the university and subsequently the appointments of the government to the



same body were made. Three years ago last August the first convocation of the university was held in Victoria and certain announcements were made by the Minister of Education to the Alumni and Senate there gathered. From that day to this the senate has been practically non-existent.

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Respectfully yours,

E. P. SAWYER.

(Note.—This letter reached "The News-Advertiser" Saturday morning, after it had appeared in another morning paper. We depart from the usual rule in publishing it.)

## FLORA OF SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

About twenty-one years ago Mr. J. K. Henry, B.A., came to teach science in the High School at Vancouver, of which Dr. Alexander Robinson, now Superintendent of Education, was principal.

From his home in Nova Scotia, Mr. Henry, now a member of the Faculty of the University of British Columbia, brought a love of flowers and a knowledge of plants which led him far from the class-room. His holidays and his spare time have ever since been spent in the fields and forests and mountains of the Province. No walk was so short but he found some plant of interest, and no expedition was too big or too difficult if only he might find new material to add to his collection.

The result is a description of the flowering plants, the ferns and their allies found in Southern British Columbia. This includes plants like the broom and the dandelion, which, though not indigenous to the Province, have become a feature of our landscapes.

From the preface a description of the botanical area covered is taken:

"(1) The rather dry southern part of Vancouver Island with the oak as its characteristic tree; (2) the Coast forest region, characterized by the Douglas Fir, the White Spruce, the broad-leaved maple; (3) The dry interior, including the region of the western yellow pine, shading into the more or less distinct treeless bunch-grass plains and hills; (4) The humid forest region of the interior, marked by the western larch, the lodge-pole pine, and farther north by the Black and white spruce; (5) The

region where the firs (A. amabilis and A. lasiocarpa) Engelmann's spruce and the Black hemlock (T. mertensiana) flourish; (6) The alpine or Arctic region above the tree line, the vegetation of which corresponds in part with that of the far north."

"The whole region covered is mainly," the author tells us, "the southern part of the Province, from Vancouver Island to the Rockies, with a rather indefinite northern limit, to about the Skeena. As, however, many northern plants have been described, and as southern plants extend far northwards in the Coast region, and Alaskan plants far southward in the mountains, it is hoped that the book will be found of very considerable service in the north."

To the earnest student and lover of flowers, as well as to those whose business, as in the case of foresters and agriculturists, makes a knowledge of plants and their habitat indispensable, Mr. Henry has rendered invaluable service. He has collected from many sources his descriptions, and presented them in concise form and exact language. He has identified his specimens, and he will doubtless assist in making the general herbarium, the lack of which made his own work so difficult.

Mr. Henry has not written a popular book. He is a botanist, and those who would profit by his work must be familiar with the terms used by scientists. With characteristic honesty he acknowledges his indebtedness to all who have made collections, or rendered assistance in any way, and states that he is aware of some omissions, and suspects there are many others.

The book is prescribed for use in the schools of British Columbia, and students will find it a safe and comprehensive guide to one of the most delightful as well as one of the most useful of studies. The example of the industry and enthusiasm which enabled Mr. Henry to accomplish such an amount of original work should not be lost on students and teachers who are content with the labors of the class room.

To Dr. H. E. Young and Dr. Robinson, Superintendent of Education, who encouraged the author to give the students of the Province the benefit of his investigations, great credit is due.

The book is from the publishing house of W. J. Gage & Co., and the mechanical execution is excellent. The many lovers of the wild flowers and ferns with which the neighborhood of our own city abounds, will find all their old favorites and many which have escaped their observation carefully classified and accurately described in this volume.

Victoria Colonist

Jan. 16, 1916

President Wesbrook, of the British Columbia university, has asked the government for an additional grant of 500 acres of land at Point Grey, where the university is being erected. Dr. Wesbrook's new proposals include attaching to the university a farm where returned soldiers could be engaged and trained, a portion of the cost of this training to be borne by the federal government under a scheme recently outlined by Senator Loughheed.

Vernon News

Jan. 20, 1916

## DEVISING METHODS TO PUT SOLDIERS ON LAND

Commission, of Which Dr. H. E. Young Is Chairman, Is Preparing Report to Submit to Legislature.

Dr. H. E. Young, M.P.P., chairman of the Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission (B.C.), stated yesterday that good progress was being made in the preparation of the report of the commission which is to be presented to the Legislature at the next session outlining a plan of action for placing returned soldiers on the land and imparting vocational training.

"I was much interested to find in The London Standard this morning," said Dr. Young, "an article by Baron Shaughnessy dealing with the problem of taking care of the hosts of immigrants who will flow to Canada at the conclusion of the war. His lordship urges co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the transportation companies. He says: 'We should be busy now thinking out and formulating an organization which should place upon the land or in the industries for which they are suited with the least possible friction or loss of time those individuals or families who come to make a new home in Canada.'"

"While, of course," continued Dr. Young, "his lordship is naturally in this view taking the larger national aspect of the matter, what he says very well describes the aims and objects of the commission of which I have the honor to be chairman. We are going very thoroughly into the whole question of what to do with the settler when he arrives, and while the scope of our commission necessarily confines us to the returned soldier we feel that we shall perhaps be able to formulate the basis of a system that will prove beneficial to all classes of newcomers."

### Sub-Committee at Work

"Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the Provincial University, Dean Klinck and Dr. Alexander Robinson, Superintendent of Education, are assisting the commission as a sub-committee, and are taking up especially the questions of agricultural and technical training. I hope to have their report before me in a short time, and then I shall summon a meeting of the commission to deal with it."

"The question is a large one, and one which, to prove successful, will require the endorsement and support of not only the Provincial Government but the Federal authorities and the transportation companies. The problem with which we are dealing, though one of considerable magnitude, will not permit of delay; and we shall endeavor at the approaching session of the Legislature to make such progress as will at least enable us to lay the foundations for a thoroughly comprehensive scheme."

At a time yet to be chosen, a deputation from the Board of Trade and the Victoria Real Estate Exchange will wait upon Dr. H. E. Young for the purpose of laying before him the land settlement plan devised by these bodies with reference to returned soldiers. The plan stipulates that the Government should lease agricultural land to returned soldiers with the option of purchase, and that means should be taken to encourage the occupants to follow advanced and profitable methods of farming. This scheme is believed by those interested to be a great im-

provement upon the system put in effect after the South African war, when soldiers were given acreage in widely-separated parts of the Province, without any means wherewith to improve their lot.

A letter was sent by the secretary of the Board of Trade yesterday, asking Dr. Young to grant an interview, and it is the subsequent intention of bringing the matter before the Minister of Agriculture, on behalf of the Provincial Government, and before representatives of the Dominion Government as well.

*Victoria Colonist  
Jan. 21, 1916.*

#### THE UNIVERSITY SENATE CONVENED.

The notice convening the University Senate for Feb. 16 has occasioned a good deal of surprise among the members of that dignified body. The first meeting of the Senate took place in August, 1912, considerably over three years ago. As senators are elected for three years, or until their successors are appointed, the non-appointment of successors is the only thing that has prevented the senators from losing their official positions by lapse of time. For three years they have been non-existent so far as the University is concerned. They retained their powers, it is true, but their functions were usurped by others, by whom they have been completely ignored.

The first order of business at the forthcoming meeting is to be "organization." As six months have passed by since the expiry of the three years for which the senators were elected, "organization" is to be begun more than three years after it should have been completed.

The second order of business is to be "report of the president as to the present status of the University for the approval of the Senate." It might have been more tactful to say for the "consideration" of the Senate, leaving that body unfettered in bestowing or withholding its approval. For more than three years the Senate has been deliberately ignored while its powers and functions were usurped by others; now it is expected to convene and register a tame approval of everything that has taken place.

The third item of business is "faculty recommendations for the approval of the Senate." Under section 58 of the University Act sub-section (e) one of the most important powers of the Senate is "to provide for the establishment of any faculty, department, chair, or course of instruction in the University." In other words, no faculty, department, chair, or course of instruction can come into existence until its "establishment" has been brought about by the Senate. Under the curious management which characterizes most things at Victoria, all this order has been reversed. For three years the authorities at Victoria have been busily engaged in establishing faculties, departments, chairs, and courses of instruction, without the knowledge or consent of the Senate, and in complete disregard of its functions and powers. After three years contemptuous disregard, it is convened so that its "approval" of all that has been done may be given as a matter of course.

The fourth detail of business on the agenda paper is "outline of plan for succeeding year." Why the Senate should be consulted for 1916, while it has been so discourteously and improperly ignored ever since 1912, it is difficult to see. Is it because the government has at last begun to realize that their system of carrying on public business without regard to popular opinion, statutory enactment or any other healthy restraining influence, is universally condemned and will be no longer tolerated?

To realize the important part which the Senate should occupy in University matters it is only necessary to look over the powers which it is declared to be its "duty" to exercise under section 58 of the University Act. It has to provide for the government, management and carrying out of the curriculum, instruction and education afforded by the University; to provide for the granting, and to grant degrees, including honorary degrees and certificates of proficiency; to provide for the establishment of exhibitions, scholarships and prizes; to provide for the establishment of any faculty, department, chair, or course of instruction; to consider all courses of study, and fix and determine time tables; to make regulations for the appointment of examiners by the faculties, and for the conduct and results of the examinations in all faculties; to make rules for the management and conduct of the library; to provide for the preparation and publication of a calendar; to provide for affiliation with other institutions; to make recommendations for promoting University interests; to deal with all matters reported to it by the faculties or the board of governors; to appoint scrutineers for Senate elections, and to make or alter any statute touching any matter not inconsistent with the University Act or any laws in force in the province.

The Senate is under the Act the real controlling power and driving force of the University. It was intended that it should be the one supreme agency, and it has been so enacted. How comes it, then, that for the whole period of the University's existence, the Senate has been completely ignored? Why was it passed over, while the only body consulted was a board of governors made up of the Chancellor, the President, and "nine persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

The explanation is clearly in the last line. Mr. Bowser and his late minister of education, Mr. Henry Esson Young, were afraid to entrust the management of University affairs to anyone but the "nine persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council," along with the Chancellor whose election they secured, and the President who was also their own appointment. The Senate, made up largely of elected members, fifteen of whom were chosen by more than seven hundred graduates of Canadian and British universities, and therefore the only representative body in connection with the University, as well as the only body with experience in the proper management of University affairs, could not be trusted. The same instinct which has all along prompted the present government to strip the public and the legislature of their powers, and transfer them to the

Lieutenant-Governor in Council, led them to rob the Senate of all its functions, and transfer them to its "nine persons appointed," its Chancellor and the President. It has all through been the same old game of the machine against the people which has long been a standing disgrace to British Columbia.

We feel bound to add that we mean no reflection whatever upon President Wesbrook. It is his misfortune, not his fault, that he has been placed at the head of an institution conducted along partisan political lines, with which he can have no sympathy. More than that, he has personally endeavored to place himself in touch with members of the Senate so far as it was in his power to do so.

*Sun. Jan. 25, 1916.*

## SENATE OF UNIVERSITY OF B. C. IS SUMMONED TO MEET FEB. 16 NEXT

A meeting of the Senate of the University of British Columbia will be held on Wednesday, February 16, 1916, at 2 p.m., at the temporary quarters of the University, corner of Eleventh avenue and Willow street, Vancouver. The business will consist of:

1. Organization.
2. Report of the president as to the present status of the University for the approval of the Senate.
3. Faculty recommendations for approval of the Senate.
4. Outline of plan for succeeding year.
5. If authorized by the department of militia and defence, the organization of a Western Universities Battalion will be presented for Senate approval.

The first—which was the last—meeting of the Senate prior to the one now called, took place in August, 1912, considerably more than three years ago. As senators are appointed for three years or until their successors are appointed, it is only because successors have not been appointed that the Senate has not ceased to exist.

#### Members of Senate.

The Senate is made up as follows:  
(a.) The Minister of Education.  
Superintendent of Education, Alexander Robinson, Esq., B.A., LL.D.  
The Chancellor.  
The President (Chairman).  
(b.) Dean of the College of Agriculture, Leonard S. Klinck, M.S.A.  
Dean of the College of Applied Science, Reginald W. Brock, M.A., F.G.S., F.R.S.C.  
Dean of the College of Arts.  
Dean of the College of Forestry.  
Representative of the Faculty of Agriculture.  
Representative of the Faculty of Agriculture.  
Representative of the Faculty of Applied Science.  
Representative of the Faculty of Applied Science.  
Representative of the Faculty of Arts.  
Representative of the Faculty of Arts.  
Representative of the Faculty of Forestry.  
Representative of the Faculty of Forestry.  
(c.) Appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:  
J. W. Creighton, Esq., New Westminster, B.C.

The Right Rev. A. U. de Pencier, D.D., Vancouver, B.C.  
The Hon. D. M. Eberts, K.C., M.L.A., Victoria, B.C.  
(d.) The Principal of Vancouver Normal School, Wm. Burns, Esq., B.A.  
The Principal of Victoria Normal School, D. L. MacLaurin, Esq., B.A.  
(e.) Representative of High School

Principals.  
(f.) Representative of Provincial Teachers' Institute.  
(g.) Representative of Affiliated Colleges.  
(h.) Elected by Convocation:  
R. E. McKechnie, Esq., M.D., C.M., Vancouver, B.C.  
Hon. F. W. Howay, LL.B., New Westminster, B.C.  
N. Wolverton, Esq., B.A., LL.D., Nelson, B.C.  
J. S. Gordon, Esq., B.A., Vancouver, B.C.  
Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, B.A., Vancouver, B.C.  
F. C. Wade, Esq., B.A., K.C., Vancouver, B.C.  
W. P. Argue, Esq., B.A., Vancouver, B.C.  
W. D. Brydone-Jack, Esq., B.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Vancouver, B.C.  
J. M. Turnbull, Esq., B.A.Sc., Trail, B.C.  
E. W. Sawyer, Esq., B.A., Summerland, B.C.  
Mrs. M. R. Watt, M.A., Victoria, B.C.  
C. D. Rand, Esq., B.A., Vancouver, B.C. (deceased).  
Hon. Gordon Hunter, B.A., Victoria, B.C.  
E. P. Davis, Esq., B.A., Vancouver, B.C.  
J. M. Pearson, Esq., M.D., Vancouver, B.C.

*Sum. Jan. 27, 1916.*

President F. F. Westbrook of the University of British Columbia will in a few days leave for Winnipeg where the heads of five other western universities, who will attend a conference at Ottawa on the formation of a distinctive western collegian battalion, are meeting. Sir James Aikins, chairman of the military committee of Manitoba University, and Major R. F. McWilliams of the Manitoba military headquarters staff, will accompany the presidents of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia universities on their special eastern trip. It was planned at a recent conference in Edmonton to mobilize the collegians' battalion in the spring.

*News. Ad. Jan. 1916.*

The first publication by a member of the staff of the University of British Columbia is a scientific treatise by the professor of English literature. Following this compendium of local botany by Professor John K. Henry, we may look for a volume of amorous verse from the head of the chemistry department, a few fairy stories from the teacher of mining, a tract on systematic theology from the professor of French, and a paper on hog cholera by the professor of Greek. Charles Lamb's catalogue of "Books which are no books" included court calendars, directories, pocket-books, checker boards bound and lettered on the back, almanacs, statutes, with the works of Hume, Gibbon, Josephus and Paley's Moral Philosophy. He blessed his stars for a taste so catholic, so unexcluding that he could read almost anything but such books as these.

*11 aml cops standard.  
Feb. 4, 1916.*

## COLLEGIANS RAISE A.M.C. AND INFANTRY

President of University Says  
Minister Is Pleased With  
Plans of Western  
Universities

Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, returned from Ottawa yesterday with the news that the universities of the Canadian West would raise both an infantry battalion and an Army Medical Corps for Overseas service. The medical unit would, he stated, be recruited largely by the University of Manitoba which had an officers' training corps of over 700 members. British Columbia would, however, contribute a quota.

Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, gave the delegation of western university presidents a hearty welcome at the Capital. Both Premier Borden, who was called into the conference, and the Minister of Militia, were pleased with the proposal to organize the collegians of the west into distinctive units. Sir Sam said that recruiting could commence immediately upon the appointment of a commanding officer.

While in Ottawa, Dr. Westbrook interviewed Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, Dr. C. C. James, Senator Loughheed and others concerning the training of returned soldiers for work on the land. He found them all sympathetic to the project for a university participation in the enterprise as far as British Columbia was concerned.

During his visit east, the president succeeded in arranging for much-needed equipment for the members of the C. O. T. C. of the University of British Columbia. He also conferred with Dr. Barnes, head of the physics department of McGill University.

The enthusiasm with which his colleagues and himself were received at Ottawa was contrasted with the cold reception he was accorded en route east. The train passed through Medicine Hat with the thermometer 56 degrees below freezing point, while at every stage of his journey Dr. Westbrook was delayed by storms. He was some eight hours late in reaching the city yesterday. He left Ottawa at four o'clock on the afternoon of the day on which the Parliament buildings were destroyed.

Dr. Westbrook addressed the Women's Canadian Club at Winnipeg on his way home and also participated in another conference of western universities held there to arrange some of the details for raising the A. M. C. and infantry units.

*News. Ad. Feb. 11, 1916.*

University Senate.—A meeting that will be historic is being held this afternoon in Vancouver, the Senate of the University of British Columbia having assembled in the initial gathering to hear the report of the president. Mr. J. W. Creighton and His Honor Judge Howay are the local members of the Senate invited to attend this first formal meeting.

ate of the University of British Columbia having assembled in the initial gathering to hear the report of the president. Mr. J. W. Creighton and His Honor Judge Howay are the local members of the Senate invited to attend this first formal meeting.

*New Westminister Columbia  
Feb. 16, 1916.*

## Gathering to Take Place This Afternoon When Educationalists Discuss Plans

An historic gathering will be held in the Arts Building this afternoon when the senate of the University of British Columbia will assemble for the first time. Educationalists representing university graduates from all over British Columbia will meet for the purpose of organizing and to listen to the "report of the president as to the present status of the university." The senators will also consider recommendations from the faculty of the university if any should be made, and outline plans for the succeeding year's work.

Included in the senators invited to attend this first formal meeting are Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Education; Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education; Mr. H. L. Carter-Cotton, the chancellor; Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the university, who will preside; Dean Klinck, Dean Boek, and other faculty representatives; Mr. J. W. Creighton, New Westminster; Right Rev. A. U. dePencier, Bishop of Westminster; Hon. D. M. Eberts, K.C., Victoria; principals of Vancouver and Victoria Normal schools, representatives of High School principals, of provincial teachers' institute, and of affiliated colleges and the following elected by convocation: Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Judge F. W. Howay, N. Wolverton, J. S. Gordon, superintendent of schools; Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, F. C. Wade, W. P. Argue, Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, J. M. Turnbull, Dr. Sawyer of Summerland, Mrs. M. R. Watt, Hon. Gordon Hunter, E. P. Davis and J. M. Pearson.

*News. Ad. Feb. 16, 1916.*

## AMENDMENTS OF IMPORTANCE

Senate of B. C. University Requests  
Several of the University  
Act.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 17.—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 this particular clause. The change will give the senators and governors free-



to inaugurate any new faculty 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 Dominion government for developing agricultural production throughout the Dominion.

#### Refused to Commit Itself.

The senate refused to definitely commit itself on the question of moving out to Point Grey at once.

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 de Pencier, 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. D. 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 P. Robinson.

New West Columbian

Feb. 17, 1916.

## UNIVERSITY SENATE SEEKS AMEND- MENTS

Power to Affiliate Theological  
Colleges Will Be  
Requested.

## Senate Wishes to Finance Forestry and Agricultural Branches.

Dr. Westbrook Advocates Es-  
tablishment of University in  
Point Grey.

## First Slate of Executive Of- ficers Is Appointed by the Senate Members.

Two lengthy sessions of the senate of the University of British Columbia in the arts building, one yesterday afternoon and the other last night, were not enough in which to transact all the business connected with the university, having decided on several important changes in the University Act, the senate agreed to meet in two weeks' time to give the act a thorough overhauling.

One defect was found in the lack of power to affiliate the theological colleges. There was no doubt that an amendment would have to be sought, for Bishop A. U. de Pencier gave a legal opinion to that effect on behalf of the Anglican colleges and Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the university said Bishop DuVerney and Rev. Dr. McKay of Westminster Hall had written in the same vein. Dr. Westbrook, being chairman, was instructed to obtain the necessary legislation to enable the affiliation of the colleges.

An extension of time in which the 2,000,000 acres of land set aside by the government for an endowment should be selected will be sought from the Legislature. Although the period ends in April, only 800,000 acres had been chosen it was said. A motion was passed urging that the selection of land be made as soon as possible so that the best land available should not be lost.

#### Extend University's Scope.

Power will also be sought to extend the scope of the university beyond the faculties of arts, applied science, law and medicine. The present act prevents the university from spending money on creating and maintaining any branches but these. It was recommended that forestry and agriculture departments be added to the faculties of arts and applied science respectively.

In connection with the teaching of agriculture, a scheme was proposed by Dean Klinck of the faculty of agriculture for giving returned soldiers a three-months' course in agriculture before settling them upon land. The cost of this course would be borne, according to Dean Klinck's scheme, by the ordinary university appropriation, partly by the Returned Soldiers' commission and partly by the Burrell Fund of the Dominion Government for the development of agricultural production throughout the Dominion.

No decision was arrived at on the question of moving to Point Grey at once, for it was shown by the report of Chancellor Carter-Cotton that it would require more than twice the appropriation from the Provincial Government during the next year if the university were conducted on the permanent site rather than in Fairview. The appropriation necessary would be \$714,000, as compared with \$263,626 for continuing for a year on the hospital grounds. The chancellor said that the larger amount would be needed for permanent buildings on the Point Grey site, whereas temporary structures could be erected on the hospital grounds. These, however, would be of no use to the hospital.

#### Officers Are Chosen.

The meeting of the senate yesterday was the first that has been held since it was formed and there were twenty-six out of the forty members present. They were:

President Westbrook, Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton, the chancellor; speaker Eberts of the Provincial Legislature;

Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education; Bishop de Pencier, 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, T. Chodat, Robertson and Robinson.

One of the chief actions yesterday was the election of the officers and executive committee. It will be composed of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer and three others. Those chosen were: 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.

#### Approval and Protest.

Some exception was taken to the adoption of the calendar for 1915-1916, on the ground that no opportunity had been given the senate of considering it. On the one hand it was said that it was the office of the faculty to prepare the calendar, and Dr. Westbrook pointed out that it had been prepared in the midst of the confusion of making a beginning. There had been great difficulty experienced, he said, in drawing it up. A motion by Mr. F. C. Wade to postpone consideration of the calendar was lost, and another motion to approve it was carried by a large majority.

When Dr. Westbrook asked for the approval of the calendar, Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris protested that the adoption of the calendar would carry with it the approval of the curriculum and this, she said, should not be done without giving the calendar close consideration. Dr. Alexander Robinson, provincial superintendent of education, asked why the meeting should delegate to itself the preparation of the book which belonged to the faculty alone. Mr. F. C. Wade took the contrary view, saying that the powers of the senate had been usurped in this respect.

A protest at the delay in calling together the senate was voiced in a letter of Mr. E. W. Sawyer of Summerland. He said that the members had been called together to put the stamp of their approval on the transactions of the last three years in which they had not even been consulted. He declared that the rights of the body had been disregarded and its functions usurped.

The curriculum for the next year was considered when presented to the senate for adoption but was referred back to the faculty committee for a further report. Exception to this also was taken by Mr. Wade on the ground that not enough time was given to the study of Canadian history and Canadian constitutional law. Mrs. Farris, who upheld Mr. Wade in his previous protest, wanted more time for political economy and similar subjects. Dr. Westbrook pointed out that if these subjects were to be included the staff would have to be enlarged considerably at an additional expense. Besides this, there was difficulty in obtaining Canadians to teach Canadian history, so many capable instructors had enlisted for active service.

Dr. Robinson moved a resolution suggesting the elimination of the senate entirely and to divide the work between the faculty and the board of governors, but later withdrew his motion. Judge Howay pointed out that the board of governors by the act had the same powers exactly as the Senate and this will be one reason why the university act will be overhauled at the meeting two weeks from now.

#### Procedure Details.

A report on the ceremony to be followed at convocations will be made by a committee composed of Dean Brock, Mrs. Farris and Mr. Wade.

Chancellor Carter Cotton reported on the establishment of scholarships and a loan fund for deserving students. A committee was also appointed to act with the faculty committee in the conduct of the library and in the purchasing of new books.

Discussion took place on the character of gowns which undergraduates should be required to wear. The faculty committee recommended that the gowns should have "sleeves looped up and held by three gold bands." The senate referred this recommendation back, however, in order to obtain an explanation of this.

Dr. Westbrook's report on the progress of the university showed that it opened on September 29, 1915, and that 379 students had been enrolled with 56 more at the front. There was a staff of 34 teachers besides the members of the administrative, library and technical staff. The present temporary quarters gave 45,000 square feet of space for the students, although the University of Alberta provided 280,000 square feet for a student body of 20 more than the University of British Columbia.

The president pointed out the lack of recreation and play grounds, gymnasium facilities, an examination or conflagration hall and proper sanitary arrangements.

He said that a reinforced frame had been erected on the Point Grey site at a cost of \$70,000 and 200 acres had been cleared at a cost of \$40,000. Forty acres would be under cultivation in the spring and a central campus of twelve acres has been graded.

#### Military Work Urged.

The members of the Officers' Training Corps numbered 260, Dr. Westbrook's report continued. He urged the organization of a company in the name of the university.

Financial statements showing the disposition of the grants totalling \$244,524 from the Provincial Government will be submitted at the end of the financial year on June 30, 1916. The Provincial Government committee has already been handed a statement of the appropriations required for 1916-1917. Dr. Westbrook strongly recommended the plan of doing permanent work on the university site, for which the appropriation next year would be \$714,125, in preference to the scheme of erecting temporary buildings on the hospital property. The province, he said, would need to participate in the reconstruction and reorganization after the war.

The addition of 290 acres of land adjacent to the university site was urged by Dr. Westbrook. He advocated the setting aside by the province of some Fraser River bottom land for agricultural training.

He recommended consideration of several matters which he detailed as follows: Extension of time allotted for the selection of university land for a further period of three years; exemption from taxation of university endowment lands; application of revenue derived from sales of university endowment lands to university uses, and 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.

#### Will Offer Scholarships.

"It is proposed," added the report, "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 British Columbia.'"

"One of \$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.

"Four of \$75 each for general proficiency.

"Fund provided from which a loan of \$100 will be made to a student needing pecuniary assistance and deserving it.

"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 each; third year, arts, two prizes, first \$25, second \$15; second year, arts, three prizes, first \$25, second \$20,

third \$15; first year, arts, two prizes, first \$15, second \$10; third year, applied science, one prize, \$25; second year, applied science, two prizes, first \$25, second \$15; first year, applied science, one prize, \$15.

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.

*Province. Feb. 17, 1916.*

## AMENDMENTS TO UNIVERSITY ACT

Senate, at Its First Meeting,  
Recommends Several  
Changes—Agricultural Instruction for Soldiers.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 16.—Important amendments to the University Act, under which the University of British Columbia is maintained, were asked for by the senate of that institution at its first meeting, held in the arts building this afternoon and evening. Some twenty-five of the thirty-five 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, those of arts, applied science, law and medicine, the senate approved of a proposed change enlarging the scope of this 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 born 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.

*Daily Colonist Feb. 17, 1916.*

### After Three and a Half Years of Silent Inactivity Senate 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. Westbrook, 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 Westbrook 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 DePender 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. Westbrook said, had also written to the same effect and Rev. Dr. Mackay, representing Westminster Hall, had also written expressing similar views. Dr. Westbrook 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. Westbrook 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. Westbrook 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. Westbrook 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. Westbrook'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. In-

struction 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 24 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. Westbrook 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 had 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.

Especially 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 dePencier, 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 dePencier; 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.

*Sun. Feb. 17, 1916*

## B.C. UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETS FOR FIRST TIME

### Officers' Election—Protest by Supt. of Education

VANCOUVER, Feb. 17—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. Westbrook, 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, as 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 Westbrook 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. J. W. 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.

#### A Rushed Programme

A long and rather lively discussion ensued when the calendar for 1915-16 was presented for approval, during which there were various criticisms

as to important omissions from the prescribed course of study, and 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. Westbrook 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.

#### According to the Act

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.

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.

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. Westbrook 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.

Those present were the chancellor Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, M.L.A.; Dr. F. F. Westbrook, the president; Hon. D. M. Eberts, Bishop dePencier; Mr. Alexander Robinson, Superintendent of Education; Mrs. J. W. deB. 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.

# SENATE OF UNIVERSITY SETS CONVOCATION DAY ARTS COURSE OUTLINED

On the First Thursday in May  
The University of British Columbia Will Confer Degrees in Ceremony.

The senate of the University of British Columbia in session yesterday afternoon, named Thursday, May 4, as convocation day for the conferring of degrees and also adopted the procedure to be followed in connection with convocation ceremonies. The senate endorsed the request of the board of governors for more land for the faculty of agriculture at Point Grey and also approved a report brought down by the faculty describing the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the exception of history, this subject being left over for future consideration. A letter from Mr. E. W. Sawyer of Summerland, a member of the senate, was read, in which he criticized the calendar.

The report of the committee on procedure was the subject of considerable discussion, especially the recommendation to make necessary the wearing of academic gowns by students at convocation. Some of the members expressed the opinion that if made compulsory, it would probably deter many students from attending that important function, as many of the students would be unable to afford the expense of procuring gowns for this function. The president, Dr. Westbrook, remarked that the procedure committee might be asked to report on the wearing of gowns by students at university classes. It was pointed out, however, that it had been decided that, while the war lasted, the students would not have to comply with this custom. Dr. Ashton said that everyone at convocation must wear gowns, but Dr. Westbrook said that the wearing might be limited to the graduating class this year.

## A British University.

Mr. J. S. Gordon said that many valuable suggestions had been made and he thought that the report of the committee should be referred back if there was time for re-consideration prior to convocation. A motion to this effect was seconded by Dr. Davidson, but later withdrawn. Dr. Davidson did not believe in the wearing of academic gowns. The custom was medieval, if not barbaric, and he moved that academic gowns be eliminated at convocation. He declared that gowns were not to be seen around modern and American universities. This remark brought the retort from Dr. Ashton that this was not an American university. "This is a British university, and in British universities they wear the academic gown," he declared. "It means more than mummery," he continued. "It impressed the student who was taking an important step in life and had a strong moral effect."

Some of the members of the faculty expressed their aversion to the academic gown in the class room. Mr. Gordon wanted the committee enlarged by the addition of two members of the faculty, but he later withdrew this request. It was finally decided the report be amended by adding that full academic costumes are not compulsory during the duration of the war, except by the graduating class.

A clause was added to the report giving the members of the faculty power to make necessary arrangements and modifications if required.

## Convocation Procedure.

The gown to be worn by undergraduates will be black in color and of the ordinary stuff material, Cambridge pattern, sleeves looped. Graduates' gowns, the same without loops, ribbons as in Cambridge B.A. gowns. B. A. hoods, blue edged with white swansdown. College caps, black with short tassels. B.A. caps, the same with long tassels. Tassels black.

Chancellors robes, scarlet Oxford D.C.L. pattern; cloth: hood, scarlet-lined, with white swansdown. Presidents robes, the same. Convocation and the conferring of degrees will take place in the court house. The student body, faculty, members of convocation, senate, board of governors, president and chancellor will take part in the customary convocation possession.

The order of precedence follows: prayers; chancellor's address; president's address; conferring degrees. Awarding scholarships and prizes by the president.

Owing to the lack of accommodation, consideration of the suggested baccalaureate Sunday has been postponed for one year.

## Asks for Tenders.

Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris who, with Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., and Dr. Ashton compose the procedure committee drew attention to the fact that patterns for the gowns would have to be secured as soon as possible and tenders asked for locally for the making without unnecessary delay. The committee on the calendar presented its report on courses leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree. The report was adopted, with the understanding that the subject of history is to be further considered at a future date.

The degree of B.A. is granted only after four sessions of class work from junior matriculation. Students who enter with the senior matriculation may complete their courses in three years. The curriculum as laid down may be changed from time to time as deemed advisable by the university. The first year subjects are: English, history, mathematics, physics and two of the following: chemistry, French, German, Greek and Latin.

Second year—English, French or German or Latin and any two of the following: chemistry, geology, history, mathematics, philosophy, physics. A language taken in the second year must have been taken in the first year. Third year students will be allowed to take one or two of the first year subjects and students in the fourth year one or two subjects in the second year. Students are advised to select before the end of March in their second year the subjects to which they wish to give special attention during their third and fourth years. One full subject taken in the third year must be continued in the fourth year. No credit will be given for a first year language taken in the third year, unless it is continued in the fourth year.

## More Land Needed.

In asking the senate to endorse the board of governors' request for more land for the faculty of agriculture, Dr. Westbrook pointed to the absolute and imperative need of at least 200 acres at Point Grey, adjacent to the university site and, in addition, a tract of land in the Fraser valley.

Dr. Pearson, in presenting the report of the senate library committee, referred to the lack of our own Canadian literature and to the meagre amounts of money available for the library. Mr. E. W. Sawyer of Summerland, in a letter, criticized the university calendar. "It strikes me," he said, "that freshmen English is not receiving an adequate proportion of time. A long experience in teaching freshmen English in an eastern university leads me to the conclusion that this subject requires even more time than the foreign languages. Four hours a week is none too little to do justice to the needs of the pupils."

"For any university in this day to give only one course in political economy and that such a meagre one as is

outlined, seems little short of ridiculous. Economics and sociology are live subjects at this time and an adequate instruction should be provided in this department. It is unfair both to the professor and the department to expect one man to carry both history and political economy. Thirty years ago small colleges gave as much as the university is offering."

"I am not at all clear what place agriculture has in an arts course. Probably it has been grouped there by error."

Mrs. Farris said that she had raised the same objections at a previous meeting as made by Mr. Sawyer.

## Praises Course.

Dr. Westbrook said that they had been congratulated on their course by Dr. C. C. James, one of the leading educationalists in Canada, and who was most enthusiastic in his praise. About forty students who had taken the course were highly satisfied. Dr. Westbrook referred to the handicaps under which they worked, and said they did not desire or want to have anything in the calendar which they are prepared to give. The letter was ordered filed on motion.

The calendar material for 1916-17 as presented by Dr. McIntosh, representing the faculty committee, was adopted, with the exception of history.

At the annual convocation it is possible that a well-known head of a university will be invited to deliver an address.

The next meeting of the senate will be held on May 3, the Wednesday preceding convocation.

*Sum March 16, 1916*

## TEACHING OF AGRICULTURE

To the Editor of The World:

Sir,—In the press reports of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the senate of the University of British Columbia, it was stated that a letter was read from Dr. E. W. Sawyer, of Summerland, in which he expressed the opinion that the study of agriculture was out of place in the arts course. The high standing and acknowledged ability of Dr. Sawyer in his chosen sphere might lead to misapprehension if fuller information were not given.

As a delegate to the Central Farmers' Institute at Victoria this month and a member-elect of that body to the Agricultural Advisory Board, permit me to say that the addresses of President Westbrook and Dean Klinck of the University, given at our meeting, were highly appreciated, and the statement by the president that the dean was giving instruction in agriculture to students taking the arts course was received with loud applause. The opinions of those attending the Farmers' Institute and the Stock Breeders' Association were apparently unanimous in favor of the course pursued by the university in relation to agriculture.

A resolution favoring the teaching of agriculture in the high and normal schools of the province was passed unanimously by the Central Farmers' Institute.

It is held by advanced educationists that three results of educational effort should be knowledge, culture and power. If correct, it is submitted that agriculture including horticulture, arboriculture, apiculture etc., provides a wide scope in these lines, without any special emphasis on "culture." The prevailing opinion of both country and city people seems to be that the benefits of the research and extension work of the university, as well as the direct teaching, should be extended to those interested in the basic industry of our province and Dominion and that the function of the University is to do its share in promoting the best interests of the farm, the forest, the fisheries, the factories and the mines, of trades and professions, of merchandise and transportation, and of whatever tends to the uplift and progress of our people, individually and collectively.

JOHN R. BROWN.

Vernon, B. C., March 20, 1916.



Brydone-Jack, Mr. J. M. Turnbull, Dr. McIntosh, Dr. Ashton, Dr. Davidson, Dean Brock and Dean Klinek.

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.

*Inland Sentinel  
Feb. 18, 1916.*

## UNIVERSITY SENATORS HAVE 1916-7 CALENDAR UNDER CONSIDERATION

### Several Objections Raised to Recommendations of Fac- ulty in Respect to Students' Failure.

Faculty recommendations in regard to the calendar for the 1916-17 academic year and the consideration of routine business constituted the chief business yesterday afternoon at an adjourned meeting of the university senate, over which the president, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, presided. The senate sat for nearly three hours and then adjourned to meet again on March 15 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when business not reached yesterday will be taken up. A resolution of appreciation to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, governor-general, was passed for his presentation of a gold medal for competition among the students. Dr. Westbrook reported that the recommendations to the board of governors made by the senate at its last meeting had been adopted by the governors, in respect to the securing of amendments to the University Act to make clear the powers of the senate in the matter of affiliations with theological colleges; for the provision of \$330 additional for scholarships and prizes; and that revenue derived from the sale of lands be included in the legislation sought by the board. The senate was also notified that the board of governors were of the opinion that the expenses of out-of-town members of the senate for attendance at meetings should be paid from university funds. The senate concurred in the action of the governors.

Reports of a number of committees are to be considered at the next meeting. Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., was named chairman of the committee on procedure which is composed of Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, Dr. H. Ashton and Mr. Wade.

The minutes of the meeting held two weeks ago were read. Attention was drawn by His Lordship Bishop dePencier to the fact that the resolution introduced at the meeting by the superintendent of education, Dr. Robinson, to "abolish the senate" was omitted, although reference was made to it, and this omission evoked some discussion as to why it had not been spread on the minutes. The secretary, Mr. George E. Robinson, explained that he had not been handed a copy of the resolution, as it had been withdrawn, while Dr. Robinson, the mover, informed the senate that he had torn up the resolution as drafted. It was the opinion that since the resolution had been introduced and mention made of it in the minutes that Dr. Robinson should supply the secretary with a copy of it.

Certain recommendations by the faculty regarding the calendar aroused discussion. The date for the commencement of lectures in the fall term was fixed for Tuesday, September 26. Examinations will end on Friday, December 22. The second term will open on Monday, January 8 and the last day of lectures will be Friday, April 6. In examinations in arts, students will be compelled to obtain from 50 to 60 per cent. to secure third class standing, the standard being raised from 40 per cent.

A recommendation that students taking the arts course who fail in more than two subjects at the Christmas examinations will be required to discontinue attendance for the remainder of the session was passed, but only after some discussion. Mr. Wade did not like action along the line proposed. He did not consider that the university, if it adopted such a course, would be doing justice to students who, for some meritorious cause, were prevented from studying at home. In this view he was supported by Bishop dePencier, Dr. Pearson and others. Dr. Westbrook and members of the faculty pointed out that it was only proposed to insist that students pass in three of the five subjects prescribed and if they could not do that, then it would be better for those students to turn their efforts in some other direction, as they hampered the progress of other students and tended to lower the standard of the university.

Mr. Wade, however, contended that it was the duty of the university to give every assistance to students and it would be a pity to turn them out unless for very good reasons, at the commencement of their university careers. Dr. Pearson supported this view and he moved, seconded by Mr. Wade, a resolution to the effect that such action be not taken by the faculty, unless for some special reason. The resolution, however, was lost and the faculty recommendation adopted.

The whole matter again came up when the recommendations in connection with the courses in applied science when a similar recommendation by the faculty was made in respect to partial students in this branch of study, but which it was explained, was intended to apply to any one subject only in which partial students failed to pass. Mr. Wade thought in that case a forced discontinuance of study did not necessarily follow, but was left to the discretion of the faculty to determine and that, if removal for failure was the penalty in the case of regular students, it should in justice, also apply to partial students, but he again explained that it was his opinion that it should not apply in either case. He moved to have the recommendations struck out, but the motion was lost on a close vote.

At the next meeting of the senate it will again be urged that Canadian history, which has hitherto been neglected, be given a more prominent part in the new calendar than in 1915-16.

*Sun. March 2, 1916.*

## B. C. UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETS

### Regulations in Regard to Pass- ing of Examinations Adopted —Designed for Encourage- ment of Freshmen.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Mar. 1.—Freshmen in the University of British Columbia must pass in more than two of the five subjects in which they are examined at Christmas time if they are to be allowed to continue their studies. If they fail to pass in at

least three of these subjects at Christmas they will be requested to discontinue their attendance at the university until the next session. Partial students failing to make a satisfactory showing in any of the subjects they elect to study will be requested to discontinue their studies of those subjects, although they may be allowed to continue other courses or to take up some one or more which they had been studying previously.

The decision to encourage undergraduates was arrived at by the Senate of the British Columbia University in an adjourned session held in the president's office this afternoon.

It was pointed out that a student failing to pass at the Christmas examination three of the five subjects studied indicated that he could not possibly avoid a "plucking" at the end of his year, with a consequent loss of time to himself. It was considered a kindness to send such a student away from the university until the opening of the next year, when he would be allowed to begin again his year's work.

Because a partial student is thought to have ample time to prepare for examinations, and consequently has little or no excuse for failing in any one of the two or three subjects he elects, it was felt that he should, in justice to himself, be asked to discontinue that subject in which he fails. In the discussion which occurred over the Senate's resolutions on these matters it was pointed out that exceptional cases called for exceptional treatment, which would be accorded the student if the faculty so decided.

*Victoria Colonist March 2, 1916.*

### FOR THE MEMORIAL TOWER.

There has just been finished in the marble yard of George A. Sanford and Son, a finely executed freestone tablet in the form of the coat of arms of the University of British Columbia, the gift of the latter to the Memorial Tower at the Northwest Arm, in which it will be placed immediately. At the time the tower was completed the University of British Columbia was just being organized, not having yet selected its coat of arms. As soon as this was chosen and secured, they presented the tablet to the tower, so that there now remains but one university to complete the admirable plan of the Canadian Club by which all the Overseas Dominions and the whole Dominion have representation in the university coats of arms upon its walls. This is St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, whose tablet has been ordered and is expected any day. The British Columbia tablet faithfully reproduces, as stated, the university coat of arms—a shield upon which is the setting sun, while above is an open book and the motto "Tempus est."

*Halifax Herald  
March 13, 1916.*

## ARRAIGNS GOVERNMENT ON "ADMINISTRATION" OF UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris Gives  
Able Address at Meeting of  
Provincial Progressive  
Liberal Club.

That it was about time the provincial administration ceased from subsidizing the C. N. R. and building mansions for Mackenzie and Mann in the east and subsidized education in British Columbia and built educational institutions, was the statement of Mrs. W. J. deB. Farris in the course of a convincing and comprehensive address on the history and affairs of the University of British Columbia with relation to the government, at a largely attended meeting of the Provincial Progressive Liberal club at Liberal headquarters, 418 Pender street, last night. Mrs. Farris made it clear at the commencement of her address that any criticisms she made were not directed against the staff of the university or against its direct management or the business administration of the board of governors. She found fault, however, with the inefficient and neglectful manner the governmental business in connection with the university had been carried on and severely arraigned the McBride and Bowser administrations for the lack of interest they had displayed. She predicted amid marked enthusiasm, that the province of British Columbia was on the eve of a new era in its public life, however, and that the ushering in of this new era would result in the rectifying of many undesirable conditions which now exist. Mrs. Farris was given a sympathetic hearing, and prolonged applause at the conclusion of the address showed the appreciation of the audience for the able manner in which she had handled her subject. She was accorded a hearty vote of thanks by the meeting.

### Strong Criticism of Government.

Mrs. Farris opened her remarks by tracing the legislation by which the university had come into being and defined the duties of the board of governors, the senate and other executive and administrative bodies. She stated that the government had endowed the university in 1907 with 2,000,000 acres of land. This was following established procedure as colleges did not pay for themselves through fees of students. But out of the 2,000,000 acres only 800,000 acres had been set aside up to the present time.

The government had been afraid to act on its own initiative in selecting the site of the university for fear of losing votes and appointed an independent commission of five college presidents from the east to perform this task. They chose a site in Point Grey. In 1912 the legislature voted \$500,000 to the university and in 1914 work was begun on the Point Grey site. On August 2 in the same year the work was cancelled owing to war conditions, the government stated. Mrs. Farris thought that despite the war the appropriation set aside should have been spent and adequate arrangements made for the university buildings. She referred to the present college building as looking like a livery stable and possessing no flowers, gardens, campus or other congenial surroundings to give a pleasant outlook to the students and staff and to provide the desirable university environment. Out of the original \$500,000 set aside only \$226,000 had been paid to the

board of governors by the government, and of this amount \$169,000 had been set aside as a conditional account. The university was understaffed, Mrs. Farris said, there being no professors of biology or political economy.

Mrs. Farris referred in a humorously cynical way to the appointment of Hon. Thomas Taylor, a man of ordinary education and who had never made a special study of higher education, as far as could be learned, to the portfolio of minister of education in the provincial cabinet.

*Sun, April 4, 1916.*

## WAR NEARLY BROKE UP NEW UNIVERSITY

Dr. Wesbrook, of U. of British  
Columbia, Tells of Condi-  
tions There.

*Portland Telegram  
April 15-1916*

If you had planned a fine university

And got the faculty together

And 300 students enrolled

And then the war broke out and jumbled things up

Wouldn't it make you mad?

Well, that's exactly what happened to Dr. Frank F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, who is in Portland today. Still Mr. Wesbrook can smile just as well as if nothing ever happened.

"What do you want me to talk about?" he asked this morning in the office of Dr. Kiehle in the Corbett building. "Tell how much I like your city?"

It was suggested that Dr. Wesbrook, who is also at the head of the officers' training school at Vancouver, B. C., tell what the effect of the war had been.

"It's an every-day affair with us now," he said. "Everyone has relatives at the front. A great many of our boys are gone and more are going. A battalion, made up of university students is now being formed. It seems a pity, but who is so well fitted to go as the college man?"

"We shall go on, however, even if we have no one to teach but women. We are in temporary buildings now. The war forced us to give up temporarily our plans for the development of buildings on our 250-acre campus."

"One of our men was commissioned to go to Germany to purchase \$50,000 worth of books. He arrived there August 3, was arrested and searched. We did not hear from him for three weeks and did not get a book from Germany."

But although the war has called half of the university men in British Columbia it has not reached anything like the extent it did at Dr. Wesbrook's old school of Caius college, Cambridge.

"At the outbreak of the war," he said, "there were 300 men. I received a letter from a friend recently who said there were now about 30. Most of these have been refused admission to the army. Several have been sent back to complete their medical education, while two or three others are being prepared for the British civil service and are not allowed to enlist."

"My friend wrote that there were only two fellows who would not enlist. One of these was a hulking fellow who had developed conscientious scruples and become a Quaker a few days after the war broke out. The letter, which was written before any conscription measures were passed, said that his scruples would shortly be removed by legal action."

Dr. Wesbrook spoke at Reed college this morning, at a luncheon at the Arlington club, and delivered an address at the University club this evening. Before becoming president of the University of British Columbia Dr. Wesbrook was for 18 years dean of the medical school of the University of Minnesota.

## UNIVERSITY OF B. C. IS MAKING HEADWAY DESPITE WAR TIMES

*Oregon Sunday Journal*

Thirty-eight Students Graduate  
May 4, Says Dr. Wes-  
brook, President.

*April 16-1916*

Dr. Frank S. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, who is in the city, tells of the struggle of his university under adverse conditions consequent upon the breaking out of the war. The university has 250 acres adjoining the city of Vancouver and Grey's point, which has a magnificent view of the Straits of Georgia, mouth of the Frazier river, Bernard inlet and other scenic points.

The contract was about to be let for a set of buildings to cost \$600,000, when on August 10, 1914, everything had to be abandoned for a time.

The university had 379 students and will graduate 38 of them May 4. There are 56 students at the front with the British in France.

### To Complete Buildings.

As soon as the war is over the university buildings will be completed. Meanwhile Dr. Wesbrook is operating in leased quarters in Vancouver, while the university grounds are occupied by recruits, some temporary military buildings and battalion encampments.

The universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are raising a battalion of volunteers for the war, which will be commanded by Colonel McKay, now in France, but formerly one of the professors in the university. Professor R. W. Brock, dean of the applied science department, is organizing the British Columbia company and is to be second in command of the battalion. The Canadian battalion consists of 1150 men divided into four companies, each company into four platoons. The university battalion will shortly be assembled at Camp Hughes, Manitoba, and will consist entirely of students and graduates of the four universities.

### Outlook Is Bright.

"British Columbia is a very large country and has great developments coming as soon as we have peace. Indeed, many preparations are being made for activities in all directions as soon as we are able to turn our energies to industrial projects. We have built the cement foundations for some of our university buildings and will resume our plans before long, we all hope."

Dr. Wesbrook spoke very confidently of the future of British Columbia, and is a strong, positive, hearty man of affairs. He was a college professor in American colleges for 18 years before being offered the position he now holds, and has traveled extensively in the United States and Europe. He was formerly dean of the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and is devoted to the improvement of medical science and the betterment of the effectiveness of the followers of the medical profession.

*Oregon Sunday Journal  
April 16, 1916.*

## MAJOR BROCK IS BACK FROM AN INSPECTION OF PRAIRIE COMPANIES

**Declares that Western Universities Battalion Will Be One of the Best to Leave Canada.**

Major R. W. Brock, second in command of the 196th battalion (Western universities), returned yesterday from an inspection trip of the three prairie companies, which are being mobilized at Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton. Major Brock, who at the present time is acting also as officer commanding the British Columbia company, was delighted with the result of his trip, and declared that the Western Universities battalion would undoubtedly be one of the smartest and most efficient battalions ever to leave Canadian shores.

"An exceptionally fine class of men is responding to the appeal made by the Universities battalion, which is composed of educated men, university graduates, undergraduates and others of the college type," said Major Brock. "The Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta companies are up to strength and application is being made for permission to recruit a base company. They have all received their equipment and clothing, and when I saw them on parade I was particularly impressed with their steadiness and smartness.

"I was more than pleased, on my return, to find that the British Columbia company needs only 150 men to complete the whole battalion. There should be very little difficulty in finding the necessary number of men of the right type. It would not be a bad idea for the young men who are trying to make up their minds to decide quickly, for the Western Universities offers advantages enjoyed by no other battalion in Western Canada."

### Situation Appreciated.

"In the prairie provinces there is a keen appreciation of the gravity of the situation, the need for men, still more men, the entire strength of the Empire to ward off from our dependents a fate too terrible to contemplate. They have passed the stage of recognizing only the duty of their neighbors and of trusting to what the heroes may accomplish, and have reached the stage of recognizing their own duty and of the need for self-protection. Soldiers seem to form a large proportion of the pedestrians on the streets of Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. In Saskatoon I was told that recruiting was in progress for twenty-eight battalions, and in Winnipeg for even more.

"While the University companies are up to strength in each of the three prairie provinces, recruiting was at first a little slow. As soon as it became known, however, that such a battalion was being formed, educated men hastened to join while there were still places for them. A great many teachers have enlisted, as well as other professional men. As an instance of the appeal to students, of the entire enrollment of senior students of the University of Saskatchewan, there is only one who is still a civilian.

All three prairie provinces have been able to house their companies in college residences, using the college dining halls, baths, swimming pools and gymnasiums, etc. The battalion as might be expected, consists of unusually bright and intelligent men. Already their drill would be a credit to a much older regiment. Two officers from the battalion have already returned from the front to assume their new duties.

"The field ambulance raised by the same universities is complete, and will be leaving for the front in a few days, if it has not already gone.

### STUDY OF GERMAN HISTORY.

It is reasonable to ask and expect that Canadian history, and especially the history of Canadian political institutions, will form part of the future study of the University of British Columbia. But the suggestion that less attention, or no attention, shall be paid to the history of Teutonic Europe is not a good one. If the British people had known modern German history better they would have been more adequately prepared for what happened two years ago, and what is happening now. It will be well for all nations hereafter to make a careful study of the German Empire, the German organization and the German people. By this they may learn some wholesome lessons. German history will remain, with all its examples, good and bad, whether the young people of British Columbia study it or not. The evil that the Prussian spirit has wrought in Germany, and in Europe, will not be lessened by the refusal of any generation of Canadians to know anything about it. But an instructed people will be better able to overcome the tendencies, avoid the conduct, and escape the fate of Germany. The record of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire is instructive and useful reading, even for nations that are not declining and falling.

*News Ad. May 7, 1916.*

**Librarian to Visit Libraries**—Mr. John Riddington, who is cataloguer and acting librarian of the university, left last night for the East. He will visit the university libraries at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Toronto, the library and government establishments at Ottawa and the archives department there. He will afterwards take a summer course in the library school at Albany. It is probable that he will spend a few days with Mr. Gerald, librarian of the University of Minnesota, and a week at the Congressional library at Washington.

*News Ad. May 13, 1916.*

## UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

**Professor Robinson to Be Dean of Faculty of Arts—Chemistry, Botany and Classics Teachers**

The appointments of Professor George E. Robinson, as dean of the college of arts; of Mr. Robert H. Clark, as assistant professor of chemistry; of Mr. Andrew H. Hutchinson, as assistant professor of botany, and of Mr. S. J. Willis, associate professor of classics, are announced by the University of British Columbia.

### Dean of the College of Arts.

Professor George E. Robinson, who has so long and successfully been identified with higher education in this province has been appointed as dean of the college of arts. Professor Robinson is a graduate of Dalhousie University and as principal of McGill University College may be largely credited with the splendid work and enviable reputation of that institution. His appointment as registrar during the first year of university work was most popular and in spite of the large burden which has fallen upon him has been

most successful. He possesses the entire confidence of the university authorities, the staff and the student body and his ability to secure enthusiastic cooperation, which means so much in the success of any institution, was demonstrated many years ago.

### Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Robert H. Clark, M.A., Ph.D., is appointed as assistant professor of chemistry. Professor Clark is a Canadian. He graduated from the Hamilton, Ontario, Collegiate Institute in 1901 and entered the University of Toronto in the same year, taking the honor course in chemistry and mineralogy. As an undergraduate he was awarded in two consecutive years the "Edward Blake" scholarship and in his third year the "Sir Daniel Wilson" scholarship, for highest standing in that department. He graduated in 1905 and was awarded by the Senate of Victoria University, on graduation, the Governor-General's medal for highest standing in any honor course in the university, and the Hon. George E. Cox's medal for similar standing in any natural science course.

During the summer of 1904, he was engaged in assay work in the vicinity of Cobalt, Ont. In the year 1905-06, he was assistant in chemistry at Toronto University. At the same time he was engaged in research on physical-chemical problems under the direction of Prof. W. Lash Miller, as a result of which he received his M. A. degree with honors in 1906. He was awarded by the Senate of the University of Toronto "The 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship." Taking advantage of the exhibition scholarship he went to Leipzig to continue research investigations in physical-organic chemistry, on spectroscopic analysis, under Dr. Arthur Hantzsch. His major subject was chemistry and his minors, physics and mineralogy. On his work at Leipzig he received his Ph.D. degree in 1908 and was granted by the Royal Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, of London, Eng., an exceptional renewal of the scholarship for a third year. This year was spent in Leipzig and in visiting other German and English universities. In 1909, he was appointed assistant professor of chemistry at Clark College and Jozent in Clark University. His work in Clark College was chiefly physical chemistry and analytical work and in the university he lectured upon physical-organic chemistry and assisted students in their researches. During the years 1909-11, he was joint editor of "The Progress of the Science of Chemistry" for the "New International Year Book," published by Dodd, Mead & Co. In March, 1911, he was appointed professor of chemistry at Whitman College, Washington State, where he has remained until the present time. At Whitman College he has developed a chemical service of increasing scope and value to the state, whereby the college assists in a public way in the determination of chemical problems, and an increasing number of investigations has been made possible. Dr. Clark has published many papers in Canada, the United States and Germany. He brings to the university thorough training, sound knowledge and inspiration in organic chemistry.

Professor Douglas McIntosh, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., the well known physical chemist is head of the department; E. H. Archibald, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., so widely and authoritatively known in connection with atomic weight and other chemical problems involving extreme accuracy, is assistant professor and has charge of the qualitative and quantitative work. Both have an international reputation. With the addition of Dr. Clark, who specializes in organic chemistry, the university has a strong staff which will compare favorably with other Canadian universities in prestige, teaching ability and potentialities for provincial service.

A new temporary laboratory for chemistry will be erected during the summer, the laboratory moving from its present quarters in the old science building. That building will be remodelled so as to double the capacity of the present physics laboratory and provide additional space for the applied sciences.

### Assistant Professor of Botany.

Mr. Andrew H. Hutchinson, M.A., Ph.D., at present assistant professor of botany in the Department of Biology, State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, has been appointed assistant professor of botany in the University of British Columbia.



Dr. Hutchinson is a Canadian. He graduated from McMaster University in Toronto in 1910 and in 1910-11 had charge of the teaching of natural sciences in the College Institute at Whitby, Ont., and in 1912 of Peterborough Collegiate Institute. In 1911, he was given his M.A. degree by McMaster University. In 1913-15, he was fellow in botany at the University of Chicago and was granted his Ph.D. in botany by that university in 1915, having been engaged in teaching in Chicago University as assistant in botany during his last year. He is a member of the Sigma Xi Society of Scientific Research and a member of the Botanical Society of North America. He is the author of numerous papers and his authority on certain members of the conifer groups which will prove valuable in this province. He has particularly interested himself in cross pollination in fruit trees. The kelps of the Pacific Coast which are so rich in potassium deserve special study in these days of shortage of potassium fertilizer due to the war with Germany, and Dr. Hutchinson has in mind to concern himself particularly with this problem.

During the next year, since no biological studies have been pursued in the university, a course in general biology under Dr. Hutchinson will be provided in the second year, open to students of the third and fourth years, whereby a foundation may be laid for more advanced courses in botany and zoology.

The university is fortunate in the possession of the unique botanical collection of preserved specimens and growing plants, shrubs and trees which has been prepared, assembled and classified by Mr. John Davidson, late provincial botanist. The prepared specimens are being housed in the university buildings and the growing specimens will be removed from Essondale to the university site at Point Grey. So far as this equipment goes, there is probably no university in America so well provided. There is now available for the university a collection which, under the most favorable circumstances, would probably entail several years of hard labor and a great financial outlay, were it not already to hand. Mr. Davidson is carrying on, under university auspices, the work of collection and identification of native shrubs and plants, upon which nature lovers in the province have come to depend. Temporary provision for housing the collection and laboratories for biology will be provided in the temporary site at the hospital. The biological and botanical laboratories will be placed near the bacteriological laboratory so as to secure the greatest measure of co-operation in equipment and teaching.

#### Associate Professor in Classics.

The board of governors at its meeting on May 11, appointed S. J. Willis, Principal of the Victoria High School, as Associate Professor in Classics, of which announcement has been already made. Professor Willis is a graduate of McGill University and is held in high regard throughout Canada as a most efficient and inspiring teacher and colleague. His students, who have been trained for the first two years of their university work by him and his colleagues in Victoria under the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, have taken the highest possible rank during the remainder of their careers in McGill and other eastern universities. His appointment a year ago to the same position was made by the University of British Columbia but that loyal devotion to duty which is so characteristic of him, caused him to remain at his post until time as arrangements could be made for the Victoria authorities to fill his post. Throughout this province the announcement of his appointment on the university staff will be regarded as a matter of congratulation to the university and Victoria's loss is a provincial gain.

#### Other Appointments.

The university hopes to be able to announce in the very near future, important appointments in agriculture, physics and possibly also in economics, English and mathematics.

Tenders are shortly to be invited for the erection of temporary laboratories of chemistry, alterations to the old Science building, the erection of a building to be used as an assembly hall, for class rooms and students cloak and common rooms. Some slight alterations are contemplated in the Arts Building to provide a more adequate reading room for the library and a common room for the women students, and better facilities for administration. In addition, work is being carried forward on the university site, whereby within the next two months, 30 acres will be under crop, and certain necessary temporary buildings will be erected for agricultural teaching and research work which is so urgently demanded.

*News Ad. May 16, 1916.*

#### APPOINTMENTS TO UNIVERSITY.

The appointments of Professor George E. Robinson, as dean of the college of arts; of Mr. Robert H. Clark, as assistant professor of chemistry; of Mr. Andrew H. Hutchinson, as assistant professor of botany, and of Mr. S. J. Willis, associate professor of classics, are announced by the University of British Columbia.

*May 17, 1916.*

**Canadian Universities**—President F. F. Wesbrook of the University of British Columbia returned from the East last night, where he has been attending the conference of Canadian universities, which met in Montreal, Sir William Peterson presiding. Many subjects of

importance were discussed, and it was decided that the next conference should be held in Ottawa. It was decided to recommend to all the universities of Canada that the course of medicine be six years, and a special committee was appointed to report next year on the question of entrance requirements into the universities and the migration of students from one university to another. An important change was made as to the holding of the main conference. This will be held next year, as usual, and after that every second year, and in the intervening year the four western universities will meet together, as will also the central universities and the eastern universities, the following year a conference of the whole being held as at present. This will obviate the traveling of such long distances every year. While away Professor Wesbrook also visited Ottawa, to see about the camp where it was intended that the mobilization of the Western Universities Battalion should take place. While there he also inspected a number of government publications for the library of the U. C. University, and he expresses the hope that these will be obtained. Professor Wesbrook also visited a large number of the universities in Canada and also in the United States.

*News Ad. June 13, 1916.*

**Shall the University of  
British Columbia Become  
"Procurer to the Lords of Hell"  
(OF THE STUDY OF GERMAN  
IN STATU PUPILLARI.)**

**BY STILICHO.**

"Our Universities are one form of expression of the Soul of the British People."—Principal Peterson, 1913.

Does the old campaigner, who is lending the editorial columns of the News-Advertiser just at this juncture to an insipid agitation for the advancement of German studies of every description in the University of British Columbia, conceive that such a policy would help that brave young institution to do its part in "expressing the soul of the British Empire" today, or tomorrow, or for many yeasty years to come?

Or is it only the "animula vagula, parvula, blandula," the soul of incorrigible levity, sitting up aloft and slinging pipe-dreams from the drift and jetsam of a once-honored desk, the desk of our second oldest newspaper office, which so speaks, regardless of Canadian sentiment, and blind to the vast issues of today?

"Study German," says the News-Advertiser, "because there never was a period when such study has been and will be of greater importance for the people of the British empire than the period 1890 to 1940."

To deprecate the study of German (concludes the News-Advertiser) is to imitate the ostrich, hiding its head in the sand before the hunters.

Is Germany then the lord of creation? compared with whom the empire of King George is to be insolently compared to an apocryphal bird of the desert, and a fool bird at that?

Britons will reply, without boasting, that they would have the News-Advertiser know that it is we, the protectors of free Belgium, and the friends of free France and of emancipated Russia, who are the hunters and that we hunt to kill.

Events have shown us that the soul of Prussianized Germany is so tyrannical and poisonous that the mission of the Allies is not to mend it, still less to wait on it with our admiration and sedulous study, but to end it and abolish it from the face of God's good earth.

England is Prussia's near neighbor across the narrow sea. England cannot perhaps afford to discontinue the general and academic study of the German tongue. "At home" both the requirements of the secret service department and the necessities of the European situation put a different complexion on the thing. The whole Empire admits freely that, after this unhappy war, Germany will still have to rank as one of the major European powers, though, together with all who have for so long borne that title, Germany, the Fatherland of acidulated dreamers, will find, at that unhappily distant date, the distinction between 'major' and 'minor' vastly less than it was in 1913, the year in which Dr. Peterson of McGill, speaking for Canada at the congress of the Universities of the Empire, made the memorable pronouncement above quoted, in the presence of the chancellors of over fifty sister universities. In the presence of that distinguished assemblage, a very senate of the senates of the Empire, Dr. Peterson spoke from his heart words of inspiration and presage.

The Principal of McGill was speaking for Canada, the greatest of all the "Britains," in the historic capital of the Empire. Practically all the universities of Great and Greater Britain were represented. Lord Rosebery, the Scottish chancellor of chancellors, was there. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour was there; and Lord Curzon of Kedleston, chancellor of Oxford, and other sixty famous heads of colleges were there from five continents.

The pageantry of such an historic occasion is only a small part of the inspiration which the high officers and servants of education would draw from a scene like that. Even the ceremonial adjuncts of a "Congregation" holden in a university city are not without their effect upon the protagonists. On the unique occasion of the first Degree day of the University of British Columbia we have but recently in Vancouver realized for ourselves some adumbration

of this magnetic efficacy. Hard-working pioneers of new-born and hard-worked educational institutions, tearing themselves from the daily and hourly combat with details and minutiae of academic direction, inspired to breadth and profundity of vision, and to sudden and ideal eloquence; old-world wisdom flowing trippingly from the lips of senators and elders, in the unfamiliar and not unforgotten cadences of Greek and Latin; a supreme sense of the majesty of learning anchored upon strong centres.

With tenfold greater emotion and sense of responsibility must Dr. Peterson have spoken on that unique occasion in London in 1913. In that period of profound peace the Principal of McGill affirmed the supreme importance of Imperial solidarity in the shaping of our educational institutions: "the Universities were the expression of the soul of the British people."

Today, in Canada, the awakened soul of the Empire is not satisfied to be expressing itself nobly in terms of the individual alone. Splendid as is the spectacle of our citizen armies going out, regardless of the suspension of enterprises and the convulsion of industry, at the call of duty in the field, yet the very strain of new-found responsibility and new-found response sets the Canadian patriot thinking on unfamiliar lines. It awakens the anxious question whether Canada's institutions are in all respects keeping pace with Canada's manhood.

The interest aroused in education and more especially in the university curriculum is one of the happiest signs of these troubled and galloping times. It is due to the fact that thoughtful Canadians are looking for a new kind of preparedness. However admirable and inspiring the spectacle may be of enthusiastic and tumultuary manifestations of individual courage and devotion, the feeling is upon us that the preparedness steadily generated by sound institutions is a firmer bulwark of freedom and progress than even this appar-

ently inexhaustible pageant of reasoned patriotism.

Our teaching centres—universities—are "the expression of the soul of a people," because the soul of a people is not limited to the needs of one generation but looks before and after.

Taking this high ground, what is to be said of the wisdom of those who choose this moment to advocate the admission of German to an even more privileged position than that accorded to French and the classical languages in the University of British Columbia curriculum? Every newspaper reader has probably heard, from the few who are sure to have read them, the gist of the special pleadings which have appeared on this subject during the last three weeks in the News-Advertiser.

The fact, admitted by the News-Advertiser itself, that everywhere throughout Canada the students are declining the subject of German, is not in itself conclusive. But if the motto of "Tuum Est" means anything, it means that the voice of the students in the choice of their studies is at least a factor to be considered. In this case the authorities would do well to remember the satirical saying of Emerson: "Send your boy to school and the boys will teach him." The voice of the student generation is perhaps in this case the voice of the parents and of the grandsires of Canada—the expression of a clear and reasoned Canadian resolve.

It is not easy to epitomize the doctrine of the News-Advertiser homily, with the heading "Study German," in its issue of May 14. Its "appeal" is scarcely elevated, scarcely worthy of the cause of the higher institutional education which it professes to have at heart. The university council may possibly be influenced by the queer combination of commercial travellers' tips, touts' jargon and quotations from Peter or Ezekiel to believe that this preposterous contention is advanced from the point of view of serious education.

But when our Sunday mornings are disturbed by a degraded rigmarole of this sort, beggarly bagman's talk about industrial and commercial espionage and dexterous petty larceny of foreign dockyard secrets as the *raison d'être* of a Canadian university, it begins to be worth while to expose some of the logical absurdities which are adduced.

While professing to discuss the important subject of the prescribed and elective studies of the university, the writer plainly holds a brief for some powerful interest or interests, who clew with alarm the anti-Teutonic educational reaction which is changing the face of the American academic world. Canada would be a good field for a new crusade to counteract the defeat of Caesarism in the neighboring republic.

While the writer evidently has no idea of the distinction between a modern university, which is designed to deepen culture and to prepare for life, and a technical training and cramming place, whose twofold aim is to accelerate and curtail thinking and study as a preparation for life, and to stimulate, by a forced and mimic class-room anticipation of the actual drudgeries of breadwinning, all the forces of narrowness and selfishness which make for that supreme disaster which is called "success beyond deserts," he professes to "think in empires" and to "dogmatize in continents," as an university councillor should be able to do, modestly and upon occasion.

But there is an undercurrent of suggestion which proclaims that the mind of the writer is not for one moment his own. For whom it is spoken, whence it is inspired, no man can say. But "what stuff 'tis made of" two brief quotations will suffice to show.

"If Germany could after the war persuade or bribe or in any way induce the British people not to pay any attention to her devices and activities, and especially her language, her literature, her ideas and ambitions, we may be sure that this is what she would bring to pass."

Take up the calendar of Harvard University. Here since about 1890 the denationalized Hugo Muensterberg, the "Kaiser's bosom friend" as he describes himself in all his prefaces, had been busy denationalizing or Germanizing Harvard; this year, however, he has been deluging America with heartrending complaints and whining appeals, complaining that his wife has lost her privileged position in (American) society, and that "his compatriots are suffering worse than the negroes of South Carolina" in the bad old days, and using other exalted arguments for the dignity of German professorial propagandism.

On page 805 of the calendar "The Harvard Germanic Museum" is described. It is a brand new affair crammed with photographs, models and plaster souvenirs of "architectural and sculptural monuments chiefly from the Koenigliche Preussische Messbildanstalt." The Kaiser, the king of Saxony, and a committee of leading German scholars, artists and men of affairs" (notice the 'men of affairs'), "the Municipality of Nuremberg and the Visiting Board of the Germanic department" have filled it with stuccos, statuettes, galvanoplastic reproductions of all the wonders of ancient and modern (chiefly modern) Germany.

Does this look as if "what Germany would bring to pass" (if she could) among English-speaking peoples were that "the German language, literature, aims and ambitions" should be individually and collectively neglected and ignored, lest haply the important British industry, the be-all and end-all of British universities, viz., the manufacture of clever "commercial and industrial spies," should be thereby facilitated and promoted? Is not this something like balderdash?

Thereupon follows this terrible prophecy: "They (the conquered Germans) will go out into the world determined to recapture all the gain and prestige and wealth and ascendancy of every kind that they will have lost, and if we ignore it so

much the better it will be for the Germans."

Why so, if, so far from weighing down our feet with the preparation of the gospel of Teutondom recommended by the News-Advertiser, we determine to give the German language, for the present at any rate, no more and no less privileges in our courses of study than we accord to Turkish, or Italian or even to the unoffending and remunerative language of Spain, the first discoverer of British Columbia?

Is it not patent that when they "go forth into the world" to recapture an ascendancy which they never had, the greatest help and encouragement they could hope to find would be a British Columbia, carefully fed up by the News-Advertiser with a spoon-fed quantum of German-speaking British graduates, carefully preserving the bacteria of the German infection "in partibus infidelium?"

If there were any vitality or prolific work in the world for the characteristic literature of Prussianized Germany, the case would be different.

But even Menzel, the disingenuous historian whose travesty of the story of Waterloo is so widely circulated through a cheap translation in the United States, frankly admits that German literature up to the close of the 19th century has been on the whole an unanchored derelict with an unofficer crew, without a helm, a captain, a port of registry, or a destination.

Servile imitators, and for the most part the helots of literature, when have the Germans laid claim to a national mission or aim, or exhibited even the rudiments of a national genius?

"Since Menzel," the News-Advertiser would perhaps answer, with its precious doctrine of a Germanic golden age (from 1890 to 1940, videlicet). Dernberg, and Muensterberg perhaps, the flunkies and epiphytes of the American jungle of learning? Or perhaps the invertebrate and puzzle-headed von Buelow, or Treitschke, or Bernhardt, or poor mad Nietzsche, or Theodor Mommsen, or Strauss, or Wellhausen, Tischendorf the mighty, Delitzsch, the seer of Hebrew scholarship, Schliemann, the unstable, Guhl, Krohne, or Bruder, the lexicographer of the New Testament? Nor does it behoove us to forget Thomas of Kempen, the North German author of the "Imitatio Christi."

In presence of these names, many of them venerable and great, all of them remarkable, who would be unreasonable enough to deny that even the second rank of German servants of literature is notable? (for Goethe and Schiller, Lessing, Schleiermacher, Leibnitz and Novalis, Wolff, Kant and Hegel, the names of the first rank, may be taken for granted). The time will come when Canadian scholarship will do well to wash these like diamonds from the dirt of the German debacle.

But as the heart of the child differs from the heart of the grown citizen, so the soul of this youngest province of the still young Canadian nation differs from the soul of its elder associates, England or Scotland; and the expression of that soul in the terms of educational institutions must be Canadian and different.

The opponents of German privileges in the curriculum of our university here and today are not unaware that Germany, like France and Italy and Spain and Japan, has its great names in literature. From the cosmopolitan point of view, a point of view to which every worthy university aims to uplift its alumni ultimately, their aims and outlook claim to be not less broad and not less lofty than those of the coterie who advocate the Privilegium Germanicum. But the practical and patriotic point of view has its own ancillary and educative value, a value which in the present stage of Canadian nationality must dominate all other considerations.

The German emperor and the German international habit have this peculiarity—that they have no anchor for that bandied term "Fatherland" in their own dominions. The German



home is from home. The German substitute for cosmopolitan courtesy is ubiquitous curiosity, ubiquitous meddling, ubiquitous intrusion, and ubiquitous pan-German proselytism.

Once get a few Vancouver students chattering over that academic bridge of sighs, the Germany dictionary, or that monstrous pous asinorum, the German syntax, and almost before the spies-in-waiting have drafted their report, we shall have the offer of a plaster equestrian replica of a Bismarck statue (with the name correctly spelt) and an endowment for a "Germanic Museum" to celebrate for ever in Vancouver the glories of the Hohenzollern freebooters whose home-from-home is in all lands, and whose Prussian home-actual is a spectacle of humanity born free, but everywhere in chains.

We shall have brought to our corporate notice forged and fraudulent Germanic "affiliations." We shall ere long find Captain Vancouver's name spelt with a 'von,' and beswept by a proselytizing flood of German avarice and greed. We shall sacrifice everything that the Rocky Mountains and the free spirit of Greater Canada has kept for us pure and free and British and un-German, in this

last, ultramontane stronghold of British godliness and sound learning.

The German fever has been experienced by Harvard and by all the colleges of U.S.A. Happily Dernberg has been cast out, and Muensterberg's veneer of German snobbery has been hammered and exposed by the good sense of Harvard university. We do not want a British Columbian Muensterberg! whining and cajoling and undermining the traditions of his step-fatherland. The German services to scholarship are great and peculiar; but though they dissect and label and make indexes to perfection, they do not understand or exalt the classics, and under the heavy hands of their anatomists the fine spirit of the classics withers and dies. Dr. Pusey at his worst, and Carlyle at his worst exhibit the poisons of the German mania. Max Mueller and Doellinger, the friends of Gladstone, are favorable instances of hyphenated-English professors. But they stand alone. Neither has the Church of England reason to be proud of the Puseyites, nor Oxford of the Germanic dissipation effected by Max Mueller.

When we are as old as Oxford or Aberdeen, we, the University of British Columbia, may perhaps return to the dangerous hunt of the "Monumenta Germanica" with generous courage, and distil the soul of goodness yet out of Goethe and Thomas a Kempis. Meanwhile let our motto be "Odi Tedescum vulgas et arceo."

Perhaps the two greatest names which Protestant and Catholic Canada will respectively invoke in deprecation of our reasoned objection to the whole literary atmosphere of Germanism will be those of Martin Luther and Thomas a Kempis. What then of the new associations for the English mind which the name of Luther's first theological battle-field will henceforth evoke? Wittenberg? Will the most bigoted Orangeman, who is also a son of the Empire, forget the black-hole of Wittenberg and the torture and death of how many English prisoners of war God knows? Will not the black list of latter-day Germany's victims wipe out the memory even for the most fanatical Protestant of those so celebrated "95 Theses" which Martin Luther pinned on the chapel-door of that same accursed Wittenberg?

It is not for a newspaper, nor for an university, to enter the field of theological controversy. But it is not hard to trace in the career of Martin Luther elements of the German rottenness to which history has been sometimes blind.

The "fearless monk" who bearded Tetzels and the Pope has shrunk a bit under the white light of history. A Vancouver preacher lately remarked that Germany was the "destroyer of the Bible." Whatever that may mean, it was Luther who, finding himself at outs with the teaching of James the Less, did not hesitate to pronounce that that book of the Bible was stuffed with straw ("a right strawy

epistle" was his exact expression). It was German Luther again who wrote to the scholarly and venerable Sir Thomas More, in terms of abuse so filthy and scurrilous that the word "indecent" is too gentlemanlike to apply to them. It was German Luther again who let the cat out of the bag, perhaps, by marrying, in such hot and hasty defiance of his lifelong monk's vows, in the very beginning of his crusade against the laxity of the Papists.

On the other hand the poetic and fervid qualities which have made Thomas a Kempis' Catholic manual of "The Imitation" (or "The Church's Music," as he himself called it) so dear to a long posterity of German, French and English lovers, both Protestant and Roman, are balanced by certain qualities which an university worthy of the name cannot afford to overlook. Even in the saintly Thomas Haemmercken (which was his birth name) there is a certain element of the essentially German characteristic of "brutality"—a ruthless one-sidedness, an utter absence of the sense of proportion. In a hundred passages this strange 15th century poet and pietist deprecates the attempt to extend the limits of human learning. The "Imitation of Christ" may indeed be very justly described as in the main an eloquent rhodomantade "in praise of ignorance."

*Sun. June 19, 1916.*

#### CONTRACT AWARDED

For Two Buildings and Additions to University Premises.

A contract for the construction of two new buildings and the enlargement of two others on the General Hospital grounds has been awarded by the board of governors of the University of British Columbia. The contract price is between \$30,000 and \$35,000. The structures will be but temporary, and will be ready for occupation next September.

A chemical laboratory and an assembly building will be built. The assembly building will go up near the corner of Tenth Avenue and Willow Street. The mining building will be enlarged by the addition of 25 feet, while the old science building will be reconstructed for use as a physics laboratory and class rooms. The remodelled mining building will be used for lectures in mining and in mechanical engineering.

*Wald. July 4, 1916.*

#### Westminster Review For June.

An article of great interest, on the subject of the University of British Columbia, the third in the series on the educational system of British Columbia, by C. N. Haney, M.A., is the feature of the Westminster Review for June. The article criticizes the attitude of the provincial government towards the university. The article is a severe indictment of the government's neglect of the university. Other strong articles give the June number the vigorous character expected from such a magazine. Rev. R. G. MacBeth's "Notes and Comments" is a department full of vitality and common sense. The editorial articles are as usual readable and outspoken. As an expression of the culture of the community this little magazine is deserving of attention, and should be read by everyone. Other articles in the current number are "The Great Discovery," by Rev. W. H. Bridge, of Cranbrook, and Western Canadian church notes, by Rev. G. R. Welch, Rev. A. E. Roberts, Archdeacon Heathcote and Rev. J. Richmond Craig. The magazine is independent in politics.

*July 6, 1916.*

## B. C. UNIVERSITY BOYS MAKE HIT

Local Unit Receives Special Praise From Governor-General During Review at Camp Hughes.

The most enthusiastic reports have been received from Camp Hughes concerning the impression created by the 196th Western Universities Battalion. By one high in authority, it is described in a recent letter as the best battalion at the camp, in which there were at the time twenty-six or twenty-seven battalions. The British Columbia Company has won its place as the best company in the best battalion.

At the recent inspection by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, of all the battalions at Camp Hughes, when the B. C. University boys marched past they were vigorously applauded by His Royal Highness, who shouted: "Well done, British Columbia." "As it was a march of one and one-half miles and the formation as a company in line, it was about as hard a thing as the boys could have been given to do, more particularly as there were seventy-five raw recruits at the time in the company.

All of the companies are very enthusiastic about their Colonel, W. S. Mackay.

Major Brock and the other British Columbia officers have received congratulations on all sides and British Columbians will be glad to know that recruiting for the University of British Columbia Company is being continued for a base company and for reinforcements.

*Wald. July 10, 1916.*

## APPOINTED TO VARSITY STAFF

Mr. F. M. Clement Will be Professor of Horticulture in British Columbia University.

The University of British Columbia announces the appointment of F. M. Clement as professor of horticulture. Mr. Clement has been for a number of years director of the Horticultural Station at Vineland, Ont., in the Niagara Peninsula. His training has been thorough, and under his direction the co-operative work and marketing conditions of the district have been revolutionized.

Mr. Clement was brought up on a fruit farm in the township of Niagara, county of Lincoln, Ontario, and there received his practical training and experience. He was educated at the High School of Niagara-on-the-Lake, and at his junior leaving examination received honors in history, English and mathematics and certain other subjects. He then completed his training as a teacher, and for two years taught public school in Niagara. He graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in 1911 with honors in all major subjects.

Immediately after his graduation he was appointed district representative for Elgin county, his office being located at Dutton. Under the regulations then in force, in addition to his other duties, he had secondary work in agriculture a few hours each week in the high school. His other work included a large amount of demonstration work throughout the county.

In the autumn of 1912 he was appointed as lecturer in horticulture in Macdonald College, and during a large part of that year had charge of the department. In February, 1914, he was asked to reorganize the work at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vineland, Ont.

His work has been varied and he has published numerous reports and bulletins, including the Orchard Survey work already mentioned, which appeared in the 1910 fruit branch report, Ontario department of agriculture; "Peach Growing in Ontario," bulletin 201; "Strawberry Culture and the Red Raspberry," bulletin 210; "Plum Culture in Ontario," bulletin 226, which work was undertaken while he was still a member of the staff of Macdonald College; "The Grape in Ontario," bulletin 237; also a bulletin, "The Fruiting Habits of Our Common Fruits," which is shortly to appear. He has in preparation at the present time a bulletin on "Pear Culture," and in addition a complete report of the work of the Vineland Station is now in the hands of the Ontario department of agriculture for publication.

Wald. July 13, 1916.

Professor Percy Harry Elliott, who has had charge of the physics and science laboratories of the Victoria High School, has resigned his position and will join the staff of the science department of the University of British Columbia. Prof. Elliott came west about eight years ago, immediately after being graduated from McGill University, Montreal.

Wald. July 15, 1916.

Professor Percy Harry Elliott, who has had charge of the physics and science laboratories of the Victoria high school, has resigned his position and will join the staff of the science department of the University of British Columbia. Prof. Elliott came west about eight years ago, immediately after being graduated from McGill university, Montreal.

Sun. July 18, 1916.

### JOINS THE FACULTY OF B. C. UNIVERSITY

The B. C. University announces the appointment of Mr. F. A. Boving, as assistant professor of Agronomy.

Mr. Boving was born in Sweden and received his education there, in Denmark and in Germany. He is a linguist and has been a contributor to agricultural literature in several countries. He is regarded in Canada as the authority on root crops, and was formerly assistant to Dean Klinck in the department of cereal husbandry, Macdonald College, Dean Klinck himself being the authority on forage crops.

He has been an enthusiastic member and captain in the officers training corps at Macdonald College and had been promised a commission in one of the overseas Canadian regiments, and could only be induced to accept the British Columbia appointment on the grounds of the national and imperial need for improvement of agricultural conditions so vital now to the food supply of the Empire.

Sun. July 22, 1916.

### New Head for Horticulture

The University of British Columbia announces the appointment of F. M. Clement as professor of horticulture. Mr. Clement has been for a number of years director of the horticultural experiment station at Vineland, Ontario, in the Niagara peninsula. His training has been thorough and un-

der his direction the co-operative work and marketing conditions of the neighborhood have been revolutionized. His loss to Ontario will undoubtedly be keenly felt by the provincial government and those who shared with him in the development of the fruit industry.

July 14, 1916.

### AT UNIVERSITY SITE

#### Large Party Inspects Transformation Being Made.

On Saturday afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation of the B. C. Academy of Science to visit the University site at Point Grey to see the results of the experiments carried out by Dean Klinck during the summer.

At the present time the site is being worked over to kill out the natural growth of vegetation and secure a green sward. Professor Klinck explained the methods employed in this work, which consists of continual cultivation of the soil and the growth of green crops such as oats, rye and leguminous crops. These, as soon as they reach five or six feet in height, are plowed in, and a second crop sown. Two heavy crops have been grown this year and turned under, the result being that an enormous quantity of humus is incorporated in the soil, rendering it more retentive of moisture.

All the members of the party were agreed that the transformation of 85 acres from bush to agricultural land was a remarkable piece of work to accomplish in such short time.

One area of approximately five acres was pointed out as the location for the Botanical Garden for the University, which is to be established by Mr. J. Davidson this fall, over 20,000 specimens are to be transferred from Essondale to Pt. Grey.

On reaching the experimental plot at the southern end of the site Professor Klinck briefly outlined the work done by his department. During the first year he conducted experiments to ascertain what fertilizers were necessary and this varied from 600 pounds to over 16 tons per acre.

It was pointed out that all classes of field crops were in rows instead of plots, and that there were about 170 different species, varieties or strain, being the cream of results obtained at Macdonald College. These included three kinds of alfalfa, twenty kinds of fodder crops, wild peas, vetches, soya beans, clovers, etc., a large number of different kinds of wheat, oats, barley, rye, millet, corn, mangold, carrots, beets turnips etc.

Wald Sept 20, 1916.

### THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of British Columbia opened yesterday with only a little lower registration than last year. As there are others to come the attendance will probably be about the same. This means a considerable increase of women students, for the war has cut down the male attendance, especially in the higher classes. In the freshmen class, most of whose members are too young to go to the front, there are nearly as many men as women, and the total number is 160. The other three arts classes have a total of 146, with only one-third men. Only one woman is taking the science course, and there are 48 men. Yet even with the science classes included the women are in the majority. This attendance is sufficient to show that there is a place in the community for

the university even in war time. It is not only doing business as usual but is giving special attention to war conditions. All the problems of reconstruction and reorganization after the war suggest the co-operation of the university. Whether the returned soldier desires academic training, or training in agriculture, or engineering or forestry he has a right to look to the provincial university for it. Every male student of the university who is physically fit is required to take military training, and we hope that this rule will be continued after the war.

### A CHAIR IN RUSSIAN.

The University of Washington at Seattle is in a position to give instruction in the Russian language and literature. A chair in Russian has been endowed by Mr. Samuel Hill, who had already established a professorship in highway engineering. Russia is not an ally of the United States, but the trade relations are greatly increasing, and Puget Sound has the largest share of the commerce. The capitalist who founds such a chair in the University of British Columbia will follow a good example. Toronto University is taking steps in that direction, but Vancouver is the natural home for such classes. We are Russia's nearest Canadian neighbors. Most of the trade between the two countries must pass through this port. Russian ships have come to Vancouver, and we hope to see more of them. The practical value of a knowledge of this language is easy to see. The academic value should not be overlooked. Russia has a noble literature. Her contributions to letters are well known through translations. If a vote of modern critics of all countries were taken on the question who was the most notable and influential author and literary character of the passing generation, there is little doubt that the name of a Russian would lead all the rest.

News Ad. Sept 27, 1916

### DR. DAVIDSON'S DISCOVERY.

Announcements prematurely made in Seattle have deprived Dr. J. G. Davidson of the privilege of making known in his own way the result of his experiments in wood and coal distillation. Professor Davidson has been engaged in this research for some two years. What he has accomplished is interesting from a scientific point of view, and may prove to have great economic importance. If the by-products of the sawmill can be made to yield substances of large value in mining and other local industries this province will gain both ways.

News Ad. Oct 4, 1916.

For "Province" clippings Sept. 19 - Nov. 1, 1916, see p. 50-51.

## PROCESS TO DISTIL WASTE FROM SAWMILLS

**Dr. J. G. Davidson Has Method  
of Extracting Tar, Light  
Oil, Acetate Lime and  
Charcoal**

Seattle, Oct. 3.—Experiments at the University of Washington by Lloyd L. Davis of the Department of Industrial Chemistry, and Dr. J. G. Davidson of the University of British Columbia, have resulted in the discovery of a process in distilling sawmill waste by means of which tar, a light oil, acetate lime and charcoal are obtained. In the new process the gas produced by distillation is carried through a pipe nine inches in diameter and twenty feet long. In the pipe is an electrically charged wire, which causes precipitation of the heavy particles of tar. The tar, forty gallons for each cord of wood distilled, is of medium consistency and immediately marketable. The light oil, obtained in a water condenser, is immediately marketable for use in ore refining, and the yield is twelve gallons to the cord of wood. Eighty pounds of acetate of lime are obtained from the pyroligneous acid of each cord of wood. Nine hundred pounds of charcoal are the final yield.

Shown the preceding dispatch, Dr. Davidson offered a word of explanation in connection with it. He has been working on the problem of simplifying the distilling of wood and coal by the process indicated above for over two years. The greater part of the work has been done in the Vancouver Gas plant and the Tacoma Gas Works, and the facts discovered in these two plants were utilized during the past summer in a series of experimental runs lasting for about a month in the Wood Distillation plant belonging to the United States Forest Service and the University of Washington and located in the grounds of the latter institution, at Seattle. Mr. Davis, a senior student of that university, made the analyses of the products. Arrangements are now being made to test out the process in connection with the carbonizing of coal under conditions which give the volatile products as tar and light oils with a minimum of coal gas. It is expected that this will complete the experimental and demonstration work which is considered desirable and, in the meantime, it has not been the wish of the investigator that any account of the work should be published. It might, however, be stated that the facts as indicated above are essentially correct.

*News Ad. Oct 4 1916.*

## SPLENDID SHOWING BY UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

*News Ad. Oct 10 1916*  
**Has Sent More Men to Big  
Camp at Sewell Than Uni-  
versities of Other West-  
ern Provinces**

Hurriedly summoned to Camp Hughes to attend a conference of presidents of the western universities, Dr. Westbrook, after a flying visit, returned on Sunday, highly delighted with the condition, spirits and appearance of the battalion

raised by the University of British Columbia. He has the satisfaction of knowing that his institution has been able to contribute a larger number of men than either of the universities of Alberta or Saskatchewan. The local levy numbers 800, and from these men have been drafted into some of the details, such as the signalling corps, the machine gun section, and so forth.

Dr. Westbrook spent one night in camp, and reports that three inches of snow lay on the ground, and that during his journey across the prairies the ground was mantled with a light fall. Dr. Westbrook passed a day at Winnipeg with the president of the University of Manitoba, Dr. McLean, and was also in consultation with Dr. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan. The heads of the western universities have agreed to furnish each two platoons of men, and will shortly start recruiting throughout the provinces concerned.

### Met Former Department Heads.

During his visit Dr. Westbrook consulted the former heads of the Department of Geology in the Provincial University, Major Brock and Lieut. Schofield, regarding the courses and the general scope of the work, in order to advise the new incumbent, Mr. Hodge, who has most kindly arranged to act as substitute professor in the geology department for the year. Mr. Hodge is a graduate of Columbia University, and has filled, among other posts, one at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Westbrook states that the Provincial University tops the list in enrolment of students this year, beating both Saskatchewan and Alberta. The proportion of women in its student body is also conspicuously larger than that of the University of Alberta; whatever may be the explanation of that fact it is not quite easy to determine.

*News Ad. Oct. 10, 1916.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PASSED BY SENATE

**Board of Governors of Univer-  
sity of B. C. Will Be Asked  
to Make Changes in  
Curriculum**

Short courses in agriculture for returned soldiers, courses in Spanish and Russian, short courses in mining and metallurgy and forestry, as well as a request to the Department of Militia and Defence, which has been approved by the local military authorities, for an open-air drill hall to be erected on the hospital site at an estimated cost of \$6,000, were among the recommendations to the board of governors, passed by the senate of the University of British Columbia at a well attended meeting yesterday.

Those present at the meeting included President F. F. Westbrook, who presided; Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., vice-chairman; Prof. Leonard S. Klinck, Prof. Reginald W. Brock, Prof. H. Ashton, M.D., Dr. J. D. Davidson, Prof. L. Robertson, Prof. H. Chodat, Mr. William Burns, principal Normal School; Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Dr. N. Wolverton, Nelson; Mr. W. P. Argue, Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, Dr. J. M. Turnbull, and Dr. J. M. Pearson.

### Course in Forestry.

The urgent need of the provision of a short course in forestry was pointed out by President Westbrook, who cited the fact that at present there were some who wished to take this course

but had to go outside the province to do so, as there was no provision for it at present. The need for some tuition on this important subject, which was so vital to the interests of British Columbia, was agreed to by all, and, after a short discussion on the subject, it was decided, on motion of Mr. F. C. Wade, seconded by Dr. Brydone-Jack, that the senate recommend to the board of governors the immediate establishment of a faculty of forestry, and that the memorandum on the subject as submitted by President Westbrook be also forwarded to the board of governors.

On motion of Dr. McKechnie, seconded by Mr. F. C. Wade, it was decided that the senate recommend to the board of governors the establishment of short courses in mining. Mr. Argue, seconded by Dr. Pearson, was responsible for a motion that a registration fee of \$5 be required for these courses, but that otherwise the tuition should be free.

### Two More Languages.

Recommendations covering the teaching of two more languages not at present on the university curriculum, were also passed. The languages in question are Russian and Spanish, two languages that should be very useful in a big seaport like Vancouver. On motion of Prof. Robertson, it was decided that the teaching of Russian be referred to a committee to be appointed by President Westbrook.

In the case of the Spanish language, it was decided to grant a petition of the students, asking that a course in Spanish be provided.

In view of the fact that the military course at the University of British Columbia requires compulsory drill at least once a week on the part of male students it was decided to request the federal department of militia and defence to provide a temporary open air drill hall on the present hospital site, at an estimated cost of \$6000. Negotiations regarding this proposed drill hall were opened with the local militia authorities some time ago, and the request to the Dominion Government will be made through the local district officer commanding and with his hearty endorsement.

The most important matter discussed

by the senate, however, from the standpoint of the general public, was the proposal to provide short courses in agriculture for returned soldiers. The arrangements as outlined in this respect, provided that the university would furnish the class rooms and the expert tuition, if the government would provide for the housing and keep of such of the returned soldiers as are designated to take the course. The scheme met with the hearty endorsement of the senate, and the following motion, moved by Dr. Pearson, was unanimously carried:

"That the senate urge upon the Dominion government the immediate necessity of completing arrangements to co-operate with the University of British Columbia in providing agricultural training for returned soldiers, and that the president nominate a committee of five to prepare a comprehensive resolution with this end in view and take all other steps necessary."

Following the adjournment of the senate meeting, an inspection of the new buildings now practically completed, was made and the visitors expressed themselves as much pleased with the progress being made.

*News Ad. Oct. 12,*

### INSTRUCTION IN MINING AND FORESTRY.

The request of the Council of the Board of Trade that the University of British Columbia offer short courses of instruction in mining should receive a sympathetic hearing. Full courses of study in mining leading up to a degree in the science department are now given. But many who cannot take a graduate course might be glad of the opportunity to take practical lectures in some department connected with mining.

The same is true of forestry. While the forestry department of the University has not yet been organized, it would be possible with the present staff and a few outside instructors, to give valuable winter courses of lectures and laboratory work. The government department of lands, including the forestry branch, employs in summer a larger number of surveyors, rangers and explorers. So do private lumber concerns. The University authorities may well take up the request of the Board of Trade and include forestry with mining in their consideration of the question of special short courses of study.

*News Ad. Oct 12, 1916.*

## AVENUE OF TREES TO GO TO UNIVERSITY

### Another Shady Driveway as Far as Eburne Proposed by Parks Board—Beautification Schemes

The Parks Board has an extensive scheme of beautification under consideration, namely, the question of extending the avenues of trees along Fourth Avenue right out to the site of the University of British Columbia, and along South Granville Street as far as Eburne. At the meeting of the board yesterday, the committee that is dealing with the tree planting, was instructed to interview the municipal council of Point Grey and suggest that that body should take up the subject of planting trees along Granville Street, south, to Eburne, it being pointed out that this would make a lovely approach to the Marine Drive, one of the beauty spots of the district.

#### Twelve Hundred Trees.

The plan for the systematic beautification of the city by the uniform planting of trees along the boulevards and in the public grounds is being taken up in earnest by the Board, this being the main theme of the discussion at the meeting of the commissioners yesterday afternoon. The Ward VI Tree Planting Association was warmly commended by Mr. Jonathan Rogers, the chairman of the board, for the active interest its members are evincing in the scheme.

In connection with the recent application by the parks board to the city council for control of the city boulevards for the purpose of the uniform planting of trees, an answer was received to the effect that the board would be given full jurisdiction over all tree planting and maintenance of trees on the city boulevards, the board to ascertain from the city engineer's office, before any tree planting is done, whether the boulevards are to the permanent grade.

The secretary was instructed to take up with the city solicitor the board's powers to protect the trees when planted on the boulevards. Mr. W. R. Owen thought the powers of the board in this respect should be ascertained as horses attached to vehicles sometimes nibbled the bark off the trees, and children damaged them.

#### Trees for Ward VI.

A delegation from the Ward VI Tree Planting Association waited on the board. It was stated that 250 postal cards had been sent to residents in the ward in connection with the tree planting, and about 100 replies had been received, the number of trees asked for being in the neighborhood of 700. It was thought that altogether some 1,200

trees would be required in the ward. It was decided to extend the time for receiving applications for trees to October 21.

*News Ad. Oct 12, 1916.*

## OFFERS TO INSTRUCT RETURNED SOLDIERS IN FARMING COURSES

### Senate of University of B. C. Passes Important Recommendations to Faculty Regarding New Courses.

The senate of the University of British Columbia, at a largely attended meeting held yesterday afternoon, passed a number of important resolutions and recommendations to the board of governors. These recommendations included short courses in agriculture for returned soldiers, courses in Spanish and Russian, and short courses in mining, metallurgy and forestry, and also a request to the Dominion department of militia and defense, forwarded with the approval and endorsement of the local militia authorities, for an open-air drill hall to be erected on the hospital site at an estimated cost of \$6,000.

Those present at the meeting included President F. F. Wesbrook, who presided, Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., vice-chairman; Prof. Leonard S. Clinck, Prof. Reginald W. Brock, Prof. H. Ashton, M.D., Dr. J. G. Davidson, Prof. L. Robertson, Prof. H. Chodat, Mr. William Burns, principal Normal school; Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Dr. N. Wolverton, Nelson; Mr. W. P. Argue, Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, Dr. J. M. Turnbull and Dr. J. M. Pearson.

The enrollment report of the university for the current and coming year showed a slight decrease in the number of male students, but that was expected as one of the results of the war and the consequent large number of enlistments. The total enrollment, including the applied science course, showed a total of 366 this year as against 379 last year, while in the arts course there was a very small decrease. The faculty expected an even larger decrease, in view of the fact that there were sixty from the university who joined the colors last year and this year there were about fifty matriculants from the high school who enlisted, who would otherwise be now entering upon their university course.

#### Provide Forestry Course.

The urgent need of the provision of a short course in forestry was pointed out by President Wesbrook, who cited the fact that at present there were some who wished to take this course but had to go outside the province to do so, as there was no provision for it at present. The need for some tuition on this important subject, which was so vital to the interests of British Columbia, was agreed to by all and,

after a short discussion on the subject, it was decided, on motion of Mr. F. C. Wade, seconded by Dr. Brydone-Jack, that the senate recommend to the board of governors the immediate establishment of a faculty of forestry and that the memorandum on the subject as submitted by President Wesbrook, be also forwarded to the board of governors.

#### Mining Courses Also Recommended.

In response to a request forwarded some time ago by the Vancouver Chamber of Mines, a report was submitted to the meeting regarding the request of the chamber of mines for the establishment of short courses in mining. The report showed that it would be possible to give six short courses in the different departments of mining and metallurgy with the present university equipment and staff. For the advanced chemistry course in mining, additional equipment would be needed and also another instructor, but it was pointed out that it would add very greatly to the value of the mining, metallurgy and fire assaying courses to have the chemistry course.

On motion of Dr. McKechnie, seconded by Mr. F. C. Wade, it was decided that the senate recommend to the board of governors the establishment of these short courses in mining as outlined. Mr. Argue, seconded by Dr. Pearson, was responsible for a motion that a registration fee of \$5 be required for these courses, but that otherwise the tuition should be free.

#### Will Teach Russian and Spanish.

Recommendations covering the teaching of two more languages not at present on the university curriculum, were also passed. The languages in question are Russian and Spanish, two languages that should be very useful in a big seaport like Vancouver. On motion of Prof. Robertson, it was decided that the teaching of Russian be referred to a committee to be appointed by President Wesbrook.

In the case of the Spanish language, it was decided to grant a petition of the students, asking that a course in Spanish be provided.

#### Open Air Drill Hall Urged.

In view of the fact that the military course at the University of British Columbia requires compulsory drill at least once a week on the part of the male students, it was decided to request the federal department of militia and defense to provide a temporary open air drill hall on the present hospital site, at an estimated cost of \$6,000. Negotiations regarding this proposed drill hall were opened with the local militia authorities some time ago, and the request to the Dominion government will be made through the local district officer commanding and with his hearty endorsement. At present, the university students taking the military course have to go several miles in order to get a place to drill in.

In connection with the request to the department of militia and defense, Dr. Brydone-Jack moved and Mr. William Burns seconded, that the department be strongly urged to act favorably on this request. The need for proper facilities for the university students to hold their drills was pointed out and President Wesbrook was urged to appoint a committee to take

the matter in hand and expedite it in every way possible.

President Wesbrook immediately appointed Mr. F. C. Wade convener of that committee and left the other appointments on the committee open for naming later.

#### Tuition for Returned Soldiers.

The most important matter discussed by the senate, however, from the standpoint of the general public, was the proposal to provide short courses in agriculture for returned soldiers. The arrangements as outlined in this respect, provided that the university would furnish the class rooms and the expert tuition, if the government would provide for the housing and keep of such of the returned soldiers as are designated to take the course. The scheme met with the hearty endorsement of the senate, and the following motion, moved by Dr. Pearson, was unanimously carried:



"That the senate urge upon the Dominion government the immediate necessity of completing arrangements to co-operate with the University of British Columbia in providing agricultural training for returned soldiers, and that the president nominate a committee of five to prepare a comprehensive resolution with this end in view and take all other steps necessary."

#### Co-operation of Societies.

from the senate to deal with the relations of the university with learned societies and similar bodies, with a view to closer co-operation and the making of the university the focalizing point for such activities of university scope.

Following the adjournment of the senate meeting, an inspection of the new buildings now practically completed, was made and the visitors expressed themselves as much pleased with the progress being made.

Mon. Oct. 12, 1916.

## MODERN COURSES AT UNIVERSITY

### Short Training to be Provided in Agriculture for Returned Soldiers—Committee Appointed.

### Russian and Spanish to be Taught—Mining to Have Place.

Brief courses in agriculture for returned soldiers, courses in Russian and Spanish, in mining, metallurgy and forestry, in addition to a request to the Department of Militia and Defence, backed up by the local military authorities, for an open air drill hall to be erected on the hospital site at an estimated cost \$6000, were the chief recommendations passed on Wednesday by the Senate of the University of British Columbia, at a well attended meeting.

President Westbrook pointed out the urgent need of a short course in forestry, and he stated that there were some who desired to take such a course but had to go outside the province to do so. This important subject was vital to the interests of the province, and the necessity of tuition on it was agreed to by all.

On the motion of Dr. McKechnie, seconded by Mr. F. C. Wade, it was decided to recommend to the board of governors the establishment of a short course in mining, the course to be free with the exception of a registration fee of \$5.

In regard to the languages it was urged that Russian and Spanish would be very useful in a big seaport like Vancouver. In connection with the latter language there was a petition from the students, which was granted.

From the public viewpoint the most important matter discussed was the proposal to provide short courses in agriculture for returned soldiers. The arrangements as outlined in this respect provided that the university would furnish the class rooms and the expert tuition, if the government would provide for the housing and keep of such of the returned soldiers as are designated to take the course. The scheme met with the hearty endorsement of the senate, and the following motion, moved by Dr. Pearson, was unanimously carried:

"That the senate urge upon the Dominion government the immediate necessity of completing arrangements to co-operate with the University of British Columbia in providing agricultural training for returned soldiers, and that the president nominate a committee of five to prepare a comprehensive resolution with this end in view and take all other steps necessary."

Following the adjournment of the senate meeting, an inspection of the new buildings now practically completed, was made, and the visitors expressed themselves as much pleased with the progress being made.

Wed. Oct. 12, 1916.

#### THE UNIVERSITY NO CLOISTER.

The University of British Columbia is not sufficiently in touch with the people and its professors are living a cloistered life. Such in substance is a criticism reported to have been made by a high school teacher at a recent provincial convention of trustees. If this complaint is well founded the university authorities should take it to heart. In any case they should take notice that this has been said and take some pains that it shall not only be unjustified, but that the people may know it to be unjust. We may say that the same criticism is often made of the teachers in the high schools and other schools.

The University of British Columbia has been in operation as a teaching institution only one year, and has not yet had large opportunity for contact with the public. But it can hardly be said that the president has lived in a cloister. Few public men have been about the province, attended more meetings, spoken from more platforms, or mixed with the people more than Dr. Westbrook. Dean Klinck of the School of Agriculture has moved about among the farmers a good deal and has already made himself pretty well known. Dean Brock of the School of Science came to the university from that cloister called the Geological Survey and as an explorer in the province has probably seen more of it than any other teacher within its borders. Today he is on leave of absence, and as second in command of a battalion, is on his way to that cloister in France where the fate of the Empire is to be decided. Two others of the cloistered professors are at the front or on the way thither, with half the male undergraduate body. Another professor has been spending his cloistered summer assisting with his technical knowledge in the preparation of material for munitions. Still another has been working out an invention and discovery for the better utilization of waste products of the sawmill and has been in close connection with one of the great provincial industries, and one that is not conducted in a cloister.

These are not activities of the cloister, though there may be teachers in the university, as in the high schools, whose temperament and line of research commend them to solitary work. It will be remembered that Cecil Rhodes made a certain comment on the professors of Oxford, when he decreed in his will that the financial management of the Rhodes Scholarship bequest should be left in outside hands, because professors "were like children living apart from the world." He did not mean this to their discredit as teachers and guardians of youth, for he showed by the language and terms of his will that in his opinion Oxford was the best possible training ground for efficient leaders of men in the great activities of practical life.

But the University of British Columbia is not intended to be a cloister, and its staff are not expected to live apart from the world. The professors will find an eager and active minded population interested in their work. They

know or will learn that this country has resources, interests, activities, traditions, opportunities, inspirations, suggestions, problems, and troubles that deserve and demand the attention of the student. The scholar in this field can follow the injunction of Emerson and "stand by his own order" without secluding himself from the life of his fellow men.

Thurs. Oct. 14, 1916.

## University Battalion

### Is Sufficient Unit

### General Recognition

### at Camp Hughes

That trained minds disciplined by scholastic pursuits can be adjusted to military environments and quickly developed into first-class soldiers has been amply demonstrated by the 196th battalion, organized, recruited and officered from the universities of western Canada, which has now attained a point of efficiency equal to any unit the west has produced.

What is regarded as the very choice of the western Canadian youth fill the ranks. Embryo doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, men who are destined to reach the top in all the learned professions signed up with the battalion. Men from all the colleges in the prairie provinces and at the coast literally flocked to join and carried with them all that enthusiasm and energy which formerly characterized their college activities.

One company of this battalion belongs to Vancouver. It was recruited here as a result of an appeal made to the local college students.

#### Qualified as Officers.

No unit in the west has such a large proportion of its men holding officers' certificates. It is even stated that if the battalion was unfortunate enough to lose all of its officers in some disastrous action, another set could be found in the ranks fully competent to direct the activities of the unit.

Yet on the military life of Winnipeg last winter the unit made comparatively little impression. The recruiting appeal was made at the colleges. No posters or banners decorated the city streets, nor was any spectacular campaign carried out to obtain men. The unit was quartered away off in the new Agricultural college building, and only on route marches were the men to be seen collectively in the city. Notices in the press of some well known lawyer or brilliant graduate signing up were usually the only evidences that the 196th were in existence.

#### History of Battalion.

The plan for a University battalion originated with the officers of the University of Manitoba Canadian Officers' Training corps. In the second year of the great struggle the demand for men began to appeal so strongly to university students that hundreds of western Canadian youths gave up their college courses to get into khaki, while many others expressed their intention of doing so.

A number of battalions announced their intentions of organizing companies and platoons for university men. Appeals to the colleges were made for recruits with more or less success, but somehow the companies and platoons seemed to lose their identity and never attained the character of university organizations. Consequently the desire for a unit which would make its recruiting appeal solely to college men was a natural outcome of the situation.

Militarism among the students in Winnipeg especially had been developed as a result of the Canadian Officers' Training corps, in which a large number of university men qualified for commissions. The officers of this course were the first to take up the idea of a university

4  
Ruttan. A special meeting was held, as a result of which it was decided to make an offer to Colonel, now Brig-General, Ruttan, officer commanding military district No. 10, to raise an infantry unit among the university men of western Canada.

#### D. O. C. Endorsed Idea.

Maj. R. F. McWilliams, officer commanding the C. O. T. C. here, took the matter up with Gen. Ruttan and Gen. John Hughes, inspector general of western forces, both of whom heartily endorsed the idea and promised it every possible support. This occurred about December 1, 1915, and although the authorization did not come until later the unit might be said to have had its inception at that time.

Those behind the movement, however, realized that the outlook presented many difficulties. In view of the number of men who had already enlisted from the University of Manitoba it seemed an impossible task to attempt to recruit the entire unit from here. Consequently it was decided to invite the other higher educational institutions in the west to combine with the provincial university in raising the unit.

With a view to laying the matter definitely before the other educational institutions and asking their co-operation, Capt. M. R. Wilson and Capt. R. F. Argue, both members of the faculty of the University of Manitoba, visited Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver early in December. The proposition in a more or less definite form was laid before the different colleges and in every instance its reception was a most cordial one. The idea was taken up enthusiastically and every support was promised.

About Christmas time Maj. McWilliams, officer commanding the local C. O. T. C., was in the east, where the report of Messrs. Wilson and Argue was forwarded to him. Realizing that sufficient support was assured he went to Ottawa and laid the proposition before the minister of militia, Lieut. Gen. Sir Sam Hughes. The minister gave his hearty approval of the project, but the chief officers of the headquarters staff advised that instead of a battalion a series of companies should be raised to be used as reinforcements for the Princess Pats, on a similar plan as had been followed by eastern companies.

#### Conference Arranged.

This proposition materially altered the situation, and it was agreed that a conference of representatives of the universities interested should be held to discuss the matter. A meeting was consequently arranged and held in Edmonton, representatives from all of the universities being present. There a decided preference for the plan which provided for an entire battalion being raised was expressed. As a result a committee was appointed to go to Ottawa to secure the approval of the minister and to make the special arrangements which were necessitated by the fact that the unit would be recruited in three military districts.

#### Offer Accepted.

When the definite offer was made it was accepted by Gen. Hughes, who placed the entire organization of the battalion and the selection of officers in the hands of the committee. At the same time he showed his recognition for the special character of the battalion by authorizing the wearing of the Canadian officers' training corps uniform, which includes leggings instead of puttees. The trousers to be worn were consequently to be those of the cavalry variety and not those used by infantrymen.

The committee in whose hands the organization of the battalion was entrusted was composed of the following: Major R. F. McWilliams, officer commanding the C. O. T. C.; President F. F. Westbrook, of the University of British Columbia; Pres. H. M. Tory of the University of Alberta; Pres. W. C. Murray, of the University of Saskatchewan; and Pres. J. A. MacLean, of the University of Manitoba. The committee met shortly afterwards in Winnipeg and made arrangements for the selection of battalion officers, and left the choosing of the company officers to the members of the committee from each province. Brandon college joined in with the universities, and it was agreed that it should raise a platoon, to be attached to the university of Saskatchewan company.

#### Commanding Officer.

For commanding officer the company selected Major, now Lt.-Col. D. S. MacKay, formerly an officer of the Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg, later second in command of the 27th overseas Winnipeg battalion. At the time of selection Major MacKay was in France as a member of the staff of the 6th brigade of Canadians.

For second in command Major R. W. Brock, of the Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver, was chosen. Major Brock in civil life is dean of the faculty of engineering in the University of British Columbia, and formerly held the post of deputy minister of mines for the Dominion government.

Rev. Principal E. H. Oliver, Ph.D., head of the Presbyterian college of history in the University of Saskatchewan, was chosen as chaplain. Dr. Oliver is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and was formerly a lecturer in history in the big eastern university. He graduated in theology from Knox college.

#### Winnipeg Company.

As officer to command the Winnipeg company, Capt. N. R. Wilson was selected, and the choice has proved to be a happy one. Capt. Wilson was formerly professor of mathematics in the University of Manitoba, and as such came into close contact with the students of practically all the faculties. His appeal for recruits brought him many men from all the Winnipeg colleges. Assisting him in the organization of the local company was Capt. H. P. Armes, of the chemistry department of the University of Manitoba.

The units were all trained at their respective headquarters last winter, and the battalion was mobilized for the first time at Camp Hughes this summer. At the camp the men have shown excellent form, and as a military organization the 196th battalion is said to have no peer in the west.

#### Roll of Officers.

Lt.-Col. Daniel Sayre MacKay, officer commanding.

Major R. W. Brock, second in command.

Capt. M. C. Rousseau, adjutant.

Honorary Capt. C. S. Burgess, quartermaster.

Hon. Capt. J. M. MacEachern, paymaster.

Hon. Capt. E. H. Oliver, chaplain.

Hon. Capt. T. W. Walker, medical officer.

Lieut. C. R. Hopper, machine-gun officer.

#### "A" Company.

Capt. N. R. Wilson, commander; Capt. H. P. Armes, Lieuts. C. G. Lee, R. A. Cunningham, G. H. Dyson, and W. V. Tobias.

#### "B" Company.

Major R. J. G. Bateman, commander; Capt. J. P. Oliver, Lieuts. F. J. Frees and C. J. MacKenzie.

#### "C" Company.

Capt. H. J. McLeod, commander; Lieuts. W. M. W. Fife, Sidney Wood, Wesley McKenzie, and L. V. Miller.

#### "D" Company.

Capt. O. E. Le Roy, commander; Capt. E. C. Sheppard, Lieuts. J. H. Kerr, H. F. G. Letson, S. J. Schofield, and L. H. Kennedy.

*Sun Oct 27, 1916.*

### DR. F. F. WESBROOK SPEAKS AT CALGARY

CALGARY, Oct. 26.—The annual convention of the Calgary and High River Teachers' association commenced this morning and among the several addresses during the day was one by Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, who spoke at the afternoon session.

Speaking on the subject of "The Pupil's Debt to the Public," Dr. Westbrook said the system of instruction very properly seeks to articulate the public training mechanisms, and attempts to provide a complete organization so that education may be continuous and not an unrelated series of processes. The state seeks to equip each boy and girl, each woman and man so that at whatever point along the road of learning he may be compelled to turn off into the field of life's work, he will be as well trained for that work as possible. It is concerned with the development of efficient units, as the basis of an efficient nation. The night of individual irresponsibility paled with the dawn of free public training for the work of life. "We delude ourselves," said Dr. Westbrook, "if we continue to believe that we can have an individual and personal liberty which is devoid of responsibility, that we may claim rights and avoid obligation. We must give a 'quid pro quo.'"

#### Physical Environment.

There never has been such an era of conquest of human physical environment, continued Dr. Westbrook. Development of nature's resources have reached a high point and time and space have well nigh been annihilated. "In freeing new forces have

we not oftentimes loosed them on ourselves?" he asked. "In the face of this world's present calamity, this frenzy of destruction, this launching of the hitherto concealed forces of nature upon us when millions of hearts are torn, idols shattered and lives so lavishly wasted in an attempt to re-adjust standards, ideals and human relationships we may well ask ourselves these questions and by seeking to answer them prepare in advance to do our share to prevent their recurrence."

Co-operation, according to Dr. Westbrook, made for success by an increasing subdivision of labor and function.

#### Warns Against Fetish.

Speaking particularly of education, Dr. Westbrook said of technical institutions they may expect a proper training in and respect for technique but they should be careful not to make a fetish of it. Graduates of technical institutions faced certain dangers. Their teachers should be enthusiasts and experts in their own fields. They should not unduly stress the importance of their technical fields so as to endanger perspective. The graduates should not be mere technicians, skilled in the problems of man's environment and ignorant of man's history, his nature and his spiritual and intellectual requirements.

The profession of agriculture, in Dr. Westbrook's opinion, demands the most versatility, hard work and wide knowledge. "It is, nevertheless," he said, "perhaps the most attractive field for a man or a woman of ambition. A knowledge of biographical and physical laws is imperative."

The days of pioneering, he continued, are drawing to a close and the time has come to plan definitely for utilizing our lands in perpetuity. From now on as in Europe different localities may be expected to develop each its own type of cereal and other crops and in addition definite and wholly desirable strains of livestock which shall be known through the world as produced by and peculiar to these localities. Where the pioneer liked elbow room, elbow room will soon be hard to find. Individuals must be related to each other within groups, groups must be adjusted to groups, communities to communities and nations to nations.

#### To Ensure Team Work.

To ensure team work, which depends upon mutual understanding and sympathy, why not recognize frankly the need of specially qualified co-ordination, and provide adequate training to fit them for the work? was a question Dr. Westbrook asked.

In order to avoid a hiatus they must link up and articulate educational with practical affairs. In order to offset the narrowing tendencies of specialization, they must stimulate in every possible way a sense of personal obligation on the part of each citizen towards his fellows and his government.

*Sun. Oct 27, 1917.*

#### Chair of Commerce.

In connection with the committee's report President Westbrook of the University of British Columbia and other professors were present and took part in the discussion regarding the establishing of a chair of Russian in the university and particular reference was made to the suggestion that there should be a chair of commerce. Emphasis was laid by Dr. Pearson on the difficulty that existed from a financial point of view towards getting a professor of Russian here, to the number of students who would be available and to the fact that Russian was not a language that could be acquired in a year.

Dr. Westbrook was glad to know that at last the university and the business men of Vancouver had come together and he trusted that this would be the commencement of a relationship that would long exist between them.

On the suggestion of Mr. H. E. Stone it was decided that there should be a committee of three members of the board of works in conjunction with the university staff regarding the establishment of a chair of commerce in the university.

The recommendation of the transportation committee that there should be a representative delegation wait on the Provincial Government to urge the completion of the Hope-Princeton road was adopted but a date for visiting Victoria was left in abeyance till a future meeting.

Mr. C. E. Tisdall gave a most interesting address regarding the Peace River country, which formed the subject of a series of articles recently in The Province. The address, though of a brief character, was cordially received and the request of the Spirit Lake people for the rapid completion of the P. G. E. will be given attention.

Province Nov. 15, 1916.

## TEACHING RUSSIAN IN BRITISH SCHOOLS

### United Kingdom to Make Preparations for Trade of Russian Empire.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The efforts Great Britain is making to extend her trade with Russia after the war is indicated by the establishment in the public schools and various other institutions in Scotland of courses of instruction in the Russian language. Consul Fleming at Edinburgh, in a report to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, says this has been done on the recommendation of many chambers of commerce and other commercial institutions interested in the extension of foreign trade. In Edinburgh, he states, there are now 168 young men studying Russian with a view to taking positions either under the government or private concerns in promoting trade with Russia after the war.

The University of Edinburgh has two lecturers in Russian, one a Russian and the other a Scotchman. The Royal High School has a course in the language and about fifty students registered. Several concerns also have started night schools in Russian and have excellent classes in attendance. Two woollen mills in the south of Scotland have established night schools for students in Russian.

Province Nov. 17, 1916.

## FOREST DEPARTMENT IS ASSET TO PROVINCE

### Mr. M. A. Grainger, Chief Provincial Forester, Outlines Work—Bigger Markets Will Stop Present Waste.

Mr. M. A. Grainger, chief forester of the Province, concluded his paper before the Rotary Club yesterday on "Forestry as a Business Proposition" with a plea for the moral support of the organization in the effort that is now being made to emphasize the importance of establishing a Forestry School in connection with the Provincial University. This was promised in a resolution which was placed before the meeting and supported unanimously. Mr. Grainger had previously shown how difficult it was to carry on the work of the department without a training school, and of marketing British Columbia lumber without being supplied with careful and exhaustive tests, such as would be a part of the work of such an institution, to back up the salesman's arguments in regard to the high quality of the wood products of the Province.

Mr. Grainger recalled some of the difficulties encountered in getting wholehearted support from the lumbermen and the public when the question of establishing a Provincial forestry branch was first mooted five years ago. He thought that this was due solely to a misconceived idea of what actually constituted the work of such a department. Now, he believed, forestry was better understood.

Selling lumber was one form that forestry had taken in this Province. "Go through these enormous timber lands of ours and size up the situation," he said. What do you find? You find this, that four-fifths of the annual growth—four-fifths of the annual forest income that Nature asks us every year to turn into dollars is wasted. We don't use it. We take our mere \$30,000,000 from the woods and leave the other four-fifths of our lumbering prosperity behind. Why? Simply because the markets for British Columbia lumber are insufficient. What is the remedy? Obviously, bigger markets and more of them. Get these markets and this appalling waste of raw material will be stopped. Market extension means true forest conservation, and that is one reason why the increasing of the markets for British Columbia lumber is true forestry and why the forest service carries on its market work, co-operating with our lumbermen in every way it can. The essential part of this work is the punch it's got, and the punch is delivered by active, persistent, skillful, personal work by the man on the job."

#### Meeting Competition

It was not only the question of finding new markets for British Columbia lumber, but as well the matter of protecting the markets already had. The loss of trade would seem to be an unlikely possibility, but this was exactly what had been discovered in the trade of the United States. Just one-fifth of the entire lumber market that existed there eight years ago had been wiped out. This had been accomplished by substitutes such as steel, concrete, brick, patent roofing and asphalt paving. This was mostly the case because the makers of substitutes had used modern selling methods while the lumbering industry had not. It was one of the efforts of the Forestry Department to forestall such a contingency here; first, by modern advertising methods, and then by seeing that the buyers get service with their orders, thus insuring continuous sales. This was where the need of sales representatives, thoroughly trained as to the superior features of British Columbia lumber, came in.

Another side of forestry was the protection of standing timber. Forest protection meant two things. Firstly, that of educating public opinion against causing fires, and, secondly, good organization and supervision on the part of the fire-fighting corps. The publicity campaign had proved itself, for people were now shown to be more careful each year, with the result that fires were less frequent and discovered sooner, thus costing less money on the average. The whole of the publicity work responsible for the change had cost less than the expenditure necessary in the fighting of a single serious fire. The essential to the second part of forest protection was a force trained to use good judgment in the handling of fires after they had started. Improper handling could waste more money on fighting a fire than what was saved might be worth.

Stock taking of forest resources was also a branch of the forestry work, and a fourth was the charging and collecting of the forest revenues of the Province. One-third of every public dollar was collected in that way. "That revenue has to be worked for," said Mr. Grainger, "it won't keep coming of itself. So forestry here in British Columbia means an organized forest service with an annual turnover about equal to the three largest of our lumber manufacturing concerns combined. It means a considerable business in valuing and selling timber; it means inspecting logging operations to prevent trespass; it means making sure that cut timber pays the proper dues."

#### Accounting the Revenue

"The tourist at a logging camp just sees a boom of logs. Our ranger sees material that the Crown is selling, something on which any one of twenty different sums of money should be collected. He has to see that these logs are clearly marked so as to show which of these twenty different amounts—ranging from 1 cent to \$2 or \$3 a 1,000 feet—must be paid on these logs. Not much academic theory or fancy scientific 'stunts' about this sort of thing—

it's cold drawn business, charging accounts and chasing up collections; business forestry and the ultimate test of forestry in the long run.

"I have merely touched on certain practical aspects of forest work. Forestry, in the broad conception, is merely a great form of agriculture; the harvesting of Nature's successive timber crops; and we in the West, in our business of harvesting the present enormous crop, must not neglect to safeguard, in every practicable way, the next crop that is now growing. And here's a point for you as business men. Trained men are needed in the work of forestry. What means of training does British Columbia provide? Do you know that almost every Western State deals with this question; Oregon has a forest school, as have California, Wash-

ington, Idaho, Montana and Colorado. Logging engineering is being taught as a profession, just like civil engineering is. Do you know that British Columbia provides no training whatever, though forest industries are our most important ones? Our young men must go and study at Seattle, or (if they have the money) they must go back East. With all its various professional equipment, the University of British Columbia has no forest school.

#### No Tests to Show

"And again, the foreign buyer of British Columbia lumber, the city engineer back East, architects the world over, ask us, when we try to push the sale of British Columbia lumber—how strong is it? what are its qualities? what engineering tests have been made of it? And we must answer "None"—and lose the business. All we can do is to distribute hand books for engineers published by our go-ahead American competitors—like the West Coast Lumbermen's Association at Seattle. It isn't good business when a firm has to send its competitors' price lists to its customers because it hasn't any of its own in print. But that is the fix we are in in selling British Columbia lumber. I think you will agree that we need a timber testing laboratory at the Provincial University. Business forestry again, gentlemen."

Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, on behalf of the British Sailors' Relief Fund, extended a warm appreciation for the work the Rotary Club had done in the collections for the fund. A great deal of credit, he thought, was due the club for the manner in which they had taken hold of the collection, and particular credit was due Mr. A. M. Fraser, chairman of the committee, who had labored hard to insure success. Mr. Fraser made a statement of the results of the canvass to show that \$4,444 had been collected in that way, and \$142 from the sailors' concert, which also came under the direction of the committee. Other funds to be added would bring the total to \$4,600. He moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered, through Col. Bruce Powley, their commanding officer, to the men of the Bantam Battalion, who had helped with such a fine spirit to carry out the plan of collection. The motion carried with a burst of applause.

Daily Colonist Nov. 17, 1916.

### BOTANISTS' THIRD REPORT

Pleasingly Illustrated Booklet Furnishes Entertaining Reading.

In a pleasingly illustrated booklet, which is much more readable than government blue books usually are, Mr. John Davidson presents his third annual report as provincial botanist for British Columbia. The range of the work covered is indicated by the chapter headings, which include items on the herbarium, botanical gardens, lectures on botany, experimental work, garden competitions, and reports of several botanical explorations of out of the way corners of the province. The botanical office keeps in touch, by means of local correspondents, with as many districts as possible at all times, in addition to sending out these surveys. Over ninety such correspondents are now on the list. They send in specimens of any new species discovered, and report on local conditions generally. Most of them are school-teachers, who supply specimens and data in return for information for their classes.



The office also supplied data for, and assisted in the judging of the home garden competition last summer, in which only children were allowed to compete. Mr. Davidson also helped judge the amateur gardeners' competition for the Mayor's Cup.

The work of the office also extended to an examination of weeds in connection with the reported poisoning of some cattle last summer. Farmers requiring information to help them find or exterminate noxious weeds need only write to the office.

Distinguished visitors who were received at the botanical gardens last year included the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Fairchild of the seed and plant department, Washington, and Mr. H. N. Whitford, Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

*Province Dec. 1, 1916.*

#### INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN CANADA

A department of scientific industrial research is to be established in Great Britain under the Marquis of Crewe. This undertaking is considered of sufficient importance to be classed as one of the great branches of the administration, and Parliament will be asked to vote a large sum of money for the maintenance of research investigation.

This is in Great Britain, and the announcement is made in the press dispatches today. One day earlier came the statement that the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce was doing the same thing. The Ottawa report says that Sir George Foster has been considering this matter and taking counsel on it for a year. He is adopting a similar plan to that which British statesmen have been preparing and are now about to put into operation.

Sir George has summoned an advisory council on industrial and scientific research. Presidents of two universities, chief men of the science staff of McGill and Toronto universities, and two or three well known engineers connected with great industries have been invited to this council. This is a fair beginning.

We suggest that this advisory board should be enlarged to take in at least one man acquainted with the industrial resources of this province. Sir George has not yet gone farther west than Saskatchewan in search of advisers. Since the minister has sought for such counsel in the research department of universities we call his attention to the work already done in this field by members of the staff of the University of British Columbia. One member of that faculty is applying his special knowledge to metallurgical work in connection with some of the chief metal products of this province. Two others are studying and advising on the matter of utilizing the waste wood and coal products. Sir George Foster could not do better than call one or more of these men to his counsels.

*News Ad. Dec. 3, 1916.*

## PLAN THREE WEEKS' COURSE OF LECTURES

### University Plans Course on Horticulture, Commencing January 8.

Residents of Vancouver and its district interested in horticulture will soon have an opportunity of becoming better versed in that subject. The College of Agriculture of British Columbia will hold its first short course next month and this will mark the opening class of this institution which will soon become such an important part of the educational system of British Columbia.

Dean Klinck and Prof. Clement, chief of the horticultural branch, have planned a comprehensive programme for this course, which will be held from January 8 to January 26 at the university. The course has been drawn up with a view to giving both the amateur and the professional horticulturists of the Lower Mainland an opportunity of learning more about this work, which is becoming more important every year.

Officials of the department of agriculture will give a series of lectures, both on the cultural and marketing branches of horticulture. Dean Klinck and Prof. Clement will also deliver lectures, while other university lecturers will deal with different subjects in rotation, for the course has been outlined to grow in detail and importance as it runs through the three weeks.

Demonstrations will be a feature, while trips of inspection to bring out more clearly the points being emphasized by the lectures will also form an important part of the three weeks' study. The trips of inspection will embrace the study of soils, fertilizers, soil management and plant physiology. Other subjects to be dealt with include insects and plant diseases, insecticides and fungicides, landscape gardening and home decoration. Vegetable gardening and the cultivation of small fruits and tree fruits, canning, packing and marketing, will be dealt with by government and university officials who are well versed in their particular fields.

Everyone who is interested in horticulture should plan to attend these lectures. Science has done wonders for the farmer during the past few years and those who are laboring under difficulties at present will no doubt find this short course a valuable means of making their work so much easier for proper methods of cultivation are not taught as extensively in British Columbia as they are in some other parts of Canada. This course is but the first of a series planned by the university throughout the province.

A detailed calendar will be issued shortly, but all those who intend to register for the course should make application at an early date by writing to the College of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

*Province Dec. 4, 1916.*

I AM GOING AWAY from here. I feel that British Columbia is no longer safe for a person like myself, who believes firmly that ignorance is bliss. All my life the thought of the things that I don't know has cheered me up even in my darkest moods. It works both ways. It is comforting to remember that there is always something new to learn. It is also pleasant to reflect on how much time I have spent in idleness and frivolity when I might have been wasting the golden hours in arduous study or useful labor. Think, for instance, what it would be to have a grouch in forty-four languages, like the late Elihu Burritt! Or to know with all the philosophers that one's troubles don't matter anyway in the sum total of the universe. An important trouble is just endurable. An unimportant one would be absolutely too much. I wonder, by

the way, what a bacteriologist feels like when he has some particularly microbic disease? Think of being the unwilling host of four hundred and ninety-eight million germs that one knows by their first name! Oh, gosh!

These sombre meditations are the result of a tour of the University of British Columbia, under the kindly guidance of President Westbrook. Perhaps I am betraying a confidence, but what that man told me about the things he is going to do to our fair province made my blood run cold. I feel I must warn everybody.

He is going to educate us!

A university, as I have always understood it, is a place where learned persons can be interned, as it were, and kept from lacerating the feelings of the rest of the community by exposing their ignorance. (The ignorance of the community, I mean).

That is not Dr. Westbrook's idea at all.

He was in his laboratory when I arrived. He is a tall, robust, energetic looking man with a massive head and shrewd eyes. The laboratory, along with all the rest of the University, is huddled in behind the General Hospital at present. It didn't look much like the classic groves of Academe to me, but then the president is a science man. So it was fitting that he should be discovered in the midst of test tubes and retorts and all the other fearful apparatus of scientific research.

"You'd like to look over the place, I suppose," he said. "Of course we are going to have the regular thing in the way of University buildings some day out at Point Grey. But just now we are saving money on overhead and putting it into the staff. To tell you the truth, I don't think the buildings matter much. I should like to gather the staff first, and build the University around them. In most universi-

ties the men have to be cut down and altered to fit the existing buildings." (Dr. Westbrook studied medicine originally. That's why he talks so carelessly of amputating professors. I never went to college, but I don't think he meant it literally.) "It's very nice, of course," he continued, "to feel that one is occupying the very desk that Gladstone or Bacon or some other famous man of the past used, but I don't see that it makes up for the lack of absolutely everything a man needs to work with. And I spent five years at Cambridge, too. My idea of a university is a place to work. And I want to bring it into touch with the life of the whole province, industrial as well as cultural."

"Like the University of Wisconsin?" I suggested.

"Something like that," he assented. "Except that I think they went too far in Wisconsin. They got into politics. A university has no business meddling with the legislative, judicial or political functions of the community."

As we talked he led me through about eleven rooms as austere as his study, pausing to give me a look at a little power room used in connection with some of the science classes. He glanced at the dynamo with positive affection, as if it were a younger brother of his own. I remained cold. All dynamos look alike to me. We saw the engineering class at work.

There is a girl student in the engineering class. The professor in charge said that she was doing wonderfully well.

The physics class was also busy fussing with a thing they told me was an inclined plane. An inclined plane is a triangular affair. You run a steel wire over it, I believe, and hang weights on the end of the wire. The result is very enlightening, but I am not sure what one learns from it. I was defending my ignorance as much as possible, you see.

Then we dropped into the large auditorium, where theatricals are held. It is a classroom, too, but it was empty. I can't remember how many classrooms I saw, mostly busy ones. But I can never forget the chemistry classroom. Something seemed to tell me that we were approaching it, even before Dr. Westbrook said so.

"You don't like the smell?" he said genially. "Come on in here; it's much worse."

It was. The students, working behind tables banked with glass bottles and things, didn't seem to mind; but I explained that I had no real interest in chemistry, and we went away. After that I lost count of the various classes we saw. Except that one was geology.

A quite young professor inhabited



the geology classroom. He was all alone with several thousand antique fragments of mother earth. The walls of the room were lined with cabinets in which reposed the gems of his collection. No doubt they are precious stones to him. They looked like what I used to call rocks, when I was a child. Things intended to throw at cats, and so forth. In the geology room they all have separate names, and repose on pedestals with labels. A few fragments of silver and copper, enough perhaps to make an earring for a barbarian like myself, got no better treatment than the commonest rock in the bunch.

"We want," explained the president, "to extend the work of the geology department so as to help the development of the country in every way. You know that a few years ago British Columbia suffered a great deal from wildcat mines being floated abroad. It made foreign capital very shy of investment here. And yet British Columbia really has mineral resources so vast they can hardly be exaggerated. We want to have mining men come to us, for either information or help. And we ought to start a complete geological survey of the country."

I could see that they planned to do quite a few things in that line.

"And the other departments?"

"We want to get in touch with the workers in every line, in the same way. We want them to know that the best expert advice is at their service in every branch of business. I should encourage as many of our students as possible to go into business. The professions, at least medicine and law, are already overcrowded. We want to make the university a big factor in the commercial and industrial development of the country.

"Don't forget that after the war the big need of every country is going to be trained men. We can not have too much education, of a practical kind. In the fierce competition that is coming only the educated nation will survive. We are losing so many of our brightest young men now, we must train others to fill their places."

"An educated nation," I gasped. "Will everybody have to be educated?" "According to their capacity, I hope," Dr. Westbrook qualified.

That was when I got scared. We were arriving at the library, and I fled into it as an ark of refuge. I can get on very well with books. They don't care whether I read them or not. "How much of a staff would it take?"

"We have only forty now," the president admitted. "The University of Washington has seven hundred, I believe, and four thousand students. Oh, I wouldn't like to put a limit on it. What do you think of our library?"

It's a delightful little library, and deserves an article to itself. But it was the last straw to my apprehensive mind. Pointing to a couple of book stacks, containing several hundred fat, weighty volumes in calf bindings the librarian remarked:

"This is the history section; of course it's just a beginning—"

Just a beginning—great heavens! Imagine one, after having grown grey in the task of absorbing the contents of those tomes, being told it was just a beginning!

But the library must have some space to itself another time. I wandered back down town presently, filled with terrible imaginings. I saw Vancouver grown to be one vast university, which still reached out to cover the rest of the province. Modest and useful buildings, covering acre on acre, each humming with industry. No marble towers—the ivory domes of the students serving alone to distinguish the halls of learning from the abode of ignorance.

Will it come to this? If it does, I had better be prepared. So I am going out soon to attend a few classes, and see what it looks like from the student's angle.

Province Dec. 8, 1916

## UNIVERSITY ADOPTS EXTENSION POLICY

Short Courses in Mining and  
Horticulture for Coming  
Year—Special Prizes  
to Be Awarded

Advisability of Establishing  
Faculty of Commerce Will  
Be Considered by  
Senate

That the University of British Columbia is studying the trend of events and will adopt a curriculum the object of which will be to afford such instruction as will make for the development of the vast resources of the province and the building up of remunerative industries, was exemplified at the meeting of the senate of that institution yesterday afternoon. Among the subjects that came up for discussion were short courses in mining, horticulture and forestry, which it is expected will have a great effect upon the future industrial development of British Columbia.

One of the most interesting statements was by Professor Turnbull, setting forth the object of the proposed short courses in mining and allied subjects, which are to be given for the benefit of metal miners, prospectors and others interested in mining.

"The short courses in mining and allied subjects offered by the University of British Columbia," stated Professor Turnbull, "are not intended primarily for those who have had a technical education, but are designed to suit and given for the special benefit of those who have had practical experience in mining and prospecting, or who are connected with mining in business or other ways. They may thereby obtain some technical knowledge helpful to them in their practical work."

### Courses Are Complete.

"These courses are necessarily brief and elementary in nature, as they are designed for those who have not the time to take up the full courses of the university, but as far as they go they are complete and adapted to fulfil the purpose in view. Anyone who takes these courses will have the opportunity to acquire correct fundamental ideas in regard to the subjects taught and a practical knowledge of many of the common minerals, ores and rocks of British Columbia, with a general knowledge of how ores are usually found, mined and smelted, and their values determined."

"For the year 1917 these courses will be given for six weeks only, as, on account of war conditions, the university equipment, teaching staff and accommodation have not been provided. Later on, as far as demands warrant, other courses may be added, and the period of instruction lengthened. All the courses for the present will be given only at the university, Tenth Avenue and Laurel Street, Vancouver. Classes will be held in the day time and will require about 25 hours per week for the full number of subjects."

Application for enrollment, it was stated, must be made to the registrar not later than January 1 next, and it was urged that it be made as early as possible, as the accommodation is limited, especially in the laboratory subjects. Applicants may choose any or all of the courses offered, but must name those chosen at the time of application. The subjects named are: Mining, smelting, fire assaying, geology and ore deposits, mineralogy and petrography, surveying and blacksmithing.

The question arose as to whether non-residents of British Columbia should be eligible for the free course of instruction, and after some discussion the president of the university, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, was requested to appoint a committee to inquire into the method in this respect that is adopted by the universities in the United States.

### Lectures on Horticulture.

The programme of the short course of lectures, laboratories and demonstrations in horticulture, which was presented by Dean L. S. Klinck, was adopted. These will extend from January 8 to January 26, and embrace a large variety of subjects appertaining to horticulture, while the lecturers are well known authorities. There will be from four to five lectures each day. Dean Klinck informed the senate that about a dozen applications for the course had been received up to date. They felt, he said, that Mr. F. M. Clement had been very successful in outlining a strong and exceptionally well-balanced course from the horticultural standpoint. Almost all those taking part were men connected with the university, and those who were not connected with the university were with the Dominion or provincial agricultural departments. The object, he said, was to interest the latter in the work of the university, and in return for their assistance in these short courses the university would give them assistance in their short courses throughout the province.

Dr. Westbrook expressed his congratulations upon the quality of the lecturers and the programme generally.

### School of Forestry.

The following report on forestry courses presented by Dr. F. F. Westbrook was adopted: "I have the honor to report that in accordance with the instructions of the senate the resolution in regard to the proposed school of forestry, forest products, laboratory and timber testing plant was presented to the board of governors at its regular meeting on December 1. The board unanimously resolved that the recommendation of the senate be carried out providing governmental approval could be obtained. The approval indicated the securing of the necessary funds, which were set aside by vote by the last Legislature for such purpose in the estimates of the Department of Lands. The recommendation of the senate at its last meeting in regard to the provision at the university of short courses in mining during the current year was presented to the board of governors at the regular meeting held on December 1, when the board approved of the course."

### Two Money Prizes.

It was resolved that Sir Thomas Taylor's donation of \$50 be divided into two special prizes of \$25 each, to be awarded this year (1) by the department of English; (2) by the departments of history and economics. These departments have already chosen the subjects for these special prizes. In English literature the subjects are: "The Child in Dickens;" "Nature in Canadian Poetry," or "Tennyson, the Poet of the People." In history and economics the subjects are: "The Entente Cordiale, Its History and

Its Possibilities;" or "The Reorganization of Canada as a Social Democracy."

### Faculty of Commerce.

Dr. Pearson presented a report upon the proposal for the teaching of Russian for commercial purposes in the university. He stated that the committee met the trade and commerce committee of the board of trade and also the full board, when considerable interest was evinced in the subject. The matter, he said, merged into a larger problem, as to the board of governors and the senate considering the advisability of establishing a faculty of commerce in the university. The question also arose as to whether the university should teach the rudiments of anything. The recommendation of the committee was that the university do not establish a Russian course at the present time, but that the advisability of establishing a faculty of commerce be considered.

Judge Howie pointed out that the committee was appointed to report upon the teaching of Russian, but had brought in the larger programme of a faculty of commerce. On his motion the portion of the report with regard to the commercial faculty was laid over for consideration at the next meeting of the senate.

*News Ad. Dec. 14, 1916.*

#### Course on Horticulture.

A short course in horticulture will be given by the University of British Columbia from January 8 to January 26, of next year, at the university buildings, Tenth and Willow streets, which all interested in the beautifying of the home by means of planting trees and shrubbery should attend. The householder will be shown the best varieties of shrubs and trees to plant, and the way to plant them. In addition to this, a vast fund of information on all subjects connected with growing things, will be supplied. Such experts in their particular lines of horticultural work as Dr. Westbrook, F. M. Clement, Dr. Hutchinson, P. A. Boving, R. C. Treherne and others, will be heard in the lectures which extend over a period of three weeks or more.

*Sun. Dec. 15, 1916.*

#### PROF. M. EASTMAN JOINS HIGHLANDERS

That men of the best type are ready to serve their country as privates in the ranks is again evidenced by the fact that Professor Mack Eastman, acting head of the history department of the University of British Columbia, is the latest recruit to the 253rd Queen's University Highlanders, a company of which is now being raised in British Columbia by Lt. R. H. Gilbert. One of the most popular and best liked professors of the local university, Pte. Eastman has set a splendid example that many of his students will doubtless follow.

Dr. Eastman was a Toronto boy, a prize man of the University of Toronto, graduating therefrom with his degree and the McKenzie fellowship in history, the most coveted honor open to any student. For a year he was acting professor at Western University, when he proceeded to post graduate work at the University of Paris. Here he spent three years in research, during which time he came into very close and intimate contact with the leaders of French political life. On his return to America, he held a history fellowship at the University of Columbia, New York, where he presented his thesis for the degree of Ph.D. on "The Relation of the Church to the State in Canada." The head of the historical department there asserted that it was the finest piece of work that had ever been submitted.

Dr. Eastman has travelled extensively on the continent. He is familiar with life there, and speaks several languages fluently. At the beginning of the war he offered himself for service with the first contingent, but was discharged on account of a physical ailment, which resulted in a serious operation, from which he has now successfully recovered. Dr. Eastman came to Vancouver in October, 1915, to take the chair of the history department in the University of British Columbia.

*Sun. Dec. 16, 1916.*

#### PROFESSOR EASTMAN NOW RANKER IN ARMY

Head of History Department at University, Who Is Noted Scholar and Traveller, Enlists Second Time

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*News Ad. Dec. 16, 1916.*

#### PROFESSOR EASTMAN ENLISTS AS PRIVATE

Acting Head of University History Department Joins University Battalion

Professor Mack Eastman, acting head of the history department, University of British Columbia, having submitted to a serious operation which caused him to be discharged from the fighting forces at the outbreak of the war, has now been accepted as a recruit by the 253rd, Queen's University Battalion, a collegiate unit which is raising a British Columbia company. He is offered as an example of the best type of men who are daily pointing the colors as privates.

Dr. Eastman has travelled extensively on the continent. He is familiar with life there, and speaks several languages fluently. At the beginning of the war he offered himself for service with the first contingent, but was discharged on account of a physical ailment, which resulted in a serious operation, from which he is now successfully recovered. Dr. Eastman came to Vancouver in October, 1915, to take the chair of the history department in the University of British Columbia.

#### STRONG APPEAL FOR RECRUITS

Prof. Mack Eastman, Private in 253rd, Invites Students to Come With Him.

The following letter which is self-explanatory has been addressed by Prof. Mack Eastman to University students in the city: "310 Richards Street, Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 25, 1916.

"Dear Friend,—I am sending this message to all the men students in our university. It will not interest all of you directly; some of you are too young, and some may suffer from a physical disability, while others again may have good reason to do as they are doing at present. However, it may appeal immediately to a few.

"When first I asked for leave of absence, I meant to join the reinforcements for our Western Universities Battalion which, I hoped would be authorized before Christmas; but at present no definite information on that subject is obtainable. Meantime, the crisis of the war is upon us, and the fate of our civilization and of our ideals is trembling in the balance. United, vigorous action right now may be decisive; but if university men do not set the example, who should we expect to do so? Unless Canada throws her whole might in men and money immediately into the struggle, she will have failed sadly in her duty toward her own heroic volunteers who have suffered already for the cause, and toward her allies who have a right to expect that she will rise to their level of whole-souled self-sacrifice. If we act at once, we can more than redeem our national pledge, which, after all, expressed only part of our national duty; but if we linger, it will be forever too late.

It matters little what arm of the service or what unit we join, but college men are naturally attracted toward university battalions, where we can count on congenial company and excellent treatment during the period of training; and that is one of my reasons for joining the 253rd, Queen's University Highlanders, for which Lieut. R. H. Gilbert, one of our former students is recruiting a company here. It promises to be one of the quickest routes to the field where world destinies are being settled.

"You all know that I have never told you to go, because I could not go with you; but now that I am physically fit, will you allow me to invite you to come? Come, not for revenge or adventure or glory, but to fulfil the highest and hardest duty of citizenship.

"Whatever you find your duty to be, I remain your friend and well-wisher.

"MACK EASTMAN,  
Pte. in 253rd Queen's University Highland Battalion, C.E.F."

*Wald, Dec. 27, 1916.*

#### SUCCESSOR OF PROF. EASTMAN COMES TO TAKE HISTORY WORK

Prof. and Mrs. Walter C. Barnes have arrived in Vancouver from Berkeley, Cal. Prof. Barnes will take up the work in the history department of the University of British Columbia where Prof. Mack Eastman, now Pte. Eastman of Queens University battalion, left off. Prof. Barnes has a brilliant academic record and is strongly recommended by Prof. Morse Stephens, of the University of California, the leading historian of the west. Prof. Barnes was Rhodes scholar from California at Lincoln college, Oxford. During his three years there he travelled extensively in France and Italy. He achieved especial success in history and anthropology and was elected president of the debating society of Lincoln. On his return to America he became Prof. Morse Stephens' assistant at Berkeley, where he has been extraordinarily successful as a teacher of history.

*Sun Jan. 8, 1917.*

## FIRE DAMAGES M'GILL COLLEGE BUILDING AT PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY

Little or No Interruption to  
Classes Will Result, States  
President Wesbrook—Other  
Edifices, Threatened.

The old McGill College building, now part of the provincial university at the corner of Tenth avenue and Laurel street, was seriously damaged and it and adjoining buildings even more seriously threatened by fire last night. Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the university, announced shortly before midnight, however, that none of the university classes would be interrupted as a result of the blaze except those which are held in that particular building and even those only for today. He expects to be able to make a definite announcement in this connection by tonight.

### Fire Starts in Big Flue.

The fire is believed to have started in the hot air flue which heats this and three other buildings, and which is close to the big chimney. The night watchman stated that he detected a slight odor of smoke shortly after 9 o'clock, but could see nothing indicating a fire. Just about 10 he noticed it and an alarm was sent in to the department at 10:03. Halls 3, 4 and 7 and 10 responded. Dr. Wesbrook would hardly even hazard an estimate of the probable loss last night, but said he thought \$5,000 would cover it. The damage is mostly due to the water and smoke. The fire was under control in a few minutes after the brigade arrived and was out at about 10:30.

### No Interruption Anticipated.

The loss is mostly confined to the roof of the building, it was stated last evening, but also includes damage to part of the furniture and other equipment, the value of which is known by nobody except those who use it. Those students who are studying applied science will be the ones most affected, thought it is possible that the short courses in horticulture, just inaugurated yesterday at the university, will suffer a short delay. The new time table was put into effect for the classes yesterday. Arrangements will be made at once, Dr. Wesbrook stated, by which none of the classes will be interrupted more than a day or so.

*Sun Jan. 9, 1917.*

## UNIVERSITY BUILDING IS VISITED BY FIRE

Valuable Papers and Instru-  
ments May be Lost to  
Institution.

Fire, supposed to have been caused by the overheating of a smoke pipe leading to the chimney, did damage to the extent of about \$500 at the University Physics Building, corner Willow and Tenth Avenue, on Monday evening.

The outbreak started in the rafters, and the damage to the building was largely confined to the roof, although a number of valuable blue prints and drawings were destroyed by smoke and water, while several costly instruments which were in the building suffered damage and may possibly have to be replaced.

The building was an old one and was used by the McGill University when the branch of that college was in existence here.

Immediate steps will be taken to repair the premises, it is understood, and the classes which have been taken in the physics building will be resumed at the earliest possible date.

*Wald Jan. 9, 1917*

## POPULAR PROFILES

No. 47

By J. W. Bengough.



PRESIDENT WESBROOK  
University of British Columbia.

The efficient and tireless chief of British Columbia's new seat of learning. Dr. Wesbrook has had the critical responsibility of launching the new university at a period when the war claimed its students and impoverished its funds. Nothing daunted he has kept steadily on his course, creating a faculty and utilizing such buildings as were available. The university can now safely be said to be "away" with bright prospects for the future.

*Wald Jan 9, 1917.*

### A MATTER OF HISTORY.

Professor Walter C. Barnes, of the University of California, has received a temporary appointment as a professor of history in the University of British Columbia, to do a part of the work of Professor Eastman, who has thought it his duty to assist in making history at the front, and has accordingly enlisted as a private soldier in the Canadian forces.

The appointment of Professor Barnes is open to criticism. It is understood that his academic attainments are high, and that as a teacher of history he has had considerable experience and has done excellent work. Undoubtedly he is a gentleman of high personal qualities. But he is an American citizen and a product of American schools and universities.

It seems too bad that the University of British Columbia should appoint to its faculty to take the place of the professor of history, a man who cannot understand our history or the great ideals to which it leads the student. No man who has sponged up from his earliest years the teachings of American schools and colleges can

understand our history. In the views expressed recently by President Wilson, himself a university professor and an eminent historian, and in the position taken by him on the peace question, we have a notable instance of American miscomprehension of British history and British ideals, and even of true democracy itself. Though the intentions of Professor Barnes are undoubtedly honest, and he may wish to do otherwise, yet it will be the American version of British history he will unconsciously teach, if he takes up the teaching of British history at the University of British Columbia. This, it is understood, is the special work which he was appointed to perform. In order to gain a knowledge of how deformed the American view of British history is, we have but to read the works of American historians. Among these historians, but one man, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, has taken the broad view. His history of the war of 1812, for example, is the only American history of that war that is not weakened by unfairness, intentional inaccuracies, and that strange American prejudice against everything British, which lies beneath American life and American institutions.

Professor Barnes may easily be one of the increasingly large class of enlightened Americans who take a much wider view of British history and British democracy than was formerly held in the United States. But it is a source of regret that a Canadian professor of history could not have been found to teach British history to the students of the University of British Columbia. Only a Canadian, or a man of British stock, should be given the important work of teaching British history to Canadian students. No American citizen, though he may have unusual gifts, can surround British history with its proper atmosphere, and so interpret it as to impress its true meaning on the mind of the student. The Sun holds the opinion that a Canadian might have been found for this appointment. A great deal of money has been poured out to establish and maintain Canadian universities to shape men for work of this kind, as well as for other work. It is a strange discord that an American should take up the work of Professor Mack Eastman, who had so clear an understanding of what British history and British democracy means, that he wished to fight for those traditions and for the preservation of those ideals and principals.

*Sun, Jan. 12, 1917.*

### A MATTER OF HISTORY.

Editor Sun: Sir—When you wrote your leading editorial last Friday you were apparently not in possession of certain facts which would invalidate your objection to the appointment of Mr. Walter Barnes to complete my work for this year in the history department of the University of B. C.

As was stated in your own news columns of Monday, Jan. 8, Mr. Barnes was a Rhodes scholar for three years at Lincoln college, Oxford. He is therefore not entirely a "product of American schools and universities." At Oxford he specialized in British history under the guidance of his



tutor and also of such renowned scholars as Firth and Davis; and it will not be "the American version of British history" which he will teach either consciously or unconsciously. Both his paternal and his maternal ancestors were English, and he never acquired "that strange American prejudice against everything British." Furthermore, that prejudice disappeared from most of the universities of the United States some time ago, and their faculties of political science have long been distinctly anglophil. Quite recently their educational "Committee of Seven" recommended that almost as much time be given in their high schools to British history as to American. In this war, with one or two exceptions, all their noted professors of history are vigorously pro-Ally. Several of them have set forth the Allied argument in terms more energetic than those employed by the Oxford scholars or Dr. John Holland Rose. Some of them are severely critical of President Wilson's attitude. At the University of California, the history department consists of eight men, seven of whom are pro-British, while the eighth is at least anti-Prussian.

The head of this department is Professor Morse Stephens, the leading historian of the west. He grew up in Edinburgh, studied in Oxford and taught in Cambridge. At Berkeley he represents English culture rather than American. It was he who started Walter Barnes on his historical career.

In 1913 Mr. Barnes was elected Rhodes scholar, and, during three long years, though physically unequal to military service, he has lived close to the heart of the British nation. Right in the midst of the struggle, his English companions made him president of the Lincoln College Debating society. Returning to Berkeley last August, he became a member of the historical staff. When I made enquiry of Professor Morse Stephens, he replied at once, "I have the very man for you. His three years' residence in England as a Rhodes scholar have given him an understanding of English life and a sympathy with English problems at the present moment, which would make him invaluable to you."

Elsewhere he said: "It would be a great loss to me and to the history department if Mr. Barnes should decide to go to Vancouver." However, as a true Briton, Morse Stephens was willing to make this sacrifice in the middle of the year. It was his contribution to the cause, for it would get another bayonet into the trenches. Mr. Barnes comes to us as a friend and ally, to relieve me for active service. He is aiding us in our fight as surely as the 200 splendid American boys from the New England colleges who are asking leave to join the Queen's University Highlanders at Kingston. Were he accorded any but the heartiest welcome here, it would be a disgrace to our community.

"The Sun holds the opinion that a Canadian might have been found for this appointment." Yes, I daresay some Canadian slacker might have been found who would undertake to teach our youth to "understand our history and the great ideals to which it leads the student." But I did not vacate my chair for the convenience of catiffs.

The war has swept our history departments almost clear of their able-bodied men from Halifax to Vancouver. The elderly and the frail are overworked where they are, and cannot be spared. Even now I do not know of any Canadian, with adequate scientific training and academic experience, who could have come to relieve me; and then we had to act quickly.

To my mind, Mr. Barnes is the ideal man for the position. The official responsibility lies with President Westbrook, but I am glad to claim the moral responsibility as my own. I am grateful to Professor Stephens as well as to Mr. Barnes. They are doing more for our cause than many Canadians.

MACK EASTMAN.

Vancouver, Jan. 15, 1917.

*Jan. Jan. 16, 1917.*

#### A MATTER OF HISTORY.

Last Friday morning The Sun criticized the appointment of Mr. Walter Barnes, to finish the work of Professor Mack Eastman for this year in the history department of the University of British Columbia. The Sun expressed some uneasiness as to the appointment because Mr. Barnes is an American citizen. We felt that a British subject should have been chosen. We expressed the view that only a British subject should teach British history to Canadian students, owing to the probability that an American would impart an American coloring. We stated the conviction common among Canadians, who are acquainted with the American people, that Americans generally cannot see British history in British perspective, or surround it with British atmosphere. We took the ground that Americans breathe in from their boyhood, a view of British history and institutions and ideals which has an American warp, with the result that even Americans of high scholarship and great gifts have a singular miscomprehension of the history and the ideals of the British race. President Wilson's complete misunderstanding of British motives in the present war and his inability to grasp the high principles for which the Allies are fighting, is an instance of this.

Professor Mack Eastman has shown us the courtesy of writing in reply to our article a letter, which was printed in yesterday morning's issue of The Sun. In the letter there is an air of finality as if Mr. Eastman felt confident that he had disposed of The Sun's article. He points out that Mr. Barnes was a Rhodes scholar at Lincoln college, Oxford, for three years, and specialized in British history. Without wishing to make an unpleasant comparison, we might reply that many persons of other nationalities have been Rhodes scholars and have specialized in British history at Oxford without understanding it or losing their prejudice against British democracy.

According to Mr. Eastman anti-British prejudice is disappearing from American universities. Most of them are anglophil and pro-Ally, he says. It was Professor Morse Stephens, a Scotchman, the head of the history department in the University of California where he "represents English culture rather than American," who started Mr. Barnes on his historical career, and commended him to Professor Eastman for the appointment at the University of British Columbia. All this is not evidence that Mr. Barnes understands British history or can teach it without adding to it the American equation. But it is chiefly with another question that we are concerned. It is that a Canadian might have been found for the appointment. Mr. Eastman says: "Yes, I daresay some slacker might have been found who would undertake to teach our youth. But I did not vacate my chair for the convenience of catiffs."

What does Mr. Eastman mean by these hysterical words? Are there no Canadians of the physical type of Mr. Barnes, who Mr. Eastman explains, is unfit for military service? Would sane opinion call all men catiffs because they do not go to the front?

Is Mr. Eastman the only available and acceptable Canadian professor of history who is not a slacker? We are anxious to express our sincere appreciation of Mr. Eastman's resolve to take his part in the great war, but fear that he has allowed himself to use language which may be misunderstood.

Mr. Eastman says he does not know of any Canadian adequately equipped, who could have relieved him. We would hardly expect a man with Mr. Eastman's strong views about catiffs, to make a very exhaustive search for one.

At the beginning of the war of the Revolution, Mr. George Washington took a kindly view of the United Empire Loyalists. Of these people who suffered on account of their loyalty to British institutions, he said: "One or two have done, what a great number ought to have done long ago, committed suicide. By all accounts, there never existed a more miserable set of beings than these wretched creatures now are." Mr. Washington showed on that occasion as clear an understanding of British ideals placed deep in the hearts of the British people by the events of the past, as is shown at the present time by President Wilson, who is endeavoring to accomplish something absolutely opposed to British interests and the interests of democracy and civilization. If we can take the Father of his Country, and its present distinguished guide, as reflecting the mental atti-

tude of the American people towards British ideals and aspirations, it is quite possible that our fears with regard to Mr. Barnes may not be without foundation.

Without desiring to detract in any way from the reputation and ability of Professor Eastman and Mr. Barnes, we feel almost bold enough to declare that there are many even within the narrow bounds of Vancouver, a British scholar with Oxford experience and training sufficiently profound and erudite to fill the chair of history satisfactorily.

*Jan. Jan. 17, 1917.*

#### A Self-Appointed Guardian of History

A PROFESSOR in history in the University of British Columbia, Dr. Mack Eastman, having patriotically resigned his chair to enlist as a private and fight for British ideals, recommended a professor from the University of California to fill his place for the coming year. Thereupon The Sun, constituting itself the keeper of the pure gospel of British history in this empire-outpost, entrenched itself behind a barbed-wire misunderstanding of the facts and played a machine-gun on the soldier-professor.

It attacked him for filling his place with an American, Mr. Barnes, who, it indicated, was congenitally unable to understand British history and British ideals; and for failing to get a Canadian professor instead—one presumably that would be quite willing to fill Dr. Eastman's chair while Dr. Eastman was at the front fighting for him.

Seeing, however, that Mr. Barnes is a Rhodes Scholar, has studied British history in Britain under the leading historians of the day, is of British descent and in hearty sympathy with British ideals, that he has been engaged not to teach British history exclusively but merely to complete the courses laid down in the university calendar, that he has worked for years under Professor Morse Stephens in the University of California—himself a Scotchman educated in Edinburgh and Oxford, and engaged as a teacher of history in Cambridge; and that a Canadian professor of his-

tory—except possibly a slacker whom Dr. Eastman does not feel disposed to reward for his slackness—is impossible to secure (most of the Canadian universities' staffs having been depleted by enlistments), it would appear that the Sun's criticism not only lacks justice towards Dr. Eastman, Mr. Barnes and the University of British Columbia, but has some of that very disregard of facts that it describes as the especial characteristic of American professors of history.

The Sun "feels bold enough to declare" that there is "within the narrow bounds of Vancouver" many a "British scholar with Oxford experience and training sufficiently profound to fill the chair of history satisfactorily." This is a highly interesting disclosure. Perhaps The Sun will be good enough to give us the names of these singularly modest and retiring gentlemen.

*Wald Jan. 18, 1917.*

#### "A MATTER OF HISTORY."

To the Editor of The World:  
Sir,—I have noticed your editorial in today's issue of The World with regard to the attack made by the Sun on Dr. Eastman; your contemporary suggesting that the Doctor might have found "within the narrow bounds of Vancouver" some British-born subject to fill the chair of Professor of History in the B. C. University instead of having an American, Mr. Barnes, appointed.

I don't want to throw any slur upon Mr. Barnes, but, of course, there might be some advantage in having a local man. Such a one could bring the study of history down to the late date and include subjects of special interest to British Columbia, such as the political developments in the Yukon of a not too-distant past. As the suggestion came from the Sun, perhaps this luminary will turn the spot-light on the person it has in mind.

Yours, etc.,  
LELAND F. CRIBBLE.  
Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 18, 1917.

*Wald Jan. 19, 1917.*

#### A MATTER OF HISTORY.

The World, one of the late Bowser government's mercenaries in the recent elections, accuses The Sun of being a "self-appointed guardian of history," because we disapproved of the appointment of an American to teach British history in the University of B. C. The Sun took the ground that no American suckled in the creed of George Washington could teach British history without giving it the complexion with which it is shaded in the United States. We meant that no American who was taught American ideals at his mother's knee could understand British ideals. We also suggested that a Canadian or a British subject might have been found for the position.

The Sun feels that public opinion is on its side in this question. The World has never shown any concern on behalf of British or Canadian ideals. It has been a soldier of fortune, fighting for hire. A free companion is not supposed to have any ideals. The World is evidently of the opinion that no British subject could have been found with suitable qualifications for the appointment. It is evidently in full sympathy with the policy of appointing an American to teach British history.

Every right-thinking Canadian knows that this policy is indefensible. It is impossible for an American to appreciate our history or our national ideals. Mr. Barnes spent three years at Oxford, and perhaps fifteen years in American schools and colleges. The scholarship and gifts of Mr. Barnes we do not question. We only question his ability to teach British history without American coloration.

We do not want our history achromatized when it is taught to our students. But we want it given British color. National ideals do not spring from decolorized history. Mr. Barnes, or any other foreigner teach-

ing our history, must either bleach it or give it his own coloring.

By coloring we do not mean prejudice. We mean a kind of afflatus, animbus about the heads of the great men in history and an aureole around the great achievements. A foreigner cannot see these halos. For this reason our history should be taught by one of our own people. A foreigner may teach our history brilliantly, but he is thinking his own.

*Wald Jan. 20, 1917.*

## ANXIOUS TO CARE FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Only Question Is Whether to  
Secure Present Structure  
or Erect New One.

Representative Citizens Express  
Their Views at Well-  
attended Meeting.

Proposal to Occupy Present  
University Buildings Is  
Debated.

Problem Referred Back to the  
Committee, Which Will  
Make New Report.

There is no question of Vancouver's willingness to take care of her proportion of wounded soldiers requiring hospital treatment, even though, as intimated by one speaker at yesterday evening's meeting in the Board of Trade rooms, the \$300 now to be provided for is but the vanguard of those who will ultimately be returned.

The big question is one of ways and means at the present moment. While the meeting of representative citizens, which gathered to receive the report of the committee it had delegated to look into the subject of hospital accommodation for these men, did not accept that report, the attitude was not that of opposition to providing a building, but there was strong opposition to erecting any new building until it was shown clearly that no other building was available.

The committee submitted its recommendation, which was that the construction of a new building be proceeded with, at an estimated cost of \$35,000 according to tentative plans prepared some weeks ago. This was after other buildings in down town locations had been looked over, and after the advantages of the situation close to the General Hospital had been duly considered.

Mr. B. T. Rogers brought forward the proposal that the buildings now occupied by the University on the hospital grounds be taken over and put in shape instead of erecting a new building. One of these is the stone and reinforced concrete building erected some three years ago with funds granted by the Provincial Government. It is a fireproof building and Mr. Rogers pointed out the advantage of that. He also pointed out the delays in new buildings at this season and length of time it would require to finish any new building as compared with the short time it would take to fit up the buildings now in existence. They met the condition of being close to the hospital so that its equipment would be available.

#### Views of the Commission.

Mr. F. W. Peters discussed the stand taken by the Military Hospitals Commission, of which he is a member. They would not invest in buildings for military hospitals, and he pointed out that all over Canada the hospitals had so far provided accommodation for returned wounded at the rate which was offered, \$1.50 per day. He recognized that for the hospital board to take over any building at some distance away would involve very heavy expenditure in fitting it up, as compared with having a building close to the General Hospital. As to the university, against which he had not a word to say, it was occupying buildings erected by the government on hospital ground. He could not see that the students came before the wounded soldiers. He was not disposed to criticize the hospital board, but if they had not already put up a strong expression to Dr. Westbrook as to the advisability of the university vacating the buildings in favor of the soldiers, he thought it was their duty to do so at once. He strongly supported Mr. Rogers' proposal.

Mr. Geo. H. Cottrell, a member of the hospital board, pointed out that the fireproof building would only house one hundred, while the other university buildings were all frame, so that they did not get away from the fire risk. All these buildings fall to the hospital for use after the university vacates them and they would house more than three hundred. He had had a conversation with Dr. Westbrook, who had expressed willingness to move out if necessary, but if that were done it would set the university back some years. The president had said he was willing to attend the meeting and show how, in his opinion, it would be poor policy to close the university at this time.

Dr. Pearson, as the only representative of the university present, said that if buildings were to be confiscated there were others as well as the university buildings. It looked to him a question of putting the university out of business as against \$35,000. He thought that a proper building would be even cheaper than taking the university buildings and doing the necessary work to fit them. Mr. Cottrell said it would cost several thousand dollars to complete the tunnel under the street connecting with the main buildings.

Mr. Chas. Woodward said that time was the chief consideration. He thought it would be a mistake to refer the matter back and lose any more time. "If the government wants us to do this work, let us get busy and do it," said Mr. Woodward.

#### Committee to Report.

Mr. Bell-Irving, supporting Mr. Rogers, said that the committee had gone but slightly into the matter of occupying the University buildings. To his mind, if there was any way to get these, that was undoubtedly the solution as compared with erecting new buildings. He thought the meeting could even make the resolution expressing strongly the opinion that the buildings should be used.

Mr. Hockin thought that when the cost of moving the university and placing it elsewhere was added to the cost of fitting up the buildings, it would be found to be well on to the cost of the proposed new building.

Principal Vance moved that the matter be referred back to the committee, to interview Dr. Westbrook, and if necessary, the government, to see if the stone building and the auditorium could be taken over. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Rogers, and afterwards passed, though

not before a good deal of further discussion as to ways and means, and as to comparative cost.

In the end the committee was instructed to go into the various items of cost in case the buildings were taken over and submit a report as early as possible.

As one element of cost Dr. Gatewood reminded the meeting that the stone building had been adapted from hospital design to suit the University, and the estimate of altering it back again was \$10,000. Mr. Cottrell thought it was going the wrong way, the tunnel was in hard pan and was an expensive job, though he agreed with Mr. Rogers that finishing it was quicker than erecting a new building. However, the alterations, supposing the University buildings were taken over, would, he thought, run to half the cost of the proposed building; and they had not got away from the fire risk. Mr. Peters referred to a remark of the chairman, Mr. Banfield, that they wanted no division of opinion when action was finally taken, as

The strongest point in favor of referring the question back so that the committee could see Dr. Westbrook and the representatives of the government. The fire risk was not being increased, which would be the case if a new building were erected.

The committee met after the meeting adjourned and decided to try and get a meeting with Dr. Westbrook at the General Hospital today at 4 o'clock, and to try and see Premier

Westminster when he was in Vancouver on his return from the East.

Jan. 20, 1916

I wonder how many readers have noticed the catkins of the poplar. How many of you have examined their structure? How do they differ from those of the willow? We have two species of poplar fairly common around Vancouver and in most parts of B. C.; one species is of considerable economic value, the other is of less value commercially but adds much to the beauty of the landscape in regions where conifers are dominant.

The first poplar referred to is the black poplar (*populus trichocarpa*), often erroneously called balsam poplar, which is the name for the eastern and northern "Balm of Gilead" (*populus balsamifera*). The amateur is to be excused for mistaking black poplar for balsam poplar since they closely resemble each other. The species under discussion is recognized as being the largest poplar on the Pacific slope, varying up to nearly 200 feet in height, and with a stem sometimes seven or eight feet in diameter.

It is interesting to compare the bark of the young stems with that of larger trees. The former is of a light greyish color, and comparatively smooth, while the latter has a dark, deeply furrowed bark nearly two inches thick. In commercial circles this species is referred to as cottonwood, but this name is applied to several other poplars. The leaves are large, somewhat broadly ovate or egg-shaped, with almost cylindrical leaf-stalks, this last point should be borne in mind as this is a distinguishing point between this species and the next.

#### Trembling Poplar.

Trembling poplar is the name given to a species closely allied to our native *populus tremuloides*, sometimes called the aspen, but this latter name is applied to all poplars with smooth whitish bark which does not ultimately become deeply furrowed. Trembling poplar is a very appropriate name for our species on account of the fact that the leaves seem to be constantly in motion, even on a calm day you may distinguish this species by the continual trembling or quaking of its leaves when those of other trees are motionless. This is due to its peculiar leaf-stalks which are flattened laterally so that they can sway from side to side with the faintest breath of wind.

Poplars belong to the same family as the willows and have many points in common with them. You may distinguish them in the first place by the fact that their catkins are pendulous whereas those of the willow are stiff and usually erect, but when you split a catkin from the base to the tip and examine one of the minute flowers—as you did in the willow—under a lens you will see a very different structure. Notice that the bract, the small scale in the axil of which each little flower arises, is cut into a number of lobes, and that it has a short stalk. The nectary instead of being a small knob, forms a somewhat oblique cup around the pistil in pistillate flowers, and these flowers are grouped around a thin thread-like axis; this is why they are pendulous. You will find a greater difference, however, in the staminate flowers. Instead of only two stamens you will find a variable number; these arise on short filaments from the inside of the minute cup.

In the Trembling Poplar you will find that each pistil has two stigmas and each staminate flower has from six to twelve stamens; whereas in the black poplar you will find each pistil has three stigmas and the staminate flowers may have from forty to sixty stamens. The true balsam poplar has two stigmas in the pistillate flower and only from twenty to thirty stamens in the staminate flower half the number found in black poplar.

## Arbor Day Talks No. 11

### Catkin Bearing Trees—Poplars

By JOHN DAVIDSON, F. L. S., F. B. S. E. Convener Arbor Day Committee

The pollination of the poplar is a subject on which authorities differ; some say the pollen is transferred by insects, others say wind is the agent. It is possible that both are right, because the presence of a nectary and the arrangement of the stamens suggest adaptation for insects, and the pendulous catkins suggest an adaptation for wind pollination. There is something for you to observe when the catkins are ripe, watch if insects visit the catkins and ascertain what insects they are. The seeds possess a hairy float which enables them to be carried long distances by wind.

#### Uses of Poplar

I cannot enumerate all the uses to which poplar is put, but the following will give an idea of its industrial value: Eastern pulp mills use approximately between three and four thousand cords per annum in the manufacture of paper. In British Columbia spruce and hemlock is used almost exclusively. About 50 per cent. of the excelsior used in Canada for packing—and occasionally used in upholstery—is made from poplar; approximately one million feet of wood is converted into this commodity each year. Nearly half that amount is used in making staves, etc., for barrels. Poplar is employed to a certain extent in making boxes of various kinds, panels, furniture, brush-handles, carriage building, etc. The bark contains tannic acid and salicin and the resin or balsam contained in the buds of some species is used medicinally.

In reclaiming waste areas, especially in the vicinity of rivers, our native species are of the utmost value. If

planted on sand and boulders they act as windbreaks, preventing the sand being blown away, and owing to their rapid growth and the large quantity of leaves shed annually, they help to supply the humus and shade necessary for other species of plants to establish themselves. Poplars have the rare property of being able to give rise to buds from their roots and this results in many root-suckers arising from the ground at some distance from the tree. This enables each tree to give rise to many others in situations where under ordinary conditions the seeds would be blown away. Many poplar groves may be found in British Columbia which have originated through the possession of this exceptional characteristic. Occasionally when forests have been swept by fire and all standing timber has been killed, buds are formed on the poplar roots and in a short time the ground is covered by a miniature forest of poplars.

It may be interesting to know that our native species are probably the descendants of poplars which formerly inhabited Greenland before that continent was subjected to its present ice-age; this is indicated by fossils of poplar leaves which have been found in the Lower Cretaceous strata in those northern regions. At that time we had fig trees and other subtropical plants taking the place of our present vegetation around Vancouver.

One of the most common deciduous trees in the coast area is the Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*). This is the most important species of Alder on the Pacific coast, and is one of a few which attain tree-size, most of the others are shrub-like. Its presence usually indicates an abundant water supply, it thrives well in moist bottomland and on sandy or gravelly river beds. On looking across from Vancouver to the slopes of Hollyburn ridge and adjacent mountains, you can trace nearly every little creek by the brown strips of deciduous trees, alder being the dominant one.

#### Alder Bottom Land.

When one reads or hears of alder bottom land, the impression is sometimes conveyed that because alder grows there, the land must be good. As a matter of fact, alder will grow on good or bad soil with almost equal success provided there is plenty of

water. This ability to grow on poor soil should be borne in mind, because by its presence such land is enriched just as it would be by any other deciduous tree. The annual fall of leaves forms a mulch of decaying vegetable matter which makes it possible for many herbaceous plants to obtain a foot-hold. It entirely depends on the age of the alder trees, or the length of time alder has occupied the ground, whether the soil is likely to be rich or suitable for agriculture.

Close to Vancouver there are areas at present covered with alder which four years ago were cleared and burned; at that time the gravelly soil and hardpan was exposed, making it quite evident that to attempt agriculture on such land would be a very expensive proposition. Twenty or thirty years later, however, this same soil will be of considerable value, for in addition to the supply of humus on the surface there will be incorporated in the soil, an accumulation of decayed roots of many generations of plants. One of the reasons why alder can grow on poor soil is because it lives in partnership with a minute vegetable organism. This fungus creates comparatively large tuber-like nodules which must be familiar to all who have cleared alder bottom land.

A superabundance of water in the soil is detrimental to the formation of root hairs (the absorbing organs of the plant) but the Alder gets over this by the presence of these nodules which, it is believed are beneficial, and enable the tree to obtain additional supplies of raw food materials, just as tubercles on the roots enable peas to obtain a greater supply of nitrogen than do plants with no tubercles.

#### Alder Catkins.

At the present time you can see the Alder catkins beginning to enlarge, in a short time they will be ripe. They ripen readily by placing cuttings in a vase indoors. When you have examined the structure of the flowers of the Willows and Poplars don't fail to compare them with the Alder, they are so different in many ways, yet to the casual observer they look somewhat similar. In the first place you will find that both kinds of catkins are on one tree, even on the same twig. Notice how the staminate one hangs down and, when ripe, observe the enormous amount of pollen which is liberated as yellow dust. Notice the pistillate catkin, a comparatively small insignificant structure, on another part of the twig.

With your forceps remove one of the scales from each catkin and observe that, instead of one flower in each, one finds two or three. It will be seen, as illustrated in the diagram

that there are two pistillate flowers on each scale, or three staminate ones. The pistillate flowers consist of only one pistil, each subtended by two minute scales—called bracteoles or bractlets—which later on become fused to the woody bract. The staminate flowers each consists of a four-lobed cup containing four stamens; this cup constitutes a very primitive calyx or outer whorl of the flower and commonly termed a perianth, from the Greek peri—around—and anthos—the flower.

In the alder there is no doubt as to its mode of pollination, the dangling staminate catkins, the arrangement of the stamens, and the absence of nectaries all indicate that the pollen is carried by wind to the stigmas which protrude from between the scales of the pistillate catkins.

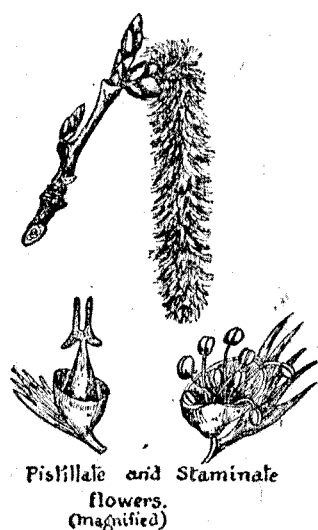
#### Alder Fruits.

The fruits of the alder are often the subject of debate amongst amateurs; some say they are cones and should be classed amongst the coniferae; others say they are not cones, but are unable to give a satisfactory reason why.

If you have examined the cones of

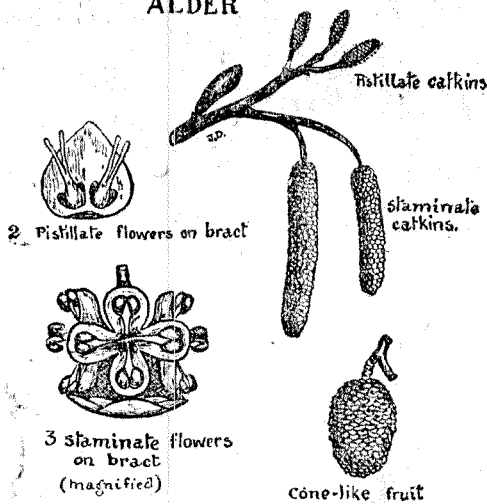


## POPLAR



Pistillate and Staminate flowers. (Magnified)

## ALDER



2. Pistillate flowers on bract

3. Staminate flowers on bract (magnified)

Cone-like fruit

pine, Douglas fir or any other conifer you will remember that the woody scales are the carpels each of which represents a pistil; in the alder, however, the pistil takes no part in the formation of the cone-like fruit; the woody scales are the bracts, and the seed-like bodies which you find on these scales are really the pistils, each of which contains a seed inside. These so-called seeds have small membranous wings which enable them to be carried by the wind to long distances. The seeds have a high germinating power, consequently when they fall on suitably moist ground, they start rapidly and vigorously. This is why alder in a short time re-stocks cleared grounds with a miniature forest.

Compared with conifers, alder is of little commercial value. It is used occasionally for broom handles, saddles, and interior finishing. It takes an excellent polish and when finished resembles cherry. It has proved most satisfactory on the Oregon Coast for piling, it drives easily, lasts well under water and is said to resist the toredo, a destructive marine animal which bores into piles. It may also be utilized in the manufacture of paper for books and magazines, but as we have so many trees of greater value for this purpose it is not much used.

## Is Useful Tree.

It is however, as may be seen from the above details, a useful tree for nature study purposes and one or two trees should be found in the grounds of every school so that the children may observe, on the spot, the various stages of development. Then in every school museum there should be roots of alder with their characteristic nodules which are the nutrition of the tree. Red alder may attain a height of 100-ft. though from 50-75 feet is more common. Owing to the fact that the tree grows so fast, it is fairly open and does not cast so much shade as do trees with larger leaves and a less elongated "head." Another disadvantage is, that it reaches maturity in about fifty years; so that the expense of removing dead trees and replanting new ones would have to be incurred more frequently than if we plant species of greater longevity. This only one of many points which have to be taken into account in deciding what trees may be recommended for planting on Arbor Day.

Next week, I hope to take up the Birch, Hazel and Oak, completing the catkin-bearing trees. Thereafter, we shall discuss some of the native trees which produce more conspicuous flowers. Many interesting nature-study topics will be illustrated by these and they ultimately lead to the study of shade trees and trees of educational value specially suited for school grounds. Arbor-day Talk No. 10 appeared in this paper last Saturday.

Wald Jan 20, 1917.

## STUDENTS INDIGNANT

## Resent Morning Paper's Criticism of Appointment.

Great indignation has been felt by the members of Prof. W. C. Barnes history classes with regard to the attitude taken by The Sun criticizing Prof. Barnes' appointment to the history department of the university. The students feel that this editorial was entirely uncalled for and unjustified. They approve entirely of Prof. Barnes' appointment and have expressed to him the stand they have taken in regard to this matter.

## "A MATTER OF HISTORY"

To the Editor of The World:

Sir,—There is a rather long dissertation this morning in your contemporary, the Sun, from Mr. Donald Downie concerning the appointment of a Mr. Barnes to fill temporarily the place in the University of British Columbia during the present year. Dr. Eastman has enlisted for service overseas and Mr. Barnes is an American, which makes Mr. Downie indignant, in that British history ought not to be taught here by anyone but a man British-born.

Perhaps so—though I understand the case is exceptional and Dr. Eastman has offered satisfactory explanation for the course he has taken. But why, oh, why? Mr. Downie, do you forget the history of the last year in pleading so warmly for the history that is "the long result of time?" Have you forgotten your championship of a consul in town here, also an American, named Mansfield, who was dismissed from his post because of an official statement concerning the luring of Americans into British Columbia for recruiting purposes? An American so admittedly guilty about his own country punished him for his perditionship of Germany while you, Mr. Downie, used the public press to uphold him and praise his actions. Truly you are in admirable position to foment bad feeling between ourselves and the better class American probably 99 per cent. pure, are you not?

Yours, etc.,

SIDNEY M. BENTON.

Vancouver, Jan. 20, 1917.

HOSPITAL WING  
ONLY SOLUTION

Citizens' Committee Will So Report at Special Meeting Today—College Plan Unwise.

Final action on the proposal to establish hospital accommodation for wounded returned soldiers in this city will in all probability be taken at a meeting being held at a late hour this afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms.

At this meeting the special citizens' committee appointed to inquire into the proposition advanced by Mr. B. T. Rogers that the University buildings should be taken over for this purpose, will report in the form of a resolution that the University authorities cannot see their way clear to sanction such a move and that the arguments placed by them before the special committee were strong enough to satisfy the latter that the project was not a feasible one.

There remains the original proposal of the committee that a new wing be erected adjoining the present hospital building, and it is up to the citizens generally to decide this question once and for all.

At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon representatives of the University Board and of the citizen's committee met. Among those attending were Messrs. B. T. Rogers, J. J. Banfield, H. H. Morris, Blake Wilson, C. Tisdall, E. G. Baynes, Doctors MacEachern, Gatewood, Procter and Underhill, and representing the University, the chancellor, Mr. Carter-Cotton; the president, Dr. Westbrook; the deans of the faculties of arts and agriculture, Messrs. R. P. McLennan, L. G. McPhillips, R. L. Read, S. D. Scott and the financial manager, Mr. Dallas. Major Procter, M. D., in replying to questions, explained the reasons for bringing the soldiers to the province for treatment. Mr. Baynes, likewise replying to questions, estimated that the cost of rearranging the University buildings to suit the purpose cited would be about \$12,500.

Dr. Westbrook and other governors pointed out that it would cost the University a large sum of money, probably \$30,000, to remove the plant from the present site and establish it in another part of the city. The impossibility of having students who had classes in all the buildings every day, travel from one part of the city to the other between classes, was also shown. If the University put up temporary buildings on the grounds now occupied in the neighborhood of the present buildings, the cost would be large and the library would be housed in buildings not fireproof.

Province Jan. 22, 1917.

AN OPEN LETTER TO  
PROFESSOR MACK  
EASTMAN

on the Americanization of the  
Chair of History.

(By DONALD DOWNIE)

Dear Professor Eastman: I have the honor to acknowledge, on the point of your departure, your two friendly and earnest telephonic messages asking me to explain your efforts and difficulties in finding a British-Canadian successor to temper the tone of my protest on this subject. I shall try, although possibly the explanation may aggravate the crime. Second thoughts may be the worst. The remedy may be worse than the disease. But you have sent me so often heretofore your valued and impetuous approval that I can console myself by reading only the many things we agree upon.

Meantime your impulsive request and friendly gesture do honor at least to your heart. As Talyrand, paradoxically says, you should beware of your first impulse; it is always the best.

So, first of all, as you requested, I admit here with pride and pleasure, that the departure of a certain number of good patriots and competent lecturers from the other provincial universities made the field for your choice of a substitute more restricted. You made some effort. That must be true. It is sufficient that you allege it. But from difficulty to impossibility is a far flight. And you would scarcely set that up; so let us abandon it.

The fact is, my dear professor, that the usual policy has been followed, and it is being defended by the usual arguments. The university is not alone in this. It has a long series of unpardonable precedents of the late government and others. But this is our own university. And this is the chair of history. And this is war time. And the precedents of piping times of peace do not apply. These are not ordinary times and must not be governed by ordinary rules. For the pernicious formula—"business as usual"—was surely made in Germany.

Now you asked me, my friend, to emphasize the fact that the class in history for this year has not to take lectures from your learned substitute on any controversial periods or embarrassing events. I note that, therefore in justice for what it may be worth. But our protest on principle has been entered. And it stands. And that principle I know you would not controvert. And no one else has dared. Although I met, yesterday in the Vancouver Hotel, one of your colleagues of the staff, one of the most competent and respected of profes-

sors, calling to pay his respects to the minister of education. And he railed at me indignantly, in spite of our friendship, and said that to place any geographical frontiers to history or any branch of education was narrow prejudice and parochial.

And another scholarly professor, a classical authority, called to me over the telephone that he was an enemy

of all patriotic teaching or sentiments or distinctions; that they were baneful and pernicious to the race; and the cause of all wars and misery. And yet this distinguished man of letters earns his honest living by training young Canadian citizens.

"So," said I, "you teachers have decreed, like Louis the Grand, there shall be no more Pyrennees."

"Well," he answered, "I do not see any Pyrennees between here and the United States."

Now, my dear Professor Eastman, when we see this internationalism of the German social brand so deep-rooted and widespread and high-placed in the schools, you can see, from where you stand, that it has to be counteracted for the safety of the Empire. And you can see that that antidote is not to be administered by any one but a Briton.

And now you see that this retraction which you asked for, is somewhat like that of Galileo when forced to make the amende honorable and must end as persistently as his did—*pur si muove*. It still moves.

DONALD DOWNIE.

Vancouver, Sunday, Jan. 21.

*Sun, Jan. 22, 1917.*

### "A Matter of History"

WE note that the Sun does not respond to our invitation to give the names of the many highly-qualified professors of history in Vancouver who are able to take the place of Dr. Mack Eastman at the British Columbia University instead of an American gentleman.

In avoiding an answer that genial orb of day accuses us of being "one of the late Bowser government's mercenaries in the recent elections" (the connection is a little obscure) and of "never having shown any concern on behalf of British and Canadian ideals!" It adds that The World is evidently of the opinion that no British subject could have been found with suitable qualifications for the appointment.

In the latter particular only the Sun is correct. The World happens to know that every effort was made to secure a Canadian for the vacancy but with no success. There remains only the possibility that Vancouver may have one concealed somewhere. But as the Sun has not been able to produce him we presume he has been "weighed" in the balance and found wanting.

*Wald. Jan. 20, 1917.*

There is another "declaration of independence" yet to be written on this continent. A declaration by Canadians of their independence of the yoke of the United States.

Now, might it not, without great audacity, be laid down at this moment as axiomatic—that only a British subject is fit to teach British history to British boys in British universities.

"Let me write the songs of a country," says one, "and I care not who fights her battles." It is a sententious and poetic observation.

But, some one in authority here would seem to have declared, at this history-making epoch, "Let me but import our alien professors of history from the pro-German hot-beds of California and the anti-British atmosphere of Minnesota in order to inculcate the story of nations exactly as it is taught there; and more especially the splendid history of the British Empire; and very soon her sons, in a sense quite other than poetic, will not care a fig who fights her battles." They shall be cured of the foolish fighting spirit of our forefathers. The splendid ardor that burns in their breasts today shall be cooled. In all the proud detachment of neutral American professors from

## The Poisoning of Sacred Springs

### The Neutralization of Our Seats of Learning.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."—By Donald Downie

to Leland-Stanford—they shall not care what happens anywhere in the world, so long as it does not happen to them. They shall be too much engaged, as a certain number in Vancouver are just now—in extolling the greatness and in selling the goods, and in proclaiming the friendship, and in fighting the commercial battles of the United States.

We are completing in this year of grace the first half century of our confederation. But not of our independence. We have yet to declare our independence—of our neighbors. Evidently, we are not yet educationally autonomous, nor self-supporting; although we have the whole Empire and half of old cultured Europe to draw upon.

#### Are Not Enough.

The sympathetic plea of Professor Mack Eastman, his engaging personality, his gentle earnestness and his suaviter in modo, are very usefully recruited in defense of this appointment to the chair of history. But they are not enough. "If Vancouver protest, Vancouver shall be disgraced"—we are told. But protest is only made on principles, and not on men. This is the argumentum ad rem; and implies nothing of disrespect for the distinguished American professor of history from Berkeley. Nor for his amiable champion and predecessor, with whom it is always painful to disagree, but always a pleasant exercise to break a lance, on this terrain or another. And that protest of ours is voiced here with all the modesty of the old French legal phrase, simply *par son valeur ce que de droit*.

There is nothing in life that grieves an old student more than to have to differ with distinguished educators. But when the terrain is not their own. When it touches international politics. When it is one on which they do not make law, nor speak with authority—then, that must constitute our apology. And such is the untenable ground they stand on here, when they would continue to efface our political frontiers in the selection of the teachers of history.

For history, as these learned teachers know, better than any of us, is not merely an old almanack of names and dates and places and events. History, says Carlyle, is philosophy teaching by example. Hence, I ask, how would an American in the chair of history here proceed to apply, for the British boys of our universities, the most striking examples among contemporary events, and the great object lessons of our own times; matters on which his government and our own follow courses and purposes and ideals that are so irreconcilably adverse. Read the Wilson vagaries—and then read Balfour's fine Italian hand in this morning's despatches. Shall it not be quite naturally part of the business of every American professor, and a consequence of all his mental training, to try to instil his country's point of view, and to try and attach us Canadians more firmly than ever to the tail of the great American eagle, whence, as that bird has lost some of his military prestige lately, we were about to make our escape.

#### American Political Ideal.

Now, my dear Professor Eastman, I only ask to know—is not the American political ideal the wrong one to inculcate here? Perhaps not. I may be wrong.

But has this war of Titans, while opening the eyes of most of the world to some new and true estimates of national character, and national ideals—high and low—has it still left us Canadians the blind dependents that we were before, and the timid slaves of any pretentious neighbor; offering us daily, in exchange for our British birthright, a mess of pottage; neighbors opposed to our proud Imperialism; antagonistic to our British Preference; to our Conservative traditions, and to the whole stable spirit of our free monarchical institutions.

How shall History, and its American

teachers, class this American age of small men and great events? I do not ask merely how they shall understand this story. I ask myself—shall future historians even believe it?

For some great nations, in this testing time, by the acts of their own administrators, shall be found to have fallen far in the true estimate of history and in the enlightened opinion of mankind. Others in suffering shall have found their souls. They may walk for a time in sacrifice and in sorrow, but their heads touch the stars.

Let us then, for our own national self-respect, on occasions and questions of this kind, which are not petty and not ordinary, proceed—with all personal detachment, and without fear or favor, and without any outside assistance from California,—to call all historical facts and leaders, and administrations and policies and interventions, by their right names. Let us call every pro-German government unfriendly.

#### Berkeley Historian's View.

Then how shall the Berkeley historian's view accord with ours, for instance, on the Great War. Will he sympathize with it? Will he even understand it? There, where Starr Jordan, the most famous of chancellors, tells his public, unrebuked, that Britain and France are decadent nations. And where a president, who puts us all on a par with Germany, is returned to power by the California vote. What chapters shall such a teacher have to unlearn from his American-made Histories of the War of 1812? Or what version shall he give us of the over-reaching Geneva award, of which millions are still waiting the pretended claimants; or of the land-grabbing, shell-trick game, called vulgarly the Alaskan boundary award? Shall he teach them the version of Senator Turner—the manipulator of this British Columbian coast line robbery; or the indignant version of the distinguished Sir Allan Aylesworth, and the more distinguished Sir Louis Jette.

And as a Professor of History is a great teacher, and not a pale-faced neutral; nor merely an old Almanack maker; as he not only gives recitals but draws conclusions—what shall he say of this American age of small men and great events. And, not to speak of Britain at all, what shall he tell us of the deep unpaid debt, the American commonwealth still owes to France; and how meanly that debt—140 years old—has been acknowledged on this, the very first occasion of its presentation or its redemption. How shall he descend to our nephews, on American tolerance, and complaisance, encouragement, protection and comfort to the oppressors of France, in this present conflict. And what shall he say of the base official ingratitude, shown by his countrymen, to the country of their own liberators; to the land of Lafayette and of Rochambeau, and of Caron de Beaumarchais. Shall he tell them, — by the way — for American Histories do not—how the last named—the immortal author of Figaro, who placed fleets at sea in their service, equipped them and maintained them, awaited patiently the promised reimbursement, but was left to die in a garret in poverty and exile. That his granddaughter had to haunt the halls of congress till old age for the little pittance to which American generosity cut down this sacred debt of honor.

#### German Incendiaries and Pirates.

How will he enlighten the gullible Canadian mind on the international right of refuge accorded to nests of German incendiaries, pirates and conspirators; harbored, aided and honored under the names of ambassadors and consuls; of which protection and conspiracy, the 400 lives and 20 ships lost today are no doubt the consequence and the price and the plunder. What shall he say of the brave bluff and peremptory American protests against our search at sea, against our stern guns; against our cruiser coast patrol; against all of our legitimate life-saving precautions; but no p.



rapine, pillage and deportation of men and women, to unknown destinations, and to the unclean shambles beyond the Rhine.

Or shall this excellent alien professor—who is probably the very best and friendly ardent venture to inform these British youths of ours, at this most impressionable age, that there are many things more disgraceful than war; that there are some things more honorable than peace; that they at least need never blush for the foreign conduct of their own country; not ever imitate his; and that on "Civis Britannicus sun" is their very highest title to the respect of the nations and confidence of mankind?

Or shall this neutral professor of contemporary history have the courage to confirm, in a burst of candor, what every indignant Briton knows, and every schoolboy here should be taught, namely, this: That a certain jealous government of invertebrates, nominally neutral, but solicited, or intimidated, or corrupted by our despairing enemy—and with the New England exceptions, anglo-phobe at heart, preponderately, and not anglo-philic, as alleged, has seized this first moment of our full preparedness, when our victory is emerging into view, in order to lend and launch its unfriendly mediation; and so with

premature peace pourparlers to engineer some kind of an armistice behind the back of our unconquerable armies; and thus to save the hideous enemy of Europe from condign punishment? No.

#### Must Be British Subject.

Briefly, then, I repeat, that no one but a British subject is fit henceforth to lecture to British boys in British schools. He might lecture on Agronomy, or teach German or Bacteriology, or physics, or engineering; but not history.

We have been told (quite sincerely, no doubt) that no British or Canadian could be found to replace the gallant Professor Mack Eastman. Well, without any reflection on that excellent gentleman, I must say candidly, and perhaps impolitely, that I don't believe it. That happy and delicate combination of qualities necessary to a great teacher is not found every day, we admit. But we have all been waiting some confirmation of this latest uncomplimentary announcement, exposing the professional paucity and educational incompetence of Canada and the Empire. Now, I know it is not usually the business of mere amateurs and private members of convocation to complain. Not even of modest but life long students of history, and old travellers, and laymen. No; there are governors and Senators to raise the question. One of them has done so. And there are great journals and able editors to treat it, though possibly some of them would consider these moderate well-meant reflections of ours quite improper and unbecoming for the reasons herein contained. And again, there are always ministers of education to appeal to. And the present one will be found to be, I can assure them, a very polite listener.

But still when one feels strongly, one does what he can—on fait ce qu'on peut. And just as our own previous public complaints are said to have slightly changed the American book-buying policy of our city library; and as even the censorship of foreign flag-waving films followed on our exposure here of "American picture show education". So in some small sort an amateur even may help to arrest the unpardonable dilution of our pure historical British springs in Canada with the insipid alien waters of an unfriendly neutrality.

Let us give the American, and every other patriot, in every land, his due. He has but one country; be he the opulent American in his auto-de-luxe, of the poor Eskimo behind the reindeer. He loves it. Let him stick to it; and not venture to carry his inevitably colored views of history to the poor heathen of Canada, like a missionary bishop—in partibus infidelium.

#### Mistaken National Superiority.

No human weakness, perhaps, deserves to be treated with more indulgence than that exaggerated sense of mistaken national superiority common only to the citizens of young countries, offensively inflated by fortune, and feeling the pinch of prosperity. There are, or there were, two such countries on the map of the two continents. They have always in their brief history been treated by the older nations with amiable and excessive toleration. One of them has by her intellectual elite, and by the influence of the saving remnant of her enlightened New England minority usually deserved that treatment; and "observed a decent respect at least for the opinions of mankind." The other has dropped the mask of culture and exposed the savage conspiring against the world.

But yet how shall the American professor of history explain to us that they are now half secretly, half open-

ly combined against us to stop the war at this stage, in their own interests. One of them has prudently enjoyed her century of peace and isolation, and inflation under the gently periodical corrective of democracy. The other has been forced for the world's protection, to have the swelling in the head punctured, and to undergo a painful process of blood letting at every pore. It is the only treatment. And it has to continue; and it has the approval even of the few rare, good political doctors in the great republic. Salisbury, in the Guildhall, when it was Germany who was trying to rally the neutral world against us, uttered the warning words: "There shall be no interference in South Africa." And the Wilson pacifists have now heard its echo in the voice of his nephew, as history repeats itself: "There shall be no intervention in Flanders." But is this the stirring story our boys are to hear from the Berkley professor? Is this the color or tone of the atmosphere of the picture he shall present? I pause for a reply. There is no petty, personal or unavowable purpose in this protest. Nor to the soldier, professor, nor to his distinguished locum tenens. If there were no public end to serve by this warning—then as usual I should have had the happiness of remaining silent.

For strongly as one may feel, and especially on this subject, and at such times, I should always be prepared to admit that others may hold with equal sincerity, views and opinions absolutely contrary to my own.

Much more could be said. I am aware. This is not the ultima verba. But it is enough in its way, for the moment. It may have the misfortune to criticize, though I hope not to offend a very distinguished body of educators, whom, to please and to propitiate would have been one of the chief joys of my existence. But I dare affirm that it expressed however imperfectly, and with these eminent exceptions, the intimate opinions of very, very many, and the best interests of every other right-thinking British Columbian and good citizen of his country.

*Sun. Jan. 19, 1917.*

ONE would not suppose that the engagement of a university man, born in the United States, to fill in the remainder of Professor Eastman's year as professor in history in the University of British Columbia was material for public controversy. Professor Barnes has been working in the University of California under the direction of a distinguished Scottish scholar and historian who is at the head of the history department of that university. It will be safe for him to assume that the people of British Columbia are no less hospitable than those of California, or the ancient university of which he is a distinguished graduate.

But if natives of Canada and the United States should be reciprocally excluded from university faculties, we should witness an interesting movement of academic population. I believe that there are more Canadian-born professors in the United States universities than there are professors of all nationalities in all the Canadian universities. There are more Canadian professors of history in the United States than the total number of professors of history in all the Canadian universities. Some single institutions in the United States have more Canadian professors than the whole staff of all nationalities in our university.

Nearly every State university has Canadians on its staff. Some have ten, some more. I know one that has three Canadians in its history departments alone. For many years Harvard had a Canadian as its leading professor in modern history. I believe that there are now two or more Canadians in the history department of Harvard. One of them is the son of a former Canadian Cabinet Minister. A Canadian has the Harvard chair in the science of government, as successor to the president of the university. A Canadian is president of Cornell, one of the greatest American institutions of learning. Another is head of the great University of Missouri,

a State institution. Another lately resigned the presidency of the State University of Idaho. I believe that the presidents of Wabash University, of Elmira College, the Idaho State Normal School, Hamline University are Canadians.

There are three Canadians in the history department of the University of Wisconsin. There are two, at least, in the University of Michigan; one of them the son of a Vancouver citizen, has a brother decorated for services at the front. From one to twenty Canadians are on the staff of the state universities and colleges of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Colorado, Georgia, Maine, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho, Indiana, Ohio, California, Washington, Oregon, Iowa, New York (agricultural), Kansas, Illinois, Texas, Mississippi, and, I believe of nearly all the other state universities. Two brothers are among the Canadians on the Kansas University staff. Among these Canadians are many professors of history; more, perhaps, than of any other department.

Among universities that are not state institutions which have many Canadians on their staff are Leland Stanford, Chicago, Yale, Cornell, Northwestern, Princeton, Harvard, Williams, Dartmouth, Brown, Columbia, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Johns Hopkins, Syracuse, Rutgers, Smith, Cincinnati, Massachusetts Technology, Clarke, Alleghany, Lafayette, Drew, Perdue, Western Reserve, Tufts, Notre Dame.

The list of Canadian deans would be a long one, and that of heads of departments would be much longer. Then there are scores of professors in Canadian universities who have been on the staff of United States institutions. At least four Canadian university presidents are among them.

It is evident that there is no prejudice in the universities of the United States against Canadian teachers. I am told that in most of the great schools the wives of the Canadian professors have organized British or Canadian Red Cross societies, and the wife of one of the professors here says that in the university from which they recently came many of the American-born sought membership in their society.

I read today of two Canadian Rhodes scholars now on their way to the front with leave of absence from the United States universities which they have served.

It is argued that Professor Barnes, who has studied history under Scottish professors in the United States, has taken his advanced courses in Oxford under English masters, and worked since in a history department under a Scottish head, could not with all this opportunity get out of his nature the false history taught him in his boyhood. If this is so we should expect scores of Canadian history professors now teaching in United States universities to cling to the Loyalist traditions of their own boyhood. This makes the toleration of the United States schools the more conspicuous, since they continue to engage Canadians. But it also encourages the hope that the British Columbia youth, having been well fortified in their childhood, will retain some of their British ideas even after attending a half a year's lectures of this Oxford graduate who was born in the United States.

*News. Ad. Jan. 1917.*

## CITIZENS TO DISCUSS SCHEME FOR HOSPITAL AT A MEETING TODAY

Opportunity Will Be Afforded to Show Real Interest in Having Men Brought Here for Treatment.

This afternoon there will be afforded to the citizens of Vancouver an opportunity of showing whether or not they are really interested in having British Columbia wounded men from the front brought to Vancouver for treatment. Some time ago the hospital board entered into negotiations with the authorities at Ottawa to care for three hundred British Columbia men who have done their bit at the front and who because of wounds will require skilled medical treatment and skilled nursing, some of them for many months.

Now the hospital board finds itself faced with the fact that they have not the building accommodation. It was at first thought that the British Columbia university might be moved out of the hospital buildings now occupied by its departments and classes. On Saturday a conference was held with the university authorities and the matter was gone into thoroughly. It was found on careful investigation that it would cost about \$30,000 to change the university to new buildings and that it would cost another \$12,500 to remodel the buildings for a surgical hospital. It is figured that a suitable and properly equipped building to house and care for the wounded warriors will cost about \$35,000.

At the meeting at the board of trade rooms at 4:30 p. m. today there will be submitted a motion of the citizens' committee, who have been going into the matter, expressing regret that the university authorities cannot see their way to entertain the request to vacate the buildings, and further action will be considered.

Spoken to yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. E. Tisdall, who is one of the active workers in the movement, said: "It will be a pity if the plan to bring these brave boys home for treatment cannot be carried out. Vancouverites have, it is true, responded cheerfully and nobly to all patriotic demands but this looks like a matter that calls for further sacrifice on behalf of those who have sacrificed so much for the cause of liberty. True, these men would get as good medical treatment in the east, but don't you think that it would hasten their recovery if they felt that they were home again and, when able, could see familiar faces and have familiar and loved voices wishing them well. It will be a pity if the plan cannot be brought to fruition and I hope that there will be a large turnout at the meeting today."

*Sun Jan. 22, 1917.*

## END SHORT COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

Three Returned Soldiers Took Advantage of Free Tuition.

University Hopes Later to Open a Four-year Course.

The twenty-seven students composing the class for the first short course in agriculture given at the University of British Columbia closed their three weeks work with an experience meeting yesterday afternoon.

students, most of whom are practical farmers and fruitgrowers, gave ten to fifteen-minute talks, relating incidents and deductions gained from private work. The class was drawn from all over British Columbia, including the Okanagan, the lower mainland and Vancouver Island, and was larger than was expected when the course was announced last fall.

The course included lectures on the sciences related to horticulture. President Westbrook gave three lectures on the bacteriology of canning; Dr. Clark lectured on chemistry, Dr. Davidson on physics, Dr. Hutchinson on biology, and Mr. John Davidson on practical botany. These and the lectures given by Dean Klinck and his assistants, Mr. Boving and Mr. Clement, on agronomy, plant diseases, soils, landscape gardening, principles of fruit-growing, and other phases of actual horticulture were illustrated by demonstrations and experiment.

The provincial and dominion departments of agriculture sent Mr. R. C. Treherne, dominion entomologist; Mr. J. W. Eastham, provincial plant pathologist; Mr. R. C. Abbott, provincial markets commissioner, and Mr. R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, to assist the university. The university will reciprocate during the next two months by lending members of the agricultural staff for the courses in agriculture given by the government at various points throughout the province.

Besides lectures and laboratory work, the class visited farms, poultry runs, orchards and gardens around the city, as well as the university farm at Point Grey. Three returned soldiers were enrolled, without fees.

Next year the university will open a four years' course in agriculture, leading to a degree. Later it is hoped that a two-year course may be given, but the funds for necessary equip-

ment are lacking as yet.

Other short courses planned for next winter are animal husbandry, agronomy, that is, the management of soils and crops, poultry, and possibly agriculture. Still others will be added in the future, as soon as the staff can be sufficiently enlarged.

## PROFESSORS DISAGREE WITH LULU ISLANDER ON SOIL CULTIVATION

Do Not Think that Plan of Pumping Sand to Surface Would Improve Land for Agricultural Purposes.

Holding that clay and not sand is needed to improve the soil on the Lower Fraser, Dean L. S. Klinck and Professor Clement, of the University of British Columbia, disagree with the views expressed in The Sun by Mr. Thomas Kidd, of Steveston. His plan centred on the mixing of sand with the peat surface, and he advocated pumping up wet sand from the sub-soil.

"The situation is a new one to me," Dean Klinck said yesterday, "but I am afraid Mr. Kidd is not connecting cause and effect properly. He speaks of the hummocks producing better crops than where the land is lower. I think that is not due to the sand, but to the fact that the small elevation is better drained and oxydization takes place better.

"I do not see how the addition of sand would increase crop production. If he added clay and cultivated the soil he would certainly get better results though. I have not had experience of sand added to clay in the manner suggested, nor have I seen what is described; but I certainly would not expect the results Mr. Kidd speaks of.

"Lands of that particular kind can frequently be improved by turning cattle on to them. The cattle cut up the earth and then by deep ploughing it is possible to mix clay with the peat on the surface. I do not think clay could be pumped up."

Professor Clement took practically the same view of the case.

"The idea is comparatively new," he said, "but my opinion of it is that the poor soil is probably poor because there is so much peat that it does not provide food for plant life. Also it is probably acid.

"Adding silica would not add any plant food. Silica is just pure sand and there is no element of plant food in it. To improve the soil it would be

necessary to add clay and not sand. I think sand would be a detriment."

The scheme suggested did not appeal to him as feasible, Mr. Clement said.

*Sun, Feb. 10, 1917.*

## PLAN NEW COURSE AT UNIVERSITY

Advanced Commercial Science to Be Offered to Students as Preparation for Business—Extend Over Four Years.

MOVE HAS SUPPORT OF BOARD OF TRADE

The senate of the University of British Columbia yesterday afternoon decided to establish a department to be known as "The Department of Advanced Commercial Science." The course given in this department will be offered as a preparation for business, not as a substitute for experience. It will extend over four years and will lead to a degree. The first two years of the course entail the regular arts' work, and the second two entail the specialized business training, with a considerable variety of elective subjects. The curriculum includes modern languages, such as Russian, Spanish and others particularly useful in trading, and economics, statistics, markets, financial management, foreign exchange, commerce and industries, insurance and banking problems. A thesis is required in addition.

### Committee Presents Report.

At a previous meeting of the senate a committee was appointed to deliberate with the Board of Trade and report findings to the senate. Yesterday, the committee, through Dr. Pearson, reported and there were also present several members of the Board of Trade. Dr. Pearson stated that the Board of Trade had offered very generous financial aid. He outlined the objects of the department and pointed out that through it he trusted there might be produced a generation of exact and scientific business men, educated in an all round sense of the term.

Mr. H. A. Stone, chairman of the committee, in referring to the establishment of the department, said that he had first been really awakened to the possibilities of it by the address of Sir George Foster on the subject, "Extending the Business of Canada." Sir George had remarked that governments might make tariffs and other trade relations possible, but it was up to the people to send out the men to draw the trade to the country. He referred to the report of Mr. C. F. Just with regard to Canadian trade relations with Russia and quoted him as saying that to

trade with the Russian people, it is necessary that there be men who can speak and deal with the Russians intelligently in their own tongue.

Mr. W. H. Malkin spoke of the similar courses offered in other universities and particularly in that of Birmingham. He pointed out the great need of educated men to take the leading places in the business of the land, and the need of good business men in the government which he felt was rather overpopulated with professional men and in particular lawyers. He outlined the financial plan of the Board of Trade, which is in the main to secure an endowment fund of about \$60,000 to start with, the interest of which would contribute to the university about \$3500 yearly.

#### Concerning South America.

Mr. G. H. White, who as trade commissioner for British Columbia has recently made examination of conditions in South America, reported briefly his impressions of trade relations with that continent. In his estimation, it is absolutely necessary that a man must understand something of the Latin temperament and be able to deal with the people in their own language in order that he may carry on successful negotiations with them. The commercial greatness of this province lies in the exploitation of her natural resources in foreign markets, and for this purpose there must be men specially trained who are in a position to match themselves against the best brains of the various countries.

Mr. Eadie emphasized what his predecessors had said, adding that an all too large percentage of the young men of the country were crowding into the learned professions, exhibiting an almost mediaeval scorn for the business world. Such a condition he claimed did not make for the financial advancement of the land.

President Westbrook voiced his appreciation of the efforts of the committee, and spoke of the commendable and broad attitude and action of the Vancouver Board of Trade in offering so much thought and practical aid, for an institution, which would not be merely a benefit to the city but to the province and Dominion in general. The course, he stated, was one that should train men to occupy ably consular and other positions.

#### Estimates Presented.

The committee submitted a provisional curriculum and also an estimate of the cost, which as it stands would be for the first year of the specialized course, \$3400, and for the second year, \$9000. The intention is that if possible, the first degrees from this department be granted in the year 1919.

After the withdrawal of the committee, a motion was passed instructing that a resolution of appreciation be drawn up and sent to the Board of Trade, the board of governors of the university and the minister of education.

A very concise report from Dean Klinck of the faculty of agriculture, with regard to the courses to be started in his department next year was approved and received. There will be two courses; the first of academic standing, leading to a degree. The major part of the work will be under the existing arts and science faculties, the remainder, under the agricultural faculty. The second course will be a more pretentious programme of short course work, which will not be of academic standing, but similar to the short course in horticulture given during the past months. The regular matriculation standing will be required for entrance to the former course. The latter will be for anyone particularly interested in the branch under study. Dean Klinck stated that he hoped later to add a two years' course, which should lead to a diploma and which might be of very real value to the practical man.

A report was also received from a committee appointed to consider the

question of the matriculation standing, and the articulation of the university with the school system. Prof. L. F. Robertson presented the report in its two clauses. The first clause as follows: "That to obtain a greater uniformity of standard than existed in the matriculation papers of 1916, it is desirable that in future the various papers prepared by the individual examiners, be presented to the full board for approval," awakened some discussion. It was finally decided that the full board of examiners in conjunction with certain representatives from the school system should review the papers before they are finally drafted. The second clause provided for students to matriculate in three languages, if they so desire. In the past the calendar allowed a student to matriculate in three languages, but the junior years in the high school did not permit him to take preparatory work in three languages. This clause was also passed.

A report presented by Dr. Ashton, from the committee on the relation of the university to learned societies was adopted. This report indicated the wide extent of the usefulness of the university buildings.

The question of academic dress was laid on the table for future consideration.

On motion, the president will appoint the committee in charge of the arrangements for congregation.

The meeting adjourned until April 4 at 8 p.m. when the calendar for the next session will come up for consideration.

*News Ad. Feb. 15, 1917.*

## BUSINESS COURSE AT UNIVERSITY

### Advanced Commercial Science Will Be Offered in Four Years' Study.

The study of advanced commercial science will be carried on at the University of British Columbia as the result of a decision arrived at yesterday afternoon by the senate. Several conferences have been held with the Board of Trade, and that organization has lent valuable assistance. The course will extend over four years, divided into two-year periods. The first two years will be devoted to the regular arts work, and the remainder of the course will be allotted to specialized business training. It is hoped to grant the first degrees in this department in 1919. The advantages of the course were emphasized by Messrs. H. A. Stone, W. H. Malkin, G. H. White, John Eadie and Dr. Pearson. The senate's appreciation of the committee's work was voiced by Dr. Westbrook.

Other university matters dealt with by the senate were in connection with the faculty of agriculture and the uniformity of the matriculation standard.

*Province Feb. 15, 1917.*

## A University Course in Commerce

FOR helping to bring about the establishment of a department of commerce in the British Columbia University the Board of Trade will be accorded general praise. The Board's support, which takes a practical financial form, is valuable and should ensure the success of the project.

The need for a department of commerce in the educational system of the province is so obvious as to require little or no argument. The whole commercial fabric of the world is being rebuilt; and here on this western coast with the vast economic future of the Pacific awaiting our exploitation, we must be prepared to take our part in securing for Canada the results her resources and energies entitle her to expect. For such a work economic preparedness is essential.

A feature of the proposed course at the university is the inclusion of modern languages. Russian and Spanish will be taught as well as other tongues. This is as it should be and indicates that the university authorities are fully alive to the importance of the Russian and South American markets after the war.

### THE UNIVERSITY AND COMMERCE.

In recommending the establishment of a department of commerce in the University of British Columbia, the Senate does not propose the organization of anything like the ordinary commercial school. The art of stenography, the science of bookkeeping, the processes of banking and accounting would still have to be gained elsewhere. The idea is to modify the academic course so as to lay a good foundation for special training in commerce. Such a university course might be of special advantage to men and women preparing for mercantile business. Not the less it would be a good culture course for persons interested in human and national commercial relations. It would be good foundation training for a public life, for teachers, lawyers, preachers and journalists. The evolution and organization of the nations of the world are so dependent on and connected with their business transactions that a broad outlook on these relations is part of a sound education, like a comprehensive view of history, sociology, economy and literature.

It is logical that the proposal for the establishment of a commercial department should have gone to the university from the Vancouver Board of Trade, which body gives practical evidence of interest by proposing to raise an endowment. This gives greater force to the appeal, for it may be assumed that the chief obstacles are financial. Similarly, as Dickens would say, the Chamber of Mines has taken some interest in the establishment of short courses in mining, and the lumbermen in forestry instruction. Their endowment proposals have not yet been made public, but their action shows that the Provincial University is rapidly getting in touch with the greater activities and interests of the province. This is particularly the case with the farmers, among whom Dean Klinck and his staff have already become quite familiar. The course in the commerce department should not neglect the essential academic training. The faculty ought to insist on a mastery of the English language and acquaintance with its literature. If modern languages take the place of classics they should be taken up seriously, both as to language and literature. History, economics, mathematics and some branch of science would be as essential to this course as to any other. The Senate has laid down a good programme for the special work of the later years.

*Feb. 1917.*



## THE UNIVERSITY AND THE MINERAL INDUSTRY.

We should like to see a closer relation between the University of British Columbia and the development of the mineral industry. The University costs the Province a large sum to maintain; and the demands of the institution on the Provincial Treasury will increase. It should therefore be the object of the Government to obtain as great a return for the Province as possible. To bring this about a close relationship is required between the Provincial Bureau of Mines and the Faculty. So far the two organisations have been, as it were, standing off at arm's length, afraid or averse to entering into each other's confidence and work, whereas the two could co-operate in a manner advantageous to both and to the public interest.

The matter is one Hon. Wm. Sloan, as Minister of Mines, might well take up. At the University should be established a Research Department, and it should be equipped in the best manner. An engineer from the staff of the Bureau of Mines could be placed in charge of this department to ensure thorough harmony and efficiency of the work from the standpoint of the Bureau. Such problems as the investigations of the iron ores; of processes best calculated to treat complex ores; determinations of rocks and mineral samples for prospectors; collection and preparation for exhibition purposes of samples of marble and building stones; economic utilisation of clays and earthy minerals; investigation of coals as to their by-products and utilization as fuel, could be dealt with. There is no limit to the economic value of the work to be done by the mining, metallurgical, chemical and geological branches of the School of Mines.

We quite understand that in the present state of the Treasury the Government are averse to adding to their financial burdens, but they must make the most of the University now it has been established, and its utilization in connection with the Provincial Bureau of Mines need add no further burden to the public finances.

The Government contributes \$1,000 a year to the Western Branch of the Canadian Mining Institute, which has been nothing more than a piece of political graft for the benefit of the Secretary. We cannot see that this grant, given over a period of years, has been of any public benefit. The Government pays \$100 a month through the Bureau of Provincial Information for work already done by the Bureau of Mines—a duplication utterly unnecessary. Now it is proposed to grant \$2,500 a year to the Vancouver Chamber of Mines. While the Chamber has done splendid work, and the two officers, Jas. Ashworth, Treasurer, and J. Cunliffe, secretary, are entitled to the thanks of the community for the time they have given to it, we think the time has come when the work of the Chamber should be merged in the University under the scheme we have outlined.

Vancouver would then have an official branch of the Provincial Bureau of Mines, with a Government official continuously available to give his services freely to prospectors and investors, and to use the Mining and Geological sections of the University to obtain information for the public benefit. The Board of Trade, which controls the Chamber of Mines, with the co-operation of the Executive of the Chamber might agree to turn over the exhibits and library to such a public service branch of the Bureau

If ever there was a time when the public interests demand conservation of resources, and the utilisation to the utmost of existing public institutions, that time is now, and it would probably be in the best interests of the mineral industry if these suggestions had the careful consideration of the Premier and Minister of Mines and their colleagues.

*Mining & Engineering Record  
Feb. 1917.*

## MINING COURSES WERE MOST VALUABLE, FIRST CLASS BEARS WITNESS

Students Attend From Far Corners of Province; Make Presentation to Professors; More Promised Next Year.

The first class to take the short mining courses in the University of British Columbia will conclude its term today. Lectures started on January 22, six weeks ago, and laboratory work the day after. The courses were in mining, smelting, surveying, geology, mineralogy, fire assaying and blacksmith practice. Most of the students took nearly all of the courses, the hours being arranged so that was possible.

The professors who had charge of these courses were J. M. Turnbull, professor of mining; Edmund T. Hodge, professor of geology; and Ernest G. Matheson, professor of engineering, of the university faculty. Yesterday afternoon the class members called the three instructors together and took occasion to express their ap-

preciation of the knowledge gained during the six weeks of instruction.

As tokens of their appreciation they also presented the three professors with silver-mounted umbrellas, and to make sure that they could keep them as remembrances longer than umbrellas are usually kept, the names were inscribed thereon. Messrs. Turnbull, Hodge and Matheson, in neat speeches of appreciation, thanked the class for the gifts; while the sentiments of the students were made known by Mrs. M. A. Berry, Sam Brodsky, John Dunham, T. J. Smith, Geo. E. Winkler, George S. Mayer, A. B. Buckworth, C. G. Swanson, J. D. Kearns and others. A. H. Wallbridge presided.

Prof. Turnbull, dean of the faculty of mining, took occasion to state that they would endeavor next year to continue the short mining courses, but would, if possible, make them a little more comprehensive, and at least eight weeks in length. As the subjects covered a great deal of ground it was possible to practically only scratch them. However, as most of the students were men who had had practical experience in mining, they were more interested than the ordinary college class and quickly imbibed the theoretical knowledge given.

This year's class is very cosmopolitan. The members, though mostly connected with mining in one capacity or another, comprise men from almost every occupation, besides two women. They came from as far north as Atlin and as far east as Nelson. Among those who were present during the presentation to the three professors yesterday were:

Mrs. M. A. Berry, Sam Brodsky, S. W. Miller, T. J. Smith, F. C. Grant, A. B. Buckworth, C. G. Swanson, James E. Peardon, R. E. Marvin, James B. Campbell, John D. Kearns and A. H. Wallbridge, all of Vancouver; M. C. Wiggins, Prince George; B. A. Falconer, Steelhead; George E. Winkler, Victoria; George S. Mayer, Port Clements; H. G. Lawley, Nelson, and John Dunham, Atlin.

## URGE PROFESSOR TO PUBLISH TEXT BOOK OF MINING COURSES

Members of the class which took the short mining courses at the provincial university, ending last weekend, many of whom were men who had life-long experience in some phases of the mining industry, were so well pleased with the courses that one of them, T. J. Smith, made the suggestion that some of the courses, as given this year, be embodied in a new text book. These were the lectures and demonstrations in mining, smelting and fire assaying, which were taught by Prof. J. Moncrieff Turnbull, professor of mining, who, the students testify, has a world of both practical and theoretical mining knowledge. The students are preparing a resolution which they will send to Hon. William Sloan and Hon. Dr. J. D. Maclean, ministers of mines and education, respectively, in the new provincial government, testifying to the great value of the first year's short courses and urging that they be continued and made more extensive hereafter. A. B. Buckworth, a well-known Vancouver broker, who took the courses, said that sufficient attention was not paid to this department of the university nor to the mining industry in general in the province.

*Sum March 6, 1917*

## DID DR. MACKAY WRITE LETTERS?

Mr. H. B. Thomson Moves for Return of Correspondence Dealing With University Presidency.

INFORMATION SOUGHT RE CANADIAN NORTHERN

Mr. Brewster Wants to Know All About Dealings With That Railway.

(World's Press Service.)

VICTORIA, March 14.—That questions may be used by members of the government side of the house for political purposes is indicated by the following question put upon today's order paper by Mr. H. B. Thomson (Victoria): That a return be granted of all correspondence between Rev. John Mackay, D. D., principal of Westminster Hall, and any member of the present or late cabinet relative to his pleading his cause to be made president of the British Columbia University.

Inquiries into Canadian Northern matters are the latest development of the opposition attack on the administration. The present condition of the Canadian Northern terminations and a number of pointed matters relating to the island division of the Canadian Northern line are dead within the questions filed by Mr. Brewster last night for the minister of railways and finance to answer. The motive in asking what has been the revenue in every year from 1911 to date from timber royalties and timber licences is not so clear as the others.

A series of questions are addressed to the attorney-general regarding the arrest of Privates Slavin and McBride on election day. These men are reported to have been acquitted by court martial of the offense charged against them and Mr. Brewster wants to know whether the government intends to do anything further to prosecute the offenders. He asks by what authority the magistrate let them escape into the custody of the military authorities after they had been hailed before him in court.

The other questions are as follows:  
By Mr. Brewster—On Wednesday next—Questions of the Hon. the Minister of Finance—

1. In what bank or banks were the proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by "Canadian Northern Terminal Act, 1913," originally deposited?
  2. Was there any transfer or transfers of the deposit or deposits or any part thereof to another bank or banks?
  3. If so, to what banks and to what accounts in each case?
  4. In what bank or banks are the proceeds now deposited?
  5. Has any amount or amounts been paid out of said proceeds of said bonds since the 31st March, 1915?
  6. What is the total amount now to the credit of the account or accounts with respect to said terminal bonds?
  7. What amount in dollars of terminal bonds have been sold?
  8. What is the net amount of money received as the proceeds of such sale?
  9. What amount of the money realized from the sale or by hypothecation of terminal bonds has been expended to date?
  10. For what purposes have such expenditures been made, with particulars in each case?
  11. Have any of the guaranteed terminal bonds been hypothecated; and, if so,—
  12. To what amount?
  13. Have any of the moneys realized from the sale or hypothecation of bonds been diverted to any purpose except those connected with terminals?
- By Mr. Brewster—On Wednesday next—Questions of the Hon. the Minister of Railways—
1. Who are the shareholders of Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company?
  2. Who are the directors of said company?
  3. What company, firm or individual is principal contractor for said Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company on the branch of said Canadian Northern Pacific Railway between Victoria and Port Alberni?
  4. If a company or firm is the principal contractor, what are the names of the shareholders in said company or partners in said firm?
  5. Were any persons appointed by the government to check, on behalf of the government, classifications as regards grading, quality of materials used, and the carrying-out of construction properly?
  6. Were specifications as to the standard of construction prepared or approved by the government and supplied the railway company for the construction of said Victoria-Alberni branch?
  7. If so, will the government immediately place copies of same before the members of the Legislature for their information?
  8. On how many miles of line have construction operations been started on the said branch line between Victoria and Port Alberni?
  9. How many miles of grading have been completed on this line?
  10. How many miles of track (if any) will be required to complete the grading and bridging on the line on which construction of any kind has been started?
  12. What amount of money will be required to lay track and put the line in condition to operate so far as now graded?
  13. What amount of money has the Canadian Northern Pacific Company paid to contractors for construction purposes on the whole line between Victoria and Port Alberni up to February 1, 1916?
  14. What amount of money has been released by the government to the said railway company with respect to said Victoria-Alberni branch out of moneys the proceeds from sale of guaranteed bonds up to Feb. 1, 1916?
  15. Has any estimate been made of the amount of depreciation caused by the stoppage of work on said branch line?
  16. What is the amount of such depreciation?

17. With respect to this branch line, is it a fact that only approximately 55 per cent of the work has been done and approximately 82 per cent of the moneys guaranteed have been released to the railway company?

18. If so, has the government taken any steps to secure the return of moneys so overpaid contrary to the provisions of the act?

19. When does the said railway company intend to complete the construction of the said Victoria-Alberni branch?

*Wald March 14, 1917.*

#### City May Offer Garden Prizes.

Prof. Clement, professor of horticulture in the University of British Columbia, gave a short address on the possibilities on increasing the agricultural production through the cultivation committee appointed by the city council, which was held in the city relief office last Saturday afternoon. There were present Aids. Hamilton and Miller and City Engineer Fellowes. As a result of the discussion which ensued it was decided to recommend to the city council that prizes be offered for the best cultivated vacant lots and areas.

*Sun March 19, 1917.*

## LORD DURHAM'S REPORT LAID FOUNDATIONS FOR CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

How Rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada Resulted in Responsible Government Is Told at University.

Many expressions of appreciation were heard at the university auditorium yesterday, after the first of a series of four lectures on Canadian history had been delivered by F. C. Wade, K.C., who subject was "Lord Durham's Report." The lectures have been arranged so that interest in events connection with Canadian confederation in 1867 will be stimulated in this, the fiftieth anniversary of Canada's birth as a dominion, and yesterday's audience, composed mostly of university students, showed that the interest of Canadians in these events is already keen.

Mr. Wade, before dealing with Lord Durham's report itself, devoted some attention to the occurrences in Upper and Lower Canada which made it necessary to send Lord Durham out from England and to some interesting incidents in the life of Lord Durham, whose report was the aftermath of the rebellion of 1837 and 1838 and the precursor of the British North America act, by which confederation was affected.

#### Attempt to Remedy Evils.

By the imperial act of 1791 the old province of Quebec had been divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, in an effort to remedy the evils which had resulted from trying to impose British methods of government, British ideals and British prejudices upon a race of alien blood, as the French and British in the country at that time were as far apart as the poles in their outlook on life.

"As all know who have studied the French-Canadian character," said Mr. Wade, "he is by instinct a close student of constitutional law. The French-Canadian members of the assembly lost no time in familiarizing themselves with the law and customs of the British constitution, and they soon awakened to the fact that they were not enjoying the position or the power which the members of the house of commons in England were enjoying."

#### Not Responsible to People.

"In the first place, the measures which they passed were being continually thrown out by the upper chamber, the legislative council, and

secondly they had no control of the government, for the governor and his executive council were appointed by and responsible to the colonial office alone. The members of the two councils were in the main of English birth and constituted a local oligarchy, known as the 'bureaucrats' or 'chateau clique.' They were able to snap their fingers at the majority in the assembly.

"It is unnecessary to trace the ramifications of the struggle in detail. Suffice it to say that session after session the assembly refused to vote supplies. The executive, out of the royal revenue, was able, nevertheless, to carry on the government. Naturally the relations between the bureaucrats and the 'patriots' became increasingly bitter. That there were many real grievances will not be denied."

#### Drew Attention to Situation.

The speaker went on to describe the outstanding events immediately bringing on the rebellion, which, like the one in Upper Canada, ended in a fiasco, but had the effect of bringing the attention of the imperial government to the dissatisfaction existing.

"The uprising in Upper Canada," he continued, "lacked the element of race hatred and was, therefore, a milder manifestation altogether than its counterpart in Lower Canada. The trouble was, as one writer puts it, that a small party had secured a monopoly of power and resisted the lawful efforts of moderate reformers to establish a truly democratic form of government."

#### Grievances in Upper Canada.

"The constitutional act of 1791 had conferred on the people of Upper Canada a legislative assembly elected on a broad system of suffrage. The was assigned to the lieutenant-governor actual work of government, however, nor and an executive council, quite independent of popular control and responsible only in a faint way to the secretary of state at Downing street."

"Besides, there was an upper chamber or legislative council, whose members were nominated by the lieutenant-governor and were always ready to annul the actions of the legislative assembly. There could have been no better foundation for the erection of an exclusive, selfish governing clique to control the affairs of the province and the Family Compact was the result."

"The struggle between the people and the compact, which finally ended in rebellion, extended over the first forty years of the nineteenth century."

#### Reasons For Rebellion.

Mr. Wade referred to the favored position allowed the Church of England in the matter of "Clergy Reserves," the persecution of reformers, the burning of William Lyon Mackenzie's printing press, his repeated expulsion from the legislature and other familiar episodes before and leading up to the rebellion.

Lord Durham, he said, was a son-in-law of Lord Grey, the prime minister, who carried the great Reform Bill in England, and the grandfather of the secretary of state for the colonies, who gave responsible government to the Transvaal and the Orange River colony.

#### Durham an Aristocratic Radical.

Lord Durham had a peculiar nature, being an aristocratic radical, a combination of qualities hard to reconcile, but frequent enough to constitute a known type among public men. He set sail for Canada on April 24, 1838, with an entourage of 22 persons. He was given very wide powers and used them in the investigations which he carried out and in making his famous report, really the foundation of Canada's constitution.

After thoroughly looking into all grievances, Lord Durham framed just such a report as might be expected from the lover of democracy he was, a document which has become a subject of comment the world over. Mr. Wade recommended students of history to read the report, which he said was as interesting and entertaining as a novel, although dealing with matters of such serious import.

#### Three Remaining Lectures.

The remaining three lectures in the series are: "Events Leading up to Confederation," by Dr. S. D. Scott, today, 12 noon; "The Fathers of Confederation," by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C., March 28, 12 noon, and "The British North America Act," by Justice Clement, March 31, 4 p. m. The lectures are open to the public.

*Sun March 24, 1917.*

## HEBREWS PROTEST

### Ask That Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" be Retained

(World's Special Service.)  
VICTORIA, Feb. 15.—The local branch of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith recently addressed a communication to the minister of education drawing attention to the fact that "The Merchant of Venice" had been omitted from the high school curriculum. The communication also requested that Jewish children might be exempted from the singing of pure Christian hymns. Mr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, replied that the omitting of the play referred to from the matriculation examination for entrance to the University of B. C. will be brought to the attention of the university authorities. He stated, however, that the play has not been banned by the education department for any grades of the high schools.

Wald Feb. 15, 1917.

## NEW DEPARTMENT FOR UNIVERSITY

### Senate Decides to Establish New Course of Advanced Commercial Science—To Give Degree.

It was decided at a meeting of the senate of the British Columbia University, held on Wednesday afternoon, to establish a department to be known as "The Department of Advanced Commercial Science." This course will be a preparation for business, it will extend over four years and the student can aim at obtaining a degree. The curriculum includes modern languages, such as Russian, Spanish and others particularly useful in trading, and economics, statistics, markets, financial management, foreign exchange, commerce and industries, insurance and banking problems.

In making this arrangement the University has had the assistance and support of the Vancouver Board of Trade and Mr. H. A. Stone, Mr. W. H. Malkin and other members of the board, who were present, expressed appreciation of the course. Mr. Malkin described the financial plan of the Board of Trade, which is in the main to secure an endowment fund of about \$60,000 to start with, the interest of which would contribute to the university about \$3500 yearly.

**South American Trade**  
Mr. G. H. White has done some useful work as trade commissioner for British Columbia, and he reported on his impressions of trade relations with that country. He considered that if British Columbia studied the temperament of the people and equipped herself for trade with them that there would be openings for commerce of a character beneficial all round.

Prof. Wesbrook expressed warm appreciation of the efforts of the Board of Trade. He considered their labors had been most patriotic and would produce lasting benefits. This appreciation will be embodied in a formal resolution. It is hoped that degrees in the course will be granted in the year 1919.

**Agricultural Course**  
Dean Klinck sketched the course in his department, agriculture, which was received and approved.

**Widespread Usefulness**  
Dr. Ashton gave a very interesting report showing how useful the university halls prove to learned societies and educational bodies. Another meeting will be held on April 4, when the calendar for the coming session will be presented.

Wald, Feb. 15, 1917.

**Honored By University**—Miss Norah Coy has been elected by acclamation to the position of president of the Students' Council of the University of British Columbia. This is the first time on record that a woman has held the highest position to be conferred by the franchise of the student body at a Canadian university. Though born in Ontario, the president-elect received practically all her public and high school training in Vancouver.

Victoria Colonist March 15, 1917.

## UNIVERSITY PLATOON

### D. Mack Eastman Desires to Enroll Recruits for Popular Unit.

Dr. Mack Eastman, of the history department of the University of British Columbia, who with three other members of the reinforcing platoon of the 196th Western Universities Battalion, is at present in the city taking a course of training at Work Point Barracks, is anxious to call attention to the fact that he will be pleased to give information to applicants desiring to join the unit. Letters are constantly being received from over the Province, especially from professional men, with regard to the platoon, and any local eligibles who wish to join the University force should write Probationer Mack Eastman, c/o R. S. R., Work Point Barracks, immediately.

Victoria Times March 10, 1917.

## SHAKESPEARE DAY

### Prizes Are Offered for Essays on Shakespearean Subjects.

The Shakespeare commemoration committee which began its existence on the occasion of the tercentenary of the death of the poet, April 23, 1916, is offering prizes for the following Shakespearean essays for 1917:

1. For the senior (matriculation) class in the following high schools: King Edward, King George, Britannia, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, Point Grey (Magee) and Bridgeport (Richmond.)

A two and a half hour essay is to be set for competition on March 30. The subject, which will not be definitely announced until that date, will be connected with Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Winners will be announced on the anniversary of the poet's death, April 23.

2. Prize to be offered for competition among the third and fourth year students of the University of British Columbia, to be awarded to the candidate winning highest marks in the Easter examination on British drama.

3. Prize essay competition open to all British subjects in British Columbia. Subject: The fine art of friendship as exhibited in the life and poetical works of Shakespeare, with special reference to "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "The Tempest," "King Lear" and "The Falstaff" dramas—not to exceed 3000 words.

The essays should be headed by a motto in place of the competitor's name which must not appear on the manuscript, but should, together with address, be enclosed in an accompanying sealed envelope. On the outside of this envelope should be written the motto only.

Essays to be in the hands of the secretary, Norman H. Hawkins, room 3, Bank of Hamilton building, not later than April 13.

Wald, March 24, 1917.

## UNIVERSITY PLATOON

### Pte. Mack Eastman, of University of B. C. Will Enroll Recruits.

It is expected that the reinforcing platoons for the 196 Western Universities Battalion, which are now being raised in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be ready to proceed overseas by the latter part of April. The unit which is being raised by this province is steadily growing, and at the present rate of enlistment will be ready as soon as those from the other western centres.

Although the B. C. unit is being raised by the University it will welcome to its numbers any men who are willing to make a personal sacrifice and desire to fight for the maintenance of right principles. It contains among its numbers, who are now undergoing training at Work Point, a high school teacher, an engineer, an ex-mount policeman, a lawyer and a university professor.

The University is endeavoring to give as many men as possible, some training at Work Point before they leave for England, but this privilege can be granted for only a week or two longer. Certain school teachers of the city are expecting to join at Easter, and some business men at the end of the present month.

Any Victorians who are thinking of joining the unit should get in touch with Dr. Eastman, of the History Department of the University, who has enlisted as a private. He will be at the Strathcona Hotel from this afternoon until Sunday or Monday evening, for the purpose of meeting those who are interested.

Vic. Times March 2

## DOUBTS SET AT REST

### RE UNIVERSITY UNIT

### Minister of Militia Says Boys Will Join Comrades in England

So many contradictory rumors have been in circulation with regard to the fortunes of the 196th Western Universities Battalion, in consequence of which direct inquiry was made of the Minister of Militia. President Tory, of the University of Alberta, who is chairman of the organizing committee of the battalion, has just received the following reply from Major E. Bristol, private secretary to the Minister:

"I am directed to advise that the 196th Battalion and 222nd Battalion from Western Canada have been converted into the 19th Reserve Battalion. The platoons now being raised by the Western Universities will join their comrades of the 196th Battalion, who are still with the 19th Reserve Battalion, and there is, therefore, no reason to fear that drafts now being raised will be sent forward to any other battalion.

"Will you be good enough to advise the presidents of the other three universities that they may rest assured that the recruits now being obtained by them will join their comrades in England."

Victoria Times March



Friends of some of the boys have heard that the company raised by the University of British Columbia last spring is now somewhere along the Somme front. The reinforcing platoon now being raised by the provincial university is attracting men of the best type.

Private Mack Eastman will remain at the Strathcona Hotel until Tuesday afternoon in order to meet men who have indicated their desire to enroll in the University unit.

*Victoria Times  
March 26, 1917.*

## THE APPEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY PLATOON

Increased Interest in Unique  
Unit Consequent Upon  
Announcement

The recent announcement in the press to the effect that no more commissions will be granted in Canada and that there are now in this country no less than seven hundred unattached lieutenants, has increased the interest shown by business and professional men in the University Platoon. The one lieutenant in the platoon is held by Captain E. E. Jordan and the only appointments still to be made are two sergeants and two corporals. The appeal this unit makes to men of the right sort is based on the following facts:

It will take the men quickly overseas in time to be sure of having their part in the great struggle before its close. It will reinforce the base company of the 196th Battalion at Seaford, on the south coast of England, and during May, June and July Seaford is the ideal training ground of England. On arrival at Seaford everyone will be given the opportunity to specialize in some particular branch of military art, by taking courses in musketry, sniping, bombing, bayonet exercises or machine gun work. Men enlisting now will be recommended for preliminary instruction at Work Point Barracks until the platoon is ready to move.

The platoon is not restricted to University men. Any man of the right type who would like to join is invited to telephone at once to Arthur Yates, of the High School staff, 3619R, or else write to Lieut. E. E. Jordan or to Private Mack Eastman, University of B. C., Vancouver.

*Times March 29, 1917.*

### Prof. Eastman Is Lieutenant.

Dr. Mack Eastman, of the University of British Columbia, has returned from Victoria, where he completed a lieutenant's qualifying commission in the school of infantry. As sergeant in the 196th (Western Universities battalion) reinforcing platoon his chief work will be raising recruits for that unit.

*Times April 4, 1917.*

## DEAN BROCK MAY BE NAMED

Report He Was Recommended as  
Civil Service Commissioner.

Victoria, April 4.—No announcement of a decision by the government on the question of naming a civil service commissioner has yet been made. The latest report is that Prof. Shortt, who drew the bill but who declined the position of commissioner, has recommended to the government the appointment of Prof. R. W. Brock, dean of the faculty of applied science of the University of British Columbia. Major Brock is now in France or on the way there. He is a warm friend of Prof. Shortt, the two men having been professors at the same time at Queen's College.

*Prov. April 4, 1917.*

## UNIVERSITY CANNOT USE LORD'S PRAYER TO OPEN FUNCTIONS

Senate Recommends Amend-  
ing Law to Permit Prayer;  
Recommends Local Univer-  
sity Entrance Scholarships.

In the course of discussion of plans for the annual congregation of the University of British Columbia, it developed at the meeting of the senate last night that it was illegal to open the function with a prayer. The law provides that the university shall be non-sectarian and it was decided that even the Lord's Prayer could not legally be said.

The majority of the members of the senate appeared to be in favor of opening the congregation with prayer, there being some comment on the fact that last year's gathering lacked any such dedication. Dr. Westbrook, the president, read portions of the act governing the university; it provided that there should be no religious observances of any sect, or otherwise.

On a vote of eight to three it was decided to recommend to the board of governors to ask the legislature to amend the act so as to make the use of the Lord's Prayer legal.

It was announced that President Murray, of Saskatchewan university, will address the congregation.

As junior matriculation scholarships, which are awarded by districts, so as to enable students from all parts of the province to attend the university, are not sufficiently numerous, the faculty submitted a recommendation on the subject. It was suggested that local or district entrance scholarships be established by city or municipal councils or other public benefactors as well as private individuals.

In the award of such scholarships, it was pointed out, standing in the matriculation examination, while important, need not be the only consideration. It is desirable that regard be had also to financial circumstances, character and potential ability.

Scholarships would be offered to students taking a particular course and in that way the study of such sciences and technical branches of knowledge as have a bearing on the industries of the district would be encouraged and students prepared to assist in developing the resources of the province.

### Training For Soldiers.

Dr. Westbrook read a letter from the Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, to F. C. Wade, K. C., a member of the senate, stating that the question of agricultural training for soldiers was being considered by the government and when the land policy was brought down the matter would be dealt with.

A recommendation was made by the faculty to the effect that two scholarships of \$75 each be awarded to returned soldiers taking the work of the first year. The award would be based on the standing of the year.

These recommendations were adopted:

A report from the committee appointed to consider the report of the matriculation board and the articulation of the university with the school system of the province submitted a report saying that it would not be in the best interests of education to lower the standard at present demanded from matriculants. In order to minimize the number of supplemental examinations they recommended that while students be required to meet the 50 per cent. standard in their general average they be allowed to drop to 40 per cent. in individual papers.

### High School Leaving Certificate.

In the opinion of this committee the interests of education will be furthered by the establishment of single high school leaving certificate which will serve the purpose at present served by the intermediate certificate of the department of education and the junior matriculation certificate of the University of British Columbia and that a similar course should be followed in the case of the senior grade certificate of the department of education and the senior matriculation certificate of the University of British Columbia.

To carry out these purposes they recommended the creation of a joint examining board representative of both the department of education and the University of British Columbia.

### Khaki on Gowns.

On the recommendation of faculty it was decided to leave the matter of wearing academic costumes by the undergraduates over until after the war, except in the case of the senior class, with whom it will be optional. In view of the fact that the university came into being in war time the senate decided that the yoke of the undergraduates' gown shall be edged with khaki cord.

The bachelor hoods are to be of the Cambridge pattern, black, bordered with the distinctive color of the particular faculty, the master's hood being lined with the same color. The colors recommended were university blue for arts, red for science and maize for agriculture. These were adopted.

On the suggestion of the president the senate passed a hearty vote of appreciation of the four lectures on confederation recently delivered by Sir Charles Tupper, F. C. Wade, K. C., Mr. Justice Clement and Dr. S. D. Scott.

It was agreed that the auspices of the university be given to Sir Ernest Shackleton on the occasion of his coming lecture in Vancouver.

*Sun April 5, 1917.*

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

No Extra Fees to Be Charged  
American Students at Uni-  
versity—Lower Average for  
Matriculants Approved.

A reflection of the opinion prevailing throughout the province that every available facility be extended for the improvement of the lot of the returned soldier was given at the meeting of the senate of the University of British Columbia last night when a faculty recommendation that two scholarships of \$75 each be awarded to returned soldiers taking the work of the first year, the award to be based on the standing of the year, was carried. It was explained by Dean Robertson, registrar, that the faculty in making the recommendation was inspired by the feeling that it would not be fair to ask soldiers who had returned from the battlefield to compete on the same terms for scholarships as students from the High School.

The senate adopted a recommendation to the effect that scholarship winners shall not be required to sign a declaration that they will finish their courses

at the university before they may be entitled to participation in the benefits of scholarships for which they have qualified in examination tests. This will entitle Miss Margaret Bancroft, winner of a scholarship last year, to the benefits of the scholarship which have been withheld owing to her refusal to sign a declaration that she would finish the course.

A letter addressed to Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., by the provincial Minister of Agriculture in which it was stated that the government would provide for the education of returned soldiers when its land policy bill was brought down, was received with favor by the assembly.

#### No Extra Fees for Americans.

The senate decided that it would not be advisable to charge American students any extra tuition fees. Dr. Westbrook stated that it was not customary for American state universities to charge foreigners higher fees than those paid by native students. In some states extra fees were charged to non-residents of the state but no distinctions were made in the fees charged to native and alien students.

Dr. Ashton, chairman of the committee in charge, reported that President Murray of the University of Saskatchewan would address the congregation of the University of British Columbia this year if his attendance could be secured. The advisability of holding the congregation this year in the auditorium or in a downtown theatre was considered by the meeting. Dr. Westbrook said it might be more advantageous to attract people to the university than to hold the congregation downtown, although the seating accommodation of the auditorium was only of 800 capacity. The committee was continued with power to act. The senate went on record as approving the opening of the congregation exercises with prayer.

#### Local Scholarships Approved.

The senate approved of faculty recommendations aiming at the establishment of local or district university entrance scholarships, to be awarded by city councils or other private bodies or by private benefactors. The university would reserve the right of confirmation of the awards. The faculty took the ground in making the recommendation that the number of scholarships offered at present is quite inadequate to the needs of the province.

"In the award of such scholarships standing in the matriculation examination, while important, need not be the only consideration," the faculty recommendation read. "It is desirable that regard should be had also to financial circumstances, character and potential ability."

"In the case of large universities, both in Canada and the United States, as well as in Great Britain, such district scholarships have proved a strong bond between the community and the university, have brought the university close to the life of the young man and opened up the prospect of a university education to many who would not otherwise have contemplated it."

"Scholarships may be offered to students taking a particular course; in this way the study of such sciences and technical branches of knowledge as have a bearing on the industries of the district will be encouraged and students pre-

pared to assist in developing the resources of the province.

"The scheme has great possibilities both for the growth of the university and the prosperity of the province, and it is earnestly recommended to consideration."

#### Lower Average for Matriculants.

The university will award five scholarships of \$75 each, three in arts, one in applied science and one in agriculture, for general proficiency in the work of the first year, and two prizes to consist of books to the value of \$25 each for essays on special subjects to be announced at the beginning of the session.

The undergraduate gowns this year will have a yoke edged with khaki cord, in patriotic recognition of the birth of the university in war time.

The committee appointed to consider the report of the matriculation board and the articulation of the university with the school system of the province reported that, in its opinion, it would be in the best interests of the province to lower the standard at present demanded from matriculants. In order to minimize the number of supplemental examinations it is recommended that while students be required to meet the 50 per cent. standard in their general average that they be allowed to drop to 40 per cent. in their individual papers. The report was concurred in.

Several curriculum changes were adopted.

*News Ad. April 5, 1917.*

**University Boys at Front**—A letter from Morley Scott, a member of a western unit, states that he is at the front acting as sergeant, and has had his baptism of fire. So far as known at the University the individual company of his battalion has been kept intact. The base company has been removed from Seaforth to Bramshott, and it is there that the reinforcing draft is expected to train. According to letters from the boys, the company has been at the front for about a month. The boys are reported as being in a splendid mental and physical condition.

*News Ad. April 6, 1917.*

## LECTURE COURSE FOR PROSPECTORS

**Mining Bill Full of Pitfalls Declares Member for Similkameen—Too Much Power to District Engineers.**

Victoria, B. C., April 5.—Contending that while the principle of the mining bill was one on which all members of the House could agree, yet, as drafted, it would prove in its application to be full of pitfalls, and undoubtedly gave altogether too much power to the district engineers, Mr. S. L. W. Shatford, Conservative member for Similkameen, in the legislature this afternoon made a number of suggestions which, he averred, would materially strengthen the measure and render it effective in the development of the industry. He recalled that last year he had urged upon the then minister of mines practically all of the features included in the present bill, his idea having been to assist the prospector, for whom he today proved a staunch champion.

Mr. W. J. Bowser, leader of the opposition, moved the adjournment of the debate, and will speak next week.

#### Educate Prospectors.

Mr. Shatford urged the government to get to the root of the difficulties in the mining industry by taking practical steps to educate the prospectors along the right line. He urged the establishment either at Princeton or Hedley, in the Similkameen, of a course of lectures on mining, geology and assaying as applied to prospecting, and that the dean of mining of the University of British Columbia take charge along lines similar to that successfully completed in the short mining course at that university. He agreed with the member for Nelson that the government should establish a home for aged and indigent miners, but attention to their needs when they were in active life would provide them with greater chances of success and financial independence. He protested against the proposal to locate the headquarters of the district engineer

at Grand Forks, and advocated either Princeton or Hedley as much more suitable for the proper administration of the proposed southern district. He regretted that no provision for free assays was made in the bill, which gave discretionary power to the district engineer as to whether assays should be given, and if the prospector was short of funds he would have to abide by the engineer's ruling.

*News Ad. April 6, 1917.*

## FORMING NEW PLATOON

**Each of the Western Universities Seeking Additional Recruits.**

A letter received yesterday from Morley Scott, member of D Company of the 196th, states that he is at the front acting as sergeant, and has had his baptism of fire. So far as is known the individual company of the 196th seemed to have been kept fairly intact. The base company has been moved from Seaforth to Bramshott, and it is there that the reinforcing company will expect to train. Apparently D Company has been in action for nearly a month, according to information received from the front. The boys are reported to be in splendid mental and physical condition.

A reinforcing platoon for the 196th is being recruited in each of the western universities. The offices of the U. B. C. platoon are in the Mining building. Lieutenant Jordan, who has had much experience with the C. O. T. C. of the college, is in command. Sergt. Eastman is in charge of the recruiting. During the past week he has addressed mass meetings of the men and women students and the col-

lege faculty, and the hearty support both direct and indirect, of all the elements in the university has been pledged to the raising of this platoon. Good men are coming in from outside. Two High School teachers, two engineers, a minister and dentist have already signed up, but there are still fifty complete uniforms to be filled.

*News Ad. April 6, 1917.*

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WARRIORS

**University Will Offer Special Awards for Returned Soldiers—Government to Make Provision.**

In keeping with the efforts being made to benefit returned soldiers in every way possible, the senate of the University of British Columbia at a meeting held Wednesday night passed a faculty recommendation that two scholarships of \$75 each be awarded to returned soldiers taking first year work. The awards will be based on the standing of the year. A recommendation was adopted by the senate that it would not be necessary for students to file a declaration that they will finish their courses at the university before being entitled to participate in the benefit of the scholarships.

A letter from the minister of agriculture, addressed to Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., stated that provision would be made by the government for the education of returned soldiers when the new land policy bill was introduced. This news was received with great acclaim by the faculty.

It was decided that no extra fee will be charged American students attending the university. Dr. Westbrook said that in some instances it was customary to charge foreigners higher fees than native students, but in this instance it would be inadvisable.



**May Come Down Town.**  
An effort will be made, said Dr. Ashton, chairman of the committee, to have President Murray of the University of Saskatchewan address the congregation this year in the auditorium of the university. Some discussion arose as to whether it would be better to hold the congregation in a downtown theatre, owing to the smallness of the university auditorium. The matter was left in the hands of the committee.  
The question of awarding entrance scholarships was taken up and approved by the senate. A decided departure from the customary course would be made, in that the matriculation examination, while of the greatest importance, would not be the sole consideration. Attention would be paid to financial circumstances, general ability and individual character. It was pointed out that in large centres the awarding of such scholarships proved a strong bond between the community and the university.  
It was decided by the senate to award five scholarships, three in arts, one in applied science and one in agriculture. These will be for general proficiency in first-year work. There will also be two prizes of books, worth \$25, for essays on subjects to be chosen and announced at the opening of the session.

*Wald April 6, 1917.*

the reinforcements are supposed to go forward toward the end of April, and as the facilities for rapid and efficient training at Bramshot are especially good, recruits may feel sure of getting to the front in the shortest possible time and so doing their share to hasten the end of the struggle and to assure the decisive triumph of the Allied Cause and the ideals it represents. (4) The policy of the University is to recommend as many men as possible for some training at the Royal School of Instruction. Work Point Barracks, before the reinforcements are ordered overseas. This privilege can be continued for only a week or so longer.  
Already several business and professional men, including two university professors, have enrolled in the platoon, but about thirty-five or forty more recruits can be admitted. Those who are interested should make personal application or write immediately to Lieut. E. E. Jordan, University of B. C., or to Professor Mack Eastman, 835 Tenth Avenue West.

*Rosland Miner  
April 6, 1917.*

**UNIVERSITY BATTALION  
AFTER MORE RECRUITS**

The Western Universities Battalion want more recruits. Already several business and professional men, including two university professors, have enrolled in the platoon, but about 35 or 40 more recruits can be admitted. Those who are interested should make personal application or write immediately to Lieut. E. E. Jordan, University of B.C., or to Professor Mack Eastman, 835 Tenth Avenue West, Vancouver.

*Prime Rupert Empire  
April 9, 1917.*

**REINFORCEMENTS  
FOR UNIVERSITIES  
BATTALION WANTED**

Office Being Opened at Vancouver  
to Accept Recruits for Units  
Now Overseas

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 6.—With the exception of the bas company, at Bramshot, all the companies of the 196th Battalion are now somewhere along the Somme front. A few weeks ago the universities of the four western provinces undertook to raise a platoon each of reinforcements for the units which they sent overseas last autumn. The close of the spring term is now at hand, and the authorities have decided that this is the proper time to organize the new platoons.  
The University of B. C., is opening an office on the college grounds, Willow and Tenth, and expects to raise its quota within three weeks. D. Company, which was recruited here last spring, gained an enviable reputation, both at Camp Hughes and in England. Speaking of the battalion as a whole, an officer of the General staff remarked two or three days ago: "No finer body of officers and men has crossed the Atlantic since the war began." The provincial university is resolved to keep up the standard, and care will be taken to admit only the right type of men into the reinforcing platoon.  
This unit will be composed in part of students and alumni of the University, but it will be open also to other men who are willing to make sacrifices and fight for principles. No tempting plums are offered in the way of commissions. The only lieutenantancy in the platoon is held by Captain E. E. Jordan, although two sergeants and two corporals are yet to be appointed. However the platoon does make a special appeal on several grounds: (1) It promises congenial companionship during the voyage overseas and the period of training in England. (2) Arrived at the battalion base, the new men will be given the opportunity of specializing in different branches such as musketry, sniping, machine gun, bombing or bayonet work. (3) As

**STIRRING APPEAL  
TO FOLLOW UP**

Professor Eastman Urges Teachers  
to Remember Need for Men to  
Support Companies.

A stirring appeal for support for the University platoon as a reinforcement for the 196th, University Battalion, was made by Dr. Mack Eastman, before the teachers assembled in general session yesterday afternoon. The boys of the 196th who had been fighting in the front line had written back of the need for men to fill the gap, and it was the part of those at home to follow up. The crisis in the war for the Allies was approaching, he declared. France had reached her maximum of manhood power. She was holding back the Germans now by her military genius. It devolved upon the British Empire to increase her effort. Only as they can do this, lies the hope of an early ending of the war. France, he said, had sent one in seven of her population to fight; Britain has sent one in nine; Canada had only sent one in eighteen. It was incredible that an enlightened nation, celebrating its jubilee, should be so illogical as to enter a world war and challenge the mightiest military power on earth and then refuse to make as much effort according to population as the enemy. In this way Canada invited annihilation, and if beaten, would deserve it. He declared that we need the call to a new national service, economic and financial as well as military, a declaration which the audience applauded with surprising heartiness. Another remark that called forth instant applause was the statement that if the people want their wealth at home protected, the least they should do would be to pay for the support of the dependents of those who are their defenders at the front. He appealed to teachers to keep before them the needs of the Universities company. They wished to raise the platoon immediately and it would go overseas without delay.

*New W  
Columbian April 6, 1917.*

**The University Platoon.**  
The reinforcing platoon for the Western Universities Battalion promises to be up to strength by the end of the month. As far as possible, its members will be given short training courses at the Royal School of Infantry, Esquimalt. This doubtless will be the last overseas draft recruited under university auspices. Those intending to join it should communicate immediately with Lieut. Jordan, whose office is on the university campus, or, after hours, with Sgt. Eastman, 835 Tenth avenue west. Fair. 896R. \*\*\*

*Sun April 10, 1917.*

Regarding Mr. Alec Lambie's suggestion of the Twinflower, I had some talk with Prof. John Davidson, botanist of the British Columbia University.

"No one admires the twinflower more than I do," said Mr. Davidson. "I made its acquaintance in the north of Scotland about twenty-five years ago, and was so delighted to find it in abundance here that I moved a large clump into my garden, where it thrives and flourishes luxuriantly in a habitat specially prepared for it."

"Twinflower is a northern hemisphere plant, found in Europe and North America, and is admired by every biologist on account of its intimate association with the originator of our binominal system of classification."

"Our common twinflower here is the variety 'Americana,' which does not sound quite Canadian, but the mere name should be no reason for objection if other things were equal. If we had no

other native species which possessed a deeper meaning and great significance as a floral emblem for Vancouver, twinflower might be 'in the running,' but we are fortunate in possessing Nuttall's dogwood—recognized as the best of its kind, and superior to that which brought fame to sunny Florida—and there seems to be little doubt concerning its adoption as our civic floral emblem."

"What do you say to the suggestion of the dahlia?"

"The dahlia is undoubtedly becoming one of our most popular garden flowers," said Mr. Davidson. "This is owing to the enormous number of horticultural varieties; but what claim can any one lay to it as an emblem for our city, more than aster, chrysanthemum, sweetpea or any other popular garden flower? Suppose we had some particular reason for adopting the dahlia as our civic emblem, would it be the pompon, colorette, cactus, or which of the hundreds of varieties would be chosen?"

"The dahlia is a foreign plant, too tender to stand our winters without protection, and requires to be liberally fed to obtain best results. I think we have plenty foreigners in Vancouver to protect and feed without adopting one to advertise the fact."

"I certainly agree that our floral emblem should be a plant that is available for rich and poor to have in their garden. This is another point in favor of our dogwood; it is common in our vicinity, costs nothing more than a carfare to the suburbs, is easily transplanted, and is fit for the garden of a palace. And, by the way," Mr. Davidson added, "no one has suggested the dandelion: that also is found in the gardens of rich and poor; it belongs to the same family as the dahlia."

And Mr. Davidson summed up the claims of the dogwood thus:

"We should bear in mind (1) that British Columbia is the only province in Canada where Nuttall's dogwood is native; (2) that it is characteristic of the coast area; (3) that its flowers are attractive in spring, its foliage affords shade in summer, and the gorgeous tints of its autumnal coloration are unsurpassed in the fall; (4) it is eminently suited for heraldic design or brush work—if you want more, see 'Arbor Day Talks' on dogwood."

*Wald April 10, 1917*

#### UNIVERSITY PLATOON.

During the past week several business and professional men have joined the reinforcing platoon which the University of B. C. is raising for the 196th Battalion, now on the Somme front. As many recruits as possible are being recommended for short courses at the Royal School of Infantry, Esquimalt. Their training will be continued in England at the new battalion base at Bramshot, where they are expected to arrive some time in May. This will be in all probability the last opportunity offered to men of education and character to join an overseas draft carefully selected under university auspices. About thirty more recruits are needed to complete the platoon. Those interested should communicate immediately with Lieut. Jordan, whose platoon office is on the University Campus, or, after hours, with Sergt. Mack Eastman, 825 Tenth avenue west. Fair. 896R.

57-1-14

*Prov. April 11, 1917.*

#### RAISING MEN FOR UNIVERSITY UNIT

Good progress is being made both in Victoria, Vancouver, and other Provincial points in raising men for the British Columbia reinforcements platoon for the 196th Western Universities Battalion.

This is doubtless the last opportunity for men of education and character to go overseas with a draft carefully recruited under university auspices. Preliminary training at Work Point is offered to nearly all recruits, while their special courses will be taken in England. Those who are interested in the corps should write at once to Lieut. E. Jordan or Sergt. Mack Eastman, at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, or apply to Mr. Arthur Yates by telephoning him at No. 3619R.

*Vict. Colonist April 11, 1917*

#### REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE WESTERN UNIVERSITIES BATT

With the exception of the base company at Bramshot, all the companies of the 196th Battalion are now somewhere along the Somme front. A few weeks ago the Universities of the far western provinces undertook to raise a platoon each of reinforcements for the units which they sent overseas last autumn. The close of the spring term is now at hand, and the authorities have decided that this is the proper time to organize the new platoons.

The University of B. C. is opening an office on the college grounds, Willow and Tenth, Vancouver, and expects to raise its quota within three weeks. D company, which was recruited here last spring, gained an enviable reputation, both at Camp Hughes and in England. Speaking of the battalion as a whole, an officer of the general staff remarked two or three days ago: "No finer body of officers and men has crossed the Atlantic since the war began."

Already several business and professional men, including two university professors, have enrolled in the platoon, but about thirty-five or forty more recruits can be admitted. Those who are interested should make personal application or write immediately to Lieut. E. E. Jordan, University of B.C., or to Professor Mack Eastman, 835 Tenth avenue, West.

*Chilliwack Progress April 12, 1917.*

#### UNIVERSITY PLATOON.

30 more men are required to bring reinforcing platoon for 196th up to strength. Write, enclosing references, to O. C. 196th Reinforcements, University of B. C. 241-1-17

*Prov. April 13, 1917.*

The University Platoon.—This is doubtless the last opportunity for men of education and character to go overseas with a draft carefully recruited under university auspices. Preliminary training at Work Point is offered to nearly all recruits, while their special courses will be taken in England. Those interested should write at once to Lieut. Jordan or Sergt. Eastman at the University of B. C., Vancouver.

☆☆☆

*Vict. Times April 13, 1917.*

#### LECTURE COURSE IS NOW COMPLETE

The course of public lectures, conducted during the winter by John Davidson, F.L.S., the provincial botanist, came to an end this week with the Tuesday evening lecture. This class was held in the biology classroom of the university under the auspices of the British Columbia Mountaineering club natural history section. Lectures began October 24, with an enrollment of twenty-seven. During the session this was increased to forty-seven. The class met twenty-three times.

The lecture course for the elementary section, since reassembling in January, dealt with the functions of plant organs, methods of obtaining and assimilating food materials, circulation of sap, varieties of inflorescences, a description of the parts of a flower, their functions, a description of types of fruits, and methods employed by plants for seed dispersal.

**Covered Mosses and Ferns.**  
The advanced course, which occupied the second hour of the sessions, covered the mosses and ferns. Considerable attention was given to the sphagnum moss, in demand for surgical dressings for soldiers. Some specimens with which Mr. Davidson is now experimenting, is sufficiently absorbent to hold thirteen times its own weight of water. The best of this moss is able to hold twenty-four ounces of water per ounce of moss. A few lectures were devoted to an elucidation of the accepted view of the alterations of generations in the life cycle of all plants above the thallophytes. This may be observed by the eye alone in the mosses and ferns, but considerable study with the aid of the microscope is necessary to be assured that this process is a part of the life history of a flowering plant.

Towards the close of the course Mr. Davidson presented his classification table for the use of the field bot-

anist, after which a species of the low the class examined to all with its use (one acquainted cursions, which summer-ex to Kerrisdale in with a trip April 21. day afternoon,

#### Those Who

Those who attended the lectures were Mrs. W. Len, Mrs. M. Hodgson, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. C. B. Jones, Miss M. E. Byron, E. M. Crim, J. M. Dempsey, an Davidson, J. Gore, Janet Girdler, E. Elizabeth J. Mills, Heeley, J. Grosvenor Pur Porter, A. H. L. Sherwood, T. G. Reid, Jean E. Gillis, B. Vanamaker, Ethel B. Park, K. M. Sharpe, E. DeLou, M. us, Katherine Balkwill, McDiarrson, A. M. James Bryson, R. Id Messrs. E. E. Hand, H. J. F. Fyles, Morrow, William T. A. C. bull, I Van der Bo, D. Turn, W. H. Howard, G. B. Woods, Fred Perry, B. A. T. Pherson, H. C. Duffus, James T. Fyles, and Fred Wastell.

#### LOGGER PHILOSOPHER WITH 'VARSITY UNIT

The most picturesque figure in the university platoon thus far is Jack W. Yeas, sometimes known as the "logger philosopher," who signed up yesterday. When a youth at the state university of Arkansas, Yeas heard the call of the wild, and deserted his books for the life of a cowpuncher on the Western plains. His prowess won him an appointment in Oklahoma as United States deputy marshal in which capacity he had five years' experience of Indian warfare.

His next adventure was in Panama where he went in the United States secret service with Captain George R. Shanton, of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. After that he was Mexican correspondent for a Texan newspaper syndicate from whom he brings the highest credentials. From Mexico he trekked to Washington where he engaged in the lumbering business. During this time his contributions to journalism won him the popular title of "logger philosopher." His scathing arraignment of the warlord and junkerdom, his "Invocation" was reprinted in England and translated into Russian.

*Sun, Apr. 15, 1917.*

University Platoon.—William Rickaby, a freshman at the University of B. C., joined the 196th reinforcements yesterday. Mr. Rickaby is a graduate of Albert College, Belleville, Ont. For three years before entering the university he was a student missionary for the Methodist church at Salmon Arm, Duncan and Wellington.

*Wald, Apr. 15, 1917.*

#### LOGGER PHILOSOPHER

##### Interesting Figure Joins Varsity Platoon in City.

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*Wald Apr. 18, 1917.*

## SLACKERS CONDEMNED

Letters From University Men Overseas—Reinforcements Needed.

In a letter to Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, Major Brock, who, it is understood, is now second in command of a western reserve battalion in England, speaks of the special opportunities which await the university boys who sign with the reinforcing platoon now being organized. The reserve battalion includes the base company of the original Universities Battalion and the boys in this company are all eagerly waiting their turn to be sent over to France. In one part of the letter Major Brock says:

"Reinforcements are greatly needed and the boys by going through us will get to their comrades in France if not taken for officers in special lines. There is a big demand for our boys for special service."

Letters have also been received from some of the boys who are now in the front line and who have seen actual war for the first time. Many of them are hot with indignation because they hear that recruiting is almost at a standstill in Canada and that the 300,000 Canadians in France can not be reinforced as they should be. One boy exclaims: "Believe me, the slackers won't have a chance when the boys return home. They will feel so mean that they will keep out of the way for a long while. If only they could see what we do they would be ashamed to shirk their duty a day longer."

The reinforcing platoon for the 196th Western Universities Battalion is doing very well, but the response to the appeal must be quicker, for the reinforcements are needed immediately. Professor, now Sergt. Mack Eastman, is in charge of the recruiting, and has issued a special plea to all men of the university type to back up the fellows at the front.

*Prov. Apr. 18, 1917.*

**Academy of Science Meets**—An open meeting of the British Columbia Academy of Science, to which members are permitted to invite friends, takes place tomorrow evening at the biology lecture hall of the university, Laurel Street, beginning at 8 p.m. Five prominent speakers will deal with topics on which each is an authority, the intention being to give some conception of the research work that is being pursued in the province in various branches of science. The president, Dr. McLean Fraser, of the marine biological station at Departure Bay, Nanaimo, will give some account of what has been accomplished during the year in this department. Prof. P. A. Boying of the faculty of agriculture, Provincial University, is to describe some experiments he has conducted on root crops, with a view to determining how far the Mendelian laws hold good in the inheritance of characters so far as regards the experiments he had undertaken. Artificial production of vocal sounds will be described by Dr. T. P. Hall. Mr. J. Porter, B. E., is to deal with popular weather observations. Dr. Seymour Hawden, who has been for some time stationed at Agassiz, engaged in research work in para-

sitology, at the instance of the Dominion Government, will present some of the results of his original work on the parasites infesting farm stock.

*News Ad. Apr. 19, 1917.*

## MOUNTAINEERING CLUB PLANS INTERESTING SERIES OF OUTINGS

Natural History Section of Club Elects Officers and Drafts Programme of Excursions for Coming Season.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, reports covering the past year's work were received and an interesting series of excursions for the coming season were arranged at the annual meeting of the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering club held in the biology classroom of the University of British Columbia last night.

The new officers of the club are as follows: President, Dr. John Davidson, F.L.S., (re-elected); vice-president, Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, assistant professor of botany, University of British Columbia; secretary, Mr. H. J. McLatchy, (re-elected); treasurer, Mr. James Lyell; librarian, Mr. William Taylor, (re-elected); executive committee, Mr. Fred Perry, Miss Alice K. Reid, Mr. W. H. Howard; auditors, Miss Grosvenor Purdie and Mr. J. D. Turnbull; representatives of section on council of Vancouver Institute, Dr. A. H. Hutchinson and Mr. H. J. McLatchy.

That the organization had grown from the 21 members when it was first organized last year to its present membership of 64 was one of the important statements in the annual report of the secretary, Mr. McLatchy. He also reviewed the nine botanical excursions held by the club during the summer months as well as the series of lectures held during the winter in the biology class rooms at the University of British Columbia. The section was now affiliated with the Vancouver Institute and had furnished two of the lectures in the institute's series. One of these was by Dr. P. F. Westbrook on bacteria, and the other was by Dr. E. T. Hodge on "How Mountains Are Developed."

Reports were also received from the treasurer showing the club's finances to be in a flourishing condition with a balance of \$50 on hand. Dr. Davidson, as president and provincial botanist, also submitted an interesting report of the section's work in a botanical way.

### Season's Excursions Outlined.

A list of summer excursions as drafted by the executive committee was submitted and after some discussion formally adopted. The list comprises two kinds of outings, one an official excursion to which the members may invite friends, and the other known as a "sectional" excursion which is confined to members only. The first outing of the season is fixed for next Saturday, April 21. It will be an official outing to Kerrisdale. On May 5 there will be another official excursion to Caulfields. The exact dates for the balance of the excursions planned for the season were not fixed although the objective points were settled. There will be another official excursion in May to Point Roberts. Early in June there will be an official excursion to Burnaby Lake, a sectional outing to Steveston, and another sectional affair to the mouths of Lynn and Seymour creeks. In July there will be a sectional excursion to the botanical gardens in Point Grey, an official excursion to Hollyburn ridge, and a sectional outing up the Fraser Valley by the B. C. E. R. The August itinerary includes an official excursion to Grouse and Dam mountains and a sectional outing to the Moodyville tide flats to study marine growths.

In appreciation of his valuable services as president during the past year, the section plans to make a presentation of a handsome bookcase to Dr. Davidson, its president, at the next meeting of the club.

*Sun. April 19, 1917.*

## UNIVERSITY BATTALION ACHIEVE NEW HONORS

Colony Mackay and Major Brock, of the Western Universities Battalion, are now in command of the 19th Western Reserve Battalion at Bramshott, which includes the base company of the 196th Battalion. The platoon now being raised at the Provincial University is to proceed directly to Bramshott.

In a letter to his wife, dated March 22, Major Brock tells of the prowess of his command.

"There was a trench raid competition at Aldershot yesterday, Imperials, Anzacs and all the Canadian camps competing. The Canadians were awfully anxious to win, and this camp in particular. I am proud to tell you it was won by this camp, and not only that, but by the representative of this battalion. He was up against a great field that included some shots of world-wide reputation. Once more we are beginning to be known and to create a favorable impression. I don't know whether I told you in my last letter that old Sheppard pulled down a "Distinguished" at Hythe (i.e., at the musketry course). So he enters his new career as a flyer in a blaze of glory. Kennedy, too, is A.I. He licked his field in using a machine gun in an aeroplane. He has left for France." N.H. Apr. 20

*News Ad. Apr. 20, 1917.*

## UNIVERSITY BATTALION AGAIN SHOWS PROWESS IN KEEN COMPETITIONS

New Honors Are Won by the 196th Battalion in England; Capt. Sheppard Joins Royal Flying Corps.

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Captain E. C. Sheppard went overseas with the University battalion and according to recent advices received in Vancouver, transferred from the 196th battalion to the Royal Flying Corps.

*Sun. Apr. 20, 1917.*



The officers of the 196th Western Universities Battalion have just reported the enlistment of Mr. Thorleif Larsen, a native Norwegian, who has brought much credit on this province through his scholastic attainments. After graduating at the New Westminster High School he secured his M. A. degree at the University of Toronto in 1907, immediately following which he was appointed Rhodes scholar for British Columbia at Oxford. At Oxford he won first-class honors in English literature. Later he devoted a year to research work in Elizabethan poetry. Returning to the coast in 1911 Mr. Larsen taught in the Victoria High School, later entering into a law partnership with Mr. Arthur Whiteside of this city. He is at present taking a training course at Work Point barracks.

*Prov. Apr. 20, 1917.*

### T. LARSEN JOINS UNIVERSITY UNIT

A very valuable accession to the ranks of the reinforcing platoon which the provincial university is raising for the 196th battalion has come in the person of Thorleif Larsen, barrister of this city. Though born in Norway, Mr. Larsen came to this province at 3 years of age. His parents made their home in New Westminster and Thorleif attended the high school of that town. In 1907 he obtained his M.A. at the University of Toronto, and from 1907 to 1910 he was Rhodes scholar for British Columbia at Oxford. At the close of his course, he had the satisfaction of winning the rare distinction of first class honors in English literature. During a fourth year in England, he devoted himself to research work in Elizabethan poetry, and some day he plans to publish a new edition of Robert Peele, which he has prepared.

In 1911 he married Miss Irene Reynolds, of Paxton Hall, Huntingdonshire, and that summer he and his wife came to the coast. After teaching in the Victoria high school for a year, Mr. Larsen abandoned pedagogy for law. He is now the partner of Mr. Arthur Whiteside, of this city. For two years Mr. Larsen has been a most effective worker in the Round Table club of Vancouver, and until he enlisted, was president of group one. He is now at Work Point barracks taking a training course before proceeding to England with the university platoon.

Mrs. Larsen and her three children will continue to reside in Vancouver.

*Sun, Apr. 20, 1917.*

### POULTRY LECTURES

#### Request Is Made to Heads of University.

To urge the holding of a short course of lectures on the culture of poultry in connection with the British Columbia University, the executive committee of the provincial poultry association, headed by the vice-president, Mr. J. A. Thurston, of Central Park, waited on President F. F. Westbrook and Dean Klinek on Thursday. In pointing out the importance of fostering this industry in the province, the delegation mentioned that prior to the war, during certain times of the year as many as four or five cars of eggs were brought into Vancouver alone weekly.

The university authorities, in reply, pointed out that the branch of the college of agriculture, dealing with poultry stands next for recognition and that as soon as arrangements could be made short courses would be organized, and the establishment of a plant proceeded with. Messrs. Orr, Upton, and Terry were those who comprised the rest of the deputation.

*World, Apr. 21, 1917.*

### Scientists in Session.

Those who took advantage of the open house meeting of the Academy of Science in the biology lecture hall of the University of British Columbia last night, were well repaid for the time spent. Even those who never gardened before but who propose to do so this year, were interested in the remarks of Prof. P. A. Boving, of the faculty of agriculture of the B. C. University. Dr. McLean Fraser, of the marine biological station at Departure Bay, Nanaimo, dealt with the investigations that were made last year into the origin, development and structure of fishes indigenous to these waters. Dr. T. P. Hall's interesting chat, in which he invited his hearers to feel that they were friends as well as students, dealt with the artificial reproduction of vocal sounds. Mr. J. Porter, B.E., dealt with weather observations and hoped that the observers would not be held responsible for the weather that they predicted. Dr. Seymour Hawden dealt instructively on the subject of "animal parasites."

*Sun, Apr. 21, 1917.*

### John W. Yoes, Western Character, Has Passed Through Many Thrilling Exploits With Desperadoes

#### POET, PILOT, LOGGER, SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

#### Now Essays the Great Adventure to Combat Cruelty of Humanity's Foe

"Every inch a soldier" is the mental note that the observer makes when coming into personal contact with John W. Yoes, one of the latest recruits to the 196th University Battalion, a man of many inches, too.

He has the qualities, the appearance, the experiences, the "outlook" and philosophy which characterized Villon, "Lavengro," Bayard, Stevenson and other eminent vagabonds.

Born in Arkansas, Yoes attended the country schools until he was 17. His rambling, roving disposition soon showed itself. Mathematical problems were too slow for him, and he went to Texas. The fall of 1887 found him in Dennison, a few miles south of the Choctaw Country. A move was made to Fort Worth, then the most thriving cow town in the Lone Star State. For a time, Jack, slim, sturdy, strong as a bullock, was a star in the cast of a great ranch, and then he returned to Oklahoma, his father having been appointed United States marshal for the western district of Arkansas and Indian Territory.

As Deputy United States Marshal John W. Yoes had some stirring adventures. He, with J. H. Mershong, arrested the notorious Newt gang on a charge of murder; then Joe James, one of the Chichasaw nation, and his comrade, falling ill, he had—with only the camp cook to assist him—to transport his prisoners 150 miles.

This was a good start on a lurid career of adventure with Heck Thomas, who had been aide to Gen. Forrest, and who was regarded by the Indian outlaws with holy terror. As marshal, fieldman, pilot, logger, soldier of fortune, author, poet, explorer and in a dozen other roles Jack Yoes has met with adventures enough to fill volumes, and indeed he has used his experiences in novels, poems, movie scenarios and in many good stories for the newspaper and periodical press.

Reference must be made to the splendid and desperately hazardous work he did for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company in protecting a long line of timber lands from timber thieves. His services were fully recognized, as

### JOHN W. YOES



Poet, pilot, logger, soldier of fortune, who has joined 196th University Battalion.

also was the fine work he did on the Isthmus of Panama.

As author, poet and journalist John W. Yoes has done much good work. He has written biographies of many fine fellows who, like himself, were instrumental in eradicating some of the most glaring evils and curbing some of the most desperate characters of the wild borderlands. Yoes' poetry has a touch of Walt Whitman, his prose stories have incident and grip and his conversation has the spice which experience and personality give, with a quaint philosophy, a tender sympathy and a dry humor which mark him as a character.

It was sentiment, a love of right and justice, a hatred of cruelty and oppression which brought him, as soon as he could settle certain affairs, from the State of Washington to enlist and fight under the British flag. It was sentiment of the right kind which led him to seek as comrades the cultured men in the University Battalion, although he calls "comrade" any man from the President to the roughest cowpuncher, and it was a sentiment to be admired when he took from his breast a beautiful, silken, miniature "Old Glory," given him by his mother, 79 years old, to carry to victory on the battlefields of Europe. On the white silk, between the Stars and Stripes the hand of "Mother" has written her blessing, and her assurance that Jack would do his duty.

*World, Apr. 21, 1917.*

### LOCAL MEN REPORTED WOUNDED IN FIGHTING

Mrs. Hobbs, 1075 Barclay Street, has just received the word that her son, Frank Hobbs, who enlisted with the University Battalion, has been wounded in the face and arm during the recent fighting at Vimy Ridge. Pte. Hobbs before enlisting was an employee of the printing department of "The Daily News-Advertiser."

*News Ad. Apr. 14, 1917.*

# UNIVERSITY PLATOON

The reinforcing platoon being raised by the University of B. C. for the 196th Battalion expects to go overseas in about three weeks. Business men, teachers, and other professional men who would like to go to the front with the last unit which will be recruited under University auspices, should write immediately to Lieut. Jordan or Sergt. Eastman, 196th Reinforcements, University of B. C., Vancouver. Transportation will be secured for applicants from a distance when they have passed their local, preliminary medical examination.

*Vict. Times Apr. 25, 1917.*

## Joins University Platoon.

Charles R. MacGillivray, a graduate of Knox college and a M. A. of Toronto university joined the university platoon yesterday.

*Sun, Apr. 26, 1917*

**University Graduates Enlist.**—Charles R. MacGillivray and Thorleif Larsen, both graduates of the Toronto University, have enlisted with the overseas platoon of the Universities Battalion draft. Both have won honors with scholarships. *Apr. 26, 1917.*

*News Ad. Apr. 26, 1917.*

# UNIVERSITY WILL CONFER DEGREES

## Second Congregation to Be Held Next Week—Notable Visitors Expected.

Next Thursday, May 3, will see the second ceremony for the conferring of degrees at the University of British Columbia and will further add to the interest which Vancouver will have for visitors this May week. President James A. MacLean, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., of the University of Manitoba, will deliver the congregational address to the students' faculty and senate in assembly. President Suzzallo of the University of Washington, who will be present in the city to represent the governor of Washington at the War Dance and Carnival, will, it is expected, address the students, though several affairs claim his attention on that date. It is also expected that Bishop de Pencier, now at Calgary en route home from the front, will speak. Hon. Dr. MacLean, provincial minister of education, will be present and will be one of the speakers, in addition to Dr. Westbrook, president of the university, and Mr. Carter-Cotton, the chancellor. The parade will assemble in the physics building, march down Laurel street to Broadway, along Broadway up to Willow street, and from there enter the assembly hall of the university. The costumes of the faculty, senate, and those taking part in the ceremonies, will be representative of the universities of the old and new worlds and should make a glowing color scheme. The old countryman will be curiously reminded of May week at Cambridge as he watches the brightly-tinted procession wind down the road and picks out the colors of his old college. The programme will be as follows:

Assembly; procession; assembly in hall; speakers: (1), the chancellor, Mr. Carter Cotton; (2), President Suzzallo of the University of Washington; (3), Hon. Dr. MacLean; (4), President Westbrook; (5), President James A. MacLean, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., president of the University of Manitoba; conferring of degrees; (6), Bishop de Pencier; presentation of governor-general's medal; reading of scholarship list; Mrs. Hastings Dresser's orchestra.

The assembly will take place at 2:30 o'clock and the parade will conclude at 3 o'clock. Guests should be in their places not later than 2:45 o'clock. Owing to limited space no further invitations will be issued. Any additional accommodation will be placed at the disposal of the public, but the space available is very limited.

*Proc. Apr. 27, 1917.*

## WAS COOL AS ICE

Praise for Conduct of One of the 196th Men Under Fire.

In a letter dated March 25, 1917, Major Brock writes of the engagement in which H. G. Letson was so severely wounded:

"Letson was acting commander of a company and would have been confirmed in the appointment if he had not been knocked over. Wood, another of the subs we sent over, took Letson's place as the company commander. So our boys are making good. Of course we always knew we had great material in that battalion. Wood, they say, is sure of a decoration as he is absolutely fearless and cool as ice."

*Proc. Apr. 27, 1917.*

## CONVOCATION MAY 3

### Interesting Programme Arranged for Varsity Event.

The convocation address, on the convocation programme of the British Columbia University, will be delivered by President J. A. MacLean, of the University of Manitoba. President Westbrook and Hon. J. D. MacLean, M. D. C. M., Minister of Education, and it is hoped, President Henry Suzzallo, of the University of Washington, will also give addresses. The Rt. Rev. Bishop de Pencier is expected in the city, and may be able to speak as well.

Thursday, May 3, has been fixed as the date for convocation. There will be an assembly of graduating students in the Physics building, on Laurel street. The procession will proceed to Broadway and then to the auditorium of the university. Guests will, it is hoped, be in their places by 2:45 p.m.

*Wald, Apr. 27, 1917.*

**More News of 196th.**—In a letter dated March 25, Major Brock writes of the engagement in which H. G. Letson was so severely wounded: "Letson was acting commander of a company, and would have been confirmed in the appointment if he had not been knocked over. Wood, another of the subs we sent over took Letson's place as the company commander. So our boys are making good. Of course we always knew we had great material in that battalion! Wood, they say, is sure of a decoration as he is absolutely fearless and cool as ice."

*Wald, Apr. 27, 1917.*

## Two Excellent Recruits Join.

The University platoon, 196th Regiment, secured two fine recruits yesterday, in the persons of John H. Mennie, of the graduating arts class of the provincial university, and P. L. King, a financial broker and member of the board of trade. The platoon expects to get away by the middle of May. About twenty more men are needed. *Sun April 28, 1917*

*Sun, Apr. 28, 1917.*

# UNIVERSITY PLATOON

The reinforcing platoon being raised by the University of B. C. for the 196th Battalion expects to go overseas in about three weeks. Business men, teachers, and other professional men who would like to go to the front with the last unit which will be recruited under University auspices, should write immediately to Lieut. Jordan or Sergt. Eastman, 196th Reinforcements, University of B. C., Vancouver. Transportation will be secured for applicants from a distance when they have passed their local, preliminary medical examination. *News 30*

*Vict. Times Apr. 30, 1917.*

## UNIVERSITY PLAYERS

Will Present "Merely Mary Ann" at Princess Theatre on May 8.

*Sun 30.*  
The secret of a successful play lies in two factors by which more than by any others it wins its audiences—its appeal to the humor of all classes of hearers, and its possession of one supreme moment.

"Merely Mary Ann," Zangwill's comedy which will be presented at the Princess Theatre on Tuesday, May 8, by the Players' Club of the University of British Columbia under the auspices of the Willow's Camp Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, has both of these characteristics. If there be any in the theatre who fail to respond to the amusing sayings of Mrs. Leadbatter, who by her own account is a "hignorant" person, he will be provoked to laughter by the clever epigrams of the "sassy" folk in the fourth act.

Those who delight "to let flow the sympathizing tear" will enjoy the "supreme moment," which is the love affair of the true-hearted Mary Ann and the melancholy unworthy artist whom she adores.

Complete arrangements for the staging of the play are in the hands of the Willows Camp Chapter of the I.O.D.E., and tickets may be had at Hibben's book store, Terry's, the High School and from any member of the chapter.

*Vict. Times Apr. 30, 1917.*



## To the University of British Columbia, Salutation

To the dark shadows of the Douglas pines  
Sharp silhouetted 'gainst the glacial ice  
Of ages immemorial is borne  
By wind and wave on the deep sea of Thought  
The tributary greeting of the Past,  
Rich in hoar wisdom—to Thee of the dawn,  
Embodied spirit of the coming day;  
In thy proud youth, like gallant knight of old,  
Sir Galahad, redressing human wrongs—  
Unwearied, pressing forward to one goal,  
To know how best to serve, and knowing, act—  
For Thou hast seen the Vision, and art strong;  
Strong not alone to strike, but strong to save,  
As in the lightning conflict, shackles fall  
Clanking on the strewed ground with a great sound  
Sweet to the ear as music to the soul  
Of shepherds listening to the angels' song.

When darkness brooded o'er the formless void  
In the long night of old Earth's history,  
"Let there be light!" across the ages rang,  
And Nature to her Sovereign Lord's command  
Obedient, awoke to conscious day.

"Send out Thy light, O God!" full oft we pray  
When blinding bigotry and narrow aims  
Like lowering clouds, obscure the light of Truth.  
"Send forth, O God, Thy light, Thy hallowed light!"  
Let 'numbing ignorance vanish as the gleam  
Of clearer knowledge kindles into noon.  
Long seems the dawning. When shall rise the day  
When light and peace and justice, dove-like, brood  
In holy benediction o'er the world?

But see! a light arises. In the north  
Glow the aurora, in the fervid south  
Afar, anear, new gleams shine like fixed stars;  
The eastern light brighter and stronger grows,  
While in the splendour of the western sun  
A phosphorescent glory, sinking, wakes  
Anew to morning in the Orient.

The Hellenic East gave to the dawning West  
And to the North, born to an ampler day,  
The light that o'er the blue Aegean streamed,  
Illumining for Dante the Unseen—  
The light whose radiance cheered Galileo  
In his dark prison cell—whose vivid rays  
On English Avon ever brighter glow—  
That light shone purely on the inner sight  
Of Him who, sightless, gazed on Paradise,  
And sang with lips touched by the Heavenly Muse,  
The glories of the realm invisible.

For that unfading light the younger West  
Would fain yield homage to the classic East,  
As loyal vassal to noble liege,  
Or as perchance, in knightly days of old,  
The minstrel, chapleted with leaves of bay,  
His votive verses in melodious strains  
Chanted to him, whose words of living cheer,  
Or deeds of nobleness, inspired his song.

The wind-kissed harp that through Venusia's groves  
Strains of immortal music fitfully  
Wafted upon the genial air, breathes still  
Through twenty centuries of summer eves,  
As in the Augustan age of palmy days,  
Maecenas' name—of kingly lineage,  
The royal-hearted friend of poesy.

And now from this new watchtower of the West  
The knightly hand holds high a torch whose flame  
Shall glow with an effulgence rarer far  
Than dreamer's fancy, till the Golden Age  
Sung by the Mantuan lyre in lofty strain  
May with a noontide glory flood the world.  
For Thou hast seen the Vision of the morn,  
And a voice sweet and tremulous as e'er  
From Memnon's statue issued at the dawn  
Sounds on the watchman's ear. The morning breaks!  
The long dark night is o'er, and upward rolls  
Tumultuous a mighty sea of song  
Like the great anthem of the ransomed hosts;  
To the Most High give thanks! His glory praise  
Who breathes upon the nations of the earth  
And on their darkness pours His living light,  
Till mighty armaments and navies proud  
Become the ministers of lasting peace!

MARGARET EADIE HENDERSON.

Province, May 1, 1917.

## STUDENTS PASS IN UNIVERSITY

Names of Undergraduates From  
This City Appearing in Ex-  
amination Report.

Included in the names of those students who are announced in connection with the University of British Columbia examination results are several from New Westminster. The local students who passed in second year are: Miss Edith Mann, Miss Dolores Swencisky, Miss Melrose Dockrill, Miss May Barclay, Robert Kellie, Shimizu, Miss Dorothy Trapp (S), Miss Anunie M. Archibald (S), Miss Janet Gilley (S). First year: Miss A. M. Mercer (S), Howard Meredith (M), Alton Peebles, Miss Minnie Graham (C and S). Fourth year, Herman W. Hagelstein.

New Westminster Daily  
Columbian, May 3, 1917.

☆☆☆☆☆  
University Players.—Judging from the success with which the piece met in Vancouver the presentation by the Players' Club of the University of British Columbia of Zangwill's comedy "Merely Mary Ann," which will be seen at the Princess Theatre on Tuesday, May 8, will be one well worth seeing. In the Terminal City the youthful actors appeared before two capacity houses at the Empress Theatre, and the press reports of the performances were most favorable. The fact that the arrangements for the staging of the play in this city are in the hands of the Willows Camp Chapter, I. O. D. E., is sufficient guarantee to the public that the event will be a successful one. Tickets may be had from any of the members of the chapter and at Hibben's Book Store and Terry's.

Vict. Times May 3, 1917.

## PICTURESQUE LATIN FORMULA RETAINED

University Will Continue to Confer Degrees, Making the Pronouncements in the Traditional Tongue.

A vestigial remnant of ancient days that possesses an historic import and symbolic value to those who cling to the time-honored traditions handed down from an earlier age, was retained by a decision made after some discussion by the members of the senate of the provincial university in session yesterday, and the use of Latin, instead of English, in the convocation ceremony will be adhered to. There were not wanting objectors, who, desirous of introducing the innovation of the use of English in granting the degrees, hinted that to many modern minds in the audience, if not perhaps among the student body themselves, the accustomed formula was mere abracadabra. The question of conferring honorary degrees was likewise discussed, but a decision deferred until the next meeting in October, which will gather at the notification of the president.

Considerable time was given to consideration of the financial state of the institution. The senate is naturally disappointed at the reduction made by the government in the grant requested for the continuance of the institution, and a deputation will wait upon the government to urge a revision more in accord with the needs of the university. The delegation expects to leave on Sunday next for the capital to confer with the government on Monday morning. Among those who intimated their readiness to go, in addition to the chancellor, Hon. F. C. Carter-Cotton, and the president, Dr. F. P. Westbrook, were the deans of the faculties of arts and agriculture; Judge Howay of New Westminster, and others, the journey being one to be voluntarily undertaken by members of the senate.

Dr. Ashton, head of the committee on arrangements for today's ceremony, gave the report of his committee. Regret was expressed at the inability to secure the main hall at the Hotel Vancouver, which by prior engagement had been secured by the carnival officials.

As the senate still lacks the representative elected by the high school teachers of the province, it was decided to ask the provincial superintendent of education to notify those concerned to have the omission remedied.

The small sum available for library needs was a matter of discussion. Resolutions of condolence and profound sympathy were passed first to the relatives of the late Miss Munday, a most promising scholar, who had attained high ranking in her final year, and was credited with brilliant work as a student, and to Mr. J. W. Freighton, assessor and collector of customs at New Westminster, who has just been apprised of the death in action of his son, at one time a student of McGill University College. The latter resolution was moved by Mrs. Farris and seconded by the Bishop of New Westminster in feeling terms.

## UNIVERSITY DEGREES TO BE GIVEN TODAY

The annual degree granting ceremony at the University of British Columbia will take place this afternoon, and persons holding tickets for the procession are expected to assemble in the physics building, corner of Tenth avenue and Laurel street, at 2:30. The procession will form in Laurel street, descend to Broadway, proceed along Broadway to Willow and up Willow to the arts building. Guests will gather in the assembly

hall at 2:20 and there will be music by Mrs. Hastings of Dresser's orchestra, from 2:30 to 3, at which hour the ceremony is scheduled to begin. After 2:45 no seats will be reserved and all remaining ones will be thrown open to the public. Those taking part in the procession will wear full academic costume.

*Sun, May 3, 1917.*

## UNIVERSITY HAS BUT MEAGRE INCOME NOW

Were It Not for Cash Contribution From Province It Could Not Continue

*Times*  
Legislative Press Gallery,  
May 2.

The House was given some information to-night in regard to the University and its finances, A. M. Manson (Omineca) considering that the Legislature and the people were entitled to some knowledge of what was being done with the large sums which were being annually voted to this institution.

The vote this year is \$175,000, which is being given to the governors to be dealt with as they see best for the interests of the University. Mr. Manson remarked that so far as he could see, the Legislature got not one iota of information as to what the University was doing or how the money supplied to it was being spent.

The Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. MacLean, stated that the only revenue the University had was \$7,000 from fees from students, and with the grant out of the consolidated revenue constituted its sole source of income. When it was established there was a land endowment of two million acres, and out of the eight hundred acres so far surveyed and selected the University was receiving no revenue whatever.

Mr. Manson asked if a report to the Legislature could not be made.

The minister replied that he had lately received a financial report and he had no objection to submit it to the House.

Mr. Bowser asked the honorable gentleman to take the House into his confidence as to what the governors thought necessary this year to run the institution.

Hon. Dr. MacLean replied that there were three proposals of various sums. The maximum and minimum amounts he had not in his mind but the middle figure was \$350,000. The minimum was over \$200,000.

Mr. Bowser asked if the minister had seen the governors since the estimates came down. Could they carry along on the sum being given?

The minister said a deputation was coming over to place the claims of the University before the executive. It was estimated, and the Government believed it could be done, that with some reductions here and there the University could get through the year. It would be pretty badly emasculated, however, for the simple reason that there was no University that could exist on \$200,000 a year.

Principal's Salary.

George Bell asked what the salary of the principal was.

Hon. Dr. MacLean gave it as \$10,000 and a living allowance of \$1,500 a year.

"Would it be presumption on my part to suggest that he pare it down a little?" Mr. Bell asked.

"While I am here as the head of the Department, representing it in a sense and responsible to the House for this vote," said Dr. MacLean, "I am in the anomalous position of having nothing whatever to do with the conduct of the University. There is a specific clause in the University Act which says that neither the Minister of Education nor any member of the Education Department staff shall be on the board of governors. The University affairs are controlled absolutely and entirely, under the Act, by the Board of Governors, and we have no discretion so far as salaries, expenditures or curriculum or any other affair of the institution is concerned."

"Wild-cat number two," remarked

Mr. Bell, referring to his remark last night that the Agency-General in London was one of the things that the province had got and had to hang on to.

Liberal to Schools.

Frank H. Mobley (Atlin) asked if there was any detriment to education in rural districts on account of this vote? Were they deprived of their just amount of support because of the amount which had to be voted for the University?

"I do not think that is so," the Minister answered. "That is one thing that can be said about British Columbia, that there is probably no other province which has dealt so liberally and generously from its provincial funds with education as has this. Our schools have been more liberally dealt with than in any other province in Canada. It supplies fifty per cent. of all expenses connected with the educational system of the province, while in the prairie provinces the proportion is twenty-five per cent. The outlying districts are not suffering on account of the University."

Not Hamper University.

"It is absolutely necessary in a province the size of this to make provision for the higher education of our young people. (Hear, hear.) It would be a mistake to do anything which would hamper the University. Unfortunately the only reason there is not a larger grant this year is the financial situation in the province. If we are to have a University, and there is no question about that in any mind, our people must go down into their pockets for its support." (Applause.)

Dr. McIntosh (Vancouver) asked if there was any provision in the vote for the Forestry Department of the University.

The Minister stated that there was no provision for any extension of the work of the University this year. The Government was fully alive to the importance of its work, and so were the authorities, but finances handicapped both.

*News Ad. May 3, 1917.*

*Victoria Times  
May 3, 1917.*

## LARGE PARTY AT UNIVERSITY SITE

Results of Experiments Carried  
Out by Dean Klinck  
Explained.

On Saturday afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation of the B. C. Academy of Science to visit the university site at Point Grey to see the results of the experiments carried out by Dean Klinck during the summer. Most of the party arrived in automobiles, while a number of visitors walked from Sasamat, some tackled the ravine at the end of Fourth avenue and followed the road from that point to the university.

On reaching the large ferro-concrete structure Professor Klinck, who was leader of the excursion, invited the party to the top of the four-storey building from which point he outlined the plan for the layout of the university grounds and the location of the buildings for the accommodation of the various faculties was pointed out. At the present time the site is being worked over to kill out the natural growth of vegetation and secure a green sward. Professor Klinck explained the methods employed in this work, which consists of continual cultivation of the soil and the growth of green crops such as oats, rye and leguminous crops. These, as soon as they reach five or six feet in height, are plowed in, and a second crop sown. Two heavy crops have been grown this year and turned under, the result being that an enormous quantity of humus is incorporated in the soil, rendering it more retentive of moisture. From the top of the building a magnificent view of the extent of the campus was obtained and all the members of the party were agreed that the transformation of eighty-five acres from bush to agricultural land was a remarkable piece of work to accomplish in such short time. One area of approximately five acres was pointed out as the location for the botanical garden for the university, which is to be established by Mr. J. Davidson this fall, over 20,000 specimens are to be transferred from Essondale to Point Grey.

On reaching the experimental plot at the southern end of the site Professor Klinck briefly outlined the work done by his department. During the first year he conducted experiments to ascertain what fertilizers were necessary and this varied from 600 pounds to over sixteen tons per acre.

It was pointed out that all classes of field crops were in rows instead of plots and that there were about 170 different species, varieties or strains, being the cream of results obtained at MacDonald College. These included three kinds of alfalfa, twenty kinds of fodder crops, wild peas, vetches, soya beans, clovers, etc., a large number of different kinds of wheat, oats, barley, rye, millet, corn, mangold, carrots, beets, turnips, etc. At one end of the plot was seen a large number of flower pots containing root-cuttings and stem-cuttings of alfalfa, all growing vigorously.

At the close of the excursion Col. Markham proposed a vote of thanks to Dean Klinck for the amount of interesting information he had given during the afternoon. Among those present were: President and Mrs. Wesbrook, Dr. T. P. Hall and Miss Hall, Dr. A. E. Cameron (Ottawa), R. N. Chrystal (Victoria), R. C. Treherne (Agassiz), Prof. and Mrs. W. G. Davidson, Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, Prof. W. G. Sullivan, John Davidson, botanical office; H. J. Simpson, chief of Point Grey police; F. Peace, secretary Point Grey School Board; Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Rev. A. Clark, Rev. J. H. Wallace and many others.

## B. C. UNIVERSITY REOPENED TODAY

Large Enrollment With Many  
Matriculants and Students  
on Active Service.

Brief Introductory Address Is  
Given by President F. F.  
Wesbrook.

With an initial enrollment of 356 students the University of British Columbia reopened at 9 o'clock this morning for the 1916-17 session. The opening formality was very brief and consisted of a short address of greeting by President F. F. Wesbrook, who referred briefly to the war and the privilege which the students had in being able to pursue their studies, with a view to later taking their place in the national life of the country to assist in the many social and economic questions which he believed would have to be tackled after the cessation of hostilities.

Subsequent to the president's address the various classes went to their respective quarters where teachers and students made each others' acquaintance and time tables were arranged, after which adjournment was made until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning when the first regular classes of the coming course will begin.

While the number of students this year at the opening is 356, it was pointed out that this number will in all probability be increased during the next few days, bringing it nearer to the enrollment of last year, which was 379. The officials of the institution also point out that this year's enrollment does not include twenty-five students who passed matriculation and are registered with the university as being eligible for entry, but who are in the meantime serving in the army in various capacities. Nor does it include at least sixty of last year's students who also are on active service, some of them in the 196th (Universities) Battalion, and included in which is Major R. W. Brock, second in command of this unit, and dean of the college of applied science in the university. The classes this year are made up as follows:

Arts course, freshmen, 78 men, 82 women, total, 160; second year, 24 men, 48 women, total, 72; third year, 15 men, 27 women, total, 42; graduating year, 10 men, 22 women, total, 32. Science course: First year, 27 men, one woman; total, 28. Second year, 15 men, no women. Third year, four men, no women. Graduating year, one man, a student in chemical engineering.

With the opening this session of the new buildings which have been erected during the past summer on the temporary university site at Tenth avenue and Willow street, have become available for the use of students. This addition to the institution is much appreciated by the staff, who last session were working under considerable inconvenience. A novel feature of the structure is the economical way in which the limited space has been laid out. The main room in the new building is the assembly hall, in which this morning's proceedings took place. It is a well laid out auditorium, capable of accommodating 700 people, but when not required for that purpose can be quickly turned into four commodious classrooms by an ingenious system of folding doors. Besides these changes several alterations have been made in the original buildings, whereby the whole of the administration offices have been brought into one wing, and a much-wanted provision made in the form of a fine big reading-room above the library, which has also undergone some transformations by way of improvement.

## DR. WESBROOK SEES BATTALION IN CAMP

Addresses Men of University  
Unit and Pays Tribute to  
Colonel.

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, arrived here yesterday having spent Sunday at Camp Hughes, where the 196th University Battalion is in training. He stated that he had enjoyed the privilege of addressing the men of the 196th, and especially the company raised by the University of British Columbia and he thought that great credit was due to Lieut.-Col. D. S. McKay, the officer commanding, and his staff for their fine appearance.

The second object of Dr. Wesbrook's visit was to confer with the presidents of the sister universities on the best methods to adopt to provide reinforcements for the 196th, and he expressed the utmost confidence in their ability to maintain the regiment up to strength and thus preserve its identity.

Regarding educational prospects for the British Columbia University now in its second year, Mr. Wesbrook was optimistic. Last year he stated there were 379 students enrolled, and already when he left there were 348 students on the books.

Nov. Oct. 3, 1916.

## TO DISCUSS LANGUAGES

Trades and Commerce Committee Will  
Hear From Dr. Westbrook.

The trade and commerce committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade will meet at 4 p.m. Thursday to discuss the matter of having a chair in Russian and a chair in Spanish endowed at the University of British Columbia. Dr. Wesbrook, president of the university, will be in attendance and will give his opinion on the feasibility of the scheme. Secretary Blair has received no answer from Premier Borden today as to the transfer of vessels built in British Columbia to neutral or allied nations.

Nov. Oct. 16, 1916.

## TAKES PRIZE AT OTTAWA

Lieut. Letson of Vancouver Makes Remarkable Showing.

In the qualification test shoot made by the School of Musketry, which has just concluded its course at the Rockcliffe Ranges, Ottawa, Lieut. H. F. G. Letson, 196th Western Universities Battalion, won the distinction of "best shot of the school," scoring the highest aggregate among over one hundred selected marksmen.

This test shoot, as nearly as possible under service conditions, including "pop and dodger" where a target representing the head and shoulders of a man appears for five seconds. At this range Lieut. Letson made a possible, as well as in the ten rounds rapid fire in 45 seconds at 200 yards. In the rapid fire, fifteen rounds, in one minute, at 300 yards, he made 42 out of a possible 45.

Lieut. Letson is a Vancouver boy and learned his first rifle shooting with the Vancouver Civilian Rifle Association, of which organization he has been a member ever since he was big enough to hold a rifle.

Nov. Oct 20, 1916

Nov. Sept. 19, 1916.

Nov. Sept 26, 1916.



### THE B. C. UNIVERSITY.

The University of British Columbia, which has just attained its first anniversary, has done an important and useful work for education in this province under the handicap of practically every condition which could not be foreseen at the time plans for its inauguration were being laid. The original scheme, which will ultimately be put into practical form, could not be carried out when the time came for doing so, owing to the financial stringency which prevailed, and which was later intensified by the more pressing demands arising out of the war. But despite these difficulties under which the faculty of the university had to labor, the permanent foundations of higher education in this province have been put into practical shape. It is not to be expected, nor indeed would it be desirable that the institution, even at this early stage, should be without its critics, and genuine criticism, voiced with the unselfish purpose of promoting the efficiency of the university, will doubtless be heartily welcomed by those in charge of its management.

The complaint most frequently heard regarding such establishments is that they are too academic, that they incline too much to the consideration of the arts of the dead and too little to the needs of the living. In an age of commercial competition where practical efficiency in production contributes so much to the prestige of nations. In the case of the University of British Columbia, it is gratifying to note the balanced judgment which has been exercised in adjusting the courses to meet the demands and conditions of an essentially western province. The institution is in advance of other Canadian universities in respect to the modern movement which may, perhaps, be called the emancipation of education from the control of the pedagogue. Here a science may be taken in place of one of the two languages which are required elsewhere; agriculture has been added to the list of optional sciences for matriculation, as also have botany, physics and chemistry; while the senate of the university is at this time considering plans for giving practical instruction in forestry, mining and other industries of first importance in the economic life of the province.

Another criticism which is often levelled at such institutions is that the fees payable by students are prohibitive and act as a bar to the children of parents of modest means. The University of British Columbia can not be included in that criticism. There are no fees required from students, except the \$5 registration fee for each term, and at the end of the course of studies a \$20 graduation fee, and even these are to some degree offset by a list of sixteen scholarships to which additions have already been planned. Indeed, in a word, it may be said that with the material at its disposal the establishment has set out to provide the best possible service. Much careful planning and mature judgment are necessary in the early years of a university, in order that later experience may not reveal errors of policy which will require a retracting of steps taken in hasty judgment. The scheme of its development must be evolutionary rather than revolutionary. Otherwise, new standards may be retroactive in effect through lack of the necessary foundations for new subjects introduced, instead of the general plan conducing to co-ordination and completeness of system.

## COLLEGE CORPS HAS NEWSPAPER

Latest Addition to Battalion  
Publications Is Called  
"Wub."

Organization of Fighting Unit  
Given Credit to  
Students.

"Wub," the official organ of the Western Universities Battalion, the 196th Overseas, is the latest addition to military publications. Copies of the first issue, which have just reached the city, show that for amateur editors, the university boys have something of the punch which goes with college days. It is a twelve-page, four-column publication, well illustrated, and with numerous feature articles which do not bear the touch of amateurish editing. Major R. W. Brock, dean of the faculty of science of the University of British Columbia, and second in command of the 196th, contributes a sketch of the history of the organization of the battalion.

"The battalion owes its inception," says Major Brock "to a student movement. Many students had enlisted individually, but were scattered amongst various units, and their identity as western university men lost. Many other students felt that they, too, must offer their services to their country, and that it would be better in every sense of the word if they were in an organization of their own."

Major Brock then goes on to detail the preliminary steps taken by the representatives of the four western provincial universities to organize the battalion, which was authorized on February 14, 1916, and is, to quote Major Brock, "the first, and up to the present, the only university battalion raised in this country."

#### Of University Type.

The success which the movement to form a university battalion, may be judged from the results. Major Brock says:

"In personnel the battalion is what it was hoped and intended that it should be. It is a battalion of men of the university type. Of the rank and file, 400 are university students, law students or senior high school students; 100 are accountants, cashiers, bank clerks, mostly matriculants, some of them are college men; five are university professors or teachers; 33 are high school or public school teachers; five are lawyers, among whom are to be found King's councillors; fifteen are civil, mechanical or electrical engineers; fifteen are clergymen; seven newspapermen; six bank managers; seven merchants, while the remainder represents types of school-trained farmers, dairymen, horticulturists, with a scattering of other arts and professions as well as specialized business callings. More than 62 per cent. are Canadian born, and the remainder are almost exclusively British born."

#### Its Purpose Confessed.

To introduce the new organ, the editor, under the caption "Yes, Yes, Go On," addressed more to the battalion than to the public, announces:

"Not to be outdone by the daily, weekly or fireside press of the country, we also claim a purpose. It is to get out a newspaper without losing money, and this one might whisper, is the main purpose of all newspapers that survive more than three issues." The introductory editorial continues: "Remember, always, that the battalion newspaper is a link between those of us who have joined the Western Universities Battalion, and the folks back home." Keep it bright and cheerful. Send in all the funny little incidents that happen, and if they don't happen, invent them. Invention is a great thing if not carried too far." The concluding remarks are somewhat apt.

"It has more than a thousand editors, so editors do your duty. Remember 'Our Purpose.' At ten cents a copy you can figure out for yourself how many copies must be sold to make expenses." This last is by way of reference to the fact that the journal is unique in not having any advertising patronage.

One amusing squib, on that topic of such live interest with every overseas battalion in training, the date of their departure for the front, is given with apologies to Walt Mason:

#### Winter Weather Felt.

"I can not bear those folks who say that we're about to go away; Tarbolton says, and he sure knows, that we must winter midst the snows; the C. M. S. has quite a notion we shall never cross the ocean; and Eason has it not so bad that we shall go to Trinidad; then Parker thinks to pull one's leg and says we go to Winnipeg; and lots of others know by chance that we shall never get to France; if I believed the stories hazy I am sure I should go crazy; but if one would wish to learn all, Gaynor'll get it from the colonel."

Very evidently the prairie winter is beginning to make itself felt at Camp Hughes, judging from this plaint: "Who is responsible for that stuff about 'not feeling the cold in Manitoba when the wind doesn't blow?' Probably the same man who invented the story about Indian summer."

Among the illustrations which adorn the pages of the first issue of "Wub" are the portraits of the heads of the four western universities, also Major-General John Hughes, commandant of Camp Hughes; Col. D. S. MacKay, O. C. the 196th; Major Brock, second in command; Adjutant M. C. Rousseau, and Captain and Chaplain E. H. Oliver. Photographs of each of the four companies, drawn up on parade, are also reproduced.

Proc. Nov. 1, 1916.

Proc. Oct. 21, 1916.

### THE STUDENT PATRIOTS.

The honor roll printed in the programme of the University Congregation shows that the student class in this province is quick to accept the obligation of service in a great cause. As yet the University of British Columbia is a modest institution of learning. The young men and women who took their degrees yesterday are only the second graduating class. Yet 136 students and five professors of this university have enrolled for service overseas, and most of those who are alive and unwounded are now serving at the front. Somewhere in France or Flanders, or near some English hospital, eleven of those students lie in soldiers' graves. When the provincial university opened its first classes it took over the undergraduate body and most of the staff of McGill College of British Columbia. Alumni of that college are counted as alumni of the university. This is recognized in the honor roll, which gives the names of 192 students of the local McGill College who have gone to the war. Of these eighteen have fallen. Then there are 64 matriculants. Thus the whole student body connected with the university who have volunteered numbers 292. When one of the speakers said that there are two universities of British Columbia, one in Vancouver and one over the sea, he spoke well. Those who have gone are the searchers for truth of whom the poet says:

They love truth best who to themselves  
are true,  
And what they dare to dream of dare  
to do.

### PRESIDENT MacLEAN.

President MacLean of the University of Manitoba, whose inspiring and suggestive address at the University congregation was worthy of the occasion, has some problems at home from which British Columbia is free. He is the head of a university which is tangled up with a system of church colleges, all giving university instruction, and all possessing large authority by law and custom. They have all done fine service and have high traditions, but this only makes the problem harder. That is what the president means when, speaking from the heart, he congratulates our university on its ample jurisdiction and its opportunity to build up without tearing down. We have to thank a long succession of political ministries and legislatures, and an equally long train of spiritual ministries of earlier days for this freedom. It is easy to give college charters, and a certain appetite for them has been noticed in the older provinces. British Columbia will not be able to boast so many degree-conferring institutions as some smaller provinces, but the people will be the better able to concentrate on a university which may some day cover that field whose ample area provokes Dr. MacLean's gentle and kindly railery.

*News Ad. May 4, 1917.*

## CRUSH DESPOTISM AND SECURE FUTURE PEACE

### Chancellor Makes Stirring Appeal at University Convocation—Eloquent Address by Dr. J. A. MacLean.

Yesterday's lenitive sunshine and balmy air drew out spectators in large number to watch the procession that preceded the ceremony of granting degrees at the provincial university and the way along which the band of governors, senate, members of convocation and the general student body proceeded was lined with interested spectators, including a host of school children. Although much of the pristine splendor of the first ceremonial last year was lacking, there was a sufficiently large proportion of the company attired in the flamboyant robes and strange caps that lent a strong old-world air to the scene. Particularly effective was the touch lent by the academic garb of a French university of which one or two of the assembly were graduates, the cap being of a medieval kind, resembling that

favoured by the last of the Tudor kings. Within the assembly hall a large gathering awaited the procession, the time beguiled by the delightful playing of the Grace Hastings Dresser orchestra. In accordance with the law under which the university exists, no prayer was offered or any outward manifestation of religious feeling.

Two distinguished visitors, Dr. Suzzallo of Seattle and Dr. MacLean participated in the ceremony, introduced in happy phrase by the president Dr. Westbrook. The chancellor, the Hon. F. C. Carter-Cotton, presided, and in the ceremony of granting degrees, the president had his assistance and that of the deans of the faculties of arts and agriculture. Each student was loudly applauded on receiving degree or prize as the case might be.

A telling plea was made by the chancellor, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, to the youth of the country and to all others, to further, by enlisting and performing other forms of national service, the great cause of empire and humanity. The quietude and happiness now enjoyed, free from molestation by enemy forces, came through the self-sacrifice of those who had set a noble example to those left behind. Of university students or men of the earlier McGill University College, 31 had been killed and 38 severely wounded. These precious names should be forever kept in sweet remembrance. Great Britain, not so long since regarded with disparaging eye as decadent, had set an example not merely to the Empire but to the whole world. "I appeal to an audience like this, composed of true Canadians, to arise and finally crush despotism. Let Canada, let British Columbia, let Vancouver show they are each prepared to do their part to bring about a glorious peace that shall at the same time secure the future peace and liberty of the world."

In the course of appreciative reference to the large number of students who had volunteered for active service, the Bishop of New Westminster cited the parallel afforded by the Anglican Theological College half of the student body of which was fighting overseas. A eulogy of women's work at the front visualised for the assembly in graphic fashion the labors of the nurses and the women ambulance drivers, under fire, whose 12 hours of duty were more often than not lengthened into 15 and 18. There was nothing spasmodic or intermittent about the arduous work to which they were bending all their energies. One of the chief lessons of the war was the realization of the supremacy of public need over every sort of individual claim.

### Stands With Great Britain.

Bearing greetings from the university of which he is head—and charged by Governor Lister to bear the greetings of one sister state to another, Dr. Henry Suzzallo of the University of Washington was received by a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm, indicative of the bond that community of purpose and view as sealed between two great nations. "We have been plagued with pacifist propaganda more than any other nation," declared Dr. Suzzallo, reviewing the progress of the American people from the "painful stages of hesitation and discussion" to the triumphant issuance of American democracy to range itself on the side of the great cause of democracy, liberty and humanity. That long period of cogitation and dubitation, during which they had heard all sides of the case, while France and Belgium were making their first crucial effort and experiencing their first revelation of Prussian method, had shown wherein the weakness of a democracy lay. But at last the nation stood as one man, it has issued its decree, and that decree was war. "Now I thank God," said Dr. Suzzallo impressively, "that my nation is comrade with yours."

The congregation address was delivered by Dr. James A. MacLean, president of the University of Manitoba, and for 12 years head of the University of Idaho. His theme, "The National Spirit of 1917," was developed with especial reference to the soldier students and the influences the present upheaval was exercising or likely in the end to exert on education, citizenship and the national spirit in general. After a prelude of a congratulatory nature on the aims and purpose of the university, Dr. MacLean dealt with the significance of the war, declaring it to be a contest between good and evil, between right and wrong, between two ideas of statehood, mutually exclusive and wholly antagonistic.

### Results of War.

In education war's influence would tend to result in changes and readjustment in school systems and curricula, and light in that regard might come from the British Isles, where technical, scientific and humanistic courses were being eagerly evaluated and their respective merits and demerits thoroughly discussed. Future education would probably look to a conservation and unifying of all three elements and an increase of continuation schools.

War's stress had deepened the new revelation of society as a collective unity, whose members were all mutually interdependent one on the other. It implied a common task in the defence of the common rights and a willingness to co-operate in the work of improving surrounding conditions and the race. It

could no longer be regarded as a congeries of abstract legal rights, such as liberty, justice and so forth, but an ever-shifting human drama, in which right and duty, privilege and service alternated and succeeded one another in varying proportion and intensity through all the walks of life.

Above all the war had only continued the traditional national spirit. The motto of Canada throughout its history had been ever, as at Ypres and St. Julien, the Canadians had held the line.

*News Ad. May 4, 1917.*



# IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY MARKS SECOND ANNUAL U. OF B. C. CONGREGATION

## Thirty-four Students "Capped" by Chancellor Carter-Cotton and Twenty-seven Scholarship Prizes Awarded.

The second congregation of the University of British Columbia for the conference of degrees was held yesterday afternoon in the University Assembly hall, Willow street, when thirty three students in the faculty of arts, and one in applied science, were "capped" by Chancellor Carter-Cotton, and twenty-seven medals, scholarships or prizes were awarded to successful students.

The functions, significant and impressive whenever performed, was in all essentials more effective to the eye and to the mind this year than last. This was due to the fact that the ceremony took place within the halls of the university itself. Lacking, in almost every respect any element of exterior academic grandeur, it yet gained in both dignity and impressiveness from the simplicity of its surroundings. Nor were there lacking other features that gave to the occasion notes of solemnity and of pathos, and that served anew to remind the eight hundred students, members of convocation and friends of the institution present that the youngest university in the Empire was forming its traditions in times when education, as well as civilization, is undergoing supreme and unprecedented stresses and tests.

### The Academic Procession.

Favored by ideal weather, the academic procession started from the physics building, and marched down Laurel street to Broadway, and thence by way of Willow street to the Assembly hall. The variegated academic costumes of the graduates of senate, staff, and members of convocation, representing universities of many lands, visualizing the widespread basis of British Columbian culture.

The procession was headed by the chancellor and President Westbrook, followed by President Suzzallo, of the University of Washington and President McLean, of the University of Manitoba, the Right Rev. A. U. de Pencier, Bishop of New Westminster, (just returned from the front, and wearing his gown over khaki) and the representatives of four local theological colleges. Then came the deans of the University, the faculty and teaching staff, the governors, the senate, the graduating class, members of convocation and, last, the student body.

### University Responsibility.

The formal proceedings were opened by the singing of "O, Canada," after which Chancellor Carter-Cotton spoke briefly, but effectively, referring to the youth of the institution, the place is was already filling in the life of the province, its instant perception of its duty in the present war, and the way it had striven to rise to the responsibilities thereby created, and to the enforced limitation of its usefulness due to financial stress. He closed with an appeal to all friends of the institution for sympathy and co-operation.

### Bishop's Patriotic Appeal.

The Bishop of New Westminster, in a ringing, patriotic speech, full of allusions to the temper and attitude of Canadian soldiers at the front, reminded all present that the present war was intrinsically a conflict between opposing and mutually exclusive ideals, and that the standards of civilization and democracy with which free peoples had become identified were standards that in the ultimate analysis depended on education.

### Fight for Human Freedom.

President Suzzallo referred to the fact that when, a few weeks ago, he had addressed the students, his own republic was still in the stage of hesitation and discussion regarding the world war. He was proud that today the two American democracies were allies, and that soon the soldiers of the republic and those of the dominion would be fighting side by side the battle for human freedom. He spoke of the inherent and intrinsic strengths

and weaknesses of democracy and autocracy, and the part played by education in the development of ideals of liberty, with insight, clarity and authority, concluding with a few inspiring and weighty words to the thirty or forty young men and women who would that day conclude their undergraduate career.

### Manitoba President's Address.

The congregation address was delivered by President James A. MacLean, of the University of Manitoba. In his opening remarks, Dr. MacLean paid graceful tribute to President Westbrook, referring to him as not the oldest, but the "most graduated graduate" of the University of Manitoba. Taking as his theme the relation of education to life, and the responsibility of the educated man or woman to efficiency and citizenship, Dr. MacLean, in the course of a forty minute address, showed by history and by illustration that human freedom and progress are based on knowledge, that knowledge imposes responsibility and that its efficiency is judged by the service it renders humanity.

### Progress Established Anew.

The unspoken complacency with which progressive ideals had been for centuries regarded had been rudely challenged by a new doctrine of efficiently organized force; but, as the result of this challenge, the righteousness and justice of the democratic conception of progress had been established anew, and were on the eve of final and triumphant vindication.

### Graduates Are "Capped."

The ceremony of conferring degrees

was then proceeded with, the name of each student being announced by President Westbrook, who invested them with the hood. Each graduate was "capped" by the chancellor, the diplomas being presented by Registrar Robinson.

### Tribute to Late Miss Munday.

Then followed the announcement of medal, scholarship and prize awards. When the name of the late Caroline Pansy Munday was announced winner of the third year scholarship, and of the Sir Thomas Taylor prize, was announced, the whole student body arose, followed by all present, for Miss Munday, after a most distinguished career in all branches of study and her activities, died suddenly this week. Her death gave to the proceeding a solemnity unusual to such occasions, and all present were deeply impressed as President Westbrook voiced a tribute to her powers and promise, and summarized her academic career.

### 400 on University Honor Roll.

Another impressive feature of the proceedings was the reading by Dean Robinson of the names from the university honor roll of those students who had given their lives in the great war. Twenty-nine such names were noted as killed out of 400 who had enlisted.

### The Winning Graduates.

Following is the list of graduates and winners of scholarships and prizes:

### FACULTY OF ARTS.

\*John Hamilton Mennie, who has also qualified by examination, and Leroy Charles Wright, having enlisted for service overseas, are granted the degree without examination.

### Passed.

Class I.—Olive May Orr, John Hamilton Mennie, Theresa Aleeta Pollock, Maizie Anne Suggitt, Marion Jean Mounce, Lincoln Thompson Baker, George Lovat Fraser, Kathleen Margaret Peck, Evelyn Sykes Story.

Class II.—Ethel Mary Ewin, Shirley Pope Clement, Elmer Evans, Edward Harold Newton, William Thomas Abercrombie, Milton Dawson Bayly, May Dwyer McCrimmon, Merrill DesBrisay, Jean Barclay Abernethy, Mabel Mary Lanning, Helen Margaret White, John Russell, Laura May Pim, Sarah Annie Fountain, Dorothy Rachel Geoghegan, Josie Pearl Rosebrugh, Herman William Hagelstein, Wesley Chantler Thomson, John Murdoch Buchanan, Margaret Kathleen Mutrie, Vera Emily Muddell, Annie Winifred Lee.

Passed—Agnis Anne Greggor, Margaret Emily Maynard (agrotat).

### FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

#### Chemical Engineering

Class I.—Charles Alfred Holstead Wright.

#### Medals, Scholarships and Prizes — Faculty of Arts.

Fourth Year—Governor General's Medal and Prize of \$25.00, Olive May Orr; prize \$25.00, John Hamilton Mennie; prize, \$15.00, Thressa Aleeta Pollock.

Third Year — Scholarship, \$75.00, Abraham Lincoln Marshall; scholarship, \$75.00, Caroline Pansy Munday; prize, \$25.00, Ruth Vivian Fulton; prize, \$15.00, Edgar Charles Richards.

Second Year—Scholarship, \$75.00, Ian Alastair Shaw; scholarship, \$75.00, Evelyn Christina McKay; prize, \$25.00, Laurence Patton Smith; prize, \$20.00, Isabel Martin Thomas; prize, \$15.00, Muriel Grant.

First Year — Scholarship, \$75.00, Clarence Otto Swanson; scholarship, \$75.00, Ethel Harris; scholarship, \$75.00, Henrietta Roy; prize, \$25.00, Walter James Couper; prize, \$15.00, John Boyd Story; prize, \$10.00, George Ernest MacKinnon.

#### Sir Thomas Taylor Prizes.

Prize, \$25.00, for Essay on "Nature in Canadian Poetry," Caroline Pansy Munday; prize, \$25.00, for Essay on "Reorganization of Canada as a Social Democracy," Evelyn Christiana McKay.

#### Faculty of Applied Science.

Fourth Year—Prize, \$25.00, Charles Alfred Holstead Wright.

Third Year — Prize, \$25.00, Not awarded.

Second Year—Scholarship, \$75.00, Horace George Stedman; prize, \$25.00, Not awarded; prize, \$15.00, Not awarded.

First Year—Scholarship, \$75.00, Henry Ivan Andrews; prize, \$15.00, Douglas Archibald Wallace.

During the ceremonies an enjoyable musical programme was rendered by an orchestra under the direction of Mrs. Grace Hastings Dresser.

*Sun, May 4, 1917.*

**MANY STUDENTS  
HAVE GONE  
TO FRONT**

**Influence of War Period Is  
Felt at Congregation of  
University of B. C.**

**Interesting Message from  
New Ally Delivered by Dr.  
Henry Suzzallo.**

**Hundreds of Young Americans  
Will Be Found on  
Drill Field, He Says.**

**Dr. McLean of Manitoba Is  
Another Visitor to Deliver Address.**

The second Congregation of the University of British Columbia for the conferring of degrees took place yesterday afternoon under brilliant auspices of weather and attendance. Long before the hour set for the opening of the ceremonies, the friends and guests of the institution of learning began to gather in the large and pleasant assembly room on Willow street, the interior of which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with festoons of the University colors, purple and yellow, and during the interval of waiting, an orchestra under the direction of Mrs. Grace Hastings Dresser played some excellent musical selections with academic taste. Girl students in white acted as ushers, while the duties of the office of the master of ceremonies were divided between Prof. Ashton, whose scarlet robes and velvet hat were a reminder of medieval days, and Librarian Ridington, who in collegiate attire was characteristically active. With the exception of the space in front of the proscenium, which was reserved for the members of Convocation, the auditorium was well filled when the procession of dons, magnates and alumni which meanwhile had, in accordance with custom, been perambulating adjacent streets, arrived. Headed by Chancellor P. Carter-Cotton, in his scarlet robes of office, and President Westbrook, also in scarlet, this procession of men and women in full academic habiliments of various colleges did credit to the University as a representative assemblage of intellect, learning and dignity. The seats on the platform and the space in front of it were soon occupied, and the proceedings were begun by the singing of a verse of the well-known "O Canada." Prominent on the platform, in addition to the chancellor and president, were Bishop de Pencier, President Henry Suzzallo of the University of Washington, and President James A. MacLean of the University of Manitoba.

There were two things that gave this second Congregation of the Uni-

versity of British Columbia a deeper note than usual, and this was observable as the meeting went on. One was that upwards of 300 students of the University had gone to the front, a number of whom had been killed. The other was the lamentable and sudden death on Tuesday last of one of the brightest of the women students—Miss Caroline Pansy Munday—who had not only earned this year a Royal Society Scholarship, but one of the Sir Thomas Taylor prizes for literary work.

#### Chancellor's Speech.

In his opening remarks Chancellor F. Carter-Cotton regretted the absence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Premier Brewster, Dr. MacLean, the minister of education, and Dr. Robinson, the superintendent of education. He would have liked them to be there that afternoon in order that they might see for themselves the important work that was being done. He was sorry, therefore, that they had had to send letters of apology, and that they were unavoidably absent. In suitable terms the chancellor referred to the very large number of students who had volunteered for active service. He wished also to correct a false impression that some people seemed to have, viz., that this university was chiefly for the rich. He would emphasize the fact that it was for all. True to its motto "Tuum Est," it belonged to all the people of British Columbia. It was theirs to afford to all the opportunity to carry their education to the highest point of efficiency. (Applause.)

The Right Reverend A. U. de Pencier, Bishop of New Westminster, in an impassioned speech, that was frequently applauded, spoke of the valor of those who had gone to the front, some of whom had given their lives in the cause of freedom and justice. He had seen them there and he knew what they had done. This terrible war had made a great difference in the national life. It had compelled us to view things from a new angle. It had taught us that under the pressure of the general need every sort of individual claim must give way. The insistent and overpowering call to national service had come to them all, and he was glad to say that it had been responded to, not only by the men but by the women. The devotion of

the latter as nurses at the front or in whatever capacity they were engaged was beyond all praise. They worked twelve hours out of the twenty-four and the twelve was often stretched to fifteen. There were three special qualities that were developed by serving at the front, and these qualities were an imperative necessity. They were courage, self-control and efficiency.

#### Greetings from the United States.

President Henry Suzzallo of the University of Washington received an ovation when he stood up to speak. He said that first of all he was the bearer of greetings from the University of Washington to that of British Columbia. But he also brought greetings from his country. The last time he visited the University of British Columbia his country was in the throes of painful discussion and hesitancy. Now, that phase of things had passed away; the course that seemed to be right had been decided upon, and he therefore came as a comrade. (Loud applause.) Our universities had a sacred charge laid upon them, and that was as far as possible to provide for equality of opportunity for all who are favored by God with intellect and capacity. Referring to those on whom degrees would that day be conferred, he remarked that they had arrived at a most significant and important juncture of their lives. They had enjoyed a period of leisure, and the sacrifices of parents and friends had enabled them to prepare themselves for doing something in life that would be worth while. When these degrees were conferred upon them they also conferred the nobility of an intellectual chivalry. Let them seek lustily and vigorously for the harder tasks rather than for ignoble ease. In their universities they sought for what might be called vertical and lateral strength. They wished to see not only the development of outstanding instances of achievement in learning, but an esprit de corps, and a following of ideal service and efficiency that would permeate the whole body. Now with regard to this conflict in which they were all in one way or another engaged, he was glad to say that the University of Washington was going to follow the example of the University of British Columbia and hundreds of their young men were to be found on the drill field. (Applause.) At a nation they had cast aside some political doctrines. Though they had been plagued with peace propagandists, they were now going forward, and had determined on selective conscription. They would be true to their new comradeship as the people of British Columbia had been true to their nationality. (Applause.)

#### A Voice from Manitoba.

In introducing Dr. MacLean, president of the University of Manitoba, President Westbrook spoke of Dr. MacLean's first degree which was conferred by Toronto, and traced his distinguished course through the University of Columbia with which he was afterwards connected as a member of its faculty, to the presidency of the

University of Idaho. He was glad that he had returned to his own country again.

#### Congregation Address.

In a deeply thought and carefully prepared address that was enlivened by flashes of a delicate humor, Dr. MacLean said that his first acquaintance with the University of British Columbia was made when he perused the act of the Legislature that originated it. He thought the preamble of that act was the most comprehensive he ever saw, for after enumerating almost every kind of learning that anybody had ever heard of, it finished up its schedule of powers with the words "or any other kind of knowledge." He had never met with any document to compare with it, unless perhaps the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company (Laughter). He rather envied President Westbrook in his beginning with a new university. In the University of British Columbia there was only the constructive future to look forward to—there was no past to correct, and no candid friend could refer to predecessors in the presidential chair with the remark that he knew it would be a difficult matter for anybody to fill that predecessor's shoes. (Laughter.)

Looking round on the state of things in the world today the speaker said that they had been in the habit sometimes of looking back to Thucydides and Herodotus, and thinking of the 2000 years of progress that had elapsed since those historians wrote. They had thought of the people of those old days almost with a sort of pity, as though in this late century they had overcome the darkness and the evils that prevailed in the older periods. Yet, now, in the twentieth century, they found themselves again contending with the ways of thinking and acting that were characteristic of the cave men and the wolf. These things made an imperative call on us for an efficient resistance, and for the keeping up of a higher ideal.

In a telling passage Dr. MacLean referred to the heroism now being displayed on the battlefields of Europe, where it was said some of the soldiers had visions of the warriors of an older time. The British saw the old English bowman of Agincourt or Crécy. The French saw visions of Joan of Arc leading them to victory. Of course they saw them. Every one may see St. George of England or Jeanne d'Arc who carries in his bosom the attributes of St. George or Jeanne d'Arc. We look around at the turmoil of things and we wonder whether all this is the suicide of Western civilization, or the birthpangs of a new day that will be brighter and purer than anything the world has known. It was the work of the university to perpetuate our best traditions and to promote the best sort of education.

The degrees were then conferred on the successful students, a list of whose names has already appeared in The Province. On coming to the name of Miss Munday, whose decease has previously been alluded to, Dr. Westbrook made touching reference to her life and work, the audience standing. They also stood when Dean Robertson read out the list of the men who had given their lives on the field. The proceedings terminated by the singing of the National Anthem.

#### Those Who Graduated.

Following is the list of graduates and winners of scholarships and prizes:

##### Faculty of Arts.

\*John Hamilton Mennie, who has also qualified by examination, and Leroy Charles Wright, having enlisted for service overseas, are granted the degree without examination.

##### Passed.

Class I.—Olive May Orr, John Hamilton Mennie, Theresa Aleeta Pollock, Maizie Anne Suggitt, Marion Jean Mounce, Lincoln Thompson Baker, George Lovat Fraser, Kathleen Margaret Peck, Evelyn Sykes Story.  
Class II.—Ethel Mary Ewin, Shirley Pope Clement, Elmer Evans, Edward Harold Newton, William Thomas Abercrombie, Milton Dawson Bayly, May Dwyer McCrimmon, Merrill DesBrisay, Jean Barclay Abernethy, Mabel Mary Lanning, Helen Margaret White, John Russell, Laura May Pim, Sarah Anynie Fountain, Dorothy Rachel Geoghegan, Josie Pearl Rosebrugh, Herman William Hagelstein, Wesley Chantler Thomson, John Murdoch Buchanan, Margaret Kathleen Murre, Vera Emily Muddell, Annie Winifred Lee.

Passed—Agnes Anne Gregor, Margaret Emily Maynard (agrotat).

##### Faculty of Applied Science—Chemical Engineering.

Class I.—Charles Alfred Holstead Wright.

##### Medals, Scholarships and Prizes—

##### Faculty of Arts.

Fourth year—Governor-General's medal and prize of \$25, Olive May Orr; prize \$25, John Hamilton Mennie;

prize, \$15, Theresa Aleeta Pollock.

Third year—Scholarship, \$75, Abraham Lincoln Marshall; scholarship, \$75, Caroline Pansy Munday; prize, \$25, Ruth Vivian Fulton; prize, \$15, Edgar Charles Richards.

Second year—Scholarship, \$75, Ian Alastair Shaw; scholarship, \$75, Evelyn Christina McKay; prize, \$25, Laurence Patton Smith; prize, \$20, Isabel Martin Thomas; prize, \$15, Muriel Grant.

First year—Scholarship, \$75, Clarence Otto Swanson; scholarship, \$75, Ethel Harris; scholarship, \$75, Henrietta Roy; prize, \$25, Walter James Couper; prize, \$15, John Boyd Story; prize, \$10, George Ernest MacKinnon.

**Sir Thomas Taylor Prizes.**  
Prize \$25, for essay on "Nature in Canadian Poetry," Caroline Pansy Munday; prize \$25, for essay on "Reorganization of Canada as a Social Democracy," Evelyn Christiana McKay.  
**Faculty of Applied Science.**  
Fourth year—Prize \$25, Charles Alfred Holstead-Wright.  
Third year—Prize \$25, not awarded.  
Second year—Scholarship \$75, Horace George Stedman; prize \$25, not awarded; prize \$15, not awarded.  
First year—Scholarship \$75, Henry Ivan Andrews; prize \$15, Douglas Archibald Wallace.  
During the ceremonies an enjoyable musical programme was rendered by an orchestra under the direction of Mrs. Grace Hastings Dresser.

*Province May 4, 1917.*

### Students of University of British Columbia Mourn Loss of Classmate as They Receive Degrees

### THIRTY-TWO RECEIVE REWARD OF DILIGENCE

### Many Prominent Speakers Address Large Gathering in Assembly Hall

Joy and sadness were intermingled yesterday afternoon at the second congregation for the conferring of degrees of the University of British Columbia. Joy because of the success of some thirty-two students who had completed their four-years' course and upon whom were bestowed the coveted honor of degrees emblematic of years of toil and diligence; and sorrow because of the recent death of Miss Caroline Pansy Munday who had earned the distinction of being a two-fold prize-winner and who was to have received the rewards, and the honor which attaches itself to them, at yesterday's exercises. She was winner of the third-year scholarship and the Sir Thomas Taylor prize for the best essay. Hearts were also saddened when the names of those belonging to the university body who have given their lives in the service of king and country, were read.

The exercises were opened with the singing of "O Canada," after which Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, chancellor of the university, spoke briefly. He regretted the absence of the lieutenant-governor, Premier Brewster, Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education; and Superintendent Robinson, head of the schools of the province. He made a strong plea for enlistment and referred to the fact that thirty-one had been killed and thirty-eight wounded of the student body.

"Let Canada, British Columbia and Vancouver do their part toward bringing about the peace of the world."

Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the institution, also spoke briefly, welcoming the visitors and especially Dr. J. A. MacLean, president of the University of Manitoba, his own Alma Mater.

#### Lesson Taught by War

The Rt. Rev. A. U. de Pencier, bishop of New Westminster, also emphasized the great importance of self-sacrifice in connection with the great struggle in Europe and referred to the fact that one-half of the student body of the Anglican College of B. C. had also joined the colors. He paid a distinct tribute to the part which the women were playing in the war.

One of the chief lessons, he said, of the war was the realization of the supremacy of public need over every sort of individual claim. There were three great demands on the individual to which each one must be capable of responding. These were efficiency, courage and self-control. He made reference to the bravery of the soldiers in the trenches and paid a tribute to those who had enlisted for service

# Convocation is Marked By Touches of Sadness

Dr. Henry Suzallo, of the University of Washington, brought greetings from his institution. He reviewed the progress of the American people from the painful stages of hesitation and discussion to the triumph of American democracy. At last, he said, the nation stood as one man. It had issued its decree and that decree was war. "I thank God," he said, "that my nation is a comrade with yours."

He charged the students not to trifle away the high honor which was to be conferred upon them, but to seek and accomplish higher tasks. He stated that the splendid example which the university was showing in serving the Empire was also accentuating the men of the University of Washington. Some 3000 students were now preparing to take up the national task, and thousands might be seen drilling in preparation and expectation of doing their utmost to make triumphant the common cause of Britain and America.

#### The Congregation Address.

In a masterly and eloquent discourse of the influences of the war on education and on citizenship, Dr. MacLean, of the University of Manitoba,

was listened to with rapt attention by the audience which filled the building.

"The meaning of the war was plain at the outset," he said in part. It is a contest between good and evil, between right and wrong, between justice and freedom, and injustice, chains and slavery. It is a contest between the two ideas of a state mutually exclusive and wholly antagonistic. They could not be blended nor fused nor coalesced, like good and evil, daylight and darkness, death and life, neither can survive except through the extinction of the other. No compromise is possible and the world has come to be too small to hold both of them."

#### Influence of War on Education

"The war has brought us a bigger and better belief in respect of the personality of the nation. It has brought us face to face with grim facts and realities in our national environment that we had formerly refused to recognize. It will result without a doubt in many changes and readjustments in our schools and school systems."

"It has been pointed out," he continued, "that the only satisfactory solution of the school problem in England must be an English solution. That the strength of the English education should be sought in the strength of educational traditions which in the schools and outside the schools had nurtured an imperial race which founded and governed and defended a great Empire. The speaker mentioned the humanistic tradition represented by a course of foreign languages. He thought that there would be no question about retaining the tradition which had produced the most valuable results for the individual of the nation. The scientific tradition should also be retained and the fullest scope afforded it in the curriculum. Finally the speaker dealt with the tradition of craftsmanship. Expanding on this, he concluded that there could be no question about retaining a tradition which was so infinitely precious in the education of the individual and in the life of the nation. This should be incorporated into the curriculum and should be renewed and fostered and developed in every possible way."

#### Citizenship

"The war," he said, "has emphasized the social and patriotic element in all business enterprises. In England it has meant the closest kind of co-operation under governmental leadership and guidance. In Russia, co-operation is organized through the local communities. This is simply good citizenship expressing itself in co-operation in the field of industry and we may well expect that in time of peace the practice of co-operation may be continued in those fields where collective action is found to be advantageous."

"The war has given us a new sense of the social values contained in all forms of productive work. This is

not simply that in time of war the soldiers in the field must be supported and supplied by an army of workers at home. Rather it is the broad general principle that in peace as in war there is no form of productive labor which is not directed toward a social result. Men and women have learned for the first time that work that had been undertaken solely for the sake of wages was really patriotic work in that it served the country in her direct need."

#### National Tradition

"Already," he continued, "the war has exercised a remarkable influence in confirming and also extending the national spirit of the Canadian people."

"There are two distinct stages in the development of an individual and the growth of a nation. In the first in isolation there is slowly established a distinct and separate personality with a definite character and purposes and ideals of its own: the greatest achievement in this world is the achievement of being oneself. Then comes the second state in which life completes itself by establishing vital relations with the life outside. In Canada we had learned the lesson of independence, of self-mastery, self-government and self-support. Suddenly we came to the place where the stream meets the ocean, and we see the purpose of all life in the realization of our oneness with the rest of mankind and in this find fulfillment of our destiny. Wherever in past

times men have fought there the soldiers of the Empire are fighting now, and among them the Canadians.

There is no surprise, no new revelation in regard to the Canadian character and spirit in the report of what happened at St. Julien as written by Sir John French.

#### Admonishes Graduates.

"For four years," he said, addressing the graduates, "you have been associated members of the university and today are admitted to full membership. For four years you have belonged to an ideal association of men and women which is greater and longer lived and more important than any of its members. You have learned many things, but nothing that is more important than the habit of identifying yourselves with a unity that is outside yourselves and practices the daily programme of intellectual and social betterment."

"In taking up citizenship you are simply entering another larger association with a broader purpose. You are passing from the unity which is the University of British Columbia, and you will bring to the bigger association more than a bit of the brotherhood that you began here. In the last three years of your course you have seen the university assuming her share of the burden, and merging her life in the life of the state; you have read history from day to day by the lightning flashes of great events; you have seen human nature descend to depths and rise to heights not known before, or at least not known in recent times; you have seen the roll as a scroll and known the great men of the world with an insight not given by history. And so you go into the world with a knowledge that is not usually gained in the ordinary undergraduate course. You pause here by a moment to receive the best wishes and blessing of friends and all those who believe in you. Already you belong to a world that has changed past the scope of our instruction and to a future whose proportions we do not know."

#### Conferring of Degrees

Degrees were then conferred on thirty-two students in arts and one in applied science and as Dr. Westbrook announced the names of the successful candidates and the chancellor shook them by the hand and their parchments were handed them, the audience applauded with enthusiasm. Degrees were granted John Hamilton Mennie and Leroy Charles Wright, who are with overseas regiments, without examination. More than one appeared in khaki and one Merrill Desbrisay, who has served in the trenches, was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. Charles



Wright, the only candidate in applied science, was also given a splendid ovation when he received his parchment.

Then followed the presentation of the governor-general's medal and prize to Miss Olive May Orr, who received a tremendous ovation as she made her way to the platform. Other prize winners in the fourth year were John Mennie and Theresa Pollock. In the third year the winners were Abraham Marshall, the late Miss Caroline Munday, Ruth Fulton and Edgar Richards. Then the second year, Ian Shaw, Evelyn McKay, Lawrence Smith, Isabel Thomas and Muriel Grant. In the first year Clarence Swanson, Ethel Harris, Henrietta Roy, Walter Couper, John Story and George MacKinnon. The prizes donated by Sir Thomas Taylor for essay work were awarded to the late Miss Munday and Evelyn McKay. In applied science the fourth year prize went to Charles Wright. In the second year to Horace Stedman. In the first year the winners were Henry Andrews and Douglas Wallace.

#### Was General Favorite

Dr. Weshbrook made a feeling reference to the sad death of Miss Munday who had shown marked ability and who was a prime favorite with classmates, faculty and with all with whom she came into contact. The reading of the names of the brave boys who had fallen on the field of battle was then read and the congregation was brought to a close with the singing of the national anthem. During the exercises a well-trained orchestra under the able direction of Mrs. Grace Hastings Dresser rendered a programme of high-class selections which were as follows: 1—Valse de Genre, Sphinx, Popy; 2—Anitra's Dance, Sphinx, Popy; 3—Anitra's Overture, Mignon, Thomas; 4—Intermezzo, Forget-Me-Not, Macbeth; 5—Menuet, a l'Antique, Paderewski; 6—Sextette, Lucia di Lammermoor, Donizetti.

World, May 4, 1917.

The University Platoon has opened new offices at the foot of Richards street that look quite gay with their bunting and U. B. C. pennants. Two more recruits came in on Friday. One was Richard Clare from the Hedley, B. C., High School. The other was Ernest Hastings, a Toronto boy, who after graduating from the Lowell High School, California, has spent four years in fruit farming. Twenty more men are needed to bring the platoon up to strength.

Provincer, May 5, 1917.

### FOUND WILD FLOWERS

Local Botanists Went Out Saturday and Gathered Earliest Specimens.

Under the direction of Provincial Botanist John Davidson, F. L. S., the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering Club held its first trip of the season on Saturday when the sheltered and sunny slopes of Caulfeild were visited. This is the earliest nearby spot to produce its flowers and on Saturday the party found over two dozen species already in flower and a number well in bud. The flowering dogwood, the swamp gooseberry, the red flowered currant, false box, Juneberry, blue-eyed Mary, sea bluish, dog tooth violet, bleeding heart, rice root, field lady's mantle and other blossoms were discovered and explained by Mr. Davidson.

The party consisted of Mrs. J. D. Turnbull, Mrs. Clara B. Jones, Mrs. W. H. Howard, Mrs. Hodgson, Misses M. R. McDiarmid, L. J. Brunton, Joan Davidson, Maud Shearman and Messrs. John Davidson, R. S. Shearman, H. J. McLatchy, J. D. Turnbull, I. Van der Bom, A. C. Morrow, W. H. Howard, W. B. Woods and Dr. C. S. Newcombe of Victoria.

Provincer, May 7, 1917.

### THE UNIVERSITY FINANCES

Although Premier Brewster did not promise the university delegation to increase the proposed university grant so as to bring it back to last year's proportions, there seems to be a pretty general conviction that he will make a supreme effort to do all that the finances of the province will permit. He assured the delegation that the cabinet is extremely anxious to help the university in every way possible, and every member of the cabinet was present.

The appropriation last year was the equivalent of \$266,000, and this year the governors asked for \$294,000 to cover the usual university work, and provide for further activities in forestry, mining, agriculture and commerce. A province groaning under fixed charges, the result of a protracted era of extravagance, and suffering from attenuated revenues, is in no position to accomplish all that the government may desire, and a period of enforced economy is unavoidable. At the same time it is realized that widespread instruction in forestry, mining and agriculture must necessarily pay for itself many times over. The days of rough and ready, and more or less ignorant development of natural resources have gone by, and a community is judged by its readiness to understand and adopt modern methods. There is not a member of the government who is not thoroughly impressed with this fact, and while it may be impossible to satisfy the hopes of the university authorities, and the public, it can be confidently expected that the purse strings will be stretched as far as possible.

At the same time the university authorities should be reminded that there are several changes which it is in their power to bring about for the general good. Some of these may entail a good deal of self sacrifice.

### GIVEN HONORARY DEGREE.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred today at the annual convocation of McGill University upon Francis L. Carter-Cotton, chancellor of the University of British Columbia.

World, May 12, 1917.

### RECEIVE DEGREES

Vancouver Men Among Graduates of McGill University.

Montreal, May 12.—The sixteen students of the graduating class in the faculty of medicine at McGill University have all passed their final examinations and were given the degrees of M. D. and C. M. at the university convocation yesterday. Among the number are: G. W. Bissett, Vancouver Island; H. A. Des Brisay, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver; E. E. Rogers, Vancouver and R. S. Hall, Jamaica, B. W. I.

The graduating class was largely made up of men whose studies were delayed through service at the front.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton, chancellor of the University of British Columbia.

Only twenty men are required by the University Platoon to complete its quota for overseas. The platoon will leave for Bramshott, England, where it will receive special training, as soon as these men are obtained. The platoon is not confined to university men. For particulars telephone Lieut. E. E. Jordan, Fairmont 81.

Provincer, May 12, 1917.

Want Twenty Men—Only twenty men are required by the University platoon to complete its quota for overseas. The platoon will leave for England, where it will be trained, as soon as these men are obtained. The platoon is not confined to University men. For particulars, phone Lieut. E. E. Jordan, Fairmont 81.

World, May 12, 1917.

Recruiting in Seattle—Sergeant Mack Eastman of the University platoon this week attended the march past of 100 students of the University of Washington to enter some branch of military service. Sergeant Eastman afterwards addressed the students, welcoming them into the ranks of fighting men. He will remain a few days in Seattle for the purpose of appealing to Britons and Canadians there resident in the interests of the University platoon of this city. He is very hopeful of being able to obtain in Seattle the twenty men for whom he asked in vain in Vancouver.

World, May 12, 1917.

### CARTER-COTTON HONORED

McGill Pays Tribute to Worth of Vancouver Citizen.

MONTREAL, May 12.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred at the annual convocation of McGill University upon Francis L. Carter-Cotton, chancellor of the University of British Columbia, and for many years head of the board of McGill University College in British Columbia.

World, May 12, 1917.

Sergeant Mack Eastman of the University Platoon last week attended the march past of 100 students of the University of Washington, who have left their studies to enter some branch of military service. Sergeant Eastman afterwards addressed the students, welcoming them into the ranks of fighting men. He will remain a few days in Seattle for the purpose of appealing to Britons and Canadians there resident in the interests of the University Platoon of this city. He is very hopeful of being able to obtain in Seattle the twenty men required to complete the strength of the platoon.

Provincer, May 14, 1917.

Prof. Oliver H. Richardson of the department of history, University of Washington, Seattle, will be the guest of honor at a joint banquet to be held under the auspices of the American Club and the University Club, at the quarters of the University Club, 310 Seymour street, on Friday, May 18. Professor Richardson is a keen student of European history and conditions, and has been from the outbreak of the war an ardent champion of the Allied cause. The subject of his address will be "America and the War." Professor H. Ashton of the University of British Columbia will be the chairman.

## WELCOMERS MET WRONG PROFESSOR

A party of welcomers from the university went to meet Professor O. H. Richardson of the University of Washington, who was due to arrive here from Seattle yesterday afternoon. They reached the Great Northern station in good order and lined up in readiness to make the visiting professor feel at home.

Presently a gentleman bearing a bag with the name Richardson upon it hove in sight. Some of the welcome party approached him; they relieved him of his bag and took him in charge.

"Professor Richardson?" they queried.

"Yep, that's me," the professor said. And it wasn't for quite a time that the welcome party cleared up the mystery and discovered that there were two Professor Richardsons—one belonging to a university and the other to the "show game." So then they had to meet the other professor.

*Sun, May 19, 1917.*

## BATTLE FOR HUMAN LIBERTY

Prof. Richardson of University of Washington on U. S. Aims.

"Intervention in This War  
Our Duty to the  
World."

"Intervention in this war is not a matter of our own selfish ends. It is our duty to the world, our necessary title deed to admission in full standing for all time into that fellowship of states which stand throughout the world for human liberty and rights, the law of nations," declared Prof. Oliver Richardson, of the University of Washington, last night at a dinner at which he was the guest of honor, given by the University and the American clubs of this city. The address dwelt with the part that the United States had played before the war, and special reference was made to the action of certain senators in delaying the time when the country should inevitably enter the struggle.

The speaker particularized certain periods within the past few months when the fate of the nation hung in the balance and alluded to the crimes which the Germans had committed that compelled the United States to throw in its lot with Britain and her Allies. The country, he said, had emerged to unity from chaos and from disgrace to honor. The day of disgrace, he thanked heaven, had passed and the lesson to be drawn was the necessity for action, unity, and efficiency. "This is no time for idle talking," he declared. "Time is the essence of the problem. The nation takes precedence of men and parties."

### Against Organized Anarchy.

Every true American, he added, should embrace the opportunity to combine, to make for the solidarity of the nation and the triumph of international law, the maintenance of the national self-respect the exercise of the rightful duty of self-defence and the maintenance of their country in an honored place among free nations. The nation was now organizing itself, he added, to defeat Germany's organized anarchy both on sea and land. (Applause).

"Germany's militaristic government must not be allowed to believe that a better organized army could have won and thus be tempted to a future war and keep the world in arms," declared Prof. Richardson. "It is the clear duty of the United States to face the issue clearly, to foresee the worst that can happen, to provide for that worst, and with the employment of her resources, all, not money only but her sons, to carry the war through to a victorious conclusion. (Applause)."

Referring to Britain's might on the sea the speaker declared that the fleet of England in this war had been the world's salvation, and added that it remained for the citizens of the United States individually and collectively to translate inaction into action, speech into deeds. The world must be made safe for democracy and their action must help to ensure that. In the last hour, their devotion to the cause of the Allies must turn the wavering scale.

### Interests Identical.

"Never," said Prof. Richardson, "did the interests of two nations coincide more closely than did those of Great Britain and the United States. (Applause). Their immediate menace was the same—the German submarine. With Great Britain it was a matter of life and death, with the United States it was their traditions, their present rights and their future happiness. The people of the United States looked to England as the fountain head of their blood, the fountain head of their interests also. They spoke the same tongue and why should they not have the same aspirations—the democracy of the world?"

He referred to the deeds of bygone days that had made the American nation what it is today and added—"what better omen for the future than the citation of those deeds, and what can contain a greater menace to Germany?" Speaking of the deeds of the British on the fields of France and Flanders the speaker said "your dead shall not have died in vain and the bonds of unity of your Empire shall by this war be knit more firmly than before. (Applause)."

Dr. Ashton presided and there was a large and representative gathering. Ald. Miller extended a welcome to the guest of the evening on behalf of the city, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Prof. Richardson for his interesting address.

*Pres. May 19, 1917.*

### Joins University Platoon.

Rev. M. H. Jackson, rector of St. George's church, Fourteenth and Laurel, joined the University platoon yesterday as a private. Mr. Jackson graduated from Toronto university in 1905 and has been rector of St. George's since 1911. The wardens of the church and the church committee refused to accept his resignation but granted him indefinite leave of absence. Mr. Jackson will leave behind his wife and two children when he goes overseas. He has a brother, R. F. Jackson, now at the front, who received a commission on the field.

*Pres. May 22, 1917.*

Rev. M. H. Jackson, who has been rector of St. George's Anglican Church for the past six years, has been granted indefinite leave of absence for the purpose of joining up with the University Battalion. Mr. Jackson is a graduate of the University of Toronto and was appointed to his present church in 1911. He leaves behind a wife and two children.

*Pres. May 22, 1917.*



## Notes and Comments

(By Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M. A.)

### The University

The second Convocation of the infant University of British Columbia is amongst the most important of recent local events. And it spoke well for the interest taken in the University that, despite the counter-attraction of a much advertised "carnival," the Assembly Hall on Tenth Avenue was crowded to its full capacity. The proceedings were notable and the statements made by the popular President, Dr. Wesbrook, were from the educational standpoint quite gratifying. Of course the shadow of the world war was over the gathering. Many teachers and students had gone to the front, some had fallen on the field of honor, but the cheering message of Chaplain De Pencier gave us to feel that the men on the battle line were in the true sense enjoying their struggle for the rights of mankind. President Suzallo, of the State University of Washington, made a characteristically oratorical speech, through which there ran the constant vein of serious admonition to the students lest they

should fail to appreciate the talents bestowed on them by God, and the opportunities for education given them by the State. The main address of the day was given by President MacLean, of Manitoba University. In virile, gripping sentences this eminent educationalist set before the gathering the ideals and aims of University training. The deliverance of President MacLean was in itself sufficient to give distinction to the occasion. By the way, we may remark that the name given to such a gathering in every Canadian University is "convocation," and not "congregation." The latter word may have ancient authority, but in the face of the prevailing custom the use of it seems rather pedantic. Every modern dictionary indicates that "congregation" is connected with religious service, and it is very much out of place here where even a word of opening prayer is taboo by statute.

### University Support

The University is a provincial institution and therefore the whole of British Columbia is interested in its welfare and progress. Hence the Government of the Province is responsible for its adequate support. A Government does not own the monies of the Province. These monies belong to the people, and the Government for the time being is simply a trustee for the people in the administration of the public funds. It follows that projects which are of special importance to the people should have ample support, and one of the chiefest of these projects is the University. The University of Manitoba was a struggling institution till the land grant secured for it many years ago by the Hon. John Norquay became valuable and formed an endowment. The University of Toronto, during President Loudon's time, was financially starved, and only the remarkable executive ability of that great administrator kept it off the rocks of failure. And the same is true of other state universities which receive no private benefactions. These things ought not so to be. The University is a great provincial asset and any Provincial Government which fails to give it generous support will miss a unique opportunity in the service of the people.

### The Pathos of Study

In connection with the convocation exercises a pathetic incident came with the announcement that a brilliant young girl student whose name was on the scholarship and prize list had passed away a few days before, and intimation was made that prolonged devotion to study had weakened her power to resist illness. It is quite possible that all through our school and university system we have erred in asking young growing students to submit to an excess of home work and a series of unnecessarily trying and difficult examination papers set by experts who are monomaniacs on their own subjects. In the East a few years ago when a great host of the entrants to High School fell before the arithmetic paper, a prominent editor said that it had been set by some mathematical lunatic in the department, who had forgotten that he had once been a boy and that his mind had grown with the years in at least that direction. And farther back in the history of Ontario when the school curriculum was being crowded under the direction of the Hon. Adam Crooks, a newspaper, without profanity, but in plain Saxon, made strong protest by saying:

"O when will the people arise  
And put end to this orgy of books  
And everlastingly damn  
The system of cram  
And reform that reformer A. Crooks?"

*Westminster Review May 1917.*

## WILL INSPECT FARM

Dean Klinck Will Look Over Mr. Hughes' Land.

(World's Special Service.)

VICTORIA, June 5.—In response to an invitation from Hon. John Oliver, minister of agriculture, Dean Klinck, of the faculty of agriculture, University of British Columbia, will pay a visit in the near future to the 400-acre improved farm, which Mr. Griffith Hughes, of Victoria, has offered to the provincial government for a term of five years, ostensibly as a training farm for the benefit of returned soldiers. Although the government representatives have as yet no announcement to make as to whether Mr. Hughes' offer will be accepted. His only terms are said to be that the farm must be turned back to him, implements, buildings and all in as good shape as when received, at the expiration of five years.

*World June 5, 1917.*

## FRENCH WAY OF DIVIDING LAND

Dean Klink Favors Community Plan of Settling Returned Soldier.

Ontario Only Province Which Has Tackled Problem Successfully So Far.

Winnipeg, June 15.—"Take instruction to returned soldiers rather than take soldiers to instruct," is the advice of Professor Klinck, dean of the college of agriculture, of Vancouver, who is returning to British Columbia after making a tour of the country examining what methods are being adopted in other provinces to rehabilitate the returned soldier and to reabsorb him into the industrial and commercial life of the country.

Dean Klinck said that the community plan of settling the returned soldier appeared to him the most feasible solution of the problem. He was of opinion that men should be given opportunity to return to the land in communities and suggested the use of the French method of dividing land as furnishing the best facilities for social life as well as making cultivation comparatively easy. He believes, however, that instead of taking soldiers to various agricultural centres for tuition the needs of the soldier as well as of the country would be best served by locating an instructor in each community, whose duty it would be to spend his whole time in giving advice and assistance to residents. The communities, he said, must be located near railways and centres of civilization, otherwise the plan would be a failure.

As a result of his trip to the East, Dean Klinck decided that the only province which has tackled the problem with any degree of success up to the present is Ontario. He expressed considerable approval of the work being done at Guelph, where soldiers are given an opportunity of learning no fewer than thirty-two different vocations. The dean left today for Saskatoon, where he will visit the university, and upon his return to Vancouver will report his findings to a special committee of which he is a member.

*Pro. June 15, 1916.*

## CONVOCATION WILL MEET ON AUGUST 31

After Five Years' Interval, Annual Meeting of University Body to Resume.

Recommendations that the senate of the University of British Columbia call the next annual convocation of the university on the evening of Saturday, August 31, and that arrangements be made in the meantime to hold the elections for chancellor and senate, so that the results of the elections may be made known on August 31, were passed at the extraordinary convocation called this morning on a requisition signed by ten members.

It was explained by Mr. Leon J. Ladner at the request of Chancellor F. C. Carter-Cotton, that an extraordinary meeting by requisition had been necessary because no convocation had been called since the first convocation at Victoria in August, 1912, and no machinery had been provided for calling a convocation. Considerable confusion developed over the form in which the next convocation should be called, owing to the unfamiliarity of many of the members with the clauses of the University Act.

Although there are 850 members registered there were less than 100 present this morning, and Rev. Principal Vance used this fact as an argument against enlarging the membership to comprise all members of the teaching staff, or of making any other constitutional changes until the next regular convocation can meet and discuss matters.

In the discussion the suggestion that the annual convocation should be held on the evening of the day set apart for the graduation exercises found general favor, but it was decided to allow the next convocation to settle the date of the annual meetings.

Chancellor Carter-Cotton detailed the financial difficulties which had hindered the progress of the university plans and had caused the Provincial Government grant to be cut to \$175,000 this year, but announced that as a result of representations made to Premier Brewster and the provincial secretary, the grant would be increased by \$50,000.

In this connection President Westbrook said that the war which had hindered the progress of the university plans had placed greater responsibility on the university. England had voted \$20,000,000 additional to her universities owing to war work. In a tribute to the staff and student body, the president stated that 393 students from the university and McGill College had enlisted for active service. There is now a roll of 475 students, with 138 courses involving forty different subjects.

*Pro. June 16, 1917.*

## ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF UNIVERSITY OF B.C. IS SET FOR AUGUST 31

First Session of Governing Body for Five Years Held Saturday; Attendance Limited Owing to Transportation.

For the first time in five years, or ever since shortly after the university was first organized, a special extraordinary convocation of the University of British Columbia was held last Saturday to consider several important amendments to the university act. Owing to transportation troubles and the difficulty of getting out to the university's temporary quarters there was about fifty of the several hundred members present. Under the circumstances and with considerable diversity of opinion shown regarding

some of the items of business for which this extraordinary convocation was called, a number of these matters were laid on the table to be dealt with at the annual convocation which is to be held on August 31 next, at 8 p.m. Shortly after the convocation was opened and a number of special matters broached, objection was raised by some of the members against the transacting of any business except that specified in the notice of meeting, which had stated that this gathering was called to fix a date for the next and future annual convocations.

What occasioned most of the debate which ensued was a motion by Mr. W. J. Baird to amend section 12 of the university act by the insertion of the words "and all members of the teaching staff of the university." This proposal which would mean a large addition to the personnel of the constitution and membership of the body of convocation, elicited sharp difference of opinion.

Rev. Principal Vance who spoke strongly against immediate action on the motion on the ground that many of the convocation, had taken it for granted from the notices of the meeting that the proceedings would be largely formal in the way of fixing a date for the annual gathering and not attempt to transact any important business, expressing the view that such an important addition to the convocation, should not be passed upon without the mature consideration of the full membership.

The motion was laid over to be dealt with at the annual convocation.

### Hold Yearly Convocation.

After much further debate on some of the fine legal subtleties of the university act it was finally decided that the convocation should be an annual gathering and that the particular date of this year's meeting should be Friday evening, August 31 at 8 p.m., in the university hall. The fixing of the date for future annual convocations will be decided on at that meeting. In order to give the members ample notice of the annual convocation in August, Secretary J. S. Gordon was instructed to notify all members a fortnight before the date of the gathering.

### Choice of Executive Deferred.

The election of an executive committee from the convocation was also deferred to the August meeting, although Mr. McInnes, one of the executive, urged the re-election of that body in view of the fact that it had lost two members by death and two by enlistment. The senate of the university, which comprises an elective body of 15 members of the convocation, was by resolution, requested to hold its annual elections in time for the convocation.

A resolution of condolence was passed on motion of Rev. Principal Vance, on the death of Mr. C. H. Lugin, of Victoria, which will be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased.

Dr. H. E. Young, former minister of education when the university was first organized, gave a short address in which he congratulated the senate and faculty on the progress that had been achieved in the face of unusual and unforeseen difficulties.

### Chancellor's Statement.

The chancellor, Hon. F. C. Cotton, LL.D., who presided, presented a statement of the financial position and resources of the university as at present. Of the \$500,000 which it was intended should constitute the government grant, only \$175,000 could be voted by the government, in view of changed conditions. It was likely, however, that \$50,000 to eke out that sum might be added. This change in the revenues had made impossible the formation of the departments recommended by the chamber of mines and the board of trade, but as soon as it was possible the recommendations would be carried out and the work of the university extended.

### President Westbrook's Review.

President F. F. Westbrook gave a comprehensive review of the development of the university from the date of organization to the present and spoke of the admirable showing made by the men graduates, under-graduates and alumni who had enlisted for active service to the number of 393. Despite the exigencies of war, Great Britain had voted an increase of about \$20,000,000 for educational work and similar action was being taken by the United States government. Both governments were taking especial care to foster practical branches, such as engineering, chemistry, mining, forestry, agriculture and studies contributory to securing the means of increased production at present and of trade expansion in the future.

President Westbrook went on to describe the agricultural development at the university experimental grounds when an area of 100 acres is under cultivation. A total expenditure has been made at Point Grey in connection with university expansion slightly in excess of \$160,000. Other matters brought to the attention of the government had been the need for grant-

ing title to the Point Grey site; of completing the plan of the surveyor-general for the inclusion of the theological college site; the conveyance of an additional adjacent area of 290 acres; the acquirement of low-lying lands for agricultural purposes in the Indian reserve; the careful selection of the university endowment lands, and the vesting of titles therein; exchange of a ten-acre plot reserved for a parade ground and armory for another piece agreed upon; arrangements to house and board returned soldiers at Point Grey during their agricultural training.

*Sun June 18, 1917.*

There will be a meeting of the alumni at the University on Friday, June 29 next, at 8 p.m., to discuss the coming meeting of convocation.

*Mon. June 22, 1917.*

#### Alumni Will Meet.

A meeting of the alumni of the University of British Columbia will be held on Friday evening next to discuss matters in connection with the meeting of the convocation.

*Sun June 23, 1917.*

#### A SOLDIERS' FARM.

The farm which Mr. G. L. Hughes of Victoria has placed at the service of the Government for the benefit of the soldiers is said to be the largest cultivated property on Vancouver Island. It is an estate of 1100 or 1200 acres, of which an area of 400 to 500 acres is cleared and drained. The owner has expended some \$250,000 in the purchase, improvement and equipment of the farm. It is turned over to the authorities with the stipulation that when the soldiers are done with it, the estate will be returned to the owner in as good condition as it is now.

This farm may be used as a final training station for soldiers who have decided to go on the farm and have taken a course of instruction in the university department of agriculture. That is, it may be worked as a sort of model farm where most of the ordinary operations of farming may be observed. Dean Klinck of the university staff has been called into counsel over the method of operation and may be asked to give it such supervision as his university duties permit.

*News Ad. June 24, 1917.*

**Leave For Front Soon**—The reinforcing platoon of the 196th University Battalion is almost up to strength and will leave soon for overseas. A few school teachers, whose terms are not quite finished are to join the company before the end of the week.

*World June 25, 1917.*

Since the University Platoon arrived at Hastings Park a week ago, it has been joined by ten new men, several of whom are South African veterans. After the arrival of some school teachers who are planning to enlist about June 30, the platoon will be well over its required minimum strength of fifty men, and will be sent very shortly to England.

*Prov. June 25, 1917*

#### Alumni to Meet Tonight.

There will be a meeting of the alumni of the B.C. university this evening at the university at 8 p.m. to discuss the coming meeting of convocation.

*Sun June 29, 1917.*

Mrs. L. S. Klinck and Mrs. George Robinson, who have been in camp with the university girls at Whytecliffe for the past two weeks, returned to their homes yesterday.

*News Ad. June 29, 1917*

**To Discuss Convocation**—Matters affecting the alumni of the provincial university in so far as their relation to the convocation meeting in August, is involved, will be discussed at a gathering at the university at 8 p.m. this evening. All graduates of the provincial university are invited to attend.

Action on Coal Question

*News Ad. June 29, 1917.*

#### Boving-Wren.

A marriage was quietly solemnized in Holy Trinity Church yesterday afternoon, when Miss Gwendolyn Wren, formerly instructress of physical drill at Macdonald College, St. Anne's, Quebec, became the wife of Mr. Paul A. Boving, professor in the University of British Columbia. The bride wore a smart cream suit with a small black hat and carried white roses and orchids. She was given in marriage by Mr. F. M. Clement. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Clement on Thirteenth Avenue, from a table charmingly arranged with pink sweet peas and "babies' breath." After their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Boving will take up their residence in Point Grey. The wedding guests were Dr. and Mrs. Westbrook, Dr. and Mrs. McLean, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas McIntosh, Dean and Mrs. L. S. Klinck and Miss McDougall.

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their residence in Point Grey. Among the wedding guests were Dr. and Mrs. Westbrook, Dr. and Mrs. McLean, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas McIntosh, Dean and Mrs. L. S. Klinck and Miss McDougall.

*Prov. June 29, 1917*

A meeting of the alumni of the University of British Columbia will be held this evening at the University to discuss matters in connection with the convocation.

In the assembly hall of the University of British Columbia a meeting of the alumni of the university was held last night to consider the appointment of a member to the senate of that institution. A number of candidates were nominated, and the final selection will be made later at the annual convocation of the university.

The overseas forces at Hastings Park have been depleted to the extent of over 200 men, who have left the centralization mobilization camp on their way to the front. Included in the party were Foresters, Railway Construction men and the University Platoon of fifty-two men. The men entered at Hastings Park.

## EXPERIMENTAL WORK AT UNIVERSITY SITE IS ON A BIG SCALE

Few People Recognize the Magnitude of Undertaking Under Direction of Prof. Davidson.

Few people probably realize the extent of the experimental work along agricultural, horticultural and botanical lines that is being carried on at the University site, Point Grey. A party of twenty-one from the natural history section of the British Columbia Mountaineering club made this their objective Saturday afternoon and were treated to an instructive discourse by John Davidson, F.L.S., on the aims and experimental work being conducted under his direction at the botanical garden.

Five acres are now under cultivation for the purposes of the garden. During the late fall and early spring many thousands of plants, comprising about 900 species, were transplanted from the previous site of the garden at Essondale. The new site is on one side of the main driveway that will lead from Marine drive to the University building now remaining half built on the campus.

On the side of the garden adjoining the driveway a grass plot is being prepared where later there will be a nursery for exhibition purposes of 2500 species of native plants scientifically arranged, and numbered so that available information respecting their distribution, habitat, uses, means of control, etc., assembled and on file in the botanical office may be readily obtained.

#### To Beautify University Site.

In another section several thousands of showy trees and shrubs are being grown for beautification of the University site later. Approximately 2000 of the flowering dogwood, or the cornus tree, have been raised from seeds. Others that are three or four years old are already five feet high. There are several hundred of the ninebark, a shrub that lends itself very suitably for decorating a margin where there is a sloping bank, as the



plant droops and has beautiful clusters of white flowers and reddish fruits. Then there are a few rows of ocean spray, good for the ornamentation of open places on the edge of a wood. Considerable quantities of hawthorn, mock orange, red flowered currant, three long rows of snowberry, one of sage bush, from the dry belt, are among the numerous ornamental shrubs that are being prepared for the time when the University will be able to move to its own home, which with its natural advantages of position can easily be made one of the most beautiful in the whole world.

"I love the flowers," I was brought up among them, and I hope I will die among them," is the viewpoint of Mr. van der Bom, the gardener, who has taken care of the flowers since the garden was started in Essondale, four or five years ago.

#### Study of Critical Genera.

One important class of work that is being carried on at the botanical garden is the study of critical genera that has not yet been worked out. Mr. Davidson pointed out one bed of strawberries, another of lupines, that were under observation from seed to seed for the accurate determination of the species. The latex, or milky juice such as is observed in the dandelion, is an interesting feature of eight families of plants, all of which are represented by one or more species each in the garden. Specimens of medicinal plants found on the botanical excursions are brought to the garden for study of their life history. Four species of cactus from the dry belt, the edible camass, the showy and very beautiful native rhododendron, the striking goatsbeard, blue columbine, yellow goldenrod, purple pentstemon, are a few of the other native plants that were observed in quantities under cultivation.

At one end of the garden a pond has been started for the propagation of water plants, and some broken stones have been assembled for a rockery, which will be a home for alpine plants.

#### Agricultural Experimental Plots.

After the visit to the botanical garden the party made a visit to the agricultural experimental plots, which have been two years under cultivation. This year, since the absence of Dean Klink on overseas service, this work is under the direction of Assistant Professor Boving. All farm plants are grown here for the purpose of demonstrating the conditions under which they respond most favorably.

Those who made the trip were Mrs. E. T. Hodge, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. M. Hodgson, Mrs. J. D. Turnbull, Mrs. I. van der Bom, Mrs. Perry, a botanist from Connecticut, Misses Mary E. Maxwell, Minnie Taylor, Barclay, A. B. McKenzie, L. J. Brunton, M. McDonald, Messrs. John Davidson, J. D. Turnbull, Jas. Lyall, Wm. Woods, Jacob Bain, H. J. McLatchy, and Dr. E. T. Hodge.

*Seen July 9, 1917.*

## VANCOUVER EXHIBITION DIRECTORS PAY VISIT TO UNIVERSITY FARM

Scientific Treatment of Some Very Poor Soil Is Revealing Marvellous Growing Possibilities.

Directors of the Vancouver exhibition yesterday afternoon accompanied by members of the faculty and the board of regents of the University of B. C. inspected the university site and received some very interesting information on the agricultural experiments which are being conducted. The party, headed by Secretary Rolston, of the Exhibition association, left town at two o'clock and did not return till about six, every one voting the trip the most entertaining for there are things going on at the university "farm" which the general public does not hear much about, probably by reason of the distance the site is from the city.

Arriving at the site one is reminded that the old B. C. government was a participant in the late boom, for, standing bleak and cold in almost the centre of the clearing is a gaunt skeleton of concrete resembling very much some of the uncompleted buildings around the city which were not financed when the boom broke and which for the past two or three years have been constant reminders and cautions for the future.

However, it is a most excellent skeleton, and one of the best pieces of concrete work in the province. It must be for it has stood exposed to the elements for two years, and has successfully combated any deteriorating influence which the past two rainy seasons may have brought against its drab columns and floors. Just at present the embryo building is a most excellent point of vantage from which to look down three storeys upon the checkerboard-like experimental farm which shows dim and faint where the native soil of Point Grey was given no scientific treatment, and steadily darkening green in other places where the treatment was intensified.

#### Visions Conjured Up.

From the top of the remindful pile, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the university, pointed out to the gathering the places where the future buildings of the university are to be, and his enthusiasm and excellent description were sufficient to conjure up visions of the buildings when the university plans are matured at some future day.

It is wonderful what scientific treatment can do with soil that is just about barren of all the bacteria, or what-you-may-call-it, necessary for vigorous plant life. About the only plant upon the site that does not seem to have responded proportionately to the efforts devoted to its cultivation is the lone, unfinished building which is to be a part of the permanent construction. Otherwise, everything else has grown and is flourishing, apparently, and those of the party who remembered their farming days, and not a few who are cultivating their back lots now, could scarcely be dragged away, in spite of the drizzling rain which was falling.

To attempt anything like an intelligible description such as was given by Prof. Boving and Prof. F. M. Clement, respectively, in charge of the soil and vegetable and plant experiments, would be impossible, for they had a charming way of telling about everything and the experiments of the past and those contemplated for the future. Judging by what one saw, given another one or two seasons and the site which not very long ago was a tangle of brush, small trees, big stumps and rocks, will grow anything—even buildings. The old-fashioned barn fertilizer seems to still be the best and the most successful growth on the university farm has been where the ground has been treated with mixed barn and commercial fertilizer. This rule is unvaried. Whether the lowly spud or the clinging sweet pea, that has been the case. Likewise, where no fertilizer was used, the plant life is just about as feeble as one's early successes with the back yard.

#### Will Produce Seed.

In time the university of British Columbia's farm will be producing the seed for all Canada, as this work has been turned over to the university by the Dominion government. This will mean much to British Columbia.

A visit to the experimental farm impresses one with the vast importance of this branch of the university and there follows the hope that the university may speedily reach the point where one may see in reality the splendid mind-picture as drawn by the president.

The party numbered W. C. Brown, S. J. Crowe, C. E. Tisdall, G. F. Baldwin, E. J. Clarke, J. N. Harvey, G. W. Hutchings, E. S. Knowlton, Ald. W. C. Marshall, C. E. Hope, J. R. Seymour, C. M. Rolston, James Brand, F. W. Welsh, James Ashworth, J. W. Hackett, Richard Wilson, Richard McGougan, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, Prof. Boving, Prof. McLean, Prof. Davison, Prof. Turner, Ald. Owen, Ald. Hamilton, Ald. Woodside, A. French, J. M. Steves, H. S. Rolston, Dr. Mackay, Dr. Scott, R. P. McLennan, F. Carter-Cotton and Campbell Sweeney.

#### War Veterans Meet

*Seen July 10, 1917.*

## SCIENTISTS MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT

Journey to New Westminster and Steveston to Inspect the Salmon Canning and Sawmill Industries.

### WILL DEVISE PLAN TO UTILIZE WASTE PRODUCTS

A visit was paid to New Westminster and the surrounding locality yesterday by members of the Scientific Research Council for the purpose of acquainting them more particularly with industries pre-eminently characteristic of the province of British Columbia. The party included in addition to Professors Macallum, Adams, Ruttan and Mr. Challies, the members of the council, Mrs. F. D. Adams, Mrs. Challies, Mrs. Adam Shortt and Miss Shortt, Mr. and Mrs. Stanbury Tarr, the former editor of Canadian Finance; Mrs. Creer of Vancouver; Mr. R. F. Hayward and Mr. Creer, heads of the local reception committee; Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia; Mr. William McNeill and others. During the forenoon the party proceeded by special car placed at their disposal by the B. C. Electric Railway Company, under the charge of Messrs. Lee and Fraser, representing the company, to Steveston, to make a thorough inspection of the salmon canning industry and the auxiliary cold storage and other plants conjointly operated.

On reaching New Westminster, luncheon was partaken of at the Hotel Russell, where the visitors were welcomed by the mayor of New Westminster and members of the civic council, the proceedings being purely informal. Subsequently, the Fraser Mills lumbering establishment was visited, the general manager of the company personally conducting the party over the entire mill. This inspection revealed what was perhaps the most stupendous milling plant ever seen by the visitors, who were duly impressed with the magnitude of the enterprise and the elaborate and labor saving machinery and devices that have been installed.

#### Investigators Interested.

The tour, intended as it was to afford the visitors some idea of the environment of the Lower Mainland and of the nature of the Fraser Delta country, amply fulfilled its aim, and expressions of enjoyment and interest were freely made. The investigators are naturally confining their attention to studying the conditions presented and making notes for future reference when the time arrives for them to make suggestions and recommendations; meantime they have no statements to make beyond those of keen interest in what is being seen. Two considerations that have in the past been before sections of the council relate to the utilization of the waste products of sawmills and the commercializing of by-products of the fish-canning industry, such as the extraction of oil from the fish offal.

Last evening at the Imperial Theatre a series of motion picture views was shown from films prepared at the instigation of the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior, of which Mr. J. B. Challies, C. E., M. Can. Soc. C. E., is superintendent. The attendance included members of the institute of civil engineers and others interested and the views were followed with the closest attention. They comprised scenes showing the larger and more important of the hydro-electric plants throughout the Dominion, including the more important of local stations.

lay the objective of the afternoon will be taken by the visitors building system of False Creek. Following an inspection of the Vancouver Engineering Works. The start was made from the Hotel Vancouver at 10 o'clock. The forenoon will be occupied by a motor car drive around Stanley Park and westward to the site of the University at Point Grey and the mental agricultural areas. A joint meeting of the Board of Trade, industrial, technical and educational organizations is to be held in the evening, beginning at 8.15.

N.A. July 26, 1917

## RESEARCH COUNCIL SEES UNIVERSITY

### Dr. Adams and Others Pleased With Vancouver and Surroundings — Satisfied With Work of Munition Plants.

At the conclusion of their visit to the new university grounds at Point Grey the members of the Scientific Research Council and their guides, after being shown the experimental grounds and hearing from Dr. Westbrook and his colleagues the proposals it was intended to carry out at the institution, were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Vancouver by the Board of Trade. Mr. George Kidd presided, and short speeches were made by the members of the Research Council. Those in the company included, in addition to Professors Macallum, Adams, Ruttan and Mr. Challies, Messrs. R. F. Hayward, Keefer, Dawson, Hodge, Powell, Buckley, Nicholas Thompson, Westbrook, Creer, W. H. Malkin, Grange Holt, Turnbull, Fraser, Dawe and others.

During the afternoon Professor Ruttan met the chemistry experts of the district, while Drs. Adams and Macallum made a round of the engineering works and shipyards. The ladies accompanying the party included Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Challies, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Creer and Mrs. Avery of San Francisco.

"We were much impressed," stated Dr. Adams, at the termination of his tour, "not only with the extent of the shipbuilding yards of Messrs. Coughlan and the Engineering Works, where munition manufacturing is in progress, but at the excellence of the quality of the work being turned out. In the forenoon we greatly enjoyed inspecting the botanical gardens and the experimental areas at the new university site at Point Grey. The collection of medicinal herbs particularly attracted our attention. I may say that we are all greatly enjoying our visit, and are experiencing a great deal of satisfaction in all that is being shown to us. Vancouver is undoubtedly forging ahead to an almost incredible degree, and seems well on the way to becoming eventually one of the leading cities of the Dominion."

N.A. July 27, 1917

Dr. Adam Shortt was yesterday entertained to luncheon by the University Club, and delivered an inspiring address on "Democracy." The speaker advanced some remarkable and inspiring views, pointing out some of the difficulties surrounding government by the popular will, and suggesting many ways in which men of culture and education might assist in promoting solid human advancement. President Westbrook of the University of British Columbia presided, and at the close of his speech Dr. Shortt was tendered a vote of thanks on the motion of Rev. Principal Mackay and Dr. S. D. Scott.

Prov. Aug 15, 1917

## First Woman Governor of B. C. University

Mrs. Farris, who has just been appointed to the board of governors of the University of British Columbia is the first woman to hold that office. Graduating from Acadia University college, Mrs. Farris accepted a position in a Philadelphia college where she taught history for a number of years. Coming to Vancouver at a time when there were very few women of university training in the city, she was one of the first half-dozen members of the University Women's club and was made the first president of that body.

Mrs. Farris has been an active and enthusiastic member of the organization and has always been interested in college life as it is found in the city. She was the first woman appointed to the senate of the University of British Columbia. Mrs. Farris is also connected with other clubs, including the Women's Liberal association and has taken a great interest in women's movements of all kinds. She is an energetic helper in patriotic organizations. At present Mrs. Farris is enjoying a trip to Victoria with her father, Professor Keirstead of McMaster's university, Toronto.



MRS. J. W. deB. FARRIS.  
Sum. Aug 17, 1917

Clements, of the university, for the past two years, has been very despondent for the last two weeks, and told one of his fellow workmen this morning that he would be dead in a few minutes. The man thought he was joking. He handed another man a ten-dollar bill, asking him to give it to a friend. Townsend came here from Niagara Falls, Ont.

World. Aug. 21, 1917.

## EXHIBITS OF FORMER YEARS ARE EXCELLED AT VANCOUVER'S FAIR

Quality Rather Than Quantity What Association Was  
After But One Came With the Other—Better Babies  
Contest One of Big Features This Year—Every Department Equals or Surpasses Former Seasons—  
Manufactures Numerous.

"BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER"—that is the Vancouver exhibition this year. The exhibition gates were opened yesterday and from 1.30 till quite late there was a steady stream of people passing through, and the grounds were dotted everywhere with interested persons passing first to the particular buildings in which were housed those attractions most appealing, then on to the others.

Perhaps the exhibition never before was so completely in readiness as yesterday. As a general rule in past years, the opening day has been a kind of off-day. But it was not so yesterday. While not quite the last nail was driven by the time the gates were opened, it was not very long afterward that it was, and by 2.30, the annual "fair" was going full blast. Bands mingled their music with the hoarse blare of the barkers along the skidroad; concessionaires barked their wares; there was hustle everywhere and a nervous, moving line of humans, apparently wandering aimlessly, but all with some objective, nevertheless. The skidroad did a large business for opening day. So did the races and the accompanying attractions.

### Great Race Meeting.

Judged by the large number of entrants, and the class of stock competing, the 1917 exhibition will close with a record for "class." From the first "go," shouted by the starter, till the events for the day came to an end, the horse races were remarkable, not so much for record-breaking speed, for the track was slow on account of Sunday's rain, but the close competitions. Every heat might have been a race, so close were the contests and so hard did each driver try to get the best out of the horse he was driving. Some very excellent horses are entered, and W. C. Brown, the racing superintendent, is looking forward to some records being hung up for the northwest as well as this track.

les Best Attraction. Con-  
onably, the "Baby Con-  
grated here three years  
ar the biggest attraction on  
s, and rivals the skidroad  
noise. One baby makes

gh noise, almost anyone  
But put fifty of them to-  
all voicing their objections  
ulated for length, breadth  
other ways in which they  
youngsters, and they pro-  
me of cries that is next to  
However, they say the  
ing power is marked down,  
he amount of temper dis-  
because a youngster is lusty  
ng from his grand total of  
The Women's building this  
en over almost wholly to  
and even so the capacity is  
interior has been espe-  
ged for not only the pur-  
e physicians and nurses in  
for the general public to  
All afternoon there was a  
am of pleased spectators,  
gestion was heard that if a  
being charged, the babies  
o everything in point of

### Manufacturers' Building.

t years the manufacturing  
is a great attraction this  
as a marvel to those who  
esterday. It has been fill-  
weeks and many applica-  
pace have been refused by  
reason of this fact. In this building  
also are the automobile exhibits and  
1918 models are shown to best ad-  
vantage by the various Vancouver  
agencies. The B. C. Manufacturers  
association has been very active in  
making this year's showing the great-  
est in the history of the exhibition  
and has done all of that.

### Forest and Mine.

The forestry building is much the  
same as in past years, with a few al-  
terations in the arrangement of the  
displays. British Columbia woods and

their possibilities for panelling and  
general construction are shown. A  
new and interesting feature this year  
are showings of the natural "knees"  
used in ship construction. These  
joints are very valuable and are as  
accurately turned as if nature had  
grown them especially with the object  
of their being put to such use. The  
mineral display on the upper floor  
equals that of past years. Mineral  
samples from every mining district in  
the province have been collected and  
placed to the best advantage possible.  
On account of the increased mining  
activity, the exhibit of minerals is at-  
tracting greater attention than ever  
before.

### Unequaled Livestock Show.

A visit to the barns and sheds in  
which have been gathered from near  
and far prize stock of all descriptions  
will hold its own and even excel  
past exhibitions. The quality is es-  
pecially high. In fact the manage-  
ment this year endeavored to make  
the show one of quality more than  
quantity but in so doing got the quan-  
tity as well. This department is an  
annual feature, and has been a great  
encouragement to the breeding of  
better stock. Stockmen are here in  
large numbers, not only from British  
Columbia and the prairies, but from  
south of the boundary line.



### Vegetables and Flowers.

An entire building is given for the most part to a display of vegetables and flowers, and in this connection the University of B. C. has on display some of its successful experiments with British Columbia soil. While there are some especial and remarkable samples of vegetable growth from various parts, the display of the U. B. C. shows the result of scientific treatment of land which, left alone to grow things, would not amount to much. The result of the treatment by the agricultural scientists of the university show that the most barren land may be made very productive. Other work turned out by students of the university is also on display as well as the work of the manual training department of the schools of Vancouver.

### Warlike Trench and Dugout.

Last year the association inaugurated a military feature which proved to be a splendid attraction and this is revived this year, with an additional and big feature put on by returned soldiers who are encamped on the grounds. The trenches and various wire and other means of frustrating the enemy are exactly similar to those used in the European war.

### Jumping Big Attraction.

The first of the jumping contests in which some of the best known hurdlers in the northwest are entered, were a big attraction and three splendid horses thrilled the crowd with their daring efforts. Madam-olselle, owned by Welch Bros., of Calgary, won at 5 feet 5 inches. Warwick King, owned by Dr. McKay of New Westminster, and "Paddy," also owned by Welch Bros., were second and third, respectively.

The big championship jumping contests will be put on this afternoon or evening when Credential, owned by F. W. Holland of this city, will jump against Blenheim, the so-called champion high jumper of the west. Credential has a record of well over seven feet and as Blenheim has jumped this height, an exciting contest is looked forward to.

Another splendid programme for this evening has been arranged.

### Get Route Transfers.

The jitney men were not slow to take advantage of the heavy traffic out to the Vancouver exhibition grounds at Hastings park. Already there have been a score of jitney men who applied to and secured from Trades License Inspector Charles Jones temporary route transfers which will enable them to ply on the Hastings Park run for the present week in order to afford the necessary increased transportation facilities. It is expected that additional temporary transfers will be sought before the end of the week, especially to handle the traffic on Thursday and Saturday, the big days of the fair.

The jitney men, however, find pretty keen competition in the special car service to the fair grounds, which is provided by the B. C. Electric. The company promised a particularly good service this year and yesterday certainly made good on the promise as far as handling the crowds expeditiously was concerned. At that the full reserve of cars was not called on until the closing hours of the fair, when there was a considerable home-ward rush.

### Today's Judging.

The following judging will take place this afternoon on the oval in front of the grand stand:

Clydesdale stallion, aged one year.  
Clydesdale stallion, under three years.  
Clydesdale, under two years.  
Clydesdale mare with foal.  
Clydesdale yeld mare.  
Clydesdale filly, two years.  
Clydesdale filly, one year.  
Clydesdale filly foal.  
Shire stallion, over two years.  
Ladies' hunters up to 160 pounds.  
Best performance over 5 feet, 5 1-2 feet and 6 feet 3.

In cattle show oval the Guernsey

cattle will be judged.

### Special Attractions.

January—the bucking Shetland pony.  
Inez Fenjoy, in high dive.  
Balloon ascension with triple parachute jump.  
Bicycle high dive.  
Madame Belates-Barbes' concert programme.

Sun, Aug. 21, 1917.

The Vancouver schools exhibit in the Agricultural Building is one of the most creditable displays shown at the exhibition. The work of the domestic science classes for girls has brought out a wonderfully clever showing of sewing and cooking. Practical garments are smartly and carefully made and the culinary display demonstrates ability in everyday cookery for the home. A large exhibit of manual training and art work is exceptionally interesting. Specimens of handwriting are worthy of notice, and the fancy work of the preliminary class is remarkably artistic and well done. The crochet work shows pretty patterns and designs exceptionally well executed. South Vancouver, North Vancouver and New Westminster are represented as well as the city, and there is a fine exhibit from the University of British Columbia.

Mon. Aug. 22, 1917.

### Crowds Which Fill Grandstand See Some Genuine Thrillers in Way of Performances.

Visitors Seem to take in Everything They Can and It Would Be Impossible to Say Which Most Attractive.

### So Many People at Agricultural Building that Industry Apparently Has Taken Hold of Popular Imagination.

For a third-day attendance at the exhibition, the crowd which passed through the gates yesterday at the eighth annual Vancouver fair constituted a record. Though the figures were not given out, there were several thousand paid admissions more than the previous day. And the programme was undoubtedly the best that had thus far been put on by the management. Not only were the races of an exceptional quality, but the finishes were close and exciting. The crowds which filled the grandstand, though they didn't crowd it by any means, saw some genuine thrillers by dare-devil performers, such as the young woman who slides down a wire hanging by her teeth and plunges into a tank of water, and the high bicycle dive, and, last but not by any means least as a sensational effort, the triple parachute jump from thousands of feet in the air.

### Take Them as They Come.

It would be impossible to tell which of the various buildings proved to be the most attractive. Visitors yesterday simply did them all as they came to them. In this connection it is noteworthy that the change in the position of the gates has added greater accommodation. By entering the main gate near Hastings street, one may pass along through all of the buildings on the way to the grandstand, so that those who arrived early had seen what they wanted of the splendid displays.

Not only was the afternoon crowd large, but the crowd last night was most gratifying, and the Skidroad, which is about twice the size of previous years, saw a tremendous press of humanity milling about. The Skidroad attractions are, generally speaking, of a high class. While they are much the same as in past years, there are a few new attractions. The management tried successfully this year to keep out of the grounds attractions which were not at least worth the money charged to see them. There had been occasions in past years when a considerable proportion of the Skidroad attractions were absolute fakes, which are hard to keep out.

### Agricultural Building.

Either there is an exceptionally large number of farmers now in the city or farming is taking a great hold upon the popular imagination, for all afternoon the agricultural building was well filled. There were attractions there for everyone. Particular attention was paid to the displays of the University of British Columbia, and Prof. Boving, of the university staff, was an especially busy man, for to him has been assigned the duty of explaining.

Explaining, as Prof. Boving explains what the college of agriculture is doing, becomes an art. The life of the lowly potato, from the time the university staff takes it in charge to the time it is dug up, is a story of intense interest as Prof. Boving tells it. It is the same with the more delicate tomato, rye, wheat, etc.

### How They Treat Land.

Out at Point Grey, the site of the university of the future, the agricultural college is carrying on some experiments. It is splendid land for such a purpose. It isn't much good for anything else, in its native state. But the university staff has made it

bloom in several directions by judicious and scientific treatment. For instance, a spud plant in the barren land scarcely grows at all. Give it a treatment with barn-yard manure and it shows signs of life. Add a little nitrate, and it perks up considerably. Another treatment by nitrate and phosphate and it stretches itself and begins to take notice. Add potash and it acts like real land, and lastly, plant the spud in land treated with sea-weed and it just doesn't seem to know when to stop growing. That is the history of almost any sort of plant which the university staff has experimented with.

The Dominion government experimental farms also have a display that is very worthy of a great deal of attention for its great educational value.

In the agricultural building, also, the Vancouver schools have an exhibit of the things the pupils make, and these are a subject of constant attention.

The flower show in this building during the first days of the fair, made the interior wonderfully beautiful. However, those who came late see only the last of the flowers, for arrangements for preserving them in all their colorful grandeur are not very good.

### Mining Display Best Yet.

The boy guests of the exhibition, who are school boys selected by their respective districts, were taken to the mineral exhibit in the afternoon and assimilated a great deal of knowledge by the pleasing description of the various minerals, mining and production, by R. C. Campbell-Johnston, M. E. Hon. William Sloan, provincial minister of mines, was also a visitor and shook hands with the bright young men. The mineral display this year is said by mining men to be the best in the history of the association, reflecting much credit upon those in charge of this department. In light of the great filip given to mining by the demand for minerals created by the war, the mineral exhibit is one of the exceptional attractions of the fair.

### Manufacturers Day.

"I think this is the largest crowd

which ever visited this building," said a prominent automobile exhibitor yesterday. The automobile show, by the way, is excellent, though there was not space enough for the display of all the machines they wanted to bring out. A visit to this building gives an excellent idea of the variety of "made-in-Vancouver" things there are.

All over the grounds there was a rush of judging of the various stock and goods in competitive display. There were the babies which were not overlooked. In fact, all week the baby contest has been the biggest thing of the fair. It was a hot day and the judges were in their shirt-sleeves, while perspiration poured in streams from their brows.

### Prominent Visitors.

Among visitors to the exhibition are Stuart Wade, secretary of the board of trade of New Westminster, J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., Ymir, G. C. Me-Geer, M.P.P., Richmond, A. I. Fisher, M.P.P., Fernie, Hon. J. H. Weart, Dean Klinck, and W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture. Hon. John Oliver, minister of agriculture, who visited the exhibition on Tuesday, will pay another visit today accompanied by Mrs. Oliver.

A. H. Lga, secretary of the Oregon state fair, was also among the visitors yesterday and was enthusiastic in praise of the exhibits and of the management of the fair.

The dog show, which starts today, is expected to be one of the most attractive features of the exhibition. Dogs of almost every known breed have been entered. Judging will start at 2 p.m. Exhibitors who bring their entries before 10 a.m. will be given free admission and will be given pass and identification number at the show building.

The boy guests of the exhibition directors on Wednesday were taken in six cars for a trip round the Marine drive. They also visited the university, where they were received by Professors Bovine and Clement. Professor Bovine gave an interesting lecture on agriculture and Professor Clement took the boys to the top of the building and described the topography of the new university site.

#### Good Exhibits From Agassiz.

The wool, egg and Agassiz Experimental Farm exhibits under the auspices of the Dominion department of agriculture are among the most attractive and educational displays, and are getting wide attention. The wool exhibit is in charge of A. O. Francis, the experimental farm exhibit under the care of W. H. Hicks, superintendent of the farm, and the egg exhibit under T. A. Benson.

One of the most enthusiastic in commendation of the exhibition is W. H. Ault, of the live stock branch of the Dominion department of agriculture at Ottawa, who is present in connection with the exhibits. It is the first time for three years that he has visited the Vancouver exhibition and declares that the progress he notes is nothing less marvellous.

The live stock shown is, he says, excellent in quality, and other exhibits, he declares, compare favorably with those shown elsewhere in Canada. The sweet peas and dahlias shown in the flower show just opposite the Dominion government exhibit are the best he has ever seen.

#### Deputy Minister Pleased.

W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, said that the display of cattle would undoubtedly have been larger had the supply of labor not been so restricted. He was especially delighted with the honey exhibit. The honey is the richest produced in Canada. While 74 is a high average test for honey, some of that seen at the exhibition gives the wonderful test of 84. He noted also that the exhibit of agricultural implements was better than ever before, a testimony to the growth in importance of the agricultural industry. Mr. Scott yesterday attended the meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Poultry association, at which the amalgamation of poultry shows and other matters of importance to poultrymen were discussed.

*Sun, Aug. 23, 1917.*

### ACADEMIC YEAR AT UNIVERSITY OF B. C. BEGINS NEXT WEEK

The calendar for the third academic year of the University of British Columbia, just issued, gives the start of the academic year as next Monday, August 27, when the supplemental examinations in applied science begin. The summer school in surveying will open on Wednesday next, August 29. To prospective university students, however, the important dates in the university calendar will be Monday, September 17, when the supplemental examinations in arts and the matriculation examinations begin. Registrations also will begin on this date and continue until Friday, September 24, the last day for registrations. Lectures will begin on Tuesday, September 25.

There will be meetings of the senate of the university on October 10 and December 12. Examinations will begin on December 15 and end on December 21. A meeting of the faculty is called for the morning of December 28. The second term will begin on January 7, and the last day of lectures will be on April 5. Matriculation examinations are scheduled to begin on June 24.

The honor roll, of which the uni-

versity is justly proud, requires several closely printed pages in the new calendar. This shows five members of the staff to be on active service; 135 students are enrolled, of whom 13 have been killed in action. Under the heading, "McGill University College of British Columbia" section of the university honor roll is given a total of 192 names, 20 of which are marked killed in action. Of the matriculants are given 64, with one killed in action. The aggregate of the roll shows a total of 396 enlisted, of whom 34 have been killed.

*Sun Aug 24, 1917.*

**Date of Lectures—Lectures commence at the Provincial University on September 25, but all students must register not later than September 21. Supplemental examinations will be conducted in applied science beginning on August 27. The summer school in surveying opens on August 29.**

**Students at Front—**A splendid proportion of graduates and undergraduates of the University of British Columbia has enlisted for military and naval service. Of the 135 students who joined the colors, 13 have met death in action, while graduates from the parent institution of McGill University College of British Columbia, to join the services numbered 192, of whom 20 have since been killed in action. Of matriculants enlisting, the total is shown to be 64 and of these one has already laid down his life on the field. Five members of the faculty are in khaki.

**Annual Meeting—**On August 31 the annual meeting of the convocation of the University of British Columbia will be held in the assembly hall of the university, Tenth Avenue and Willow Street, at 8 p.m.

## OFFICIAL LIST OF FALL FAIRS

Four and Forty Exhibitions to be Held During Next Six Weeks Throughout Province.

### JUDGES ARE NAMED FOR LOWER MAINLAND GROUP

Experts Will Travel From Point to Point in the Fraser Valley.

(World's Special Service.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 24.—Their work in Vancouver being practically completed the judges appointed by the department of agriculture for Circuit 2 will have nothing more to do until the North Vancouver exhibition opens September 7. After that they will speed from one rural centre to another, pinning on the blue ribbons where seems to them best. They finish at Surrey early in October. Simultaneously the judges in the other five circuits will be hard at work following the itineraries arranged for them. Invermere leads off next week away up in the Kootenays and Bella Coola closes the list October 12.

The judges for Circuit 2 are as follows: Fruit and vegetables, Prof. F. M. Clement, University of British Columbia; P. E. French, assistant horticulturist, Vernon. Dairy, cattle and swine, Prof. J. A. McLean, University of British Columbia. Horses, J. A. Turner, of Victoria. Sheep and hogs, Bryan Wright, of Victoria. Poultry, W. Walker, New Westminster; Rev. C. McDiarmid, Mission; W. Stonehouse, Vancouver.

The complete list of fall fairs still to be held, revised and brought up to

date (Barriere and Robson have been cancelled) is as follows:

Circuit 1—	Date.
Parksville .....	Sept. 12
Nanaimo .....	11-13
Lasqueti Islands .....	15
Courtenay .....	20-21
Duncan .....	20-23
Islands .....	22
Ladysmith .....	26-27
Alberni .....	27
Cobble Hill .....	Oct. 2-3
Saanichton .....	5-6
Denman Island .....	Sept. 18

Circuit 2—	
North Vancouver .....	Sept. 7-8
Central Park .....	13-15
Maple Ridge .....	18-19
Coquitlam .....	20
Agassiz .....	26
Langley Port .....	29
Burquitlam .....	28-29
Surrey .....	Oct. 3
Aldergrove .....	4-5
Circuit 3—	
Heffley Creek .....	Sept. 19
P. Richard .....	21
Kamloops .....	25-27
Circuit 4—	
Invermere .....	Aug. 29-30
Natal .....	Sept. 3
Creston .....	5
Golden .....	7
Cranbrook .....	12-13
Fruitvale .....	15
Trail .....	18-19
Nelson .....	19-20
Grand Forks .....	25-26
Greenwood .....	27
Circuit 5—	
Kelowna .....	Sept. 12-13
Armstrong .....	20-21
New Denver .....	25-26
Neelands .....	28-29
Burton .....	Oct. 2
Nakusp .....	3-4
Summerland .....	24-25
Circuit 6—	
Prince George .....	Sept. 11-12
Prince Rupert .....	19-21
Quesnel .....	28-29
Bella Coola .....	Oct. 12

## BOYS FROM ALL PARTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA JUDGE STOCK AT FAIR

Under Watchful Eyes of Professors Young Men Point Out Good and Bad Points in Cows and Horses.

A special feature of the exhibition which attracted a great deal of attention yesterday was the judging of stock by young men under 21. There were boys from all parts of the province and they judged cows and horses under the watchful eyes of Prof. J. A. McLean and Prof. T. A. F. Wiancka, of the university of B. C. The winner was Charles Rive, of Steveston, who made 148 points out of a possible 200. Ted Barton of Chilliwack was second and George Woodworth of Chilliwack third. Willie Watts of North Vancouver drew down the fourth prize. The following table shows the standings of the youthful judges:

In the two classes the possible scores were respectively, cows, 100; horses, 100; with a total of 200.

Chas. Rive, Steveston (first), 79, 69—148.
Ted Barton, Chilliwack (second), 72, 75—147.
Geo. Woodworth, Chilliwack (third), 65, 75—140.
Willie Watts, North Vancouver (fourth), 68, 64—132.
Bruce Irving, Hammond, 66, 64—130.
J. M. Agar, New Westminster, 62, 66—128.
M. Maynard, Chilliwack, 62, 65—127.
Wilfred Beck, Vancouver, 47, 72—119.
Mahey Fillmore, Vancouver, 48, 69—117.
Joe Buck, Vancouver, 51, 64—115.
Fred Buck, Vancouver, 48, 60—108.
Hector McLean, Vancouver, 54, 54—108.
F. Dann, Hatzic, 47, 59—106.
J. M. Campbell, Vancouver, 41, 65—106.
Glen Watson, Armstrong, 47, 59—106.
A. L. Laing, Langley Prairie, 53, 53—106.
Ruel Pierce, Pt. Coquitlam, 47, 59—106.
Quentin Fallis, Kelowna, 47, 59—106.
Glen Hope, Vancouver, 35, 65—100.
A. MacLachlan, 41, 59—100.
Ed. Foster, Vernon, 42, 58—100.

A. A. Kingscote, Cowichan Bay, 47,  
47—94.  
K. Kidd, Penticton, 41, 53—94.  
Fred Ellis, Vancouver, 47, 47—94.  
A. Sinclair, Vancouver, 29, 59—88.  
J. Moore, Vancouver, 41, 47—88.  
Herb. Nelson, Ladner, —, 65—65.  
H. Gordon, Vancouver, 59, —59.  
I. Cuthbert, South Vancouver, 35,  
—35.  
N. M. Carter, Vancouver, 29, 47—  
76.

# Local Mountaineers Climb To Peak Of Garibaldi

*Sun Aug. 25, 1917*

**B. C. Mountaineering Club's  
Fifth Annual Camp on Black  
Tusk Meadows Was  
Best in History.**

**CLIMBED EVERY PEAK  
WITHIN MANY MILES**

**View From "Guardian Saint of  
Squamish" Was Magnifi-  
cent One.**

**T**HE B. C. Mountaineering Club for the fifth time held their camp on the Black Tusk Meadows in the Garibaldi district the first two weeks in August. Twenty-nine persons attended the camp, which proved a great success. Tents and camp equipment had been taken in by pack ponies from the nearest point on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and when the party reached the meadows all was in readiness, including a good hot supper. Only those who have visited this delightful region can in any way understand the enthusiasm of the party as day after day the spell of the beautiful surroundings grew upon them.

The first day was spent in preparing a boat to be used on the Garibaldi Lake. Several boards had been carried by various members of the party up the long, long trail from the railway 4000 feet below. These, along with other materials, had to be taken down the steep mountain slope for 500 feet, to the lake. There was no lack of volunteers, everyone assisted in this work. The ladies view with the men in skillfully maneuvering long boards

around awkward corners, over rough rocks and across a turbulent stream.

Many hands made light work of putting the boat together, and by evening every joint was fitted and caulked tight.

#### **A Charming Lake.**

Garibaldi lake, four miles long, two miles wide, standing 4600 feet above sea level, is one of the most charming lakes in British Columbia. At its northern end, timbered slopes interspersed with heather or grass rise from the water's edge, whilst above broad meadows carpeted with beds of flowers of gorgeous hue and dotted with dwarf pines provide ideal camping grounds. Here the tents of the club stood in the form of a semi-circle on the banks of the swift flowing Mimulus creek, whose waters tumbled over a perpendicular fall 200 yards away. Above, the flowery slopes led upwards to the black rocks of the Tusk, 7350 feet, whose conspicuous summit provides one of the best known land marks of the district.

At the south end of the lake in contrast to the opposite shore, two glaciers flow down to the water's edge, whilst above are the everlasting snows and bold rock peaks, and here is a mountain climber's paradise.

During previous camps the south end of the lake had been almost totally neglected, as it could only be reached by a five hours' scramble over rough mountain ridges. But now, with the aid of a boat, the arduous hike had been converted into a lovely sail of an hour's duration.

#### **Climb Copper Peak.**

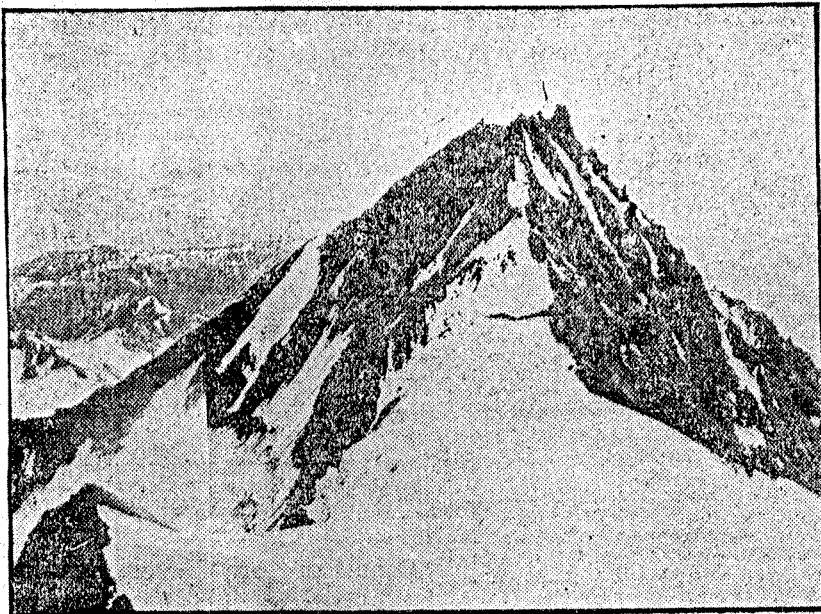
Copper Peak, 7900 feet, was first attacked and the summit gained in a

## SOME OF THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS



The above is a photograph of a group of members of the B. C. Mountaineering Club taken on the top of one of the high peaks. From left to right—Messrs. Chris Spencer, R. G. Emmons, Tom Fyles, A. G. Harvey, Dr. E. T. Hodges and Miss McQueen (in background) of the University of British Columbia.

## "GUARDIAN SAINT OF SQUAMISH"



View of Mount Garibaldi, which was climbed on two occasions by members of the B. C. Mountaineering Club on their fifth annual camp at Black Tusk Meadows.



heavy snow storm. The peak had only been climbed on one occasion, and Mrs. T. Lewis and Mrs. M. Worsley, members of the present party, were the first ladies to reach

the top. Sentinel, a striking rock peak 6850 feet altitude, was climbed on three occasions, much interest being provided by the fact of the peak having been struck by lightning since June 1. A large stone cairn had totally disappeared, the metal record boxes fused and battered almost beyond recognition, were found some distance away and the solid rock was riven by the force of the storm.

The Sphinx peak, 7725 feet, which gives the name to the glacier below, was climbed for the first time by a party of three. Dr. E. T. Hodges, Messrs. R. C. Eamons and T. Fyles reaching the summit, which is formed of huge granite slabs set up in wonderful confusion.

The volcanic Red Mountain on the west shore of the lake was also climbed, and a pleasant day spent below the Table, an interesting mountain formed of basalt with a natural arch 100 feet high near its western extremity.

The summit of Garibaldi peak, 8700 feet, which offers the finest climb in the district, was reached on two occasions, both times by the northeast face, a route not previously attempted. The Alpine beauty in both cases brought the party to the foot of the glacier. On Wednesday, Aug. 8, a party of six made the climb—Miss P. Dyke, Mrs. T. Lewis, Mrs. M. Worsley and Messrs. A. H. Maude, A. G. Harvey and T. Fyles. Of great interest was the trip over the glaciers, where deep crevasses at times threatened to bar further progress, but after much winding back and forth, more open snowfields would again come into view. Near the summit snow at a very steep angle was encountered, which necessitated careful climbing, as a slip might have meant the whole party careering down the slope to yawning crevasses below.

#### A Magnificent View.

Everything went off well, and in each case the summit was gained in rather less than 5 1-2 hours from the lake. Good clear weather favored both climbs and the magnificent views obtained from this, the apparent roof of the world, will rejoice the hearts for many a long day.

Wherever the eye turned, peak upon peak, range after range, snowy slope, rocky range and tumbling glaciers revelled in the clear air of the upper heavens and provided striking contrast to the dark trees and green valleys away in the depths. Squamish, with its long piers stretching rearward, could be seen deep down in the dimness of things, whilst beyond the steamship Ballena glided up the Sound. Garibaldi lake, on the other hand, with that wonderful unnamable color so typical of these glacial lakes, lay like a gem amongst its rugged surroundings.

Three hours passed quickly in this delightful position, but the return journey had to be commenced. Carefully the steep slopes were traversed and then the intricate crevasses were passed; then easy downhill grades, and in three and a half hours the lake was safely reached. Later an hour spent in the boat, whilst Nature vied with herself in efforts to produce delicate roscate shades of light on snowy peaks and rippling lake, brought to close a perfect day.

The second ascent was made on August 14. Misses E. E. Fowler and G. May, Dr. H. B. Hinman, Messrs. C. Spencer, R. C. Eamons, C. V. Vickery, T. Fyles, taking part in the climb, along with Mr. Cansell and two other members of a Dominion

geological survey party. Profiting by the experiences of the previous week the distance was somewhat shortened. Both trips form a red letter day to those who took part in the climbs.

#### Other Trips.

From the camp other excursions were made, as in previous years. Castle Towers, 8,100 feet, was ascended, its highest peak being reached by three members of the party. Mrs. T. Lewis, who reached the summit, being the first of her sex to make this difficult rock climb. Several parties registered their names on the top of the Black Tusk, 7,350 ft.; an outstanding pinnacle, probably the highest point of the mountain and previously thought to be inaccessible, being adorned with a cairn of rocks on one occasion.

Delightful short trips were made over the ridges near the camp and around the meadows, where the wonderful display of wild flowers; the glorious views over the lake, provided a full measure of good things for those who did not indulge in more strenuous climbs.

A party of five under the leadership of Mr. John Davison, made a three days' trip to the Cheakamus Lake district, where considerable exploring was done in country previously unknown. Mr. Davison was ever ready to give information regarding the flora growing around the camp. Not many new specimens of plants were found, but this only shows how thoroughly he has combed the district at previous camps. To the amateur botanist the field for study was unlimited, fresh specimens being met with at every turn. Long botanical names have no interest to some people, but the wondrous variety of flowers from delicate shades to gorgeous, showy hues; from the merest speck to the large vigorous head; the lovely isolated bloom set amongst the crags to the huge bed on the meadow-land, could not fail to stir the heart of the most indifferent.

#### Cook a Favorite.

The cook was an especial favorite around camp, from early morning to the close of day hot meals were awaiting the hungry campers. In the early hours many arrived at the cook's department long ere the first call for breakfast, and late at night on returning from a long day's climb. Jim Slater was dubbed by all to be the best man in camp.

Pleasant evenings were spent around the camp-fire, song, games and jokes keeping everyone alive. An entertainment of special interest was a mock trial, Mr. A. M. Maude being charged with misbehaving as a guide, by wearing an overcoat and moustache whilst guiding a party up the Black Tusk. Much merriment was caused during the trial; some good jokes being brought out by the various witnesses and the council.

Dr. H. B. Hinman, of Everett, Washington, a member of the executive of the Seattle Mountaineers, read a very kindly greeting from the president of his home club the first evening round the camp-fire, a ready response being given by members of the B. C. Club.

#### Saw Northern Lights.

On several occasions vivid displays of the Northern Lights were observed. At this altitude the long, creeping fingers of light were wonderful to behold.

Dr. E. T. Hodges, of the B. C. University, made extensive examination of the geological features of the district, much valuable information was obtained. Amongst those who attended the camp are the following: Mr. C. Chapman, president of the club; Miss E. B. Fowler, vice-president; Tom Fyles, director; Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Hinman, of Everett; Mrs. L. Lewis, Mrs. M. E. Worsley, Mrs. C. Plowden, Misses P. Dyke, G. May, K. McQueen, C. Fyles, Messrs. C. Spencer, J. H. Huggard, R. C. Eamons, A. G. Harvey, W. Westhall, R. Dalton, A. H. Maude, A. M. Carmichael, R. Fox, M. Dodds, R. Shannon, Mr. De Forest, Mr. G. V. Vicary, of New York; Mr. R. W. Douglas, city librarian; Dr. Edwin T. Hodges and Mr. John Davison of the B. C. University.

## EVENTS NOT ON PROGRAMME

Miss McCormick, Daring Rider, Meets With Nasty Accident.

President Miller of Exhibition Thanks Public for Support.

Two events, not on the scheduled programmes, somewhat marred the pleasure of the lovers of horses at the Exhibition Grounds yesterday. Blenheim, the crack Calgary jumper owned by Mr. Lowe, and a horse who was to have disputed Credentia's superiority to the title of Pacific Coast champion, died in his stable quarters from an attack of intestinal paralysis, from which he had been suffering for several days. As early as Tuesday the condition of the horse was so serious that a veterinary surgeon was called.

The other event not carded was when Miss McCormick, 1601 Robson street, got a nasty fall when Mr. O'Neill's horse Starlight spoiled his last jump, crashing into the barrier and throwing his rider headlong into the track. The animal appeared from the grandstand to crash through the obstruction and then turn a complete somersault over the prostrate form of his rider. Several of hundreds of ladies in the grandstand screamed in terror and covered their faces to shut out the scene.

A call went forth for a doctor and one promptly responded from the stand. The programme was halted, and the young lady carried from the grounds and rushed to the Red Cross Emergency Hospital on the grounds in a semi-conscious condition. Later she was taken to her home and today was resting easily after having passed a fairly good night.

It was stated from her home this morning that, contrary to the general belief, the horse had not fallen upon Miss McCormick, but had completely missed her. Miss McCormick has been doing some very daring riding every afternoon since the fair opened, and yesterday's accident occurred when she was putting her animal over the final jump in a special competition. Earlier in the week Miss McCormick was thrown when her own horse, The Tank, failed to properly negotiate the jumps he was sent at, but in each case the plucky young lady threw herself clear and landed on her feet.

Today, one of the stellar attractions will be a special high-jumping competition in which Credentia will face the famous little grey mare Mademoiselle from Calgary, a horse which cleared the bar beautifully at six feet four inches in the pony jumps on Wednesday. Others entered for today are Dr. McKay's Warwick King, T. McCall's Paddy and Miss McCormick's The Tank, ridden by J. McCleave of Victoria.

Huge crowds thronged the grounds all afternoon and far into the evening last night, and indications this morning point to another record-breaking attendance today.

#### BOYS JUDGE HORSES.

Yesterday the boy guests staged a special performance when they judged cattle and horses under the tutelage of Prof. J. A. McLean and Prof. T. W. F. Wiancko of the university faculty. Charles Rive of Steveston ranked first in this competition; Ted Barton of Chilliwack was second; George Woodworth of Chilliwack, third, and William Watts of North Vancouver, fourth. Yesterday the boys were the guests of the Vancouver General Hospital officials when they visited the X-ray rooms and made a general tour of the big institution. In the afternoon they were the guests of Mr. R. W. Holland, and made a launch trip to Ioco, where they were entertained at dinner.

Tonight the big exhibition gates will be closed to the public for another year. Undoubtedly the 1917 fair will go down in the annals of the association as one of the most successful ever held.

Without fear of contradiction it can be said that it was the most successful war exhibition, while final computation of the attendance figures may show that all previous records have been broken.

Wald Aug 25/1917



**THANKS THE PUBLIC.**

President Miller has the following to say of the exhibition:

"The success of the exhibition is very gratifying to the board of directors. Not only is the exhibition of a very high character, but the recreation and entertainment provided has been pleasing and acceptable to the public. What is most encouraging to the board is the manner in which the public has supported the exhibition. Kickers and knockers of the exhibition are not, in the public mind, in the same category as 'slackers' and evaders of duty."

"The people are now seized with the full importance of the annual fair or exhibition, and they fully realize what it means to Vancouver. Not only does the general public realize the fact, but transportation companies and others who stood aloof in their support and help, are now among loyal helpers of the association. It took ten years' hard work to bring about this result, and the reward is sweet—the reward for loyal and devoted sacrifice and labor on the part of the promoters of the exhibition."

"Thursday was a red letter day upon the grounds. It will go down in local history as the day of the unfurling of the flags of the Allied nations that are engaged in preserving peace, and the day of the assembling together of the veterans of a score of wars. The visitors in the trenches. The help needed at an exhibition has, to a certain extent,

tors were never more welcome to our grounds. The visit of the veterans and their friends from the United States will do much to cement the cordial and fraternal relations already existing, and it is gratifying to the board to hear from these men the expressions of feeling towards us which swelled in their hearts as the first flag to be unfurled was their own, that of "Old Glory."

"Another gratification the board enjoys is to be of service to all those great bodies of women who are working for the men in the trenches. They have practically been permitted the freedom of the grounds and the buildings, and have been helped by the board in the prosecution of their patriotic and devoted work, and so long as congestion of the crowds and moderation in importunity has been observed, they have been patriotically assisted by the board, the grounds having been the home of soldiers now for three years."

"The greatest difficulty we have had to contend with is in securing the necessary and responsible help to run the exhibition. Many of our original helpers are lying under the sod in Flanders, many in hospitals in Europe, and many

to be expert in varied branches, and this expert help is hard to get. However, when it is all over we will be able to congratulate ourselves in surmounting all the difficulties, and will have the results of a successful exhibition to our credit, and the satisfaction of knowing that we have done our bit to encourage and promote greater and better production, and in surmounting a strong and determined attitude on the part of the people in the crisis of Empire affairs."

## MORE LAND FOR THE UNIVERSITY

Twenty-one-year Lease of  
290 Acres in Point  
Grey.

Victoria, Aug. 28.—The announcement was made this morning by Premier Brewster to the effect that a lease of 290 acres of land has been given by the Provincial Government to the University of British Columbia for the statutory period of 21 years. The land in question adjoins the present site, comprising 260 acres, and brings the total area now available for the uses of the university up to five hundred and fifty acres. The acquisition of the additional acreage will now permit the board of governors to complete the original plans for the necessary extension work in connection with the development of the university.

It is the intention of the university authorities to commence utilization of the newly-acquired land as soon as possible. Of considerable interest to British Columbians generally in this connection is the announcement that in junction with the Military Hospitals Commissions Command, returned soldiers may have the privilege of the institution in the matter of short courses in agriculture.

The government is hopeful that this procedure on the part of the university authorities will be a means towards a partial solution, at least, of the returned soldier problem in so far as it will enable those men who show an inclination to follow rural pursuits to get the very best tuition in the most modern principles of scientific farming.

*Prov. Aug. 28, 1917.*

## ADDITIONAL GROUND FOR THE UNIVERSITY

VICTORIA, Aug. 28.—The announcement was made this morning by Premier Brewster to the effect that a lease of 290 acres of land has been given by the provincial government to the University of British Columbia for the statutory period of 21 years. The land in question adjoins the present site, comprising 260 acres, and brings the total area now available for the uses of the university up to five hundred and fifty acres. The acquisition of the additional acreage will now permit the board of governors to complete the original plans for the necessary extension work in connection with the development of the university.

*Sun Aug. 29, 1917.*

## FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Land to Be Devoted to Farming Alongside University.

Two hundred and ninety acres more of land leased to the university will give that institution 550 acres altogether in Point Grey. The university authorities will map out a course in scientific farming in line with the policy of advanced agricultural methods. In connection with the new scheme it is planned to give returned soldiers the privilege of courses in agriculture, a work which is being taken up in conjunction with the Military Hospitals Commission and along the lines of the recommendations of the Royal Commission to the government. It is understood that short courses will be given during the winter months for the benefit of farmers in the province with a view to the adoption of more scientific methods in farming.

*Prov. Aug 28, 1917*

## MUSICAL EXAMINERS SUGGESTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

A resolution will be brought forward in the convocation of the B. C. university today by A. N. St. John Mildmay, to be seconded by Municipal School Inspector Gordon, and will be a first move to securing the official recognition of music by the university.

The suggestion is the immediate appointment of examiners of the highest standing to visit throughout the province of British Columbia and confer diplomas.

In this regard the Vancouver Women's Musical club is going to depart from its many years' practice of confining its activities to private recitals, and will give the present proposal its cordial and official support.

*Sun Aug 31 1917.*

## CONVOCATION MEETING HAS RECOMMENDATION FOR 'VARSITY' SENATE

Election of Chancellor and  
Senate Should Be Held First  
Thursday in April — Will  
Invest \$500 in War Bonds.

The annual meeting of the convocation of the University of British Columbia was held last night in the university auditorium, Chancellor Carter-Cotton presiding. It was decided to recommend to the senate of the university that the election of chancellor and senate should be held on the first Thursday in April. Officers elected for convocation last night were J. S. Gordon, re-elected as secretary; H. H. Morris, treasurer, and the following executive council: Judge F. W. Howay, of New Westminster; Rev. Principal Vance, Dr. J. G. Davidson, Cecil Killam and Miss Laura Pim. The following rules of order for convocation were adopted:

The regular annual meeting of convocation shall be held on the evening of congregation day at 8 o'clock in the university.

The executive council shall prepare and print an agenda to be sent out with the notices of meeting of convocation.

All resolutions to be placed on the agenda must be in the hands of the secretary of convocation at least one month before the date of convocation.

Resolutions, not so transmitted, will be taken up only after the resolutions on the agenda have been dealt with.

### Powers of Council.

The secretary of convocation shall have the minutes of all meetings of convocation printed and sent to members of convocation as soon after each meeting as possible.

The executive council shall have full power to manage all matters of and connected with convocation and particularly, but not so as to in any way restrict the foregoing, shall it have the following duties: to deal with all accounts and correspondence, and to report to convocation annually and whenever by it required.

The following resolutions, recommended by a special committee of 15 appointed by the chancellor, were adopted, to go forward as recommendations to the executive committee:

1—That the executive council be empowered to fill vacancies occurring in the council—their appointees to serve until the next meeting of convocation.

### Would Amend Act.

2—That section 20 of the British Columbia University act be amended as follows: "There shall be an executive council consisting of the chancellor, a secretary and a treasurer (all of whom shall be ex-officio members), and 15 ordinary members. At the convocation to be held in 1918 the 15 ordinary members shall be elected; the five candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall hold office for three years; the five receiving the next highest shall hold office for two years; and the five receiving the next highest shall hold office for one year. Succeeding convocations shall in each year elect five members to fill the vacancies on the council, who shall hold office for three years. Elections shall be held in such manner as the convocation may determine."

3—That section 12 of the British Columbia University act be amended by inserting in the third line thereof after the word "convocation," the following words: "and all graduates of any university in his majesty's dominions who were actually residing in the province and were graduates previous to May 1, 1916, who shall register on or before December 31, 1918."

4—That the treasurer be instructed to invest \$1,500 of convocation funds in Dominion government war bonds.

*Sun. Sept. 1, 1917.*

## WOULD EMBRACE ALL GRADUATES TO 1916

University Convocation Desires to Increase Membership.

In the main auditorium of the University of British Columbia the annual meeting of the convocation of the university was held last night under the presidency of Chancellor Carter-Cotton, when foremost among the business transacted was the election of officers of convocation for the coming year, together with the adoption of a resolution recommending to the senate that the election of the chancellor and senate of the university be set for the first Thursday in April next.

Mr. J. S. Gordon, the secretary of convocation, was re-elected to that office and Mr. H. H. Morris was chosen for the treasurership, together with the following executive council: Dr. J. G. Davidson, Miss Laura Pim, Cecil Kilham, Judge F. W. Howay and Rev. Principal Vance. Miss Pim is the first graduate of the University of British Columbia to hold office.

About sixty members were present, and some slight changes in constitution were adopted, after discussion of resolutions bearing on these questions. It was decided that the elective officers of convocation shall be a secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected annually, and that there shall be an executive council, consisting of the chancellor, secretary and treasurer, all of whom shall be ex-officio members, and fifteen ordinary members. At the convocation to be held in 1918 the fifteen ordinary members will be elected. The five candidates receiving the highest number of votes will hold office for three years; those receiving the next highest will hold office for two years, while those receiving the lowest number will take office for one year. At succeeding annual convocations five members, who will hold office for three years, will be elected to fill vacancies on the council.

It was also decided to seek an amendment to the British Columbia University Act to enable convocation to embrace "all graduates of any university in His Majesty's dominions who were actually residing in the province and were graduates previous to May 1, 1916, who shall register on or before December 31, 1918." By the law as it stands only graduates who were members of the convocation of 1912 are eligible, besides the graduates of the university itself.

Following a discussion on finance the treasurer was instructed to invest \$1500 of convocation funds in Dominion Government war bonds. Consideration of rules for convocation resulted in the decision that the annual regular meetings will be held on the evening of congregation day at 8 o'clock in the university. The executive council was vested with full power to manage all matters connected with convocation.

*Nov. Sept. 1, 1917.*

### UNIVERSITY AND PEOPLE.

At the University convocation yesterday a resolution was proposed in favor of the University holding examinations and granting certificates in music. This proposition, which is supported by some of the musical societies of Vancouver, has in view the ultimate establishment of a department in musical instruction. Convocation heard Mr. Mildmay's argument in support of the plan of holding examinations, but did not recommend the Senate to take immediate action. The matter was referred to the executive council for further consideration.

The same action was taken on a resolution offered by Dr. Hall, recommending the University Senate to provide courses of study in Oriental languages, literature, philosophy and economy. It was urged on convocation that as British Columbia is the place where eastern and western civilizations meet, and is the part of Canada most concerned in social and trade relations with Asiatic countries, the University of British Columbia should not be behind other Canadian institutions of

higher learning in promoting the study of Oriental peoples and questions.

The University can not at present undertake all the educational work that the province requires in its field. The authorities must choose among many courses of study those that seem most urgent and essential. But it is well to look to the future, and consider in what other profitable ways the institution may relate itself to the intellectual, social and economic life and needs of the province.

*Nov. Sept. 1, 1917.*

## WESTERN UNIVERSITIES BATTALION WINS GREAT NAME DURING TRAINING

Writer in Quebec Paper Tells of Famous Western Regiment; Reinforcement to the 196th Now at Valcartier.

(Ralph Curtis Jones in Quebec Telegraph.)

The Western Universities overseas platoon, now at Valcartier camp, is a reinforcement to the famous 196th western universities overseas battalion which won prominence at the battle of Vimy Ridge, where many of the members were killed and wounded. It was composed of university men and men of that type. The universities of each of the following western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia composed the four companies forming the battalion, and the same provinces furnished the reinforcing platoons, which are recognized as an officers' training corps. Two of the platoons have already gone overseas. The Manitoba and British Columbia platoons are left behind so far. However, we expect to leave within a very short time. There was only one deserter in the old 196th. This fellow, while on harvest leave, fell spontaneously and passionately in love with a farmer's daughter and they eloped to the land of Uncle Sam, otherwise the battalion had a good record. There were no court martials and no punishments except a few days C.B. for minor military offenses, and these cases were very rare. This is exceptionally good soldiering among 1020 men. The writer is the only one in the present left behind by the old battalion. The draft so far likewise has no desertions and not even a C.B. case. The highest compliment of the platoon is the fact that it has the best and most beloved of commanding officers and every man will vouchsafe this statement. The rank and file includes two college professors, seven school teachers, three lawyers, one physician, one mining and civil engineer, one chemist, an expert bomber, three authors, two journalists and two ministers of the gospel. So the platoon, like the battalion, does not lack in spiritual aspects nor does it lack in soldiering efficiency for there are seven veterans of the Boer war wearing service bars, one British navy officer, seven U. S. navy marine corps and army men who have seen service in Mexico, Cuba, the Philippines, Islands and other places. The whole 55 men are in fine health and spirits, ready for war, adventure, life or death. Most of the men qualified for commissions at Esquimalt, B. C., so although N.C.O.'s and privates they hold officers' certificates. They give mutual instruction in drill and lectures by experts in different branches.

### Many Veterans in Platoon.

The men in the old battalion were soldiers for the first time, but the B. C. platoon as above stated, have men who have seen service before in every clime.

As long as the world or any part of the world will fight, some of these soldiers of fortune will be there through a sense of justice or adventure if their career is not cut short in this mighty conflict. There

is a difference in a book written by a war correspondent and a writer who enlists as a private, subjected to the discipline and training of any other private and the character that they weave together after this war whether fiction or facts will have a thrill of excitement from seeing and doing themselves what a war correspondent only sees others do. We have a newspaperman who resigned a \$5,000 yearly position and travelled a long distance to join us at Vancouver. He is a sample of what others have done, if even in a smaller measure, whatever the motives that prompt them to enlist, it is nevertheless a heroic sacrifice and as far as the Empire is concerned they till the soil and accomplish results.

### Five Days on Train.

We left Vancouver July 7 with the assurance that we were at last on our way to England. We boarded the train at a side-track without being able to see our friends and relatives, who waited at the main depot to bid us perhaps a last farewell. The trip was made rapidly, the food was excellent, while the sleeping accommodations were similar to colonists when travelling. We arrived at Montreal after a journey of five days and five nights.

Arriving in Quebec next morning we made connection for Valcartier camp. We went sightseeing through Quebec city. It was the writer's privilege to spend a pleasant and profitable week in the quaint old city. In all his travels through America, Cuba and Canada it is the first city that the writer is unable to give a descriptive story about vividly to others. It is oddly but beautifully situated with a wonderful landscape to take the eye of an observer of God's handiwork.

*Nov. Sept. 3, 1917.*

## NEW PLANS AT KING EDWARD

Three-year Domestic Science Course Provided for High School Girls.

Chairman Mrs. Moody Explains Plans—All High School Girls Eligible.

With the opening of the city schools for the coming year this morning, a notable addition to the high school curriculum in the form of a three-year technical course for girls, was inaugurated at the King Edward High School. Mrs. I. H. Moody, chairman of the School Board, and to whose labors the innovation is chiefly due, in explaining the new course to The Province today, stated that it was devised with the object of providing a thoroughly scientific knowledge of domestic economy, while at the same time giving due attention to the more academic side of the education of the high school girls of the city. The domestic science portion of the courses will be under the able direction of Miss Elizabeth Berry, formerly supervisor of domestic science training in the city schools, previous to the office of supervisors being discontinued by the board last year.

Further discussing the project Mrs. Moody pointed out that all girls eligible for entrance to high school, no matter what part of the city they might live in, were entitled to take the new courses, and urged that early application be made by those intending to join the classes at the King Edward. The curriculum for each of the three years was outlined as follows:

First Year.	Periods Per Week.
Household Science—	
Physiology and hygiene	1
Dietetics and cookery	2
Physics and chemistry	2
Household Art—	
Sewing and draughting	2
Drawing, design and art handicraft	2
English—Literature, composition	7
Arithmetic and Mensuration—Simple bookkeeping, business forms and usages	3
Mathematics, Latin, French, Music—Optional subjects; any two compulsory	8
Vocal Music and Appreciation—	
Two half-hour periods	1
Physical culture daily	

Second Year.		Periods
		Per Week
Household Science—		
Physiology and hygiene	1	
Dietetics and cookery	2	
Physics and chemistry	2	
Household Art—		
Drawing, design and art handicraft	2	
Dressmaking and costume designing, embroidery	2	
English—Literature, grammar, composition	5	
Arithmetic and Mensuration—Simple bookkeeping, business forms and usages	3	
Botany—School and home garden work	2	
Latin, French, Mathematics, Music—Optional subjects, any two compulsory	8	
Vocal Music—Two half-hour periods	1	
Physical culture daily		28

Third Year.		Periods
		Per Week
Household Science—		
Physiology and hygiene	1	
Dietetics and cookery	2	
Physics and chemistry	2	
Household Art—Drawing, design, art handicraft, dressmaking, costume designing, millinery, house furnishing	2	
English—Literature, composition	5	
Arithmetic and Mensuration—Simple bookkeeping, business forms and usages	3	
Botany—The flower and kitchen garden	2	
Latin, French, Mathematics, Music—Optional subjects, any two compulsory	8	
Vocal Music and Appreciation—Two half-hour periods	1	
Physical culture daily		28

At the end of the three years' course certificates for efficiency in the various subjects will be issued, and in the meantime the Senate of the University of British Columbia will be asked to take charge of the students as they complete their courses, and to provide an advanced course of training for teachers in high schools and colleges. Formerly many students in the high schools have dropped their studies, due it is believed to the courses being purely academic, and the introduction of domestic science with its manual features will, it is believed, serve to retain the keen interest of the students. Mrs. Moody said she had great faith in the economic value of the new plan. Girls would be better equipped for home-making and management, and would not have to pass through that sometimes rather experimental stage in keeping house, which is said to be the case with many girls who previous to their marriage have been employed in business houses and general commercial work. Early application for admission to the classes is urged in order that work may proceed immediately.

Pro. Sept. 4/17.

## WILL TAKE CHARGE OF LABORATORY WORK

### Appointment of Dr. Mullen One of Best, Says Dr. Wesbrook.

Dr. R. H. Mullen, who has been appointed to the position of bacteriologist in the British Columbia University and also to the vacant post in the diagnostic laboratory of the Vancouver General Hospital, is one of the most distinguished scientists on the North American continent, according to Dr. Wesbrook of the British Columbia University. He brings to his new positions experience that will be invaluable and his services will be of the very best that can be given to both institutions.

Dr. Mullen is a native of Hamilton, Ont., and has had a most successful career both in Canada and the United States. He is a graduate of Toronto University in arts and medicine and was one of the house staff of the Toronto General Hospital for some years. Later he took up the duties of director of the Kingston Provincial Hospital for the insane, and was a member of the Provincial Board of Health in Ontario.

He was in the laboratory in Toronto University and was assistant to Dr. Amyot, in the pathological laboratory. He had charge of the Pasteur Institute in Nevada and Minnesota. For the past few years he has been associated with many of the American colleges in the matter of laboratory work in bacteriology and recently he was head of the public service department of the Nevada University. In everything affecting public health he has taken an active and prominent part.

He resigned his position in Nevada to come to Canada and now assumes the duties attaching to the post of director of the laboratory of the British Columbia University and the General Hospital. Within the past few days Dr. Mullen made an extensive inspection of the institutions where his duties will place him, and regarding both he expressed the highest opinions. The layout of the General Hospital pleased Dr. Mullen immensely, and he expressed the belief that it was one of the best equipped for future development work in this province.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Mullen, who replaces Dr. Graham here, was on the staff of the department of public health and bacteriology in Minnesota University under Dr. Wesbrook. A portion of his time will be given to the work of the University and a portion to that of the hospital. Of late Dr. Mullen has made a close study of all phases of public health, milk and water supplies, the diagnosis of infectious diseases and cognate matters, and his experience on the staff of the Minnesota University in the department of pathology will stand him in good stead in this connection.

"Such an appointment," said Dr. Wesbrook today, "gives the hospital and the University an opportunity to co-operate to a greater extent."

Pro. Sept 5, 1917

## DR. R. H. MULLEN IS NEW BACTERIOLOGIST AT B. C. UNIVERSITY

Dr. R. H. Mullen, the new appointee as bacteriologist for the University of British Columbia, should never find time hanging heavy on his hands, for in addition to discharging the duties of that position he will also fill the vacant post of diagnostician in the laboratory of the Vancouver General Hospital. A portion of his time will be given to the work of the university and the balance to the pathological work in the hospital.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of B. C., speaks of Dr. Mullen as one of the most distinguished scientists on the North American continent and his services and experiences will be of immense value to both institutions as well as allowing them to co-operate to a greater extent than has been the case heretofore on such matters.

Dr. Mullen is a native of Hamilton, Ont., and has had a most successful career both in Canada and the United States. He is a graduate of Toronto university in arts and medicine and was one of the house staff of the Toronto General hospital for some years. Later he took up the duties of director of the Kingston Provincial hospital for the insane, and was a member of the provincial board of health in Ontario.

Sun Sept 6, 1917.

Is Highly Qualified—Dr. R. H. Mullen, the new appointee as bacteriologist for the University of British Columbia, who will also fill the vacant post of diagnostician in the laboratory of the Vancouver General Hospital. He is one of the most distinguished scientists on the North American continent, and his services and experiences will be invaluable to both institutions. Dr. Mullen is a native of Hamilton, Ont., and has had a most successful career both in Canada and the United States. He is a graduate of Toronto university in arts and medicine and was one of the house staff of the Toronto General Hospital for some years.

World. Sept 6, 1917

## PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE TO FULLY INVESTIGATE LOCAL FOOD SITUATION

### So that Allies May Be Better Supported; Complete Survey of Products Will Be Made by B. C. Advisory Body.

A complete survey of the food products of British Columbia, the consumption, waste, and how best to conserve food so that the allies may be better supported, are some of the subjects which will be given active study immediately by an advisory food control committee selected at a meeting yesterday at the Hotel Vancouver, which was presided over by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of B. C. The organization steps were guided by George H. Clark, Dominion seed commissioner, the object of whose trip through the west has been to organize advisory food boards to assist W. J. Hanna, Dominion food controller, and the local controllers in each province. Charles Macdonald, who was selected as food controller for B. C., was in attendance at the meeting.

In Victoria, earlier in the week, Mr. Clark took the subject up with the provincial department of agriculture and the following provisional committee was struck, as representative of the various public bodies of the province:

Professor Clement, University of B. C.; Father O'Boyle, Rev. A. E. Cooke, Vancouver; Mrs. Schofield, Victoria; the deputy ministers of agriculture and education; J. W. Gibson, director of elementary technical instruction; Griffith Hughes, Victoria; Mr. S. D. Scott, Vancouver; B. W. Greer, as president of the Vancouver board of trade; James Forman, as president of the Victoria board of trade; A. D. Paterson, Ladner; J. H. McVety, Vancouver; Mrs. Charles Welsh, New Westminster; Mrs. W. H. Griffiths, Vancouver; Mrs. J. C. Kemp, Vancouver; Mrs. Ralph Smith, Vancouver; Mrs. J. A. Clarke, Vancouver; Charles Macdonald, Vancouver, and Miss Crease, the last named representing the Local Council of Women.

### Willing to Serve.

At the organization meeting, however, some of those named, though very willing to give their services, felt that they had been selected without the recommendations of their organizations. This was the attitude of President Greer of the Vancouver Board of Trade, and President Forman, of the Victoria Board of Trade, as well as others.

A resolution was formally passed, after some discussion, that the members be selected for individual efficiency without regard to the organizations which they might represent.

An advisory committee to assist the food controller was finally named, as follows:

Agriculture—W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, and J. W. Gibson.

Local governing bodies—Mayor Gray of New Westminster, B. W. Greer, president of the Vancouver Board of Trade and James Forman, president of the Victoria Board of Trade.

Churches—Rev. A. E. Cooke, president of the Vancouver Ministerial Union, and Rev. Dr. O'Boyle.

Educators—D. Wesbrook.

Farming—A. Paterson (Ladner).

Labor—J. H. McVety, Vancouver, and A. S. Wells, Victoria.

Women's organization—Mrs. Davies, Chilliwack; Miss Crease, Victoria; Mrs. Ralph Smith, I. O. D. E.; Mrs. W. H. Griffin, president Local Council of Women; Mrs. J. C. Kemp, president and organizer of the National Service Fruit and Harvesters' Bureau; Mrs. C. A. Welsh, provincial vice-president, National Council of Women, New Westminster; Mrs. J. A. Clarke, president New Era League; Mrs. Schofield, convener of household economics committee of Local Council of Women; and Mrs. Barnard, of New Westminster.

Ex-officio—Dean Klinec, Prof. Clement and Reeve T. W. Fletcher, of Point Grey, with the first-named two as secretary and assistant secretary. Mrs. Barnard, wife of the lieutenant-governor, was appointed an honorary member of the body.

Permanent chairman, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook.



### World Facing Famine.

The organization meeting was opened by Deputy Minister Scott of the provincial agricultural department, who asked President Westbrook to preside. Mr. Scott briefly explained the purposes of the meeting, which had been called at the request of Mr. Hanna. He said that British Columbia was the last of the provinces to be organized. Mr. Scott pointed out the necessity of increasing world production, which was only now 60 per cent. normal, and said it looked very much as if the world were on the verge of a famine. Canada should render as great aid as she could by careful conservation of her food resources.

Seed Commissioner Clark, who was introduced as a man of scientific knowledge of the possibilities of Canadian soil and the requirements of the allies, said Mr. Hanna had asked that the various committees go about their work with a will and not to expect remuneration except as to their expenses. Mr. Hanna, he said, was willing to share his remuneration with the committees. However, as Mr. Hanna was not getting any salary, no one should feel slighted. (Laughter.)

### Co-ordination Important.

Mr. Clark proceeded to explain the make-up of the various boards. In addition to the dominion board, there would be provincial and local advisory committees. A good deal of valuable work toward food conservation had been done before these advisory boards had been organized, he said. Co-ordination was the main thing, he said, and it had been found expedient to have local committees for advisory purposes in towns of 4000 population or over, in order to co-ordinate the local efforts. In all cases efforts had been made to organize committees which would be representative.

The opinion expressed by Rev. A. E. Cooke, president of the ministerial association of the lower mainland, was that the association had better men for the committee than himself and he thought there should be more than himself as representing the church organization, which, he said, had been very valuable in patriotic work and no doubt would be of great value to the food control committee. Those present at the meeting were: G. H. Clark, seed commissioner for Canada; W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, Victoria; Charles Macdonald, provincial member advisory council; B. W. Greer, president Vancouver board of trade; James Forman, president Victoria board of trade; Reeve T. W. Fletcher, Point Grey; T. Macdonald, livestock commissioner,

Victoria; Dr. Westbrook and Prof. F. M. Clement, B. C. university, Vancouver; J. H. McVety, Vancouver labor; Dr. S. D. Scott, Vancouver, and Griffith R. Hughes, Victoria; J. W. Gibson, Victoria, director of agricultural education; Rev. A. E. Cooke, president ministerial association; Mrs. Ralph Smith, Vancouver, I. O. D. E.; Mrs. Charles A. Welsh, New Westminster, provincial vice-president National Council of Women; Mrs. W. H. Griffin, Vancouver, president Local Council of Women; Mrs. C. D. Schofield, Victoria, convener of committee on household economies, Local Council of Women; Miss S. R. Crease, Victoria, president Local Council of Women; Mrs. J. C. Kemp, Vancouver, president Consumers' league; Mrs. A. Macaulay, Vancouver; Mrs. J. A. Clark, Vancouver, president New Era league; Mrs. Frank Barnard, Victoria.

## TUBERCULOSIS IS DISCUSSED BY CONVENTION

Superintendent of Tranquille Sanatorium Addresses Health Officers.

Present Accommodation for Patients in B. C. Described as "Ridiculously Small."

All General Hospitals Should Provide Special Wards, Says Speaker.

Charges Authorities Discourage Local Treatment of the Disease.

"The tubercle bacillus is the most ubiquitous parasite the human race has to contend with. It is so widespread, both in man and animals, that there is no doubt we all, before reaching adult years, become its unwilling host, and most of us without doubt remain the host of living tubercle bacillus during the rest of our days. It is then only because of the high immunity we have developed as a race to this parasite that only about 10 to 15 per cent. of us become clinically ill from the disease."

Prefacing his main remarks with the foregoing statement, Dr. C. H. Vrooman, medical superintendent of the Tranquille Sanatorium, at the convention of medical health officers of the province, in session at the Labor Temple this morning, delivered a lengthy and interesting address on the subject of tuberculosis and its treatment. The lecture, which was attended by many of the general public and some of the medical men of the city, was profusely illustrated with large x-ray slides taken of actual cases which had been treated at the sanatorium, and showing the effects of the disease in its various stages on the tissue of the lungs.

### DISEASE AGES OLD.

Dr. Vrooman, at the outset of his remarks, reminded his hearers of the fact that tuberculosis had ravaged mankind for thousands of years. Hippocrates, "the father of medicine," referring to it as early as 400 B.C. as "the greatest and most dangerous disease." Medical men of ancient Greece had made close study of its symptoms, and had come to the conclusion that it was contagious.

The speaker went at considerable length into the causes of the disease, and some of the means by which it might be contracted. Bovine tuberculosis, he said, undoubtedly might be conveyed through milk but added that "in a country like British Columbia, where cows are kept well tested, the bovine tuberculosis originating in the province must be exceedingly small."

Dealing with the age of infection the doctor declared that 15 per cent. of children who contracted the disease were infected in the first year of life, and about 50 per cent. in the first five years. Mortality was comparatively high during the first two years, while between the ages of two and fifteen it was much lower, but rising again at the latter age until forty was reached, when statistics showed the mortality rate fell again. Dr. Vrooman, continuing, devoted much of his address to a technical description of the pathology of the disease, and dealt in detail with the various forms in which it was manifested in different cases. Speaking of treatment he said:

"Advanced cases with an apparently hopeless attack will, under proper treatment, and sometimes under most improper treatment, become quiescent, and the patient may be able to resume an almost normal working life for a period of years. It is because of this that I hold that no institution should be labelled a hospital for hopeless cases, and the proper function of all institutions caring for tuberculosis is to treat all cases which are ill."

### QUESTIONS OF PREVENTION.

Coming to the question of prevention, which formed the subject of the latter part of his address, the doctor said:

"First it is necessary to put all in a healthy environment with good housing and proper food, which are the essential preliminaries to good habits. This is a 'basic economic' question, and its discussion would carry us somewhat far afield. It may, however, be stated that any agency which tends to remove poverty, bad living conditions and drink, will help to remove the curse of the white plague."

The disease, he went on to say, should be recognized as early as possible, and to facilitate this, education of both the medical profession and the general public in recognition of the signs was desirable.

"The headquarters of any campaign against tuberculosis," said Dr. Vrooman, "must be a special dispensary in charge of a specially trained nurse who should be the accredited agent of the health department, and her duty should be to search for cases of tuberculosis."

He advocated this dispensary method for rural districts as well as for cities, although in the former he believed the work might be carried on together with the general work of the local department of health. All general hospitals the speaker said, should be required to provide special wards for the advanced cases in the community in which they were situated.

### ACCOMMODATION INADEQUATE.

Present accommodation of this kind was characterized as "ridiculously small" in British Columbia hospitals, and the wards were described as generally being "the poorest wards in the hospital, and in place of encouraging patients to be treated there the hospital authorities discourage them in every way possible."

To meet the situation it was declared that there should be in the hospital of the province, and at the sanatorium beds equal at least to the annual death rate from tuberculosis, which was said to be about 400. Besides additional beds at the sanatorium the doctor estimated that seventy-five would be needed in the General Hospital, here, thirty-five in Victoria and forty others distributed among other hospitals in various parts of the province.

To be in charge of the dispensaries and to act in a consulting capacity to the various hospitals, a provincial tuberculosis officer was recommended, whose duty it would be to supervise and co-ordinate all anti-tuberculosis work.

This general plan, Dr. Vrooman said, was not an experiment, but had been originated by Sir Robert Philip of Edinburgh, and had been adopted in the British Isles "as the best scheme in both rural and urban districts for handling the tuberculosis problem." This, it was stated, had resulted in the death rate in England falling from 19 per 10,000 in 1900 to 14.3 per 10,000 in 1910. The most marked reduction was declared to have been made in those districts where the methods of treatment outlined by the speaker had been most thoroughly applied, a condition which had been investigated by Dr. Herman M. Biggs, a New York specialist, who had testified in glowing terms to its efficacy.

In the course of the subsequent discussion Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, warmly praised the work of Dr. Vrooman, and advocated that he be given more assistance at the sanatorium. Inspection of school children, and the extension of a system of visiting nurses to the rural districts were also advised by Dr. Westbrook.

Dr. R. E. Walker, New Westminster declared that advanced cases of tuberculosis could not with justice to other members of a family, be treated in the home, but should be accommodated in hospitals.

Major Dr. Proctor said he had a close personal knowledge of the good effects resulting from treatment at the sanatorium. Referring to the economic value of this he informed the delegates that observation of twenty-five cases, which had cost \$6000 to treat, had revealed that they had later earned \$65,000 up to the date when enquiries were last made.

Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, provincial secretary and minister of education, said that the government was closely studying the question of tuberculosis in its relation to public health in the province. Plans were, he said, being laid to prevent the spread of the disease the segregation of which he regarded as being quite as important as the isolation of smallpox or scarlet fever.

W. J. E. Biker, district engineer of Nelson, declared that reform in general living conditions and in some industrial pursuits were needed. Miners in his district, he said, often occupied very cramped sleeping quarters.

Summing up the discussion, Dr. Vrooman thanked the visitors for the kind reception given to his paper and warmly praised the work of the women of the city in connection with efforts to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. In addition to considering the question of tuberculosis the convention also took up the matter of laboratory work in relation to public health, an interesting paper on this subject being read by Dr. R. H. Mullin, the official in charge of the bacteriological laboratories at the University of British Columbia.

*Sum Sept 6, 1917.*



At the afternoon session yesterday papers were read by Dr. F. T. Underhill, city medical health officer, on the control of infectious diseases, by Dr. F. W. Brydone-Jack on the subject of medical inspection in schools, and by Dr. E. B. Carder, assistant city medical health officer, on infantile paralysis.

Dr. Underhill, in the course of his address, dealt in a detailed and statistical manner with the methods used by his department in dealing with infectious diseases in Vancouver. The medical men of the city, he said, co-operated to the fullest extent, but he desired to issue a warning to parents, especially with regard to measles, from which the death rate among children was serious. The speaker was further of the opinion that in the matter of the protection of the public health, a great deal of educational work was needed.

In the subsequent discussion on this paper, Dr. A. G. Price, medical health officer for Victoria, told in detail of the measures used by him in stamping out an epidemic of measles in that city. His success he attributed to a strict adherence to the recognized methods of dealing with this kind of trouble.

Dr. Vrooman, commenting upon Dr. Underhill's address, expressed the view that after the war there would be a great influx of immigrants into Canada, and that strict methods of examination for tuberculosis should be introduced. Among others who briefly discussed the question were Dr. Hepworth, Steveston; Dr. Petersky, Lucerne; Dr. Isobel Arthur, Nelson, and Dr. Stainer, Victoria.

Dr. Brydone-Jack, in his paper on the subject of medical inspection in schools, for which he said a more appropriate name would be "medical service," advised the appointment of school nurses. An animated discussion took place around the question, and subsequently Dr. Carder gave his paper on infantile paralysis.

but again rose at the latter age until 40 was reached, when statistics showed the mortality rate fell once more. "Advanced cases with an apparently hopeless attack will, under proper treatment, and sometimes under most improper treatment, become quiescent, and the patient may be able to resume an almost normal working life for a period of years. It is because of this that I hold that no institution should be labelled a hospital for hopeless cases, and the proper function of all institutions caring for tuberculosis is to treat all cases which are ill."

#### Preventive Suggestions.

Coming to the question of prevention which formed the subject of the latter part of his address, the doctor said:

"First it is necessary to put all in a healthy environment with good housing and proper food. Any agency which tends to remove poverty, bad living conditions and drink, will help to remove the curse of the white plague."

"The headquarters of any campaign against tuberculosis," said Dr. Vrooman, "must be a special dispensary in charge of a specially trained nurse who should be the accredited agent of the health department, and her duty should be to search for cases of tuberculosis." He advocated this dispensary method for rural districts as well as for cities. All general hospitals, the speaker said, should be required to provide special wards for the advanced cases in the community in which they were situated.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Westbrook, Dr. Walker, Major Procter and Hon. J. D. MacLean took part, all bearing testimony to the excellence of the paper. The latter stated that the problem of tuberculosis was most serious in the outlying districts, and while the government was slow moving it was grappling with the question and laying its plans in order that it could do something to prevent the spread of the disease.

#### Parents Are Warned.

He issued a warning to parents, who, he said, did not take proper care of children with measles and seemed to wilfully expose them to this disease. The death rate from measles showed its seriousness. He advocated generally more drastic legislation for the protection of public health. An awakening of the public was necessary, he said.

Dr. Price, medical health officer of Victoria, led the discussion on Dr. Underhill's paper and told of his experiences in the capital city. As to measles, in an epidemic they had in Victoria, he was very strict and to this fact he said he owed the success of the campaign to stamp it out. Chicken pox, smallpox, and other diseases with which the medical fraternity of Victoria were dealing or had dealt with, were also referred to by Dr. Price.

Dr. Vrooman, of the sanatorium at Tranquille, devoted his remarks principally to tuberculosis and agreed with the suggestion of Dr. Underhill that there should be stricter examination of immigrants upon landing, or, better still, they should be examined at the port of embarkation. He predicted an influx after the war. A difficulty in the way of prevention of the spread of this disease was that the health department was not notified by physicians who found it in their practice. He suggested a campaign of notification as it were of all open cases. In this the health officer must be the missionary.

#### Like B. C. Climate.

Physicians in the old country think a great deal of the climate of B. C., according to Dr. Biker, of Nelson, and many persons suffering with tuberculosis come out here for their health.

Drs. Hepworth, of Steveston, and Petersky, of Lucerne, told of their experiences as country health officers and of the difficulties in having their instructions for better sanitation carried out. It was at this point that Dr. Young explained the intentions of the attorney-general's department with regard to provincial police.

The danger to the public from tubercular persons stopping in hotels was pointed out by Dr. Isobel Arthur, medical health officer of Nelson. Dr. Stainer, of Victoria, told of how the various provinces shunted the tubercular and mentally defective persons along, and British Columbia being the last province west, usually got them to take care of. In Victoria a breeding place for this disease was Chinatown. Dr. Underhill said that in Vancouver they have been successful to a large degree with making Chinatown considerably sanitary.

Dr. Brydone-Jack's paper on school inspection promoted a lively discussion. He called it rather "medical service" in the schools. The discussion was entered into by Drs. Isobel Arthur, Dr. McEwen, of New Westminster, Dr. Petersky and others. A school nurse was said by the speakers to be very valuable in this work.

The afternoon's discussion ended with Dr. Carder's paper on infantile paralysis, its causes and effects.

During the morning the gathering was addressed by Dr. Underhill, the chairman, and Dr. Young, provincial health officer, and the papers read were given thorough discussion.

#### List of Delegates.

Vancouver—Margaret P. Hogg, J. McCutcheon, J. R. Davison, F. F. McPhail, E. J. Curtis, T. H. Agnew, J. E. Plant, F. F. Westbrook, R. H. Mullin, H. M. Cunningham, W. A. McConkey, Miss Elizabeth Breeze, Miss J. Campbell, R. H. Wilson, R. E. McKechnie, F. W. Brydone-Jack, Mrs. Walter Weisman, Miss M. Ewart, E. B. Carder, J. E. H. Kelso, Edgewood; Isobel C. Logie, Point Grey; M. Callahan, Barkerville; H. W. Keith, Enderby; L. O. Griffin, South Vancouver; J. P. Cade, Prince Rupert; A. G. Price, Victoria; F. Stainsby, Field; G. M. E. Biker, Nelson; Mrs. W. A. Clark, Local Council of Women; Dr. Hepworth, Steveston; F. T. Stainer, Victoria; C. H. Vrooman, Tranquille; H. C. Wrinch, Hazelton; R. W. Large, Port Simpson; J. H. Hamilton, Revelstoke; S. Petersky, Lucerne; Alice S. Stark, New Westminster; E. H. McEwen, New Westminster; W. H. Catill, Merritt; H. S. Turnbull, South Vancouver; J. G. McKay, New Westminster; Mrs. W. G. E. Biker, Nelson; C. E. Doherty, New Westminster.

#### Programme for Today.

9:30 a.m.

Tuberculosis: C. H. Vrooman, M.D., C.M., medical superintendent, Tranquille sanatorium.

Laboratory in relation to public health: F. F. Westbrook, M.D., LL.D.

## PARASITE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Subject of Close Debate by the  
Health Officers in Con-  
vention in This  
City.

### DR. VROOMAN'S VIEWS ON ADVANCED CASES

Says Under Proper Treatment  
Afflicted May Prolong  
Their Lives.

Propounding a new axiom that public health was a purchasable commodity, Dr. C. H. Vrooman, medical superintendent of Tranquille Sanatorium, delivered a highly interesting and instructive paper at this morning's session of the medical health officers of British Columbia, at the Labor Temple, on tuberculosis, in the course of the discussion on which Hon. J. D. MacLean stated that the government was grappling with the problem and laying its plans in order that something could be done to prevent the spread of the disease.

"The tubercle bacillus," said Dr. Vrooman, "is the most ubiquitous parasite the human race has to contend with. It is so widespread, both in man and animals, that there is no doubt we all, before reaching adult years, become its unwilling host, and most of us without doubt remain the host of living tubercle bacillus during the rest of our days. It is then only because of the high immunity we have developed as a race to this parasite that only about 10 to 15 per cent. of us become clinically ill from the disease."

#### Age of Infection

He dealt at considerable length with the causes of the disease and some of the means by which it could be contracted. He declared that 15 per cent. of children who contracted the disease were infected in the first year of life, and about 50 per cent in the first five years. Mortality was comparatively high during the first two years, while between the ages of two and fifteen it was much lower.

Wald Sept 13

### Suggestions for Better Con- ditions for People of British Columbia Are Made and Acted Upon at Convention.

A two days' meeting of health officers of the province commenced yesterday in the Labor Temple, where were gathered not only prominent medical men of the city, but also from interior points. The meeting was for the purpose of exchanging ideas and discussing informally suggestions for the better health of the people of British Columbia. During the course of yesterday's papers and the discussions, several suggestions were made which were carefully noted by Dr. Young, the provincial health officer. One suggestion was already anticipated. In several of the country districts there has been considerable complaint that constables do not properly regard the instructions about sanitary conditions as given by the various health officers. Dr. Young advised the gathering that the attorney-general had sent out notice that provincial constables would be expected to act as sanitary inspectors besides their other duties.

#### Valuable Papers Read.

An excellent programme of papers was arranged, all dealing especially with such problems as present themselves to the medical men who are looking after the public health. Papers read and discussed yesterday morning were: "Child Welfare," by Dr. Isobel Arthur, of Nelson; "Mentally Defective Children," by Dr. B. D. Gillies, of Vancouver, and "Vaccination," by Dr. F. T. Stainer, medical officer of Victoria. The afternoon papers were: "Control of Infectious Diseases," by Dr. Underhill, medical health officer of Vancouver; "Medical Inspection of Schools," by Dr. F. W. Brydone-Jack, of this city, and "Polymyositis," by Dr. E. B. Carder, of Vancouver.

The paper of Dr. Underhill was of especial interest to Vancouver people, and also to the visiting physicians, for he detailed the methods of the health department of this city in pursuing the sources of diseases, and the methods undertaken to stamp it out. Dr. Underhill also dealt with statistics. He paid a compliment to the medical fraternity of Vancouver for the co-operation received by the health department.

president, University of B. C.  
Address: Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D.,  
C.M., provincial secretary and minister  
of education, Victoria.

2:30 p.m.

Milk and public health: A. G. Price,  
M.B., B.Ch., medical health officer, Vic-  
toria.

Sanitation: W. J. E. Biker, C.E., dis-  
trict engineer, Nelson.

Vital statistics: Munroe Miller, depu-  
ty registrar, births, deaths, and mar-  
riages, Victoria.

*Sun Sept. 13/17.*

#### Annual Prize Giving.

Diplomas and medals, on the occa-  
sion of the annual prize giving, on  
September 26, in connection with the  
awards of the Associated Boards of the  
R. A. M. and the R. C. M., will be pre-  
sented by the president of the provincial  
university, Dr. F. F. Westbrook. Fol-  
lowing the successful procedure of last  
year, L. H. J. Minchin has arranged  
for a short recital to be given by some  
of the candidates obtaining honors of  
special distinctions. The ceremony will  
begin at 8:15 in the evening at the Ho-  
tel Vancouver, a preliminary afternoon  
session being held at the same place for  
the lower, elementary and primary divi-  
sions 1 and 2. This will commence at  
4 p.m.

*Sun Sept. 22/17*

### MANY PUPILS BEGIN STUDIES TODAY AT UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

While registration returns are not yet  
complete and in consequence the exact  
number of students that will attend the  
present session of the provincial uni-  
versity, the autumn term of which opens  
today, is as yet undetermined, but it is  
computed that there will be an increase  
over last year in the attendance.  
Women students will naturally pre-  
dominate, on account of the eagerness  
with which the men of the student body  
in the past has rallied to the colors,  
and continued to answer the summons.  
Out of a total of 399 men students, the  
university has already yielded 200 sol-  
diers.

At the expense, if necessary of the  
humanities, especial attention will be  
paid to the departments of mines, agri-  
culture and forestry to meet the de-  
mand of the hour, and special short  
courses, if possible, will be given. In  
the professional agricultural course  
leading to a special degree, seven stu-  
dents have entered. The instruction in  
agriculture for returned soldiers will be  
continued.

New appointments may be made later  
to the faculty of agriculture should the  
need for more instructors arise, other-

wise the only addition to the faculty is  
Dr. R. H. Mullin, B.A., M.B.C.M., who is  
filling the two-fold office of acting as  
head of the pathological laboratories at  
the General hospital and lecturer at the  
university by special arrangement.

*Sun, Sept. 22, 1917*

## UNIVERSITY TERM WAS OPENED TODAY

Province's Premier Educa-  
tional Institution Has Given  
Many Sons to War.

The autumn term at the University of  
British Columbia was opened today with  
approximately 400 students enrolled,  
and it is expected this number will be  
increased in the course of a few days.  
Actual figures showing the number of  
students in the various years were not in  
all cases available today, but from tabu-  
lations made up to noon the classes were  
divided as follows: Arts, first year,  
189; second year, 88; third year, 51;  
fourth year, 30. Science, first year, 11;  
second year, 20. In addition seven pros-  
pective students have applied for a  
course in agriculture.

While the actual number has not yet  
been determined, it is certain that girl  
students will predominate, the university  
having contributed heavily to the over-  
seas force 200 out of 399 male students  
having joined various units. With re-  
spect to subjects which will receive spe-  
cial attention this term it is stated that  
mining, agriculture and forestry will  
lead, in order to make the institution  
of the utmost practical value to meet  
the needs of the times. The special  
agricultural courses for returned sol-  
diers will also be continued. In connec-  
tion with this subject it is believed that  
later more instructors may be required,  
but up to the present the only addition  
to the teaching staff of the university  
is Dr. R. H. Mullin, B.A., M.B.C.M.,  
who is in charge of the bacteriological  
laboratories, and will give lectures on  
bacteriology by special arrangement.  
Dr. Mullin is also in charge of the  
pathological work at the General Hospi-  
tal.

*Prov. Sept. 22, 1917*

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

Most of the eligible male graduates  
of the University of British Columbia  
have gone to the war. The same may  
be said of undergraduates of the ad-  
vanced classes. Yet the University is  
not altogether a women's college. The  
first year classes opened yesterday  
with eighty young men, most of them  
rather young for military service.  
These, with 110 young women, make  
a freshman class larger by thirty than  
the matriculation class of last year.  
The whole student body will exceed  
that of 1916-17 in numbers, without  
counting the classes taking short  
courses. There will be more of these  
classes than last year, and they will  
be larger. Several courses in mechan-  
ical engineering have been laid out for  
returned soldiers. Instruction is also  
offered for soldiers in agriculture and  
horticulture. It is not unlikely that a  
start may be made this year in forestry  
instruction. If that is found possible  
it will, for this year, probably take  
the form of short courses. The Uni-  
versity is rapidly connecting itself  
with the activities of the province and  
the Dominion. President Westbrook,  
who is always ready to serve where  
he can be useful, is at the head of the  
provincial food control organization,  
though in accepting that responsibility  
he did not expect to accumulate popu-  
larity. Three of the professors are  
also working in that organization.  
Members of the agricultural staff are  
connected with all the general organi-  
zations of farmers, fruit growers,  
dairymen and other societies of men  
on the land. The head of the chemistry  
department has spent his summer as-  
sisting in the development of processes  
in the production of war explosives.  
Members of the science staff are ac-  
tive in the Chamber of Mines, and  
other local and provincial societies.  
Thus without losing sight of the idea  
that the university is a seat of learn-  
ing and centre of literary culture, the  
faculty recognizes the obligation to  
render help to the community in all  
legitimate interests and activities.

*Prov. Sept. 26, 1917.*

## MORE RAILWAYS NEEDED BY SETTLERS

Dean Klinck Tells of Con-  
ditions Obtaining in Northern  
British Columbia.

Agricultural Output Will Not  
Be Increased Until There  
Are Railway Lines.

Proper Measures for Develop-  
ment Only Thing Required  
to Result in Progress.

Pouce Coupe Country One  
Best Districts that Govern-  
ment Party Visited.

"Undoubtedly the valleys lying along  
the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific  
Railway as far as Prince George are  
amirably adapted for mixed farming  
with emphasis on livestock," said Dean  
Klinck today to The Province on his  
return from the extensive trip which  
he took through Northern British Co-  
lumbia and the Peace River country  
along with Premier Brewster, Hon.  
John Oliver and others. The trip was a  
most interesting one from start to fin-  
ish, said Dean Klinck, and he was con-  
vinced of the tremendous possibilities  
of the greater part of the country  
through which he and the party passed.  
On the way up to and after they left  
Prince George they had every oppor-  
tunity of studying the industrial under-  
takings. The possibilities in many of  
the districts were undoubtedly very  
great, he declared, and the time of year  
was such that the party could see ex-  
actly what crops were being grown and  
what measure of success was attending  
the efforts of the settlers, of whom the  
number is less than four or five years  
ago, due to the demands made by the  
war.

#### GOT THEIR SUPPLIES.

At Giscombe the party got their sup-  
plies and then went on to Summit Lake,  
which is at the headwaters of the Peace  
River. Here a boat had been built  
to carry the party and their supplies  
and they started on their journey down  
the Crooked River. The agricultural  
land bordering that waterway is not  
very extensive in area, said Dean  
Klinck, and the only agricultural work  
that is carried on is in the way of gar-  
dening by trappers and prospectors. The  
same holds good of the district around  
the Pack River.

From here they went to the Parsnip  
River into the Peace River coun-  
try. The further north they went the  
higher became the river banks. At the  
junction of the Parsnip and the Findlay  
Rivers there is a large tract of agricul-  
tural land moderately heavily timbered.  
There are quite a number of settlers  
but they are, as he said, primarily trap-  
pers and agriculturists next. Coming  
down the river they saw a tract of  
country about 100 miles long that is  
not agricultural at all. There is con-  
siderable timber and possibly some  
minerals, but there is no development  
work being carried on.

#### FIRST REAL FARMING.

"So that," said Dean Klinck, "the first  
point at which one finds real farming  
on the Peace, is at Hudson's Hope. The  
settlers have some livestock and are  
growing many crops, including grain,  
with considerable success. Coming  
down the river we came to St. John,  
and here the bench lands are about 900  
feet high and the first real large tract  
of agricultural land is met with. The  
timber is sparse and the lands are about  
one-third open prairie. The greatest  
difficulty experienced is in obtaining  
water.

From Fort St. John the party went down to Cutbank River, within four miles of the Alberta boundary, and then across country to Pouce Coupe. There they found real farmers. "In that district this year," said Dean Klinck, "a conservative estimate of the land cultivated is 4600 acres in wheat, 7000 acres in oats and about 1000 acres in barley. The estimated yield from that acreage is about 650,000 bushels. This district was opened about five years ago and the settlers have made very rapid and successful progress considering that they have no railway facilities within seventy miles.

"The main problem," he said, "which confronts these people is the problem of transportation. That is the limiting factor at the present time, and I do not think they will increase their output until they get a railway."

#### LAND FAR AWAY.

Reverting to the land along the G.T.P. line, Dean Klinck said the seasons in certain of the localities were so short that too much dependence could not be placed on grain growing. There was one thing, he added, that interfered with progress and that was the way the land is held. It is too far from the railway and new settlers would have to go far back from the line in order to secure good land. But the people are well supplied with roads.

"There is no question about the future of part of that country," Dean Klinck said with emphasis, "provided the proper measures are taken for its development. And there is no question, in my mind, judging by the crops we saw growing, that all sorts of crops can be successfully grown for livestock. It is not a grain-growing country and what the people who go there should go in for is the growing of roots providing concentrates for their livestock, because it will be a long time before the railway is brought in there. The country is peculiarly adapted for livestock.

"Of course, it is different in the Pouce Coupe country, where they grow grain. I have come back full of optimism of the future of the country, especially east from Fort St. John to Prince George. The possibilities there are not being used to advantage because of the character of the people, their interests not being in the agricultural line."

*Nov. Sept. 20, 1917.*

#### CERTIFICATES PRESENTED

##### Vancouver Musical Pupils Do Very Well in This Year's Exams.

The oval room at the Vancouver hotel was more than filled both in the afternoon and evening yesterday on the occasion of the annual presentation of certificates won at the examinations held here by the board of the Royal Academy of Music.

The large number of candidates necessitated dividing the occasion, the junior grades receiving their certificates in the afternoon, and the senior and L. A. B. in the evening.

Mr. Minchin, the honorary local representative in his opening remarks, stated that there were over 300 candidates this year and nearly 70 teachers represented. In the evening Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University, was good enough to make the presentations.

A recital was given both afternoon and evening by some of those who had won distinction and honors. The performance in the evening was often quite brilliant; and without being invidious, special mention might be made of the violin playing of Reuben Salmon.

Four medals are given for competition in Canada, and of these Vancouver has taken three this year, as under: Advanced grade, gold medal, Miss Edna Crittenden, pupil of Miss Ethel Lawson, violin; intermediate grade, gold medal, Miss Marjorie K. Smith, pupil of Mr. F. Wrigley, L.A.B. organ; silver medal, Miss Grace Parrick, pupil of Miss Ethel Lawson, violin.

*Sun Sept. 27, 1917.*

#### PEACE RIVER LOOKS GOOD

Dean Klinck of University Says North Has Bright Future.

Full of optimism for the future of the Peace river country, Dean L. S. Klinck, head of the agricultural college of the University of British Columbia, who was a member of the government party which has just visited the Peace river country, arrived back in Vancouver yesterday. The party travelled on the G. T. P. to Prince George and from there pushed on into a part of the Peace river country by various modes of travel—at times afoot, other times by horse and also by boat. With Dean Klinck were Premier Brewster, Hon. T. D. Patullo, minister of lands, and Surveyor-General Umbach.

Dean Klinck was much impressed by the fertile valleys along the G. T. P. After the party left Prince George there was good opportunity for close study of the country. The first real

farming found in the Peace river country was at Hudson's Hope. The settlers here are growing many crops, including grain and raising livestock. The timber is sparse and the country mostly open. From the Peace river itself the party passed to the Pouce Coupe. In this section some 4,600 acres are in wheat and the estimated yield is 650,000 bushels.

The main problem which confronts the people of the rich hinterland is transportation, which is the limiting factor at the present time. Dean Klinck thinks they will not increase their output until they get a railway.

As to the land along the P. G. E., it is Dean Klinck's opinion that the seasons in certain of the localities are so short that not too much dependence could be placed on grain growing. He believes settlers should go in for root-growing, rather than for wheat. The country is peculiarly adapted to livestock.

The party got its supplies at Giscome and pushed on to Summit lake. Here the party took to the water and went down Crooked river. They also travelled for some distance on Parsnip river. The settlers mostly were found to be trappers first and farmers next.

*Sun, Sept. 27, 1917.*

**Mining Course**—There will be, as there was last year, a course on mining at the University of British Columbia. Last year 27 students took the course. The class will start on January 14 and will last eight weeks. Prof. J. M. Turnbull, head of the mining department of the university, expects an even greater display of interest this year as there is great development of mineral resources.

**The Provincial University is to give a short mining course to miners and prospectors commencing on January 14 next. The class is expected to last for eight weeks and to be well attended, owing to the increased interest now being taken in mining and prospecting. At a similar class held for six weeks early in this year twenty-seven men attended.**

*Prov. Sept. 29, 1917.*

#### START AGRICULTURAL COURSE AT 'VARSITY

##### Veterans Are Accepted Without Payment of Registration Fee.

The only new course introduced by the faculty at the university this year is that in agriculture. For the past three years, land clearing operations and experimental work have been proceeding at the permanent university site at Point Grey. One hundred acres of land have been cleared and are now under crop, the experimental results of the past two years proving of much value in determining the most approved methods of bringing into cultivation heavily timbered upland soils.

The allotments of lands made to the different departments have been prepared for experimental and investigational work. A substantial two-storey horticultural storage barn has just been completed, and such additional buildings, live stock and general farm equipment as will be necessary will be purchased immediately.

##### TWO DISTINCT LINES.

In this new course two distinct lines of work are offered:

(1) A four-year course leading to the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture (B. S. A.). This course is planned for students who wish to obtain a scientific and practical knowledge of agriculture. Candidates are required to have a junior matriculation certificate, or its equivalent, before entering upon this course.

(2) A series of short courses designed to assist those men and women who are engaged in farming, or who are contemplating settling upon the land, but whose time will not permit them to take the longer course. Some ten students have enrolled for the four-year course and lectures are being given, and practical work carried out.

The short courses consist of one in horticulture, under Professor Clement, B. S. A., which will extend from November 20 to 30; one in agronomy and animal husbandry, under Professors L. S. Klinck, M. S. A., P. A. Boving, Cand. Phil., Cand. Agr., and J. A. McLean, B. A., B. S. A.; a special short course for returned soldiers who wish to take up farming and a two weeks' course in poultry, husbandry and agriculture. The course in horticulture will be devoted to commercial fruit-growing, vegetable gardening and related subjects. If the interest in this course warrants it, a special course of one week will be offered in amateur vegetable gardening, landscape gardening and floriculture.

##### VETERANS FREE.

The second course, that in agronomy and animal husbandry, has been planned to meet the needs of the general farmer and will extend from January 8 to January 18. Under agronomy, soils and their management, field crops and their cultural requirements will be studied. Under animal husbandry special attention will be given to the judging of all classes of livestock and to their care, feeding, breeding and management. If a sufficient number of returned soldiers do not register for the special course, returned men may register for the regular short courses. No registration fee will be required of returned soldiers.

These courses are open to men and women over eighteen years and require no entrance examination. A registration fee of five dollars is required of all students excepting returned soldiers. The College of Agriculture is prepared to give assistance to farmers and others whenever possible. A letter addressed to the dean of faculty of agriculture will bring an immediate reply.

*Prov. Sept. 29, 1917.*



## WOMEN LIBERALS ELECT DELEGATES

### Are Gratified at Appointment of Mrs. J. W. DeB. Farris to University Senate.

A resolution expressing great satisfaction at the appointment of Mrs. W. deB. Farris, wife of the attorney-general, to be a member of the University senate, was passed by the Vancouver Women's Liberal Association, at its meeting yesterday. A further resolution calling for the dismissal from office of Sir Joseph Flavelle and Hon. W. J. Hanna was passed. The next meeting of the association on October 26 is to be addressed by Mr. W. B. McInnes, federal candidate in Comox-Alberni.

Delegates to the forthcoming annual meeting of the Vancouver City Liberal Association annual meeting, city executive, Vancouver Centre annual meeting and executive, and Burrard annual meeting and executive were elected as follows:

**Annual meeting, Vancouver City.** Mesdames Stanley Brown, C. J. Wilkes, James Stables, W. H. Steeves, Alexander McLean, J. S. Ramago, P. Donnelly, E. E. Crandall, W. D. Nickerson, O'Reilly, A. D. Anderson, Robert Forbes, H. M. Derbyshire, E. Fairhall, Frederickson, A. F. McDuffee, G. C. Jones, Con Higgins, Durkee, W. H. Phelan, W. A. McConkey, Alexander Henderson, Miss McGeer, Mrs. J. Edwards, J. Foran, Alternates, Mesdames W. H. Griffin, Gavin Johnston, H. L. Turnbull, Robert Crosby, F. Burnett, B. Brown, J. Odum, Ball, T. J. Kerney, J. S. Reekie, Miss Clermont and Miss McGeer.

**Vancouver City executive,** Mesdames H. S. Ramago, P. Donnelly, W. H. Griffin, E. E. Crandall, H. Urquhart, J. N. Menzies, W. D. Nickerson, Miss Margaret Sutherland.

**Vancouver Centre nominating convention executive,** Miss Clermont, Mesdames Alexander Henderson, L. Edwards, D. Hamilton, J. Odum, J. Graham, J. N. Menzies, C. E. Berg, R. Smith, Donald Downie, J. S. Reekie, James Foran, A. M. Lawrence, F. C. Wade, C. J. Wilkes, J. W. Weart, P. McAllister, Miss A. Sutherland, Mrs. Whitehead, with alternates to be appointed by the executive.

**Burrard executive,** Mesdames James Stables, W. H. Steeves, S. Brown, A. F. McDuffee, G. C. Jones, W. A. McConkey, McLean, Robert Forbes.

**Burrard Convention representatives,** executive, and the following: Mesdames H. M. Derbyshire, O'Reilly, Kerney, Frederickson, H. L. Turnbull, Gavin Johnston, McGeer, Bertram, B. Brown, Gilchrist, Buckworth, Crosby, F. Burnett, B. E. Green, S. H. Brown, R. B. Brown, J. W. McKinnon, Mulhern, Miss McKinnon and Miss McGeer.

*Nov. Sept. 29, 1917.*

## OFFER FARMING COURSES

### University Adds Agricultural Classes to Its Curriculum.

A four-year course leading to the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture and short courses designed to help those engaged in farming have been added to the curriculum of the provincial university. Candidates for the four-year course are required to have a junior matriculation certificate or its equivalent to begin with and the course gives both a scientific and a practical knowledge of agriculture.

The series of short courses will be open to men and women engaged in farming or contemplating it, and includes a special short course for returned soldiers in poultry, husbandry and agriculture. Another course in horticulture will be devoted to commercial fruit growing, vegetable gardening and related subjects. These courses will extend from November 20 to 30 and if the interest justifies it, a course of one week in amateur vegetable gardening and floriculture will be offered.

A course designed to meet the needs of the general farmer will extend from Jan. 8 to Jan. 18, and in this the study will be agronomy, soils and their management, field crops and their cultural requirements.

The courses are open to men and women over 18 years old and a registration fee of \$5 is required of all students except returned soldiers.

*Sun, Sept. 30, 1917.*

**I** WENT up the other day to the temporary but efficient buildings that at present house the British Columbia University. It was a wintry afternoon, before the rain had given place to snow again. I got off the Belt Line car at Willow street, and proceeding south—which is up-hill, a thing which always seems wrong to me; up north and down south being the more general usage—I soon came in sight of the legible signs which the university authorities have wisely placed on and about their buildings. There are sidewalks that communicate with the various departments, and with the exception of the library and administration building, which is of reinforced cement fireproof construction, and two storeys high, the other haunts of learning and science are of wood, and they are brown and useful; low and unassuming; making no pretensions to architecture except their exact suitability to their purpose; an important quality of an architect's work when you come to think of it.

**AND IT TOOK** an architect to design the assembly room, which occupies a central position in the area of brown smoothly raked soil, and is also—viewed from the outside—brown and not lofty. With the addition of a suitable belfry and weathercock, it would make a very good church, for it has a nave and transept. When you get inside, however, you find that the west end of it is occupied by a very convenient stage and curtains, severely unornamented, as is proper; for though dramatic representations are sometimes given there, this does not seem a theatrical theatre at all, but on the contrary a scholarly theatre, a learned theatre; a theatre in which an atmosphere of good taste will always be prevalent, and where sometimes the students will give such plays and tragedies as those the Greeks laughed and wept over more than two thousand years ago. And this last is a most thoughtful thought, for Vancouver is of a westernness that has only escaped being woolly by a few years, and is consequently a very young and new city. Yet in this assembly room from which the new smell of the timber has hardly gone off, the ancient words of Aeschylus or Sophocles may be declaimed.

**THIS ASSEMBLY ROOM** is also very convenient because there are movable screens, or partitions which are capable of dividing its internal space so that you can have either a nave, or half a nave, a southern transept or a northern one, in fact so deftly arranged are the divisions that the number of changes that can be made in the resultant class or lecture-rooms—for that is the purpose of the divisions—is surprising. And the back of the nave rises on a slope, so that all sitting there can see or hear. The coloring and lighting of this expensible and contractible auditorium are very pleasant; in design and execution its designer has made the very best of things. Though temporary, it is an exponent of everlasting architectural good principles. There are some interiors that chill eloquence. But I should think that this one would be comfortable and inviting to orators. A man beginning to speak there would be disposed to say all he knew, so that it is perhaps a beneficent provision that the lectures of professors are limited to a conventional period or they might be there all night, instead of, perforce, having to save something for next time. But the idea of this clever utilization of space is a most attractive one.

**THAT SMOOTHLY-RAKED** brown soil is, I suppose, seeded down for grass, or will be. By the end of the summer it will be green. I thought of Oxford and Cambridge with their smooth shaven lawns that have been mown and rolled for five hundred years or so. Yet there was a time when those grey old colleges looked new and fresh from the stone-cutter's hand, and when they were clearing away the builders' rubbish to begin to make the turf lawns that are now so delightful, and shaded by immemorial trees. Those old universities that have influenced the world had then a beginning. Their buildings were talked of as new, they were a departure from what had gone before. I wonder whether they started in temporary buildings? I suppose they did, and began in a small way as everything does that is going to last through the years and be a recognized institution. They grew as the trees they planted grew from saplings to maturity. And some day a student of the future, rummaging among ancient archives will find all the details of the inception of this new university of British Columbia, its first president and professors, its first list of students. We may say that all the essentials of Oxford and Cambridge are here. The seed of knowledge that is sown is the same, just as the grass seed that the gardener will sow in these spaces is practically the same sort as that of those antique lawns in England.

**AND EVERYTHING** is so new! I did not see anything old till Mr. Ridington kindly welcomed me in the library and showed me some very precious old books printed in the days before woodpulp was known, and beautifully printed, too, on paper of the sort that lasts from generation to generation. A remarkably good skeleton brigade of books has been collected and it will be brought up to full strength by and by. Almost every department of "humane" literature is represented; inhuman books, of which there are so many today, being left outside. It is manifest that there is no attempt here to collect volumes that are for just "passing the time." The atmosphere of the library is not calm and classical but it is scientific. In this mine of knowledge there is a good thick vein of history, displaying unusual value to the toad; a considerable pocket of religion; borings reveal a very satisfactory amount of philosophy; in one gallery of the mine, philology displays all sorts of colors. French literature has a rich lead by itself; English literature shows a good quality of ore in somewhat prolific quantity. This is the only sort of mine that can be "salted" without any ethical transgression. It is being salted all the time by fresh ore being put into it. The library is open to receive books that are worth having. A handsome book-plate label is pasted into all donated books of this character that will keep the memory of the giver green in future years. In the department of natural science, our new university has probably a much larger selection than Oxford and Cambridge had when they started.

**GREAT ATTENTION** has been paid to the fireproof qualities of the library building. There is no fire in it or under it the heating apparatus being housed outside of it. Even with the imperfect fire brigade we are hearing of in these days, the university library is unlikely to burn. From the library proper I ascended to the reading-room above, which was tolerably full of students, about sixty of them, chiefly girls, occupying the various tables. The young men who constituted perhaps a fourth of the total number of readers, were segregated by an impalpable barrier and sat on one side of the room. A certain anxious gravity seemed to me to be on the faces of most of the girl students, and only a small minority of them were golden haired. There was no mistaking the look and attitude of serious research that these young people showed. There are occasional dances and affairs when they amuse themselves. But this was evidently not one of them.

**HANGING UP** in the vestibule of the library building is the Honor Roll, for the flower of the men students have gone away to the war, and that is one reason why, upstairs, I had seen such a preponderance of young women. The same thing was visible in the science departments to which I was next guided. These are replete in every way for the teaching of chemistry and physics, those basic sciences from which we may expect so much in the future. Also I saw the mining and metallurgy room with its apparatus and the beginning of a museum of minerals—which is to contain about a thousand mineral specimens such as it is necessary for the expert to know something about. The laboratories looked very inviting and are very conveniently arranged with sources of heat and water and take-away conduit at every student's berth or yard or counter—that counter where knowledge is bought by careful labor and not by coin. Drawers for chemicals and apparatus were there for each student. I wanted to put on a black apron and begin again, though it is uncounted years since I touched a test-tube. Such earnest faces the boys and girls had—on separate sides of the rooms—each one of them feeling like a budding Faraday, or Tyndall or Madame Curie, bless their hearts!

**PROFESSOR MCINTOSH**, head of the chemistry department, showed me some of the university outfit of apparatus which is very good as far as it goes and that will be added to when funds serve. Millionaires or others may begin to make bequests. One of the most important adjuncts to chemical study is a good balance that will turn with less than a fly's leg. I saw some very good ones, delicately made and enclosed in glass cases so that no draft of air shall disturb the weighing. Small machines but costly. The American manufacturers seem to have excelled in recent years in this important line. There was one very ingenious one in which you could apply the various weights by touching buttons on the exterior. And there were some very good Dutch ones. The weighing of minute quantities is often of more importance than may be realized by the uninitiated.



This is but a partial sketch of a single visit. The science classrooms, stores of chemicals, and other appurtenances seem to be very light, convenient and well arranged. Somewhere, hanging on the wall, I saw the grand plan of what the university will one day be when it gets to its palatial home at Point Grey. But I can conceive that even then there will be those who will look back with affectionate regret to these temporary buildings at Fairview. They will remember that this plain unassuming area, these effective but not ornate edifices have the glory of being consecrated by the valor of those who at their country's call sprang to the post of danger.

DIAGENES.

Suggestions for the fixing of a maximum potato price for British Columbia consumers and consideration of methods for food conservation were taken up at a meeting of the provincial advisory committee to the food controller which was held at the University Board room this morning, with President Westbrook in the chair. The deliberations of the committee were not concluded in time for publication in today's issue.

## DIGITALIS IS WEED OF UNUSUAL VALUE

Plant From Which Is Prepared Drug Used in Treating Cardio-Vascular Diseases Grows in Lower Mainland.

Another means by which many persons in British Columbia may be of great assistance in the war, especially the care of the wounded, is in the harvesting of digitalis, or foxglove, which grows in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. Boy Scouts might be used for this, and the defense council in the United States has taken up the matter of informing citizens of what they may do in this connection.

According to John Davidson, of the botanical department of the University of B. C., foxglove grows on the lower Fraser, South Vancouver and around Vancouver. The white variety is especially abundant along the railroads in the vicinity of Mission and Haney. It is an introduced weed here and, though it is of great value to medicinalists, it would not be profitable to grow it because of the long distance to manufacturing drug-gists. Mr. Davidson some time ago made a study of the growth of medicinal plants in this province.

### Important in Heart Diseases.

Heretofore digitalis or foxglove has been imported chiefly from central Europe. Inasmuch as digitalis constitutes the most important heart drug the curtailment of importations occasioned by the war gives rise to a threatened shortage which would be a tremendous calamity inasmuch as cardio-vascular disease is the most prevalent that "flesh is heir to."

Recent work has revealed the fact that home-grown digitalis is as potent and valuable medicinally as any which has heretofore been imported. Although digitalis is not cultivated in this country for commercial purposes, it has escaped from gardens and is found growing luxuriantly throughout British Columbia, Oregon and Washington. It is impossible to estimate to just what extent digitalis is growing here.

The plant yielding the drug digitalis is known botanically as digitalis purpurea, and is commonly known as foxglove. It is a biennial plant producing a large rosette of basal leaves during the first year's growth. The flower stalk and fruit are produced the second year.

### Drug Prepared From Leaves.

The plant is very characteristic but those who desire to co-operate with the government in the conservation of the native supply should take specimens to local physicians or pharmacists for identification, before proceeding with the collection.

The leaves are used for the preparation of the drug, digitalis, and these may be collected from either the first or second year's growth. Only fully mature, green leaves should be collected. Leaves which have begun to turn yellow should be discarded. Any adhering sand or other foreign matter should be carefully removed by brushing with a small hand scrub brush. The proper drying requires considerable skill and experience. The leaves should be spread out so that they are not more than one layer deep, and the drying conducted in the shade or in any oven where the temperature does not exceed 80 degrees Centigrade. Difficulty will be met in attempting to dry the leaves without artificial heat during humid weather, as they readily take up moisture from the atmosphere. The drying process should be continued until the petioles, or leaf stalk, break easily with a short fracture.

## LOCAL SCIENTIST TO INSTAL NEW PLANT

Dr. J. G. Davidson of University of B. C. to Leave for the East Shortly.

At the request of the Dominion advisory council of scientific and industrial research, Dr. J. G. Davidson, head of the department of physics at the University of British Columbia, will leave for Ottawa soon to superintend the installation of a by-product coke oven plant at an eastern point. He will be away several months.

Dr. Davidson stated this morning that for three years he had experimented with the application of an electrical method of cleaning smoke and dust from gases, and extracting smoke from coal gas in gas plants and by-product coke ovens. This work, he said, had proved satisfactory to the council, and an appropriation had been made for the installation of the process on a "bank" of by-product coke ovens.

The object is to eliminate in new plants much of the machinery used in the older ones. Dr. Davidson pointed out that the importance of coal tar, on account of its derivatives, benzol and toluol, had been so realized by the United States Government in its war preparations to such an extent that manufacturers of machinery had been asked to give precedence to making equipment for by-product coke ovens.

## RARE MINERAL FOUND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Greenockite Located in Dominion for First Time by Local Geologists.

Greenockite, a cadmium sulphide mineral used in making paints, has been found in British Columbia for the first time by the Geological Club of the university. It is believed that this is also the first occasion on which the mineral has been found in the Dominion.

Greenockite, so called, owing to its brilliant green color, was found by members of the club in association with sphalerite, galena, chalcopryrite, epidote, milky quartz, and pyrrhotite in veins on the property of the Lynn Creek Zinc Mines. These mines, and many other prospects occur in a district favorable to mineralization, according to Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, who is director of the Geological Club, because they lie in a great mass of sedimentary rock included in the Coast Range granites. The sediments extend from the Forks almost up to Palsade Ridge, and it is possible that in the district veins of commercial value may be found.

Other features of geological interest which were observed and studied by the club on the same trip, were the old lake beds and stream deposits at the mouth of Lynn Creek, the excellent stream terraces which extend almost up to the new sawmill, the pink weathering granite which makes up the mountains surrounding the sedimentary belt, and which is identical with the granite on Grouse Mountain, the enormous rock slides which have occurred and are bound to continue to occur for a long time, and finally the character of the catchment basin upon which the city of North Vancouver is dependent for its water supply.

This basin, it was found, is fed by streams arising from several great amphitheatrical shaped hollows (cirques) carved out of the mountains by former glaciers, from hanging valleys and from tarn lakes. From Palsade Ridge (3800 feet) one of the finest views of the mountains north of Vancouver can be obtained, and the glacial character of all the valleys is strikingly shown.

THE Provincial Librarian, Mr. E. O. S. Schofield, has been notified that the Provincial Library, Victoria, has been made a depository library of the Carnegie endowment at Washington, D. C. That means that one copy of each of the publications of that institution will be presented to the Victoria library, for reference purposes.

The Carnegie library at Washington publishes many interesting and important monographs. They will be much appreciated at Victoria—and I would like to add, Vancouver would be grateful for similar favors. If we only had the cash we could return such compliments: there are many lectures given in Vancouver: many papers read, well worthy the dignity of "print," but that cannot be afforded—in war time.

Wald, Nov. 2, 1917.

FROM the librarian of the University Library comes a letter, very welcome because it conveys some pleasant information.

"My Dear F.P.:—In your interesting "World's Window" you congratulate the Legislative Library at Victoria on being made a depository for the publications of the Carnegie Institute, and express the hope that some day Vancouver may be as fortunate. As a matter of fact, this series of research works has been in Vancouver for more than two years. In the early stages of the organization of the University Library the Institute presented to it a complete set of his published works. It has continued to forward subsequent publications as each is issued. Some two hundred and forty (240) volumes have already been received. They are the work of a corps of specialists whose authority is indisputable; the complete series constitutes the largest and most valued body of literary, historical and scientific research material today in process of publication on this continent. Rightly they are among the most valued volumes in possession of the University.

"I join in your congratulations to Mr. Scholefield that the Legislative Library is now similarly fortunate. Yours,  
JOHN RIDDINGTON."

Thanks, Mr. Ridington. Vancouver is richer in literary treasures than I thought, but I am always

making new "finds." On Sunday I visited a home at Collingwood to find there a splendid Art Library—several rare works among them. The mistress of the household was at one time an art student in sculpture, and received these splendid books as prizes.

*World, Nov. 6, 1917.*

## VARSIY WOMEN'S CLUB

### Patriotic Work Strong Feature of Winter Programme

At the first meeting, following organization, of the Women's Club of the University this week, President, Mrs. J. A. McLean was in the chair, and after a short business meeting tea was served by the social committee. Mrs. G. E. Robinson and Mrs. R. W. Brock presiding at the tea table. The object of the organization is to promote sociability between the University Women and the students and to look after student welfare. Patriotic, student welfare, programme, social and membership committees have been formed for this purpose. The patriotic committee is working in conjunction with the Local Council of Women.

Other officers of the organization are Mrs. F. F. Wesbrook, vice-president; Mrs. F. M. Clement, secretary, and Mrs. E. E. Jordan, treasurer.

On Saturday afternoon, November 10, the club is giving a tea to the students of the Freshmen year.

*World, Nov. 8, 1917.*

## Women's Club In Connection With The University

"The Women's Club of the University of British Columbia" has recently been organized, and elected Mrs. J. A. McLean president. The object of the organization is to promote sociability between the women of the University and the students and to look after student welfare. Patriotic, student welfare, social, programme and membership committees have been formed for this purpose. The patriotic committee is working in conjunction with the Local Council of Women. The social committee has arranged a tea for the students of each year. The out-of-town students have come especially under the care of the organization, the wives of the faculty extending to them the hospitality of their homes. The club intends to inspect annually all boarding-houses seeking the patronage of the University students and to recommend those that are deemed suitable. Other officers of the organization are Mrs. F. F. Wesbrook, vice-president; Mrs. F. M. Clement, secretary, and Mrs. E. E. Jordan, treasurer.

*World, Nov. 13, 1917.*

## COURSE IN FRUIT GROWING

### Notable Array of Experts for Lectures and Demonstrations.

The College of Agriculture of the University of British Columbia will hold a short course in fruit growing in the university buildings on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week and Monday to Friday inclusive of the week following. The best available men have been secured to deal with the various topics. Each man is a specialist on the subject upon which he lectures. A fee of \$5 will be charged to cover expenses and registration will close on Nov. 19. No fee will be required from returned soldiers.

On the first day the proceedings will be opened at 10:10 a. m. with an address of welcome. Every other day they will start at 9:10 and with the usual intermission for lunch will continue till 4 p. m.

The lecturers and demonstrators in the various subjects are: F. M. Clement, P. A. Boving, Dr. Hutchinson, J. W. Eastham, R. C. Treherne, M. S. Middleton, J. A. MacLean, R. C. Abbott, Dean L. S. Klinck. The topics

to be taken up are: The fruit industry in British Columbia, soils, plant growth, sites and soils for fruit raising, manures and fertilizers, nursery stock, insecticides and fungicides, plant diseases, intercropping, apple varieties, insects, fertilizers and clover crops, principles and problems, strawberries, topworking, budding and grafting, winter injury, livestock in relation to orcharding, cherries, quarantine and inspection, judging fruits, the principles of pruning, potatoes and other vegetable crops, bush fruits, agricultural education, pears and peaches, the organization of agriculture in Canada, diversified fruit growing.

*Sun, Nov. 18, 1917*

## DRAFT LIBRARY LAW SERIOUSLY DISCUSSED

### B. C. Librarians Association Meets to Debate Proposed Measure for Extending Efficiency of Their Work.

A special meeting of the B. C. Library Association was held last night at the Provincial Library for the purpose of receiving the report of the Law Committee and for other business. Miss Helen Stewart, president, was in the chair, and welcomed the members.

The matter of Library Law, the principal subject under consideration of the meeting, was introduced after all other matters had been disposed of, and the proposed act drafted by the Association Law Committee, and which is to be placed before the Legislature at its next session here, was discussed clause by clause with suggested amendments being approved by the meeting and finally, on motion of Mr. Ridington, librarian at the University of British Columbia, referred back to the Law Committee.

The Act as drafted by the Association's Law Committee was in four distinct parts. Section 1 provided for the appointment of a Library Commission to consist of four persons to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Section 2 dealt with Municipal centres and provided for the levying of taxes, the maintenance of the library, etc. Section 3 considered the sparsely settled districts providing for the formation of a library group in such districts. Section 4 united all these different forms and under the Commission made it possible for any kind of library body to co-operate and form a centre from which the library might radiate.

Mr. Ridington pointed to the deplorable absence of any library facilities in towns of the size for instance, of Nanaimo. The whole object of the proposed new act was to increase the efficiency and usefulness of libraries for the public. He expressed the hope and made the recommendation that there should be drafted some suggestion that a library course be included in the B. C. University Course. There were in Victoria qualified librarians and library facilities which would make it possible to put up a course right in Victoria which would be a benefit to any library students in the Province. Such might be held during the Summer months.

### Financing

He also indicated that under the proposed act there would be a by-law providing for a fixed municipal rate for library needs to be covered by municipal taxation and which would give settled and assured income removing it from municipal indifference and establishing its income. This in the past has been a precarious and insecure thing.

Miss Stewart reminded the meeting that three times the City of Victoria had turned down a by-law of the kind mentioned. The citizens used the library but did not seem to be aware of the fact that it must be financed. The proposed measure as educational and should be treated as such. The Government it was hoped, would no longer overlook the need for giving financial support to small libraries.

"It is permissible under the new act which our law committee has drafted for any bodies to gather together in any sparsely-settled districts and secure library service for themselves in an open and above-board manner," she added.

"It is not a good economic principle to duplicate a library plant in one hundred different places. Therefore such an act as this by giving permission for co-operation would make it possible to have a radiating library centre which would provide fluid distribution of books a through a district. The whole idea is to extend the uses of the library."

The discussion closed with the adoption by the meeting of the following resolution formulated by Mr. Ridington, seconded by Mr. Douglas, of the Vancouver City Library:

That the draft act as submitted, be referred back to the law committee with instructions to incorporate therein the modifications approved by this association; and that after such redrafting as necessary, the committee be the representatives of the association to interview the Provincial Government, with a view to making it a law during the coming session.

*Daily Colonist Nov. 19, 1917*

A meeting of the Senate of the University of British Columbia will be held at the University at 8 o'clock next Tuesday night.

*Prov. Dec. 4, 1917*

The executive of the Alumni Society of the University of British Columbia has announced through their president, Mr. Edward Mulhern, that a dance will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 21, in the University auditorium. The funds will be used to provide hampers for their comrades in arms, as well as to aid the University Red Cross. The dance will be open to the public.

*World, Dec. 4, 1917*

## UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETS

### Discuss Special Educational Courses for Returned Soldiers.

The senate of the provincial university held its regular meeting last night. In the absence of the president, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, Judge Howay presided, and there were also present: Dr. McIntosh, Dr. R. A. McKechnie, Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, Dr. J. M. Pearson, Professor L. F. Robertson, Dean L. S. Klinck, Inspector J. S. Gordon, and Messrs. G. E. Robinson, J. M. Turnbull, W. F. Argue and Henry Chodat.

Reports were received from Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Killam with regard to special courses in mining and mechanical engineering, for returned soldiers. With regard to mining, the matter was held over, pending further arrangements with the military hospital commissioners, who have also other courses for returned soldiers in view. In mechanical engineering, however, there are to be three courses: (1) A four months' course in combustion engine and automobile work; (2) a six months' course in machine shop work; (3) a one month's special course to enable the men, otherwise qualified, to pass the examination for 3rd class engineer's papers.

Dean Klinck also submitted a report with regard to short courses in agriculture. In the course given last month on fruit growing, there was a roll of 52 students, and 45 of these were returned soldiers. Next month there is to be a short course in Agronomy and Animal Husbandry.

Registrar Pattison reported the results of enquiries he had been instructed to make of other universities, as to whether their science diplomas were given in English or Latin. In all, 48 British, Canadian and United States universities were inquired of, and it was found that two-thirds of them gave diplomas in English, and one-third in Latin. As to the customary "formula" used in conferring the degrees, all but seven used English.

Judge Howay reported as chairman of a committee appointed some time ago to consider the question of conferring honorary degrees. In view of the tender age of the University of B. C., he recommended that the matter be deferred till it had become better established as a recognized seat of learning.

It appeared from a report submitted by Registrar Pattison that in British, Canadian and United States universities two-thirds of the science diplomas given were in the English language and one-third in Latin. In the "formula" used all but seven universities used English. Judge Howay, as chairman of a committee which had considered the subject, recommended that the subject of conferring honorary degrees be left over until the British Columbia University had attained some age as a recognized seat of learning.

*World, Dec. 13, 1917.*

## COURSES IN MINING

### Report Is Received by Senate of the University of British Columbia.

Reports were received from Messrs. Turnbull and Killam regarding special courses in mining and mechanical engineering for returned soldiers at a meeting of the senate of the University of British Columbia, held Wednesday. No definite action was taken regarding mining pending further arrangements with the Military Hospitals Commission, but in mechanical engineering there will be three courses: A four months' course in combustion engine and automobile work; a six months' course in machine shop work, and a special one month's course to enable the men, otherwise qualified, to pass the examination for third-class engineer's papers.

Registrar Pattison announced that as a result of enquiries he had made of other universities as to whether their science diplomas were given in English or Latin he had found that of forty-eight British, American and Canadian institutions two-thirds awarded diplomas in English and one-third in Latin. Regarding the customary "formula" used in conferring degrees all but seven used English.

Dean Klinck submitted a report on short courses in agriculture, and stated that forty-five of the fifty-two students enrolled on the fruit-growing course last month were returned soldiers. Next month there will be a short course in agronomy and animal husbandry.

In view of the tender age of the University of British Columbia, Judge Howay, chairman of a committee appointed to consider the question of conferring degrees recommended that the matter be deferred until the institution had become better established as a recognized seat of learning.

Those present at the meeting included Judge Howay, chairman; Dr. McIntosh, Dr. R. A. McKechnie, Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, Dr. J. M. Pearson, Prof. L. F. Robertson, Dean L. S. Klinck, Inspector J. S. Gordon and Messrs. G. E. Robinson, J. M. Turnbull, W. F. Argue and H. Chodat.

*Pro. Dec. 14, 1917.*

The members of the Alumni Association of the University of British Columbia are feeling quite proud today at the success which attended their first public function, a dance held last evening in the auditorium of the university. The dance was held to raise funds to procure hampers for the graduates overseas and also the College Red Cross, and it is expected that they will have about \$100. There were over present and they had a most enjoyable evening. The room looked very pretty with its decorations of greenery, holly and red streamers against the green tinted walls. A war time buffet supper of brown bread and coffee was served and was pronounced delicious by the members and their guests. The patronesses were Mrs. Westbrook, Mrs. Klinck, Mrs. L. Robertson and Mrs. McIntosh. The committee in charge of the dance consisted of Miss McMillan, Miss McLeod, Miss Clement, Miss Helen White, Mr. Wright, Mr. Mulhern, Mr. Fraser and Mr. DesBrisay.

*World, Dec. 22, 1917.*

## SHORT FARMING COURSE

### University Will Give Instruction in Animal Husbandry.

The following short course in animal husbandry is to be given at the University of British Columbia, January 8 to 18:

**Tuesday, Jan. 8.**  
9:10-10:00—Short address of welcome, Pres. Westbrook; soil and plant food, P. A. Boving.  
10:10-11:00—The live stock industry in British Columbia, J. A. McLean.  
11:10-12:00—Liming and drainage, P. A. Boving.  
2:00-4:00—Demonstration at Point Grey, agricultural staff.

**Wednesday, Jan. 9.**  
9:10-10:00—Stable manure, P. A. Boving.  
10:10-11:00—The compounds of animal feeding, J. A. McLean.  
11:10-12:00—Feeds—their composition and uses, J. A. McLean.  
2:00-4:00—Judging horses, J. A. McLean.

**Thursday, Jan. 10.**  
9:10-10:00—Commercial fertilizers, P. A. Boving.  
10:10-11:00—The feed and care of horses, J. A. McLean.  
11:10-12:00—Grain growing, Dean Klinck.  
2:00-4:00—Potatoes, P. A. Boving.

**Friday, Jan. 11.**  
9:10-10:00—Clovers, Dean Klinck.  
10:00-11:00—Common horse diseases, Dr. F. S. Tolmie.  
11:10-12:00—Common sheep diseases, Dr. F. S. Tolmie.  
2:00-4:00—Horse judging, J. A. McLean.

**Monday, Jan. 14.**  
9:10-10:00—Grasses, Dean Klinck.  
10:10-11:00—Feed and care of the dairy herd, P. H. Moore.  
11:10-12:00—Common swine diseases, Dr. F. S. Tolmie.  
2:00-4:00—Judging dairy cattle, J. A. McLean.  
8:30—Common diseases of dairy cattle, Dr. F. S. Tolmie.

**Tuesday, Jan. 15.**  
9:10-10:00—Soiling crops, P. A. Boving.  
10:10-11:00—Calf rearing, J. A. McLean.  
11:10-12:00—Corn growing, Dean Klinck.  
2:00-4:00—Judging corn, Dean Klinck.  
8:30—Bovine tuberculosis and public health, W. T. McDonald.

**Wednesday, Jan. 16.**  
9:10-10:00—Silos and ensilage, P. H. Moore.  
10:10-11:00—Cow test associations, T. A. F. Wiancko.  
11:10-12:00—Pork production, J. A. McLean.  
2:00-4:00—Judging dairy cattle, J. A. McLean.  
8:30—Co-operative marketing, E. D. Barrow.

**Thursday, Jan. 17.**  
9:10-10:00—Roots, P. A. Boving.  
10:10-11:00—Mutton and wood production in B. C., J. K. King.  
11:10-12:00—Roots, P. A. Boving.  
2:00-4:00—Judging Roots, P. A. Boving.  
8:30—The college of agriculture, Dean Klinck.

## MINING COURSE FOR SOLDIERS PROPOSED

### Subject Discussed at Meeting of University Senate.

In the absence of Dr. F. F. Westbrook, Judge Howay presided at a meeting of the senate of the provincial university. There were also present Dr. McIntosh, Dr. R. A. McKechnie, Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, Dr. J. M. Pearson, Professor L. F. Robertson, Dean L. S. Klinck, Inspector J. S. Gordon and Messrs. G. E. Robinson, J. M. Turnbull, W. F. Argue and Henry Chodat.

The question of courses in mining for returned soldiers was left over for the present. It was agreed, however, that there shall be three courses in mechanical engineering as follows: (1) A four months' course in combustion engine and automobile work; (2) a six months' course in machine shop work; (3) a one month's special course to enable the men, otherwise qualified, to pass the examination for third class engineer's paper.

A report with regard to short courses in agriculture was submitted by Dean Klinck. In the course given last month on fruit growing, there was a roll of 52 students, and 45 of these were returned soldiers. Next month there is to be short course in Agronomy and Animal Husbandry.

**MRS. F. F. WESTBROOK, Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. McIntosh** have consented to act as patronesses at the first alumni dance to be held in the university auditorium next Friday. The dance is being arranged in order to send hampers to the graduates and students overseas as well as to aid the University Red Cross.

Tonight the Alumni association of the University of British Columbia will hold a dance in the university auditorium. The proceeds are being devoted to the college Red Cross, as well as to a fund to procure hampers for the graduates overseas. Mrs. Westbrook, Mrs. Klinck and Mrs. Robinson are acting as patronesses. The committee in charge of the dance consists of Miss McMillan, Miss McLeod, Miss Clement, Miss White, Mr. Wright, Mr. Mulhern, Mr. Fraser and Mr. DesBrisay. The affair will be unique as being the first public function held by the newly formed organization that is destined to play such an important part in the advancement of the institution.

*Sun, Dec. 21, 1917.*



Friday, Jan. 18.  
 9:10-10:00—Seed growing, L. Stevenson.  
 10:10-11:00—Feed, care and management of sheep, J. A. McLean.  
 11:10-12:00—Seed growing, L. Stevenson.  
 2:00-4:00—Judging sheep, J. A. McLean.

*Sum, Dec. 24, 1917*

## TRAINING TO BE EXTENDED

### Vocational Branch of Military Hospitals Commission to Add Greatly to Capacity.

As a result of the visit to the Pacific coast recently of Mr. W. E. Segsworth, demonstrator for Canada of the vocational branch of the military hospital commissions, opportunities for vocational training for returned disabled soldiers are to be greatly extended. Intimation to this effect was given at the Hotel Vancouver to The World by Mr. Geo. H. Deane, of the staff of the commission.

The woodwork shop at Fairmont Hospital is to be increased to double its present capacity, and a large machine shop and drafting room will be added, Mr. Deane said.

These buildings would also provide accommodation for the shoe repairing department, which is at present temporarily conducted in the gymnasium at Shaughnessy Hospital. The plans had already been approved, and work would be commenced on a 10x12 room for a vocational school building at Shaughnessy Hospital. This school will contain classes in civil service and general and commercial subjects and telegraphy, and will also provide accommodation for extension of vocational training.

This accommodation was to be provided mainly for convalescent soldiers at the hospitals, but would also be used for the training, in certain subjects, of discharged men who are unable to resume their former occupations.

#### University Helps.

In the organization of the courses for returned disabled soldiers, the Military Hospitals Commission has been strongly supported by Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, and arrangements have been completed with the university for courses in such subjects as automobiles, engines, machine work, blacksmith, woodwork, soldering, mathematics, drawing, farm bookkeeping, poultry, agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture, etc. Hog raising, too, would not be overlooked, and some of this work would be under the supervision of Col. Markham.

The university subjects had yet to be approved by the Military Hospitals Commission, which provides the funds for carrying on the work.

*World Dec. 24, 1917*

## SUGGEST CHANGES

### Educationists Decide on Important Modifications in School Curriculum.

Victoria, Jan. 2.—As a result of the conference of educationists last week it is proposed to have the matriculation examinations in future under the control of the department. It is also the intention to have a matriculation board composed of the superintendent of education and representatives of the University of British Columbia and high schools. One of the functions of the board will be to see that every paper is carefully revised before it is placed before the students as a test of their fitness to take up their studies at the University. Failure to pass his final examination will not debar a student from promotion henceforth, since the new plan proposed will require a report from each of the principals on the work and standing of each candidate from his school and upon such record, the examining board will have power to permit a favorable classroom record to qualify the student for promotion. It is also the intention to give more optional courses in the first year at the High School; elementary science will take the place of one of the languages. More important than any of the proposed innovations perhaps is the decision to add civics and Canadian history to the work of the first year in the High School.

*Pro. Jan. 2, 1918*

## UNIVERSITY IS GIVEN LEASE OF LANDS

### Additional 290 Acres Near Marpole to Be Used for Experimental Farming.

### Aim Is to Make British Co- lumbia a Great Seed-pro- ducing Province.

### Ottawa to Help With Men and Money to Wrest Trade from Germany.

### Lulu Island Man Cleaned Up \$1500 on 1 1-4 Acres Growing Mangel Seed.

News that the Provincial Government has decided to convey to the University of British Columbia for a period of twenty-one years a further parcel of 290 acres of agricultural land adjoining the university site, has been communicated to President Westbrook by Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education. The 290 acres lies to the south of the present site and extends towards Marpole. It embraces a portion of the low-lying rich soil cast up by the Fraser River. With this addition to its lands, which will total 540 acres, the university is in a position to add greatly to the work of its department of agriculture.

"One thing we are going to demonstrate," stated Dr. Westbrook this morning, "is whether ten-acre farms with intensive culture are capable of being the practical and financial successes that some folk have claimed they can be made. We have heard a lot about ten-acre farms for British Columbia. We propose, along with our other work, to lay out several ten-acre farms and experiment on them to demonstrate what can be done with ten acres of land under various conditions."

In working these experimental farms the agricultural staff expects to use them as object lessons for returned war veterans studying agriculture.

### SEED PROVINCE OF DOMINION.

But an even more ambitious programme than this is in the minds of the university staff. It is no less than making British Columbia the seed-producing province for all Canada. The soil and climate of this province are believed to be well suited for seed culture, which is one of the most highly profitable as well as most fascinating forms of agriculture known. One Lulu Island grower, Mr. Steves, whose work has been watched with interest by Prof. Boy and Prof. Clement, is said to have cleared \$1500 last season from a one-quarter-acre patch, which he had for the culture of mangel seeds.

"One discovery that the war has revealed," stated President Westbrook today, "is that a good many of so-called English seeds were made in Germany, though marketed as English seeds. Germany was one of the greatest of seed countries. As a consequence of the war the soils of European countries have become impoverished and weed-grown. British Columbia is entering on the work of becoming a seed-growing province at a time when she has a splendid opportunity to enter the lists for the world's markets."

Already nine acres out of the 100 acres under cultivation at the university are growing choice seeds, and Commissioner Clark of the Dominion committee on conservation has recommended to the Dominion department of agriculture that all the work of seed producing be centred on British Columbia. A national seed warehouse will probably be erected at Pentticon, from which Canada may be supplied with plant seeds.

### LARGE PROFITS IN SEEDS.

Illustrating the large profits that at present can be made in successful seed growing, Dr. Westbrook stated that sugar beet seed, which before the war sold at 9 cents a pound, now commands 89 cents a pound. In addition to helping with research and funds, it is expected that the Ottawa authorities will send a man from Ottawa to assist Dean Klinck in the work of supervising seed production. Dean Klinck, it will be remembered, won his distinction in the world of agriculture by his production of new and improved varieties of corn and other field crops.

All of the experimenting is not to be done at the University farm. Owing to its mountain formation British Columbia has a great variety of climates in its various valleys, some of them being capable of growing sub-tropical vegetation. Experiments are to be made in different parts of the province which show promise of becoming seed producers. Dean Klinck, who is now in the East in his capacity as secretary of the food conservation committee, is to arrange for the experimental districts on his return.

On the University farm grounds Mr. John Davidson, the provincial botanist, has already planted 25,000 plants of over 800 species. These represent over one-third of the entire native flora of the province. Among those which have been successfully planted are mountain flowers brought from near the summit of Mount Garibaldi, which are distinguished by their bright colorings.

*Pro. Jan. 3, 1918*

**P**ROBABLY the outstanding feature of the work of the University of British Columbia for the year 1917 was the fact that it grew. It was the only Canadian university that showed an increase in students for the year, with 413 registered for the term of which the Christmas holidays are the middle. It is expected that at the end of the term in the spring this number will have been added to by between two and three hundred students who will have engaged in one or more of the various short courses in the university curriculum. Those who matriculated in arts last spring numbered 200 odd, more than the arts matriculants at McGill College in Montreal at that time.

This flourishing condition of the student body of the University of British Columbia is aside from the fact that there is hardly a student of military age and fit attending. For the first time in the history of the university work in the province the women outnumber the men students by a considerable number; about half of the men are under military age and almost every one of the remainder is a man whom a physical defect or defects has prevented from enlisting.



# YEAR OF PROGRESS IN HISTORY OF UNIVERSITY

Only Canadian University to Show Increase in Students Notwithstanding Large Student Body Off to the War; Seed Culture to Meet Important Demand Created by Shortage in Europe; Instruction of Returned Soldiers.

Only seven men are affected by conscription. One result of this state of affairs is that the science classes have been to some extent depleted, for in them only a rare woman has been found since the first days of the old Vancouver branch of the McGill University.

## Lack of Room.

However, with the increase in registrations, the problem of room, floor space, always a critical one since the foundation of the University of British Columbia, is pressing stronger than ever, and the university authorities are in the position of having scarcely room for the 35 odd members of the faculty and the 400 students. Owing to the lack of room and the increased number of students, combined with the shortage of suitable teachers for the branches under consideration by the university governors, the past year has not seen any great extension in the regular courses. New courses in zoology and economics were established and preparation has been begun for courses in mining engineering to be inaugurated next year, while it is confidently expected that a forest products laboratory will have been established in connection with the institution in the near future, owing to the urgent necessity for a plant on the Pacific coast equipped to scientifically investigate the native woods and to extend their uses in manufacturing through experimental work. A mining experimental station is another thing which the university authorities hope to have established, to work in conjunction with the mining engineering courses. One departure has been the making of a one-year arts course compulsory for students taking science, a step taken after much consideration as a means of ensuring that the science graduates of the future will not be entirely lacking in knowledge of the humanities.

The military organization of the college is now on a firm footing, under Captain R. A. M. D. Ramsay, a young man, but a veteran of both the South African and the present war and a graduate of Sandhurst. The Officers' Training Corps is fully equipped with rifles and uniforms and military drill and study are compulsory for all men students, drill being held two days of every week. The average student, entering the university at the age of 17 or 18, is a qualified lieutenant before he is 20, a fact that will aid greatly what students there are of this year's registration who will come under the Military Service Act.

## Instruct Veterans.

Probably the most interesting to the layman, and the section of university activities that will bear far-reaching results, is the work already done and being done in co-operation with the Military Hospitals Commission for the benefit of war veterans. In any branch there are no fees for veterans and as the result of almost a year's work the university is now

ready to undertake the instruction of the men in charge of the hospitals commission in cultural, vocational and scientific branches. A programme has been drawn up providing for instruction for war veterans, beginning at the opening next week, of agriculture, including field crops, agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry, bee-keeping and others; mining, forestry (for the four western provinces), motor mechanics, machine shop work, mechanical drawing and designing, stationary engineering, marine engineering, possibly electrical engineering, and many others to be established as facilities permit.

In this connection it has been the plan if the Military Hospitals Commission to concentrate the training given war veterans, both during and after convalescence, as much as possible with the university, and Mr. George Deane, vocational officer for the provincial government and for the commission, has worked with the university authorities to that end.

The courses have a therapeutic as well as practical value, being of great value in aiding the convalescence of wounded men, but also open up avenues of training for maimed men that will fit them to take their place in civil life after the war in lines of endeavor in which their physical disabilities will not be against them. The government bears the cost of the training and men are taking it up with enthusiasm, a proof of which, and one which should help to dispel the idea that war veterans will not go on the land after the war, lies in the fact that out of 52 students to enroll in a short course in fruit growing held in the first half of the present term 45 were returned soldiers.

## Seed Culture.

In the agricultural college of the university the past year was one of great extension, considering war conditions, and broadening of scope. Not so much from the number of students taking the entire course as professional agriculturists, for there are only seven of them, but from the experimental work done and proceeding in seed culture, root culture, fruit growing, animal husbandry, etc., and in a growing connection with the agricultural activities of the province, is the section under Dean Klinck, bulking large in the whole scheme of the university.

Agronomy, or seed culture, has taken on new importance to the university and the province in the last year, in co-operation with the Dominion department of agriculture. A shortage of seeds, especially for root crops, formerly imported from Europe, has led to much study and experiment by Dean Klinck and Professor Boving, with the ultimate object of making this province the source of root crop seed for Canada. The climate and soils have been found particularly adapted and the university expects to lead the way in a new industry that will be fully established by the time seed is obtainable from Europe. In addition to the experimental work already done the movement has shown its practicability by the fact that last fall one British Columbia farmer harvested \$1500 worth of mangel seeds from one acre of land. The opportunities for sugar beet seed raising in British Columbia are indicated by the present price of sugar beet seed, 89 cents per pound against about 9 cents before the war.

During 1917 out at the experimental farm at Point Grey breeding work was conducted on a cultivated area six times as large as that of 1916, in clovers, roots, potatoes, beans, and grains, and some of the new plant families produced give indication of being particularly well adapted to coast conditions. Regular courses in agronomy have been given to first year students in agriculture; valuable work was done in the short courses in January and November, and Dean Klinck and Professor Boving gave about forty lectures to farmers on the subject, outside of the city at various points and occasions.

In horticulture, under Professor F. M. Clement, there was a busy year. A new horticultural barn was com-

pleted last May and seven acres were under horticultural, including small fruits, crops during the growing season. Twenty-seven students attended the course in general horticulture last January, and fifty-two, as mentioned, took the course in fruit growing in November. Altogether over 100 acres were under crop at Point Grey last year and some sales were made of the yield not needed for experiment and for livestock feeding, a brisk business being done in tomatoes for a while.

## Animal Husbandry.

The animal husbandry branch flourished under Professor J. A. McLean, and it will surprise many to find that there is a fine dairy herd among the university equipment. Contracts have been let for a fine modern dairy barn, to be ready this spring to house 47

milking cows, with a dairy planned to produce a certified milk of the highest standard. Some of the best Ayrshires and Jerseys in Canada belong to the university, and these have all been obtained in the province. Among them is a three-year-old Jersey cow from Chilliwack who holds the Canadian record for milk production of cows of her age. Other Jerseys equally good are on their way to the university, and Ayrshires of as high excellence have come from the farms of Mr. Wells at Sardis. Mr. Thompson of Sardis and Shannon Bros. of Chilliwack.

Seven head of pure bred shorthorns have recently been acquired and have just arrived from Ontario. They will serve for instructional work on beef type during this year and for the nucleus of a beef breeding herd. A breeding herd of pure bred Yorkshire swine has been started and the animal husbandry department has just marketed over \$300 worth of pork, with more almost ready to sell. The hogs on hand are a very fine lot and will also be valuable as a source of breeding stock in the province. To add to them the department has just purchased some of the best Berkshires in America, which have not yet arrived here. Two sows are on their way from Oregon, and one is from a Massachusetts herd which won the grand championship for both sows and boars at the International show at Chicago last month. These hogs live at Point Grey in plain colony houses which cost about \$16 each.

The first year agriculturists are being instructed in market grades of stock, as are also a number of returned soldiers, while a short course to be given beginning next Tuesday is attracting many. Professor McLean, in addition to attending to the college work, is a member of the increased pork production committee of the Dominion and is working out a plan with the dairymen's associations for the saving of all heifer calves and is on the board of control of the Vancouver exhibition.

Three members of the university faculty left for the front in the past year, but two of them, Major Brock and Capt. E. E. Jordan, failed to get to France. Major Brock was placed by the military authorities at the head of the great new Canadian Soldiers' College at Seaford in England, and Capt. Jordan was taken as instructor in mathematics. Professor Mack Eastman left with the 196th Western Universities Battalion, as did Major Brock, as a sergeant, but succeeded in getting to France after reverting to private.

With better times arrived and the student body increasing at the rate it is the university authorities expect that with more accommodation the institution will have a year of the progress that characterized the last.

*Sum. Jan. 4, 1918.*

**Varsity Men Overseas —** Major Brock, of the faculty of the university, who went overseas with the 196th University Battalion wearing sergeant's stripes, is now head of the new Canadian Soldiers' College at Seaford, in England, and known as the "Khaki University." It has a membership of about fifteen hundred. Capt. E. E. Jordan, also of the university faculty, who also went overseas with the varsity boys, is also at the soldiers' college as instructor in mathematics. Both failed to get to France, but Prof. Mack Eastman, a colleague of the university staff, who left Vancouver with the same unit, sacrificed his sergeant's stripes to get to France, where he went as a private.

*World Jan. 4, 1918.*

**Lieut. Letson Home —** Lieut. H. F. G. Letson, who went overseas with the 196th University Battalion, and won the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry on the field, has returned to the city. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to the rank of company sergeant-major and was granted a commission at Camp Hughes. He served through some of the hottest engagements in which the Canadians participated.

*World Jan 5, 1918.*

## 'VARSITY VETERANS AT REUNION DINNER

Nineteen Returned Men of  
the Famous 196th Battalion  
Gather Around Table.

Unfit for further service on the firing line, nineteen members of the British Columbia Company of the 196th Universities Battalion held their first reunion dinner since their return from the front, at the Hotel Abbotsford last evening. The affair was an unqualified success.

Lieut. H. F. G. Letson, M. C., who only arrived in the city yesterday morning, was accorded a warm welcome by his comrades. He enlisted as a private, but rose rapidly in the ranks, and was granted a commission at Camp Hughes. Lieut. Letson won the Military Cross at the battle of Vimy Ridge, March 1, and while he refuses personally to discuss the engagement where he achieved this honor, official despatches state that it was awarded for leading his men forward in face of intense fire by the enemy. He was severely wounded with gunshot during the fight, and is unfit for further service on the line.

A letter was read from Dr. Westbrook, honorary president of the association, in which he expressed his regret at being unable to attend, owing to his absence from the city. A most interesting letter was also received from R. G. Parker, who is now attached to the headquarters staff at Bramshott, having been invalided back to England after three months' service at the front. The letter contained news of a large number of the "boys" still overseas, and stated that out of the 306 men who left British Columbia with the company in June, 1916, only about a dozen are on the firing line. The others have either "gone west," been wounded, or invalided back home.

Those present at the dinner included Capt. E. C. Sheppard, chairman; Lieut. H. F. G. Letson, M. C.; Q. M. S. G. F. Pyke, Sergt. A. H. Miller, Corp. T. S. Coope, E. Acteson, E. W. Bigelow, T. H. Buckerfield, A. Clare, F. Clarkson, A. S. Galt, W. H. Hall, A. W. Higgs, H. Longley, C. W. Pettipiece, W. H. Redman, A. Rive, W. T. Roberts, F. W. Willy and J. A. Woods.

*Prov. Jan. 5, 1918*

Mr. John Riddington was among  
last week's visitors to Victoria.

*Prov Jan 7, 1918*

### Many Students Enroll.

A short course in agriculture was opened yesterday at the University of B. C., with 80 students in attendance. This is a considerable increase over the last course, when there were 50 students. The course takes up two branches, agronomy and animal husbandry. It lasts for two weeks.

*Sun Jan 9, 1918.*

## SOLDIERS TAKE UP AGRICULTURE

Warmly Welcomed by President  
Westbrook at Opening of  
Short Course at the  
University.

### MILITARY ACT DID NOT CONCERN INSTITUTION

All Eligible Men Had Enlisted  
Voluntarily—Proud of  
Record.

The fact that a large number of returned soldiers was among the eighty students who assembled at the university on Tuesday morning to take the short course in agriculture, which will last two weeks, and will take in agronomy and animal husbandry, drew forth from President Westbrook a warm welcome to the warriors who were equipping themselves for civilian life on the farm or in lines associated with agriculture.

In his opening remarks, President Westbrook said it was now pretty well understood that nations fought on their stomachs as well as with arms, and he felt the nation was doubly indebted to those who, after doing their part in the trenches, were endeavoring to enter the important ranks of the producers. The university had done its part in adding to the fighting units so magnificently that when conscription was about to be introduced there were only seven who were eligible. They had enlisted voluntarily before the act was introduced.

Several branches in education, the president added, were feeling the need of instructors. He cited engineering in particular. He had no apologies to make on the part of the instructors for the course they were taking. It might be necessary to offer some apology for lack of accommodation and other essentials might make the course more thorough, but they were only beginning and perhaps should not expect too much. He regretted that it might be impossible for those in attendance to listen to Dean Klinck, as he was now in Ottawa.

### Course Is Started.

On the conclusion of Prof. Westbrook's remarks, Prof. P. A. Boving gave a short address on soil and plant food.

From ten to eleven Professor J. A. McLean discoursed on the importance of the live stock industry in the province, and surprised many of his class by remarking that from a monetary viewpoint in production, agriculture was the leading industry in the province.

From 11 to 12 the class took up a course in liming and drainage, under the supervision of Professor Boving.

After lunch the class were taken in automobiles to the university farm, where Professor McLean and Boving pointed out and explained just what had been accomplished there in the different branches of the farm work.

*World Jan 9, 1918*

## 'VARSITY BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Dwellings, Silo and Barn to  
Be Constructed Immediately  
at Point Grey.

Another step in the somewhat retarded progress of the Provincial University toward Point Grey has been taken by the letting of contracts for the dairy barn and silo building, with a couple of cottages for the farm laborers. These form part of the permanent plans for the University college of agriculture buildings. Two other established buildings, in the form of the horticultural barn and laboratory, already are on the site. The new structures will add about \$25,000 to the value of the permanent buildings at Point Grey.

At the time the war broke out the University authorities were ready to let contracts for the permanent stone buildings. Excavations had been made and about \$70,000 worth of steel and concrete had been built into place in the frame of the physical science building, which was to form the central place in the University construction scheme. The physical science building was to cost \$600,000 when equipped. But the war upset the financial foundation of the provincial department of education, and the work was temporarily discontinued.

For the time being the University is being housed in buildings near the General Hospital, and plans have been discussed for finishing the shell of the physical science building at Point Grey with tile walls, washed on the outside with concrete, and leaving the expensive stone exterior to be added in years to come when the provincial treasury is more affluent.

"Just at present we would be glad to get out there into tar-papered shacks. After all, architecture doesn't make a university. The student body and the faculty must come first and the facilities afterwards," said President Westbrook in a vein of philosophical humor, in discussing the University plans.

The tar-paper shack idea was not a joke. Some of the laboratories that are required, it is said, may well enough serve, even if of light and inexpensive construction.

With the equipment, however, it is a different story. All of the equipment that the University authorities are buying, even to class room seats and furniture, is all being bought to fit in the permanent buildings as planned, so that when the permanent structures at Point Grey are completed, the equipment now in use can be used without alteration or waste.

*Prov Jan 10, 1918*

## SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS IN UNIVERSITY CLASS



Considerable interest is being manifested in the course in animal husbandry being given at the university. The work is in charge of Prof. McLean, who states that so far 80 men have been enrolled, more than half of whom are farmers or farmers' sons, as well as several returned soldiers. They come from all over the

province, some from Kelowna, Comox, the Boundary country and central and northern British Columbia. One member of the class hails from Cheslatta Lake, in the interior of the province, not far from the rich Francois Lake country, which is claimed to be a coming stock-raising district. The class is paying a visit to the university site at Point Grey, and on Saturday will be taken to Colony

Farm on a trip of inspection. A series of lectures has been arranged for next week. On Monday and Tuesday lectures will be given in the auditorium of the university. These talks will be of vital interest. Among the subjects to be dealt with will be tuberculosis in stock. On Wednesday and Thursday lectures will also be held. The place and subjects to be announced later.

## WOMAN TAKING COURSE IN MINING

Prospectors, Farmers and  
Business Men Attend Uni-  
versity Classes.

One Class Had a Demonstra-  
tion in Judging Horses  
Yesterday.

University Authorities Bring  
Education Within Popular  
Reach.

Old Idea of Exclusiveness  
Giving Way to Demo-  
cratic Needs.

The old idea of a university as a pleasant place where the socially privileged gather in their youth to acquire a more or less useful acquaintance with the classics is being rapidly exploded at the University of British Columbia. The arts and science students are there in goodly numbers—some 400 or so—with their fraternities and students' council, their players' club and the hundred and one pleasant associations of university life, but the work which is fast placing the impress of distinctiveness on the life of the provincial university is of a different type. It is in its work and plans for the popularizing of knowledge in regard to agriculture, engineering, forest products, mining and the other fields of provincial production that the university is establishing its character. Some of the student classes illustrate the new ideals of the functions of a university. Yesterday seventy-eight students were at work in one of the lecture rooms engaged in the study of soils, crops and livestock. Scarcely a man of them would have been picked out on the street as a university student.

Over half of the class were returned soldiers awaiting discharge, utilizing their opportunities to learn both the practical and scientific side of farming before taking up land in the province. Several of them were young farmers spending a profitable time away from the farm in the winter by learning more about agriculture from Prof. Boving, Prof. McLean and other agricultural experts. A few looked as if they might be city men preparing to gratify that long-treasured dream of getting back to the land. One of them was a mayor of an adjoining rural municipality. The work, too, was a little different. It dealt with topics like "Stable manure and its uses," and the mysteries of compounding animal feed so as to obtain any one of a different number of desired results.

### AT UNIVERSITY FARM.

In the afternoon the class journeyed out in autos from the university class rooms near the General Hospital to the university farm at Point Grey, where Prof. J. A. McLean, professor of animal husbandry, gave his interested class a practical demonstration of how to judge and handle horses.

In another classroom Prof. J. M. Turnbull was preparing for a special short course in mining work and assaying which is to open on January 14. The course last year was attended by prospectors from the hills, miners anxious to implement their practical knowledge with modern scientific methods, mining brokers, newspapermen, a president of a mining company and oddly enough, by a lady who went through all the mysteries of fire-assaying and the study of mineral rocks.

"Ability to read and write and a desire to learn are the only requirements for entrance. No examination is needed," said Prof. Turnbull, who takes the lectures in mining, smelting and fire assaying. Each Tuesday from 9 to 6, the ovens are hot and the professor and his students clad in aprons or overalls are busy all day in practical laboratory work. Some of the men bring in their own samples from their own claims and make their own assays as practice, getting instruction in simple wet methods and blowpipe assays.

### VARIETY OF SUBJECTS.

Dr. E. T. Hodge lectures to the students on geological and mineralogical topics and Dr. D. McIntosh on chemistry. Those who wish to study surveying for mining work are given lectures by Prof. E. G. Mathison. Demonstrations and tuition in sharpening and tempering steel drills, etc., welding and other forge work is given to a limited number of students by Mr. H. Taylor. Students can choose which or how many courses they will take, the registration fee of five dollars covering as many courses as they may wish to include. There is no

fee for returned men, many of whom will take up mining work. The classes in this special miners' course is to last from January 14 to March 9.

Plans are also under way, it is said, to start a forest products laboratory and give regular courses to returned men and others to fit them for work as timber cruisers, forest rangers, timber scalers, etc., leading up to scientific reforestation and the technical side of lumber production. It is said there will be a great demand for trained forest and lumber assistants in the western provinces after the war. The Provincial Government had recently leased 290 additional acres to the University for its agricultural programme and is taking a sympathetic interest in the plans for opening up a forest branch at the University.

*Pres. Jan. 11, 1918.*

## SHORT COURSE WORK AT THE UNIVERSITY

Ninety-one in Attendance at  
Agronomy and Animal Hus-  
bandry Series; Public Lec-  
tures to Be Given.

The first short course of Agronomy and animal husbandry at the University of British Columbia is now in full progress. The course is proving an unqualified success. There are in attendance ninety-one students of all ages from different parts of the province, including two ladies. The local military convalescent hospitals have contributed thirty-five men to the class; eight men have come from the Esquimalt hospital and, besides these returned soldiers, forty-six farmers and farmers' sons are regularly in attendance. Representative men are here from the vicinity of Vancouver, from Golden, Kelowna, Penticton, Kamloops, Chilliwack, Ladner, Matsqui, Comox, Duncan, Cheslatta Lake and practically every other good farming section of British Columbia.



#### Divisions of Course.

The work of the course is equally divided between studies on the one hand, of soils and crops; and, on the other, of animal feeding and production. During the forepart of next week four evening lectures will be given. Subjects of general vital interest to all, have been placed on the programme. These evening meetings are open to the public.

On Monday evening at 8.30 Dr. Tolmie, M.P.-elect, will discuss "Common Cattle Diseases." On Tuesday evening Live Stock Commissioner W. T. McDonald will discuss "Bovine Tuberculosis in Relation to Public Health." On Wednesday evening E. D. Barrow, M.P.P., president of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' association, will discuss "Co-operative Marketing." On Thursday evening there will be an illustrated lecture on "Farm Crops." All night meetings are scheduled at 8.30. On Monday and Tuesday evenings the addresses will be delivered in the university auditorium, corner Tenth avenue and Willow street, and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in the physics lecture room of the university, corner Tenth avenue and Laurel street.

*Sun, Jan. 13, 1918*

## Officers Chosen by Fruit Men

**B. C. Fruit Growers' Association in Convention in Victoria Elect C. E. Barnes President for 1918.**

VICTORIA, Jan. 17.—Officers for 1918 were elected tonight by the Fruit Growers' association. The following compose the executive:

President, C. E. Barnes, Wallachin; vice-president, J. E. Reekie, Kelowna; Thomas Abriel, Nakusp; R. M. Palmer, Cowichan Bay; W. E. Chapple, Armstrong; L. E. Taylor, Kelowna; and secretary, Prof. F. M. Clement, of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. The minister of agriculture and the deputy minister of agriculture are ex-officio members of the executive also. The election of directors of the various horticultural divisions of the province resulted as follows:

Victoria, W. F. Somers, Gordon Head; Duncan, Nanaimo, R. M. Palmer, Cowichan Bay; Gulf Islands (south of Fraser), George I. Thornton, Sardis; Mission-Hatzie, F. A. Catherwood; Vancouver-Hammond, J. C. Metcalfe, Hammond; Lytton to Kamloops, C. E. Barnes, Wallachin; Salmon Arm and Armstrong, W. E. Chapple, Armstrong; North Vernon, A. E. Ashcroft; South Vernon, W. F. Laidlaw; North Kelowna, J. E. Reekie, Kelowna; South Kelowna, L. E. Taylor, Kelowna; Peachland-Westbank, Thomas Powell, Peachland; Summerland, R. V. Agur, Summerland; Penticton, R. S. Conklin, Penticton; Similkameen, J. J. Armstrong, Keremeos; Kettle River, M. H. Collins, Grand Forks; Arrow and Slokan lakes, Thos. Abriel, Nakusp; Nelson and Lower Kootenay, Jas. Johnstone, Nelson; Kaslo and Upper Kootenay, J. H. Hoyle, Queen's Bay; Creston and East Kootenay, Jas. Compton, Creston.

*Sun Jan 18, 1918*

## FRUIT GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS

**C. E. Barnes of Wallachin is New President — Well Known Horticulturists on Executive.**

**LACK OF ORDERS FOR VEGETABLES OR PIGS**

**Producers Cannot Get Assurance That There Will be Market for Foodstuff.**

VICTORIA, Jan. 18.—Officers for 1918 were elected last night by the Fruit Growers' Association. The following compose the executive:

President, C. E. Barnes, Wallachin; vice-president, J. E. Reekie, Kelowna; Thomas Abriel, Nakusp; R. M. Palmer, Cowichan Bay; W. E. Chapple, Armstrong; L. E. Taylor, Kelowna; and secretary, Prof. F. M. Clement, of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. The minister of agriculture and the deputy minister of agriculture are ex-officio members of the executive.

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#### No Export Orders.

Something akin to dismay was caused when, in reply to several pointed questions, R. Robertson, representative in the west of the department of food control, Ottawa, admitted that, so far as he knew, there were no export orders in sight for onions, hogs or even potatoes.

L. E. Taylor, of Kelowna, was the first to make investigation.

"In the Okanagan we have been very anxious to know what we are going to do with the vegetables which we will have in the coming year," said Mr. Taylor. "We farmers must know within the next six weeks. We are willing to grow as many onions and carrots as are wanted of us if we can get the labor. Can we get any assurance from the food control department that they will give us a market for these?"

"Are the evaporators going to have any contracts placed with them during the next few weeks?"

#### The Hog Question.

"Also about hogs? We are all trying to raise as many hogs as we can, but we do not know how to get the ham and bacon to the Allies. I, myself, have a number of hogs, not enough to make a carload up, and therefore I can't very well ship them. I want to know how to market so they will help out conditions with the Allies."

#### No Definite Answer.

Mr. Robertson replied: "So far as I know there are no orders in sight," he said. "This was not Ottawa's fault. Great Britain had been asked several times by the food control commission in Canada if she wanted evaporated goods. No definite answer had been received. Last year Great Britain had experimented with a scheme for fixing the price of potatoes. She had fixed a price of 16 per ton. So England turned to and grew potatoes. Now she had all she wanted, he imagined. Moreover, Spain had been supplying a large quantity of vegetables. Tonnage was safer in that direction apparently than in the northern Atlantic."

"The government at Ottawa has been pressing the Imperial government for orders for potatoes," he continued. "He said Canada had even intimated she would be willing to grow potatoes for storing for the Imperial government if the latter thought this would be useful."

Replying to the question re the production of hogs, Mr. Robertson said that "The bacon campaign really affected the big centres." Apparently the smaller producers, particularly in districts not in touch with quick transportation facilities, were not expected to affect the situation much.

The relation of the committee which he represented and the provincial committee Mr. Robertson confessed to be rather difficult to understand.

*World, Jan. 18, 1918.*

#### ILLUSTRATED TALK

**Professor Boving Lectures to Students on Agriculture.**

A public lecture was delivered on Thursday night by Prof. P. A. Boving in connection with the two weeks' university course on agriculture, which will finish today, the professor dealing with matters of special interest to the students.

Of particular interest were the slides illustrating cultural methods and variety tests with respect to corn, roots, grasses and clover. These slides were prepared for the purpose by emphasizing various points which had been already brought out during the progress of the course. The lecture also contained information with regard to the improvement work which has so far been done at the university grounds at Point Grey.

The first enrolment was made last fall of students in a regular four-year course, and though the number to begin is small, it is anticipated that it will be augmented each year.

The present short course is the third arranged within the past twelve months on the subject of agriculture; and it was mentioned, as a matter of gratification, that upwards of 70 students had joined it; this is a very considerable increase on the November class, which numbered between 50 and 60. A considerable number of returned soldiers took the course, and no fee has been charged them.

*World, Jan. 18, 1918.*

**Gifts for Professors**—At the conclusion on Friday of the special short course on agriculture given during the past couple of weeks at the university, the class, comprising some eighty members, visited P. Burns' abattoir on Powell Street, where they learned much of interest, thanks to the courtesy of the company's officials. As a mark of appreciation of the efforts of their tutors, the class presented handsome stickpins to Professors Boving and McLean, the gifts being formally presented by Mr. Strong, of Kamloops, who made a neat and appropriate speech, which was replied to fittingly by the two professors. Dean Kinck also spoke.

*World, Jan. 19, 1918.*



## UNIVERSITY OF B.C. ALSO ECONOMIZES

**War Economy Does Not Exist  
for Provincial Educational  
Institution; Bare Existence  
Alone Demands It.**

There is no room for war economy at the University of British Columbia these days.

Shown despatches telling of the war economy practiced by some of the large eastern universities, members of the governing body of the university laughed.

"I see that Harvard is holding classes at 8 o'clock in the morning to save coal and light. The University of British Columbia has some classes beginning at 8 o'clock because there is no other time for them, except at night, and some classes are held at night too," said one.

"The eastern colleges are able to practice war economy because they as the result of the war have a diminishing student body, whereas we in British Columbia have a student body growing so fast that we hardly know what to do with them. We have a total registration of over 600 students, among them 120 returned soldiers who are taking advantage of their convalescence to fit themselves better for civil life. We have 110 classes in 40 odd subjects. In some classes there are only a few, and in one there are 150, far too many. We are so short of classrooms that the assembly hall is divided into four. There are so many demands by other branches that we find it hard with our resources to do all we might in arts and we are unable yet to carry science beyond the second year.

"We need many things. We need a forest products testing laboratory and a mining and mineralogical laboratory. We need equipment and men to prepare for the third and fourth year science after the war, for we cannot get the men and the equipment ready if we wait until the students come. We have to be ready before the students enroll. We need facilities for the establishment of a school of medicine and surgery and in that connection a bacteriological laboratory. We need many other things.

"War economy does not exist for this university; the university has to economize to simply fulfill the bare requirements of its present state of development."

### THE HOMELESS UNIVERSITY.

The primary schools of this city are not the only schools which need room to accommodate increasing numbers. The most crowded educational institution in the city is a provincial establishment—the University of British Columbia. We believe that this university is carrying on its work with less floor space in proportion

to the student population than any other Canadian university.

No university has sent a larger percentage of its male students to the war than ours, and yet this is probably the only one in Canada whose student population steadily increases. The growth is not due to the charm of the university's temporary home, or to the attractions it offers to athletic youth, or to any luxurious furnishings and surroundings. The university is probably the only one in Canada without a gymnasium or recreation grounds, and is certainly the only one sheltering most of its classes in temporary wooden buildings.

It will be necessary before the classes open for next year to add some 25 per cent. to the floor space in the university. While the buildings which have been erected for the university in the last three years are temporary, and have been built at a surprising low price, they have altogether cost a considerable sum. They are not beautiful, but they keep out the rain, protect the expensive apparatus which is required in some of the laboratories, and are well adapted to their purpose. Other buildings which it may be necessary to provide at the hospital site would be of the same character. Excellent work is done in these plain buildings.

But it must be heart-breaking for the university authorities, the department of education and all the ministers to go on erecting buildings and providing other immovable plant at the hospital site, knowing that all must be abandoned when the university is set up in its real home at Point Grey. If the institution were once planted on the university grounds every dollar spent for buildings would have some permanent value. Even the temporary houses used at first for classrooms would afterward be available for farm buildings or workshops.

There are plenty of reasons why the university should go home. Classes in agriculture ought to be near the university farm, now greatly enlarged by the late grant of additional land. Vocational training for the soldiers is largely in the care of the university faculty. Buildings which the Federal Government must provide as the number of returned soldiers increases should be established near the permanent home of the university, more especially as many of the soldiers desire instruction in agriculture. The militia department has reserved ten acres on the university grounds for an armory, drill shed and training ground for students taking military training. University students are now taking military training, but they have no armory and little room for drill and exercises. If the university were established in the least expensive kind of temporary buildings at Point Grey, any structures that the government might build there for the accommodation and instruction of returned soldiers would not be wasted when they were no longer needed for the original purpose. Meanwhile every dollar expended on buildings for the university at the hospital site helps to anchor the institution to the spot. The one permanent structure occupied by the university is intended for hospital purposes when the university is moved, and it is needed for that purpose now. At Point Grey the students would have plenty of room out of doors and opportunity for healthy, organized exercise.

In these circumstances it would not be surprising if the provincial ministers desired to see the university established at the site provided for it. But the obstacles are said to be rather serious. In the first place even the most primitive buildings adequate to the purpose would call for a considerable capital expenditure, and the provincial treasury does not overflow. There is the difficulty of transportation. Time was when the street railway company might take a chance on another extension. We may guess from what one hears that the return to capital is not now such as to make the shareholders eager to undertake new construction. There are doubtless other obstacles but these occur to the cursory observer as rather serious. If they can be overcome removal to Point Grey would at least be a live issue.

University Women's Club—The regular monthly meeting of the Women's club of the University of British Columbia will be held in the University auditorium on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Special attention is called to the change of hour.

## COURSE OF LECTURES ON GARDEN FARMING

**University Series Will Aid  
the City's Plans for Vacant  
Lot Cultivation.**

To encourage the cultivation of vacant lots and areas, with the object of increasing the production of food-stuffs, the city, through the relief department, is making comprehensive plans for the coming summer, according to a report made to the civic relief committee yesterday afternoon by Relief Officer Ireland. He stated that a course of lectures in garden farming, commencing February 11, would be delivered at the University of British Columbia, Tenth avenue and Willow street, and that all citizens interested would be welcome. No charge was to be made for the course, which would run from February 11 to 15, inclusive, during which the following subjects would be taken up:

"The Soil," P. A. Boving; "Garden Crops," F. M. Clement; "Insect Pests," R. C. Treherne; "Fertilizers," P. A. Boving; "Principles of Garden Farming," F. M. Clement; "Insects, Pests and Their Control," R. C. Treherne; "Fungus Diseases," J. W. Eastham; "Potatoes," R. C. Abbott; "Fungus Diseases and Their Control," J. W. Eastham; "Some Factors Incidental to Success," F. M. Clement.

The lectures, Mr. Ireland said, would be given in the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, and every facility would be given for those present to gain information through the medium of questions addressed to the various speakers. To bring this to the attention of the public the university authorities had caused 7000 pamphlets to be printed. In addition it had been announced in the schools and churches of the city and an effort was to be made to have it flashed on the screens in moving picture theatres. It was expected that from 800 to 1000 persons would attend the lectures and that the result would be that the city's plans this year for increased production would be on a much larger scale than last year.

To disseminate the information as widely as possible it was proposed to publish the lectures in pamphlet form for general distribution. A further proposal was made that to further the general plan the city should purchase seed potatoes and fertilizer in quantity, to be resold at cost price to those taking part in the scheme. To take charge of these matters, Aids. Woodside, Elliott and Hamilton were appointed a committee.

Respecting relief, Mr. Ireland reported that ninety-nine families were being assisted and forty-two cases of incapacitated single men, mostly aged. During January the city creche had cared for 813 children, the average per day in the institution being thirty-one and the daily average number of women who had secured employment through the department was given as twenty.

World Feb. 4, 1918

Can. Feb. 5, 1918

Can. Press 31, 1918

## PLANS TO ERECT BUILDINGS AT POINT GREY

University Work Too Extensive for Present Plant in Fairview.

Budget for \$475,000 for This Year's Expenditures Is Presented.

Structures that Would Last Fifteen Years Are Projected.

Dr. Wesbrook and Other Officials Pay Visit to Victoria.

Victoria, Feb. 5.—The hope that Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, may be able to secure appropriation enough this year to secure the transferring of the University of British Columbia from its present temporary quarters near the Vancouver General Hospital to its permanent site at Point Grey is one of the prospects held out to the delegation of the University Board of Governors which yesterday held a long session with the minister.

At the conference extensive plans for the coming year were unfolded by President Wesbrook, Mr. Justice Murphy and others, and the delegation withdrew, it is said, after a sympathetic hearing, with the whole question boiled down to one as to whether the minister can secure the necessary funds to carry out the special development plans.

### NEEDED APPROPRIATIONS.

There are 600 students enrolled at the provincial university, and despite the handicap of being lodged in temporary and contracted quarters, the university has shown more growth than any other provincial university in Canada. Out on the site at Point Grey is a frame of concrete and steel representing \$75,000 worth of work done on the main science building. With the growing needs of the university, which will require this year—whether on the temporary or permanent site—more buildings to house the students, it is represented that this is the time to make a strong effort to remove the university out to Point Grey.

Last year the appropriation for the work of the provincial university was around \$235,000. This year President Wesbrook and the governors came with a request for \$475,000, and strong arguments for making a special effort to raise this sum. Out of this \$475,000 a sum of \$175,000 is for proposed new buildings.

### GOOD FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

About half of the amount is asked to fill in the walls of the present steel and concrete structure with tile, whitewashed on the inside and washed with concrete outside to give the effect of stonework. If this is done, it is claimed the university will have one central permanent building which can afford fireproof protection for the library and present equipment, house most of the science and art classes and form the headquarters for the university work. The stone trimmings and architectural features can be added later.

The rest of the building appropriation is asked for a group of temporary frame buildings of light construction to take care of the other branches of the work. These temporary buildings, it is said, would last for fifteen years, a sufficient time to enable the university to get on its feet financially, and gradually supplant them with permanent buildings.

### FORESTS AND MINERALS.

A special appropriation of \$70,000 is asked for forestry and mining laboratory buildings and equipments in view of the lack of forestry and mining laboratories in Western Canada, the great need of them in a province which is looking to its forests and mines for its greatest development, and also, because the university is planning to train large numbers of returned men for technical positions in the mineral and forest industries.

Already it is said there is a demand for trained foresters, rangers, timber cruisers, etc., and British Columbia, it has been arranged by the federal authorities, is to be the training ground for the needs of all the western provinces for trained foresters.

If the work of removing the university to the Point Grey site is pushed forward, it will mean that provision must be made for carrying out a car line to the University or in indemnifying the B.C. Electric against loss for a term of years if that company constructs an extension to its Fourth avenue or Tenth avenue lines.

### NEED OF BRIDGE.

At present the nearest line to the university site finishes two miles away, and there is a big ravine to negotiate. The ravine, it is said, will be taken care of at the right time by the Point Grey authorities, which will erect a bridge, and negotiations have been entered into with the B. C. Electric Railway Company with a view to extending the Sasamat line out along Tenth avenue to the university entrance.

One advantage of the Tenth avenue line is said to be that it would end near the ten acres which the militia authorities have at the university, and which it is expected, should the university move out to Point Grey, will be the location of a drill hall or gymnasium and a barrack home for the use of the returned men who are attending the agricultural and technical classes at the university.

Proc. Feb. 9/18

## SAY UNIVERSITY NEEDS NEW HOME

Board of Governors Ask Appropriation So Move May be Made to Point Grey Permanent Site.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 5.—The University board of governors have placed before the government an extensive programme for this year, embracing a request for \$475,000 appropriation, providing for the plan to move the university from its present location in Vancouver to the permanent site at Point Grey. It was argued that the institution has outgrown its present quarters, and the desired extensions cannot be provided unless the university is moved to Point Grey, and finances are available sufficient for the erection of buildings calculated to last for the next 15 or 20 years. The matter has not yet received the consideration of the government.

It is estimated that the move will cost \$175,000, separate from operating expenses for this year, and a total of \$475,000 is asked, including moving cost. Last year the university received \$230,000, with \$70,000 for extensions. This year the governors want further extensions, chief of which are a forestry testing laboratory, and improvements in the mining department.

Specific arguments of governors for increased appropriation were that the number of students was continually increasing, making extension in the present location impossible. In other words, they contended that the university has outgrown its surroundings.

The government will go over the entire matter at an early date.

World Feb. 5, 1918

### Lectures in Farming

FOR THE Vancouver citizens who contemplate a crop in their yards or vacant summer, the university authorities announce course of instruction in Garden Farming lectures will be given at the university, Tenth avenue and Willow street, next Monday evening and ending on Eng. The instruction will be free and of the practical character required by whom it is intended.

A great deal of gardening was done in the city last year and it is hoped that the effort put forth in some direction will be much greater. It cannot be exaggerated. The world is in danger of finding itself short of food, who grows his own stock of vegetables fall and winter, may have good reasons for his own foresight.

Arrangements made to provide seed, commercial fertilizing and disking at cost. All available land is being looked up, so that those to secure patches may be accommodated. The subject is being called to the attention of the public by circulars issued to the school children home, and in such other ways as can be.

The university will be given by experts, who will also be answer any questions and to solve any difficulty may be laid before them. It is estimated there is opportunity for at least two people to engage in gardening, on a modern Vancouver and its immediate vicinity, they should welcome this chance to do it.

### TO PRINT LECTURE

Relief Officer Ireland Gets Grant to Help Out Gardeners.

After an eloquent appeal to aid food production and home gardening by the dissemination of practical and expert advice on this and allied questions, City Relief Officer Geo. D. Ireland succeeded in convincing the members of the civic finance committee yesterday of the need for some financial assistance in this regard and an appropriation of \$200 was passed for this purpose.

Although not as large a sum as was asked for, Mr. Ireland plans to use this to have printed the most essential parts of the series of lectures to be delivered next week by the agricultural experts at the University of British Columbia on garden farming.

As the auditorium at the university will only hold about 800, and there are hundreds, even thousands, of other citizens who will be unable to be there at these free lectures, but who will want to take advantage of the expert advice given during the course, Mr. Ireland plans to have the lectures available in pamphlet form for distribution to the thousands who will go in for garden farming on a more or less extensive scale this summer.

San Feb. 11, 1918

## Farmers and Business Men Attend Classes

Short Courses in Different Branches of Farming at the B. C. University Are Very Successful.



The short courses in Agronomy and Animal Husbandry given by the College of Agriculture, University of B. C., from January 8 to January 18, were well attended, as many as 78 students being engaged in the study of soils, crops and live stock.

Over half the class were returned soldiers waiting discharge, utilizing their opportunities to learn both the practical and scientific side of farming before taking up land in the province, several of them were young farmers spending their vacation time from the farm by learning more about agriculture, and a few others might be city men preparing to get back to the land.

"Soils and Plant Food" was the subject of an address delivered by Professor Boving. Soil, he said, was chiefly composed of rock and humous, and after briefly describing the various kinds of soil, he said that light soil was superior for intensive farming. He advocated the importance of lime to land. It would improve sandy soil by holding it together, and help heavy land by preventing it from cracking by opening its pores and allowing the air to percolate. Humous soils were good, but too much humous tended to make the soil sour. To improve clay soils there must be drainage.

He then went into the elements necessary in plant food—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Grain, potatoes and corn found all these in the soils, but clover, alfalfa, peas, etc., did not. An ordinary crop of corn took 10 to 12 lbs. of lime to the acre. Nitrogen should receive most attention and was the most expensive of plant foods. Protein was the least expensive. Nitrogen cost about 28c a pound and was hard to get hold of.

Particular emphasis was laid on the fact that above every acre of land there is enough nitrogen to produce 100 bushels per acre for 500,000 years. Nitrogen also helped to give the plant a good root system. Phosphorus was also useful in that way.

Mr. Boving went on to say that potash aided in the building up of starch in potatoes. Later he took up the question of liming and drainage, which proved most interesting and brought forth numerous questions. He said bacteria was the most

important thing in plant food. This needed air, drainage, cultivation and water. Moisture could be made in various ways; one was to conserve surplus winter moisture. The important points to be observed were the destruction of weeds by fall ploughing, repeated cultivation and discing; harrowing early in the spring; increasing the humous by constant supply of manure and by adding peat.

He then entered upon the discussion of the various kinds of lime. Peas required lime, and lime was very good for heavy soil. He would recommend burnt lime for very heavy soil and undecomposed peat soil. On clay soil about 3000 lbs. per acre would ordinarily be required.

The live stock industry of British Columbia was the subject of an instructive address given by Professor McLean.

He presented figures showing that agriculture was now the principal industry of the province as far as the monetary value was concerned. He said that while it was but natural for those following certain lines to think that these lines were the most important, he did feel that the keeping of stock on a farm was absolutely essential for continued success. He said the British nation was a flesh-eating nation and would remain so for many ages.

The speaker showed his students by his figures that outside of fruit and vegetables we in B. C. were importing much more than we produced, especially was this so in meats, and he felt that this should not be the case, as we had an abundance of land suitable for this particular industry. He was sorry the university did not have the necessary quarters and stock for judging and demonstrations in selection.

After the lecture the class was taken out to the University Farm where Professors McLean and Boving showed what had been accomplished. Prof. McLean took the members to the stock shed, where he had endeavored to get together, as far as possible, cattle that were bred in B. C., but for the short-horn breed he had had to go outside of the province, and then he could not get what he was after, as there was a dearth of the breed now in Canada. He

was proud of his Jerseys and Ayreshires and Holsteins and thought he had the foundation of a fine herd.

Prof. Boving, before leaving the sheds, drew the attention of the class to a concrete manure pit which he would prove was of inestimable value in conserving the supply of liquid manure. He showed one instance, the growing of rye, where it had been supplied, and the result was marvelous.

### FEED AND CARE OF THE HORSE

Sweet Clover Recommended by Expert as Excellent Feed for Horses—Careful Feeding

The care and feeding of horses was the subject of a lecture delivered by Prof. McLean at the University of British Columbia to the students who have been taking the short course in agriculture at that institution during the past two weeks.

The lecturer recommended sweet clover as a feed for horses, though in the past it had been considered nothing more than a weed. It was easy to grow and the same bacteria might be found on it as on alfalfa. The yellow clover was preferable for hay. Sweet clover carried 12 per cent. of digestible protein.

In reply to a question by members of the class as to whether or not sweet clover would crowd out the other clovers, the lecturer replied that it would not. He went on to say that there had been less experimental work with horses than in any of the other branches, and what had been done was by large companies.

Continuing, he recommended careful feeding, and said it went hand in hand with good breeding. They worked in harmony. The basic idea he wished to impress on the class was that good feeding was essential. Timothy hay, he said, was the best of the bulky feed material. Grass hay came next. Cutting hay as soon as the first bloom was off was recommended. There was no nicer feed than clover if it was ripe, he said.

*See Over.*

*Feb. 1918.*



## TO ACT IN MAYOR'S STEAD

J. A. Cunningham to Preside at Opening Gardening Lectures.

When Mayor Gale promised the promoters of the short course of lectures on garden farming that he would preside at the opening lecture of the series at the University of British Columbia, he did not know the date for that had been set for next Monday. The regular meeting of the city council will also be held that evening and, as his worship is not twins, he has asked J. A. Cunningham, president of the B. C. Manufacturers' association, to act as chairman at the opening lecture. Mr. Cunningham has consented to do so.

This series of lectures, which covers a complete course in garden farming, will run from Monday to Friday evening. Two subjects or phases of garden farming will be dealt with each evening by the most eminent experts in their respective lines in British Columbia. The subjects for Monday evening's lecture, which, like the whole series, will be absolutely free, will be "The Soil," by Prof. P. A. Boving, and "Garden Crops," by Prof. F. M. Clement, both of the agricultural department of the university staff. Each lecture will start at 8 o'clock and conclude by 10.

Sun Feb. 10, 1918

## "FIGHT-OR-FARM" LECTURE TONIGHT

Professors P. A. Boving and F. M. Clement Speakers This Evening for Opening of Farm Gardening Addresses.

The first of the "fight-or-farm" lectures will be delivered this evening in the auditorium of the university, corner of Willow street and Tenth avenue, commencing at 8 o'clock. These lectures will continue throughout the week, different speakers having been secured for each evening up to and including Friday. The lectures will all be held at the same place and there will be two lecturers every night, each speaker taking an hour.

J. A. Cunningham will preside at the opening meeting this evening, and the speakers will be Prof. B. A. Boving, and Prof. F. M. Clement.

These meetings, which deal with very important subjects, should be well attended. The lecturers are masters of their subjects, and the addresses will be of an interesting and educative nature. The meetings have been well advertised in the press, on the screens of the moving picture houses and by the school children, who have each taken home a card of announcement containing the programme for the week.

Tomorrow evening Prof. Boving and R. C. Treherne will be the speakers; on Wednesday, Professor Clement and Mr. Treherne; on Thursday J. W. Eastham and R. C. Abbott, and on Friday Prof. Clement and Mr. Eastham.

Sun Feb. 11, 1918

## GARDEN LECTURES ATTRACT CROWDS

Starvation or Famine May Be the Only Alternative Unless There Is Greater Production, Says Prof. P. A. Boving.

The opening lecture of the free series on gardening was attended by a crowd of several hundreds in the university auditorium last evening, and Prof. P. A. Boving could not have been more impressive, or have held his audience in a tighter grip, if he had been a leading statesman making a political speech or first-class actor playing "Hamlet."

Yet his theme was merely the soil, the common earth from which are produced the "potatoes, onions and cabbages," for which Prof. F. M. Clement put up a plea after Prof. Boving had finished.

In the absence of Mayor Gale, the chair was occupied by J. A. Cunningham, who, in a short introduction, stated the question of production to be "most vital," particularly for the poor; the alternative possibility being nothing less than "starvation and famine." He also referred to the need of conservation, and said that in British Columbia there had been an absolute lack of thrift. It had not been inculcated in the young. Money had been too easily obtained in the West, and they had lived extravagantly.

Prof. Boving opened by pointing out that the soil was the foundation of everything. People were in the habit of looking on commerce, etc., as the main source of wealth; yet, without the tilling of the soil, what would happen? Speaking of "life's necessities," he asserted that the real wealth consisted of the men and women.

### Small Percentage Used.

Out of 300,000,000 acres in Canada available for farming, only about 50,000,000 had yet been touched—one-sixth of the whole. They had plenty of land, but they hadn't got the men. "If we in Vancouver get down to the soil, the soil will help us," he said. At least they should spend their spare time with the soil.

He then dealt very interestingly with the constituents of the soil, and the factors which contributed to its productivity. The "rock" portion was either sand or clay; and, incidentally, sand was the heavier of the two in weight, though lighter to work. Its water-holding capacity, however, was only about one-fourth that of heavy clay; and, incidentally again, its grains were exceedingly hard, and therefore very little subject to change. It was suited for "intensive" culture, or gardening, while the clay soils were adapted rather for ordinary agriculture.

The importance of the other element of agricultural soil, "humus," was dwelt on; and still greater emphasis was laid on the part played by "bacteria," who should be cultivated to the limit, it appeared, even though that limit might mean as many as five millions of them in a single gram of garden soil—a gram being about as big as the proverbial "piece of chalk." These bacteria had their needs like other people, including air, moisture and a suitable temperature. In a water-logged soil, there was not much bacterial activity; "let air in, and they begin to work."

### Draining Needed in Clay.

Draining was touched upon as a necessity with clay soils, but the "conservation of moisture" was more dwelt upon—not only by "mulch-

ing," but particularly by frequent stirring of the surface. "We can water the plants with the hoe," was the way the professor put it. Light soil could be improved by a few loads of peat from Lulu Island.

The lecturer was greatly applauded at the close, and was so crowded with questions on various points that nearly a half of the hour allotted for Prof. Clement's lecture on "Garden Crops" was used up in dealing with them. M. Cotsworth mentioned dead leaves as a useful form of humus, and said the burning of them was a "crime." Another member of the audience brought up the question of "mixing it" in planting; he had planted peas with potatoes, with good results. A lady present, however, gave "contradictory evidence," and the professor said he would certainly try it out. Other questions were as to the use of ashes, sea-shells, salt and road-scrappings. With regard to one detail, the lecturer replied, "No, it isn't too late to do it now, because we will probably have plenty of rain yet." (Laughter.)

### Vegetables Nourishing.

It was nearly 9.30 when Prof. Clement began his plea for "the humble potato, cabbage, and onion," but he will continue his theme in other lectures.

He pointed out that in these meatless and wheatless times, the formerly supplementary vegetable had obtained premier importance in the bill of fare. Though vegetables were largely composed of water—75 to 94 per cent—yet they also contained all the proteins, fats, carbohydrates, and "ash" necessary for nourishment.

His suggestions would be along practical old-established lines—"no fads." The aim was to produce vegetables of such quality as to induce their consumption in quantity. The time of planting, etc., necessitated a consideration of the natural habitat and requirements of the various classes of plants—cool season, warm season, long season, and so forth.

The course will include two more talks by Professor Clement, one more by Prof. Boving, two by R. C. Treherne, two by J. W. Eastham, and one by R. C. Abba. Tonight, the speakers are Mr. Treherne and Prof. Boving.

## INTEREST KEEN IN GARDENING

Large Crowd Attends Initial Lectures of Free Series at University.

Professors Clement and Boving Urge Early Start and Constant Cultivation.

That the cultivation of vacant lots and home gardens is taken seriously in Vancouver was evidenced in no unmistakable manner last night when a large crowd, despite the heavy rainfall, attended the opening lectures of the gardening series at the University auditorium. The lecturers were Prof. P. A. Boving and Prof. F. M. Clement, while Mr. J. A. Cunningham, president of the Manufacturers' Association, occupied the chair.

The urgent need for greater production was emphasized by all three speakers, quick action being advocated by Prof. Clement, who said that a start should be made this week in digging up garden soil, if the weather permitted.

Professor Boving was literally bombarded with questions at the close of his lecture, the greatest interest being evinced in his masterly explanation of "The Soil." Notebooks and knitting-needles were much in evidence throughout the audience, some industrious women being alternately engaged in taking down notes and plying their knitting.



One of the outstanding statements of the evening was that made by Prof. Clement, who said that British Columbia only produced enough per annum to feed its population eight months and seventeen days, and that after that period the people of this province were dependent upon the production of the prairies.

**LIST OF VEGETABLES.**  
Prof. Clement gave a list of vegetables which can be successfully grown in Vancouver and stated the best time for planting each variety. He divided them into cool-season crops and warm-season crops. Those cool-season vegetables which require an early start are leaf lettuce, spinach, garden turnips and peas. Included in the same category are the following which require a longer growing season and should be started early in a hot-bed: Head lettuce, early cabbage and cauliflower. All of these vegetables, he said, mature in the spring. Others which require an early start in hot-beds, but which mature in the fall, are: Brussels sprouts, celery, late cabbage and late cauliflower.  
Included in the list of cool-season vegetables which require early planting, but which will stand the heat of summer are: Potatoes, beets, carrots, onions, leeks, garlic, asparagus, rhubarb and New Zealand spinach. Others which should be planted early and will stand the autumn frosts are parsnips and salsify.

**WARM SEASON CROPS.**  
The warm season vegetables are those which will not thrive when planted or sown during cool weather. Those which do not require transplanting include all classes of beans, corn and all varieties of vine crops such as cucumbers, pumpkins, melons and squashes. Tomatoes, red peppers and egg plant must be started under glass and transplanted only in sub-tropical weather.  
Both lecturers emphasized the importance of constant working of the soil to prevent excessive loss of moisture and to assist the bacteria or soil organisms. "The more we cultivate, the less need we will have for watering," said Prof. Boving. "We can water our plants with the hoe. The soil should also be kept stirred to get rid of the weeds. Late cultivation should never be as deep as early cultivation. Light soils could be improved by the addition of a few loads of Lulu Island peat."

**DESCRIBES SOILS.**  
Prof. Boving described the different classes of soils, their constituents and requirements. He said soils containing the greatest amount of humus were the most fertile. He laid stress upon the importance of adding plenty of humus (barnyard manure, leaf mold, etc.) to light soils and described the value of nitrogen obtained from leguminous crops such as clover, vetches, peas, etc.  
"Nitrogen has a higher value than gold," he declared, "because it is essential for the production of food. We can not eat gold. There is sufficient nitrogen in the air above every acre of land to produce a hundred-bushel-per-acre grain crop for thousands of years if we only use enough clovers and vetches to extract that nitrogen from the air," he added.  
Canada, he said, had fifty million acres of land under cultivation, but there were three or four hundred million more which could be cultivated if there were only enough men to do it. While the output of city gardens was not large compared with the production of the whole country, yet every pound of vegetables produced by city people and every hour of labor employed on the work released that much more food for export and released labor for production on a larger scale upon the farms.

**LECTURES WILL CONTINUE.**  
Mr. Cunningham, in introducing the speakers, announced that the series of lectures would continue every night this week up to and including Friday and that the full texts would be printed for public distribution. Tonight Mr. R. C. Treherne will speak on insect pests and Prof. P. A. Boving on fertilizers, beginning at 8 o'clock and stopping at 10. The lectures are given in the auditorium of the University at the corner of Tenth avenue and Willow street and are free.

*Prov. Feb. 12 1918.*

# Five Hundred People Hear Gardening Talks

## Remarkable Public Interest is Shown in Opening Lecture of Series at B. C. University.

The first gun in the "fight or farm" campaign of the University of British Columbia was fired at that institution last night, when nearly 500 people assembled to listen to the first two of a series of ten lectures on garden farming which have been arranged to be delivered this week by members of the faculty of the department of agriculture in the assembly room of the university.

Mr. J. A. Cunningham, president of the Manufacturers' Association, presided, and P. A. Boving and F. M. Clement were the lecturers, the former dealing with "The Soil" and the latter, "Garden Crops."

Tonight the lecturers will be Prof. R. C. Treherne and Prof. P. A. Boving, and their subjects will be "Insect Pests" and "Fertilizers," respectively.

The chairman in opening last night's lectures referred to the object of the course, which was to create an interest in the great project of increasing the production of farm products in Vancouver and its environs. The necessity for this, he thought, was generally recognized, but the methods to be adopted to bring it about were not so well understood, and it was hoped that by means of the lectures not only would interest be stimulated, but information given which would materially assist in increasing the production in the various gardens of the city and suburbs. He announced that the series of lectures which would be delivered would be published in pamphlet form and would be available to anyone who desired to use them.

**Soil Basis of Wealth.**  
"Soil is the basis of all wealth," said Prof. Boving in opening. Commerce could not exist without agriculture. The greater amount of life necessities a country could produce the greater would be its wealth. That Canada was capable of doing very much more than it was doing in that way was shown by the fact that there was six times as much land available for cultivation as there was of land actually producing. "We must spend our spare time on the land," said he. "It will reward us well."

The lecturer described the constituents of the various soils, pointing out that dark soils were generally our best soils, as they contained the largest proportion of humus. Sandy soils would be helped by humus,

which could be formed by the addition of farmyard or green fertilizer. Liming would also help. By green fertilizer he meant the digging in green crops, peas or other leguminous crops. The addition of humus assisted the sandy soils in holding the moisture.

Clay soils generally needed drainage and liming. Excess of humus caused acidity, and here again lime must be used. The main factors in all soils was the presence of water and of humus.

### Drainage Very Important.

Nitrogen and bacteria in soil were also referred to as absolutely necessary for the production of crops. Drainage was also an important matter. Excess of moisture would prevent the bacteria working, as it prevented the warming up the earth moisture, which was essential. On dry lands the conservation of moisture was also very important, and the lecturer showed how by cultivation the surface of the earth was kept open and the evaporation of the moisture prevented. The more cultivation there was the less the need for watering; therefore it was important to keep the hoe busy. Late cultivation, however, should not be deep, as it was liable to injure the roots, but should not be neglected.

"Eat vegetables and save meat," was the slogan sounded by Professor F. M. Clement. British Columbia only produced enough to keep herself for eight months of the year, he mentioned. Garden crops were largely water, from 75 to 90 per cent, yet contained fats and proteins and the necessary ash for bone and tissue, and with a small quantity of sugar it was possible to work out a diet with vegetables which would be all that even the hard working man would require. Quality was one of the things which should be striven for, as the quantity of vegetables would depend on the quality.

The lecturer then detailed the various crops and the seasons at which they could be produced to the greatest advantage, and concluded with a brief dissertation on the preparation of the soil. The stand of vegetables or the germination of the seed would depend on that. The moisture must not be allowed to escape, and the soil must be kept fine in order that the small seed should have a proper bed.

"Dig the ground early if you want to get a fine soil," was the last bit of advice given by the lecturer.

That the greatest interest was taken in the addresses was shown by the large number of questions each of the lecturers were compelled to answer at the conclusion of their lectures.

*World, Feb. 12, 1918.*

## SECOND GARDEN LECTURE

### Value of Kelp as Fertilizer Is Pointed Out by Professor Boving.

Valuable advice to the recruits and veterans of the battalions of God producers who are already preparing for their spring vegetable drive, was given last night in two lectures on insect pests and fertilizers, delivered by Professor R. C. Treherne, Dominion entomologist, and Professor P. A. Boving, of the University of British Columbia staff. These lectures which constitute the second of the series in the short course on garden farming delivered under the auspices of the civic bureau for vacant lot cultivation, were even more largely attended than the lectures on the opening night. The auditorium of the university building was filled to capacity.

Dean Killick, of the British Columbia University staff, presided. Professor Treherne in his lecture on insect pests, dwelt first on the necessity of first determining the character of the insect causing the damage to the plant or vegetable. The important point to decide was whether the insect possessed "biting" or "sucking" mouth parts," as on this largely depended the treatment.

Professor Treherne closed his lecture with some remarks on what are known as friendly insects, which destroy the insect pests. These, while not numerous in this country, could not begin to cope with the insect pests and it was up to all gardeners to do all they could to control or exterminate all pests and enemies to vegetable growth.

Professor Boving handled the subject of "fertilizers." He began by pointing out what determined soil fertility and pointed out that it was not possible to get a maximum increase from manure alone. Nor was it possible to get perfect crops without proper rotation. He said it was poor policy to sow the same crops year after year, but the potato was an exception to this. But if the potato once became diseased it could only be cured by a rotation of crops on the land. He gave some examples of the rotation of crops that would produce the best results on the average city soil.

Dealing with the different kinds of fertilizers, Professor Boving said the best results were not obtained by the use of manure alone, but from a judicious admixture of manure and commercial fertilizer. But better results still could be secured from a mixture of commercial fertilizer and seaweed, or kelp.

Sun, Feb. 13, 1918.

#### VANCOUVER AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The University auditorium is hardly large enough to hold the people who gather each evening to the lectures and lessons on gardening. This indicates a lively interest in the subject, and promises increased and improved culture of city and suburban lots.

This course of lectures, and others which have been and will be given, should remind the citizens of Greater Vancouver of the advantage they enjoy from the existence of the University among them. While members of the staff of the institution are always ready to give instruction and assistance elsewhere in the province, and do in fact spend a large part of their free time travelling and attending meetings, the educational and social contribution of the University to the community nearest to it must be greater than it can be to other places. Corresponding obligation is thus imposed on the immediate community to do more for the University than its share of the provincial grant.

Last year a movement began for the endowment by business men of a department of commerce which would be of great service to young men desiring broad and liberal training for business life, a training looking beyond the mere routine of office and desk, and reaching out into the larger interests and activities of the world of affairs. The need of a department of scientific forestry is also recognized. Many other requirements of the University beyond the power of the province to provide, and some of them of a character more suitable for private generosity than for public appropriation might be mentioned.

A public institution is entitled to receive private endowments. Those who wish to assist in educational enterprises make no mistake in selecting a university which has the public behind it. When such an institution accepts a gift of books, or scholarships, or chairs, or buildings, the giver has positive assurance that his contribution will not be lost through the collapse of the college or the failure of the management to carry out contracts. The benefactor has no safer trustee or partner than the state.

Prov. Feb. 13, 1918

## Would Make B. C. Seed Garden of This Continent

### Experts Leaving the City for Trip Among Growers.

### BOUNTIES TO THE FARMERS

### Seed Raising Campaign to Aid the Allies.

ON a mission to carry the industrial war into Germany and make British Columbia the great seed-producing province of the North American continent, two men of science, Prof. Paul A. Boving of the University of British Columbia and Mr. A. McMeans, seed expert of the department of agriculture at Ottawa, are leaving Vancouver tonight on a "six weeks' tour of the province to help organize and promote the seed industry for the coming season.

The possibilities of the new industry are said to be enormous, in the light of experiments made with British Columbia grown seed and the immensity of the market which the world-war now lays at British Columbia's feet. One sweet pea seed buyer, who came here a few days ago, on hearing that sweet peas seeded better here than in California, is said to have offered to take twenty carloads at a dollar a pound if he could buy them. Prof. Boving, who weighs his words, and handles facts with the care due to his position, says that in Canada there is a yearly market for 1,250,000 pounds of swede and turnip seed and nearly 1,500,000 pounds of mangel and beet seed—not to mention the other seed requirements, which formerly were supplied by Germany, France and other European countries.

#### OFFERS BOUNTY TO GROWERS.

"Now is the time for the British Columbia farmer to meet an urgent and immediate need for home-grown seed. He has a splendid opportunity, if he seizes it in time to lay a solid foundation for a permanent industry," said Prof. Boving in discussing the subject last evening.

However, Prof. Boving and Mr. McMeans propose to go a great deal further than make speeches to farmers. They have authority from the seed branch of the department of agriculture to make contracts with farmers guaranteeing fixed and tempting prices for their 1918 and 1919 seed crops, and offering for the next six years subventions or bounties to farmers who will grow seeds. These bounties are over and above the market price which the seeds will obtain.

They will go even farther than this. Both men are experts—Prof. Boving carried out extensive experiments in Denmark and Sweden before he joined the staff of the Macdonald Agricultural Institute and became known in Canada as a sort of wizard in agronomy—and under their tempting proposal they will give special instruction in the art of seed growing to those farmers who engage under contract to lay the foundation of the seed industry in this province.

#### CAN GROW SEEDS AT HOME.

"Seed-growing is an old art which has fallen into oblivion like spinning and weaving and other home industries," said Prof. Boving, in pointing out that the early settlers were obliged to grow their own seeds and that it is an erroneous idea that foreign-grown seed is better than Canadian-grown, and that good seeds can not be produced here.

On the contrary, says Prof. Boving, locally grown seed produced by good mother plants which have developed well under our climatic and soil conditions are liable to inherit characteristics better adapted to these conditions than those possessed by foreign seeds. Numerous tests, he says, have proved that local grown seeds have higher germinative powers and better yields than imported seeds. It is also an advantage to the farmer to know when and how his seed was grown.

"Seed-growing is a profitable enterprise if properly undertaken," added Prof. Boving, who pointed out that from the national standpoint it is false economy to import millions of dollars' worth of seeds if they can be successfully produced within the country.

"British Columbia is particularly well adapted for seed growing. We have an excellent soil, and our climate, in many localities, is superior to that of most parts of Europe where seed growing has been an established industry for generations. The flower, vegetable and root seed of various kinds which have been produced within our province compare very well indeed in regard to maturity, development and germination with the best seed from various parts of the world, and there is every reason to conclude that British Columbia might become the seed garden of this continent," stated the professor, who was busy writing a handbook dealing with the technical side of seed growing for the help of those whom he and Mr. McMeans may interest on their trip.

#### LULU ISLAND EXAMPLE.

Incidentally, and in illustration of what has been done locally, it is on record that from about an acre and a quarter on Lulu Island, Mr. J. M. Steeves last year took 3000 pounds of mangel seeds, which brought him \$750, without the bounty of about \$150. Prof. Boving estimates the cost of renting the land, buying the plants, manure, labor cultivating and garnering the seed, etc., would average about \$158 per acre, and that an intelligent farmer with the right kind of land and treatment ought to be able to clear \$300 an acre net profit from his seed crop.

One of the great advantages of British Columbia as a seed-growing province, is its varieties of climate and rainfall, for different seeds require different climatic conditions. Mr. McMeans and Prof. Boving will start their itinerary at Victoria, and take in the principal Vancouver Island districts. From there they will go into the Okanagan and Similkameen and Ashcroft districts, giving instruction, placing contracts and pledging subventions for mangel, sugar beet, turnip, carrot, parsnip, radish, cabbage, tomato, onion, celery, lettuce, cucumber, watermelon and muskmelon seeds.

As far as possible, the co-operation of the farmers of each district will be sought to see that the danger of cross-fertilizing is eliminated. Two varieties of mangels or beets must not be grown within 200 to 300 yards, otherwise the wind or insects may carry the pollen and spoil the purity of the crop. Turnips, which are supposed to be derived from bird rape, will cross between themselves, and with rape and bird rape, so that it is not safe to have two of such crops within 1000 yards of each other. So, too, with most varieties of plants, with the exception of peas, beans, tomatoes and lettuce,

which are either self-fertilizers or only cross to a limited extent.

#### CONFEE WITH GROWERS.

Soil conditions, manuring, the effect of night frosts, weeds, rotation of crops, choice of varieties, the art of cleaning seeds, methods and cost of producing, market conditions, etc., are all subjects which will be discussed in detail with the growers.

One very vivid illustration of what proper fertilizing of the soil means was shown by Prof. Boving in the results

He got from a piece of land measuring twenty feet by ten feet at Point Grey farm last season. The land was subjected to the same preparation, seeded with the same seed on the same day, the same sun and rain, shone or fell on the patch, and the crop of rye was cut on the same day. Yet from one half of the patch the crop of strong stalks and well-filled ears weighed 10 pounds 11 ounces; from the other half the meagre crop weighed but one pound two ounces. The difference of 1000 per cent. in the yield was due to a three-gallon bucket of liquid manure from the stable, which had been poured over half of the ground one day last April.

Last year, it was calculated that various growers throughout the province had sixty acres in seed production; this year it is hoped to have 1000 acres growing seeds. If the result is anywhere near the possibilities, it is the opinion of the two seed experts that British Columbia will have laid the foundation of a new and permanent seed industry, which will bring millions of dollars each year into the province.

*Prov. Feb. 13, 1918*

## FIGHT OR FARM THEIR SLOGAN

Second Lecture on Cultivation of City Lots Well Attended.

Insect Pests and Fertilizers Are Subjects of Instructive Addresses.

"Fight or farm" is the slogan adopted by the agricultural department of the University of British Columbia, in conjunction with the City Council of Vancouver and the adjoining municipalities. That the latter part of the slogan is going to be extensively followed was indicated last night by the large number of people who attended in the auditorium of the University on the occasion of the second of the course of lectures on things agricultural, with special reference to the cultivation of city lots.

Insect pests and fertilizers were the two subjects that were dealt with in an entertaining and instructive manner by Professors R. C. Treherne and P. A. Boving respectively. Both subjects were handled in a way that even the most uninitiated in gardening could quickly grasp and understand. Prof. Treherne will continue his lecture on insects this evening, while Prof. Boving resumed his lecture which he had started the previous evening when he dealt with the soil.

Lantern slides were used by Prof. Treherne to illustrate his remarks, in which he alluded to the insect pests that play havoc with crops.

### DUTY OF GROWER.

The first duty of the gardener or grower, he said, was to ascertain the identity of the insect and to decide whether it was of the sucking or biting variety. The latter could be controlled, he said, by soap solutions and the former by arsenate of lead. If the leaf of a plant were devoured, then it might be taken for granted that it was a biter that had done the damage, but it required an infinite amount of pains to ascertain whether a sucker was at work, as it did the damage under the epidermis or skin of the plant.

The speaker imparted the interesting information that while there were insects that devastated every plant, there were others of the predaceous kind that devoured other insects and should therefore be protected. Among the latter he mentioned the ladybird and the surflet fly. The bright red beetle with black spots should be colonized, he suggested, but he advocated the destruction of all insects as the best remedy. In reply to a question as to whether it would be possible to colonize these ladybirds, the speaker stated that the great difficulty would be the supply of food.

In a racy and at times humorous style, Prof. Boving dealt with the question of fertilizers. In the first place he gave samples of rotating crops in order that the good qualities of the soil might be preserved as much as possible and, speaking particularly with reference to potatoes, stated that this was one of the root plants that might with safety be raised year after year on the same land without any injurious results to the soil.

### PLAN TO FOLLOW.

The following programme was laid down by him as a good one to follow though he stated that original ideas were always the best and that it would be better for each one to deal with this matter of rotation of crops in their own way: (1) Cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce with manure and fertilizer. (2) Potatoes, carrots and beets with fertilizer only. (3) Peas and beans with phosphoric acid and potash and (4) Corn and tomatoes. Replying to a question that had been asked the previous night as to whether a garden could be cultivated successfully without an application of manure, he stated that it could be done, but they would attain greater success by the use of fertilizers more than they could by an application of stable manure only.

He strongly advocated the use of seaweed, where it could be obtained, but said that one of the best manures known was from the cow, and which was preferable to horse manure. As to liquid manure, Prof. Boving asked if they ever thought how much was being lost in Canada because the farmers did not preserve the liquid manure. Today at present prices of fertilizers, the value of a year's liquid manure from a cow was \$34.

In pre-war days, he continued, Canada had lost from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 in liquid manure and if they took into consideration the present price of fertilizers the sum would be in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000 per annum owing to the fact that liquid manure was not being taken care of. He suggested that some method should be adopted by which this liquid gold, as he termed it, should be saved to the country as being one of its greatest and most valuable assets. The time to apply liquid manure was from March to May.

In the course of his replies to numerous queries, Prof. Boving stated that chicken manure was one of the best solid manures known and should be preserved to the greatest possible extent.

Prof. McLean, in the absence through illness of Dean Klink, presided, and announced that tonight's lectures will be given in the physics building, corner of Fifth Avenue and Laurel Street. Prof. F. M. Clement will speak on "Principles of Garden Farming," and Prof. R. C. Treherne will continue his remarks on insects with special reference to the means to be adopted for their destruction.

*Prov. Feb. 13, 1918.*

## GARDEN FARMERS HEAR LECTURES

Great Crowd of Urban Agriculturists Interested in University's Instruction Course.

PROFESSOR A. BOVING  
TALKS ON FERTILIZERS

Prof. Treherne Describes Insect Pests for Benefit of Amateur Cultivators.

The great crowd which turned out to the lectures on garden farming, given in the University last night and the night before, must have been a revelation even to those who promoted the series, and certainly would be to the average citizen of Vancouver, who would not have dreamed that more than a handful of people would turn out to a lecture on gardening at the university.

"Insect Pests" and "Fertilizers" were the subject discussed, and the keenest interest was again manifested, not the slightest sign of restlessness on the part of the audience being seen throughout the two hours which the session lasted.

"Most interesting and illuminative," was the general opinion of the talk given by Prof. P. A. Boving on "Fertilizers." Maximum crops, the speaker said could not be got by fertilizing alone. We had to handle the soils as well. By cultivation, steadily continued, alone could a perfect soil be secured. Rotation, or the growing of crops of alternate character on the ground was also recommended. Poor crops would be the result if we did not change. Potatoes was one crop, however, which could be grown year after year on the same land. Any kind of rotation was good. "Make one of your own," was the advice of the lecturer.

"Can one farm without manure?" was asked by someone. "Yes, if we have to," was the reply, and fair results could be secured, but it meant labor, and the best results could not be expected, and besides the farmer who attempted that needed to know a great deal about the requirements of the soil.

### Waste of Fertilizer.

Referring to the value of liquid fertilizer, the lecturer said that even at pre-war prices Canada was losing every year over \$75,000,000 by the waste of this valuable product, and at present prices the loss would not be less than \$150,000,000. As an illustration of the value of fertilizers

the professor exhibited two samples of rye, one which had been grown with the use of liquid fertilizer, and the other without any, the one standing perhaps five feet high and splendidly headed out, the other about 20 inches. Spring was the best time to apply manure, and much good could be done the land by sowing clover, say in August, and allowing it to grow during the fall and following early spring and then digging it in.

Prof. Boving concluded his lecture with a short reference to the growing of seeds. Before the war Canada had imported practically all of her seed. This could not be done now. British Columbia, he said, was perhaps better adapted to growing seed than any place in Canada, and a profit of from \$250 to \$800 per acre could be made by the man who understood the business. "Plead with the farmer to get into this business," he said. "Tell him how much we need the seed, and tell him, too, that there is money in it."

The lecture on "Insect Pests," by Prof. R. C. Treherne, was also of great interest and was illustrated with a series of lantern slides. Tonight Professors Clement and Treherne will discuss the "Principles of Garden Farming" and "Insect Pests and Their Control," respectively.

*World, Feb. 13, 1918.*

## TWO HALLS NEEDED TO HEAR LECTURES

Hundreds of Vancouver People Seemingly in Dead Earnest Regarding Greater Production of Foodstuffs.

That some hundreds of the people of Vancouver, at least, are in dead earnest about the food-raising proposition was evident again last night to anyone who took a peep into the large lecture halls of the university, where the lectures on gardening were going on. Two separate halls were requisitioned on this occasion, and each was well filled with about a couple of hundred of people who seemed to sit with bated breath, as quiet as if it were a prayer-meeting. The one difference was that everybody seemed awake and alert, and keenly eager to catch every word uttered by the lecturer in front of them.



Ald. Hamilton acted as chairman, and stated that the university would this year assist in getting an adequate supply of clean, healthy seed; also that the city would again attend to the matter of ploughing, where needed. Where the lots were small, however, he advised them to get out mornings and evenings with the spade. "That's more practical, and will do you good," he remarked.

The alderman also stated that the lectures now being given are to be published, and will be available to the public at small cost. These attending were also invited to register with the civic bureau; the results were to be tabulated for the purpose of stimulating efforts in the future. The university, he said, was giving real practical assistance and the department of agriculture was also co-operating. As to advice on gardening matters, when obtained from neighbors it was likely to be confusing; if they would drop a card to Professor Clement at the university, they could count on assistance.

R. C. Treherne, of the entomological branch of the Dominion department of agriculture, who was one of last night's lecturers, also invited enquiries on matters in his section of the work.

#### Fixing Insect Pests.

His lecture last evening was chiefly concerned with formulae for "fixing" insect pests, by such gentle means as arsenate of lead and pyrethrum in the case of "biting insects," which feed on leaf tissue; and kerosene and nicotine sulphate for "sucking insects." For the convenience of both kinds of insects found together, or where there was doubt as to which of the two called for attention, he recommended the lead arsenate and nicotine sulphate in combination.

Soap and water were to be used to help in administering the "dope;" and in fact could be used without the dope if necessary.

Mr. Treherne had most obligingly made special provision for the "cut-worm," which "hes low" underground during the daytime, and nips off the plants just above the ground during the night. Paris green was prescribed for this interesting variety, that being about three times as strong as lead arsenate. Bran and molasses are used to make it more tempting; and the fact that the cut-worm is a "cannibal," makes the treatment more effective.

The onion maggot was also to be favored with molasses, with a trifling addition of sodium arsenite; it was incidentally mentioned that it would be well to keep chickens, dogs and children away from this particular dainty. Molasses was preferable to sugar-and-water in these arrangements, as the latter sweet attracted honey-bees, while the former didn't. Cheese-cloth frames, about two feet square, were also recommended to keep the fly from growing radishes, etc.; and as an evidence of the thoroughness with which the thing is being entered into, one of the audience in the back row wanted the length dimension as well as its height.

#### Points on Gardening.

Professor F. M. Clement continued his Monday night talk on gardening and garden crops; and went into details as to varieties and quantity of seed to each 100 feet of "row." He also took up particular points where the amateur gardener is liable to "fall down," and gave hints as to how to avoid such failure.

For instance, to get satisfactory head lettuce, he recommended early planting, and twice transplanting. Garden beets, he said, might be improved in both quality and quantity by the use of soda nitrate—a half-pound to 100 feet of row. Asparagus might be grown in the back yard, instead of being imported, as 90 per cent. of it is at present. The drawback was that it requires three years from seed to crop. Rhubarb, he advised, should be pulled a few sticks at a time, so as not to weaken the plant.

Professor Clement will give his third lecture on Friday evening, when J. W. Eastman will also speak, and G. D. Ireland will be chairman; this will close the series.

Tonight also Mr. Eastham will give a lecture on "Fungus Diseases," with which, as provincial pathologist, he is familiar. The other lecture to-night will be on "potatoes," by R. C. Abbott, markets commissioner. Dr. F. F. Westbrook will preside.

## SOME HINTS ON POISONS BY TREHERNE

Said Poisons Are for Insect Pests of Little Civic Farms.

Audience Is Given Various Formulas for Dealing Death to Bugs.

Suitable Crops for Small Areas Subject of Prof. Clement's Address.

Movement Will Encourage Thrift and Industry, Says Ald. Hamilton.

Terror reigns among the insects. Garden bugs are pale with fright. Onion maggots shake and tremble. Cutworms burrow out of sight. All the pests which prey on produce for a distant refuge yearn. Now the burgesses are taking hints on poisons from Treherne.

He has filled the garden tollers with the formulae of dope, Arsenate of lead and "baccy," Kerosene and whale oil soap. And we burst to air our knowledge (We have data now to burn), For we mean to spend our summer slaying insects with Treherne.

—Ronald Kenyon.

Another large audience greeted the lecturers at the University of British Columbia last night in their educational addresses on gardening and most interesting talks were given by Professors R. C. Treherne and F. M. Clement. Garden insects are in for a bad time this year, for Mr. Treherne supplied his hearers with formulas whereby they can manufacture "dope" which will put the garden pests out of business. Copious notes were taken, and the various insects which bring despair to the city farmer by spoiling the crops on his thirty-three-foot lot are in for a hard summer. Prof. Treherne had to answer a number of questions and the keenest interest was displayed. He warned his audience that strong poisons were contained in the formula which deals with the onion maggot and children, dogs and chickens should be kept away from areas where this was used.

Ald. Hamilton presided and said that the movement would encourage thrift and industry and induce people who had flocked to the cities to go in for food production to the largest extent possible.

Prof. Clement dealt with suitable crops for small areas and gave hints as to the best methods of planting and the most suitable varieties to raise.

#### MENU FOR INSECTS.

Most interesting information was given by Prof. Treherne as to the formulas of solutions which will destroy insects which are harmful to garden produce and leaves. To control biting insects feeding on leaf tissues three formulas are given.

The first is composed of a pound of arsenate of lead, a pound of whale oil soap and twenty gallons of water. This should be applied to leaves intended for human consumption only during the early part of the summer and should not be used on leaves to be used for food within a month or six weeks.

The second "prescription" is three-quarters of a pound of fresh pyrethrum, a similar quantity of whale oil soap and twenty gallons of water. It is safe to apply this at any time of the growing season on any leaf growth, but it is not so efficient as an arsenate of lead.

The third formula is one pound of fresh pyrethrum and four pounds of flour. This should be dusted over the plants while the leaves are moist with dew in the early morning. Mix and allow to stand in a tight container for one day before using.

#### FOR OTHER VARIETIES.

Three formulas for controlling sucking insects feeding above ground were given by the speaker. The first is composed of half to one pound of neutral soap, one gallon of water and two gallons of kerosene and makes a stock solution which must be thoroughly emulsified. For use dilute one part to 15 or 20 parts of water.

The second is composed of five teaspoonfuls of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate, four ounces of neutral soap, and five gallons of water. Dissolve the soap in warm water and add the nicotine. The third recipe is: one pound of soap, four to five gallons of water and apply direct.

Prof. Treherne suggested the following combination formula for biting and sucking insects:

One pound of arsenate of lead, one pound of whale-oil soap, one-eighth of a pint of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate, and twenty gallons of water.

To control cutworm mix half a pound of Paris green, fifty pounds of bran and half a pound of molasses or sugar. This will make enough for one acre and should be placed in small piles near the plant and should be applied after sundown.

To control onion maggot pull and destroy all plants observed wilting. If onions are growing where no animal can gain access place the following mixture out in shallow tins, twenty to the acre: quarter of a pint of molasses, quarter of an ounce of sodium arsenite, and one gallon of water.

#### UNDER A SCREEN.

Radishes and garden turnips should be raised under a cheesecloth screen altogether. A suitable size would be a frame eight feet long, ten feet wide and two feet high, covered on all sides and top with cheesecloth.

To control cabbage maggot raise plants under a cheesecloth screen. Transplant when six to eight inches high. Apply tar paper discs or apply the solution given in the second formula for biting insects once a week for the first five weeks after transplanting. To control slugs sweeten the soil by cultivation, drainage and application of lime.

Insects with biting mouth parts may be controlled by applications of arsenate of lead, pyrethrum, hellebore, etc., said Prof. Treherne. Lead arsenate is most widely used. It is an insoluble poison and requires to be kept in constant agitation during spraying and is laid down on plant growth in the form of a white powder. It is a stomach insecticide.

Insects with sucking mouth parts may be controlled by soap solutions, tobacco extracts, and caustic washes which corrode the body tissues or plug up the breathing organs or deposit injurious chemicals in such organs. The breathing organs of insects are located along the sides of the body hence the necessity of careful and thorough application.

#### BEETS AND CELERY.

Prof. Clement first dealt with beets. One and a half ounces of seed should be used in a hundred feet of row, and half a pound of nitrate of soda placed a little away from the beets would help. After three weeks another half pound could be used.

The standard winter variety of celery was White Plume, while the best early variety was Paris Golden.

The main principle in celery culture was to keep it growing, and then tender celery would result. The soil of Vancouver was not good for this plant, and the best system was not to plant in deep trenches or in double rows, but to plant directly on the surface and manure well.

Dealing with strawberries, Mr. Clement advised planting five rows to a bed with the plants fourteen inches apart. The varieties which have done the best on the Coast are Magoon and Paxton.

The best varieties of carrots were Chantenay and Scarlet Nantes.

He advocated the raising of asparagus. At present 90 per cent. of this vegetable came in here from the United States. It took three years to raise, but owners of houses and vacant lots should cultivate it, as it paid more per acre than any other crop. He advised cultivators to get good roots from a seed firm, and to dig a trench a foot deep and mix manure well into the bottom. The roots should be placed on the bottom fifteen inches apart and three and a half feet between rows. As it starts to grow the trench should be gradually filled in. Two good varieties were the Palmetto and Colossal.

(Tonight Mr. J. W. Eastham will lecture on fungus diseases, and Mr. R. C. Abbott on potatoes. Dr. Westbrook will preside.)

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Sun Feb. 14, 1918



# GARDEN TALKS AT UNIVERSITY

Valuable Advice is Given on  
Greater Production Topics  
by Experts on Var-  
sity Staff.

The lectures delivered by Profes-  
sors F. M. Clement and R. C. Tre-  
herne on the "Principles of Garden  
Farming" and "Insect Pests and  
Their Control" in connection with  
the short course in garden farming  
being given in the University of Brit-  
ish Columbia this week, were very in-  
teresting and of real practical value,  
and were listened to on Wednesday  
night by an audience which filled the  
big assembly room of the University  
to its capacity.

Mr. Clement in dealing with various  
garden crops recommended certain  
varieties of seeds and told of the  
quantities necessary. In lettuce, for  
instance, Grand Rapids and Big Bos-  
ton were good varieties, and one  
package of seed was required for 100  
feet of trench. In radishes, good  
varieties of seed were White Tipped  
Turnip and French Breakfast, and  
one ounce of seed is necessary for the  
same amount of ground. Other crops  
mentioned were Peas, Grandus for  
early crops, Alaska and Statagem, one  
pound of seed being required; beets,  
Detroit and Eclipse, 1 1/2 ounce; car-  
rots, Chantenay and Scarlet Nantes,  
1-4 ounce; onions, Yellow Danvers,  
1-2 ounce; parsnip, Hplow Crown,  
one ounce; string beans, Golden Wax  
and Refugee, 3-4 pint; corn, Early  
Malcolm and Golden Balm, 1-3 pint;  
tomatoes, Early Annual and Bonny  
Best.

Each of these varieties, the lecturer  
was careful to point out, were good,  
but other varieties recommended by  
reputable seed men could be relied  
upon. The quantities mentioned in  
each case were for 100 feet of trench,  
and would be found ample. Referring  
to head lettuce, Mr. Clement said that  
in order to get a good crop of this  
vegetable in this country it ought to  
be transplanted twice. Seed should  
be sown right away, and set out as  
early as the weather would permit. In  
event of slow growth a little nitrate of  
soda sprinkled along the trench would  
help wonderfully. The quantity of  
beetseed, he said, was large and thin-  
ning could be resorted to for pickling.  
Growth in this crop could also be as-  
sisted very much by sprinkling a  
handful of nitrate of soda, say a quar-  
ter pound to 100 feet of row, when  
the plants are three inches high, and  
a further application when they are  
six inches.

Rubarb, the lecturer said, should  
not be pulled too close. A few  
stems from each head was a better  
practise. The purchase and planting  
of a few roots of horse-radish was  
also recommended. A fresh supply  
of this tasty pickle would then be  
always available.

## Feeding the Soil.

The lecturer said that strawberries  
might be considered to be a garden  
crop. The cause for the failure so  
many people made with this crop  
was due to failure in feeding the soil.  
It was a crop which developed in  
practically six weeks, and must have  
plenty of plant food. This should be  
applied a year ahead. It would not  
do to apply fertilizer in the spring  
and expect to get results that season.  
The necessity of mulching the plants  
with straw or lawn clippings to keep  
them clean and to preserve the mois-  
ture was also emphasized.

Particularly interesting, too, was  
the address of Mr. Treherne, and  
practical instruction was given on  
how to get rid of the destructive lit-  
tle pests which give so much trouble  
to the gardener. Arsenate of lead  
was recommended in the case of  
"biting insects" and kerosene and ni-  
cotine sulphate for "sucking insects." A  
combination of the two would  
work with fair success on either of  
the parasites mentioned. For the  
cut worm, which works at night,  
Paris Green was recommended, bran  
and molasses being added to make it  
more tempting, while sodium arsen-  
ite with molasses was effective for  
the onion maggot.

Tonight "Fungus Diseases" and  
"Potatoes" will be the subjects, J. W.  
Eastham and R. C. Abbott being the  
lecturers.

# POTATO INTERESTS MORE THAN POETS

Three Hundred Citizens Gather  
to Hear How Best to Raise  
Tubers and Increase the  
Production of Food.

LATEST METHODS OF  
CULTURE ARE SHOWN

Jonathan Rogers, President,  
Says Universities Are Bring-  
ing Higher Education Right  
Down to Public.

POTETS and potatoes divided the  
attentions of about 400 citizens  
who flocked to the university  
last night; and for a while the cor-  
ridors were lively with partisans of  
the one or the other, hurrying to or  
fro in quest of the subject of their  
choice. When they were finally sort-  
ed out, it appeared that about 300  
were interested in potatoes, while ap-  
proximately 100 preferred the poets.  
There was a fair sprinkling of ladies  
among the friends of the potato;  
among the poetry-lovers they formed  
the majority.

Dr. F. F. Westbrook was to have  
presided over the lectures on garden-  
ing, but was absent through sickness.  
In his absence Jonathan Rogers  
occupied the chair, and took occasion  
to express his satisfaction at the work  
the university was doing in "bringing  
the higher teaching right to the  
public." The educationalists were to  
be regarded not as "somebody higher"  
than ordinary people, but as servants  
of the public whose business it was  
to bring to the public the facts they  
had learned by the concentrated effort  
of their lives, "for the use of  
democracy."

The class was again divided into  
two sections; and while J. W. East-  
ham, the provincial pathologist, ad-  
dressed one section on the subject of

"fungus diseases" in general, with a  
view to a more particular study of  
the matter in connection with potatoes  
tonight, R. C. Abbott, market commis-  
sioner, with the other section, plung-  
ed into the practical details of potato  
growing right away.

For potatoes, Mr. Abbott pointed  
out, the soil should be loose and well  
pulverized. Fertilizer of the barn-yard  
variety should only be used moderate-  
ly, with chemical fertilizer to the  
extent of 600 lbs. to the acre or one  
teaspoonful to the square foot. For  
early planting drill-trenches should  
be made a few days in advance, to  
give the soil a chance to warm up.  
The fertilizer might be sprinkled in  
the trenches before planting; but it  
should be lightly covered with earth,  
to prevent actual contact with the  
tubers.

## Seed of Medium Size.

The seed should be of medium size  
and uniform shape, smooth and free  
from disease. If planted whole, they  
should be about 2 oz. in weight; if  
cut, the pieces should each be of not  
less than this weight, and should each  
have two "eyes." For further security  
from disease, they should be disinfected  
(before cutting) by being steeped  
in water containing a small portion  
of 40 per cent. formaldehyde—about  
one-half ounce to the gallon.

To get an early crop, Mr. Abbott  
recommended "sprouting" the tubers  
in suitable boxes or trays, placed in a  
light room; the seed should be set  
end up. When set out in the trenches  
they should be only lightly covered  
with earth at first; straw should, how-  
ever, be kept on hand, to cover them  
on frosty nights. They should be re-  
peatedly cultivated during the grow-  
ing season, and covered more thickly  
with earth as the stalks increase in  
height. "Hilling" is recommended  
where the ground is wet, beginning  
when the stalks are about 4 inches  
above the ground. Finally, they should  
only be dug in dry weather, and  
should be allowed to dry off before  
being stored.

If stored in a pit, they should be  
well surrounded with straw—say, to a  
thickness of 1 foot. A 4-inch layer of  
earth should be placed on top, and  
this should be increased as the cold  
season advances. A hole should be  
left in the top for ventilation; this  
should be stuffed with straw and  
covered with an inverted "gutter,"  
made of a couple of boards nailed at  
right angles.

The lecturer stated, however, that  
the house cellar or basement was the  
best place for storage, if the conditions  
were right. The potatoes should be  
placed in crates with slatted bottoms,  
and kept from strong light or heat—  
away from the furnace and near a  
ventilator. If they become too dry, a  
pan of water underneath the slatted  
bottom may help to keep them from  
withering. A temperature of about  
40 deg. F suits them best. They should  
never be piled in large heaps.

## Fungus Diseases.

Mr. Eastham's lecture on fungus  
diseases was, as above stated, prepara-  
tory to a further study of the potato  
problem tonight. He put plant diseases  
in two classes: the non-parasitic were  
due to defects of soil, excessive water,  
etc.; the parasitic were caused by the  
attacks of fungi or bacteria. The  
fungus trouble was especially present  
in moist climates. Amateur gardeners  
unable to diagnose the particular ail-  
ments of their proteges were invited  
to submit specimens to the plant  
pathologist at the court house.

One means of obviating serious  
trouble from fungus diseases was rota-  
tion of crops. Destruction of diseased  
plants by burning was also imperative.  
Spraying was a preventive when  
rightly employed. At the outset of his  
lecture, Mr. Eastham emphasized the  
fact that to keep plants under im-  
proper conditions inevitably meant  
disease sooner or later.

As usual, there were numerous ques-  
tions from the audience, some of them  
with respect to potato scab. The  
lecturer stated that this particular  
blemish was aggravated by the use of  
any alkaline substance, such as lime  
or wood-ash. In answer to one ques-  
tion, he said that scab did not serious-  
ly injure the potato unless it was very  
bad. It was mostly a matter of ap-  
pearance; and of course it meant some  
amount of waste in the kitchen. Some  
of the Europeans held that a scabby  
potato was better than the other kind.

*Sun Feb 15, 1918*

# SPUD CULTURE IS DISCUSSED

Mr. R. C. Abbott Gives Pointers  
on Preparation of Soil and  
the Handling of  
Seed.

MUCH INTEREST SHOWN  
IN LECTURE SERIES

Many Questions Asked and Keen  
Interest Taken by the  
Audience.

Perhaps the most interesting of the  
addresses delivered at the University  
this week in connection with the  
"Fight or Farm" campaign of that  
institution, from the standpoint of the  
backyard gardener at least, was one  
given by Mr. R. C. Abbott, coast  
markets commissioner, last night. Mr.  
Abbott is a recognized authority on  
potatoes, and that subject was as-  
signed to him.

Under the head of preparation of  
the soil, the lecturer said that best  
results could only be secured from  
thoroughly cultivated soil, well fer-  
tilized and drained. It was not ad-  
visable to give a heavy coating of  
barnyard manure, and what was put

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on should be well rotted. Commercial fertilizer placed in the bottom of the drills just before planting and with a small covering of earth raked over it, would give good results, care being taken that the seed did not come in contact with the fertilizer. Drills should be about thirty inches apart and seed placed nine to twelve inches apart.

#### Care in Selecting Seed.

The question of the selection and sprouting of the tubers was discussed. An early, heavy producing variety, of medium size, smooth and of uniform shape and free from disease should be chosen. The tubers should also be disinfected before planting, and for this purpose should be immersed in a solution of a half pound of 40 per cent. formaldehyde in 15 gallons of water. The stem end of the tuber should be cut off, and if any brownish or blackish spots are noticed the potato should be discarded. Only clean, healthy seed should be used. If seed was cut each piece should contain not less than two eyes and be about two ounces in weight.

For city garden farming the lecturer said much time could be gained by sprouting, and potatoes in this way could be got on the market or for use in the household when the new variety was almost prohibitive in price, and in addition the growth was secured before the dry weather or blight set in. Sprouting could be commenced in January. Handy boxes for this purpose could be made 14x20x3 inches deep, with a piece nailed across the middle to act as a handle. Boxes made on this plan could be piled up on top of each other with a space for light. Tubers should be stood on end, seed end up, and placed in a light warm room. Before planting sprouts should be hardened to weather.

#### System of Planting.

Continuing this description Mr. Abbott said the tubers should be planted in drills with sprouts up and covered at first with a shallow coat of earth, but as growth continued the trench could be gradually filled. If planted extra early it was well to keep a supply of straw on hand to put over crop in case of frost. During the growing season the crop should be cultivated five or six times, and the growing season extended as long as possible by preservation of the moisture. If the ground was wet hilling up would give best results, but when it was loose and dry system of drilling was advised. Potatoes should always be dug in dry weather and allowed to dry off before put in pit or cellar.

Referring to the question of storage, the lecturer said four things should be observed—(1) cleanliness; (2) keeping stock in normal condition; (3) ease of access; and (4) minimum of expense. The various methods of storing were then described at some length. If conditions were right, Mr. Abbott said the basement or cellar storage was the most desirable method, owing to its ease of access at all seasons. They should be stored in crates or in slatted bins with bottom raised about six inches from the floor. Bin should be darkened and placed as far as possible from furnace, and near a window for ventilation. If potatoes became too dry and began to wither, a pan of water placed under the bin would help. Temperature should be kept as near 32 degrees Fahr. as possible.

#### To Avoid Fungus Growths.

The lecture by Mr. Eastham on fungus diseases had particular relation to the study of the potato. He put plant diseases in two classes, the non-parasitic, due to defects in the soil, excessive water, etc., and the parasitic, caused by the attacks of fungi or bacteria. The fungus trouble was usually present in moist climates. One means, the lecturer pointed out, of obviating trouble from fungus growths was rotation of crops, and the destruction of diseased plants was imperative. Spraying was also a preventive when rightly employed.

Mr. Jonathan Rogers presided and again there was a large audience present, and the keenest interest manifested, many questions being asked at the close of the address.

## POPULAR SPUD IS SUBJECT OF LECTURES

Market Commissioner Recommends Methods of Cultivating Tubers.

Gives Valuable Advice Regarding Manner of Preparing Ground.

Diseases and the Manner of Treating Them Described by Mr. Eastham.

Proper Way to Plant and Store Vegetables Explained in Detail.

Interest continues in the garden series of lectures at the University. Last night fully three hundred people were in attendance and two classes had to be formed while lectures went on simultaneously. The humble potato was the subject which seemed to attract the most interest. Mr. R. C. Abbott, coast markets commissioner, giving a practical talk on the best methods of cultivating the popular tuber. The other lecture was devoted to plant diseases, and this topic was ably handled by Mr. J. W. Eastham, provincial plant pathologist.

In the absence of Dr. F. F. Westbrook, who was unable to attend owing to illness, the chair was taken by Mr. Jonathan Rogers, who paid a tribute to the work which the University faculty was doing in making the results of their learning available to the people.

In explaining the proper methods of growing potatoes on a city lot, Mr. Abbott said that a loose, well-pulverized soil gives the best results. A heavy coating of barnyard manure is not advisable, but a moderate quantity, with about 600 pounds of chemical fertilizer per acre, was recommended by the speaker. Only well-rotted barnyard manure should be used, and this should be dug into the soil as early in the spring as possible. When planting is done extra early, it is advisable to make drill trenches thirty inches apart a few days previous to planting the tubers, in order to give the soil a chance to warm up.

An easy way to apply commercial fertilizer, and one which Mr. Abbott claimed would give maximum results, is to distribute the fertilizer in the trench just before planting, but a light covering of earth should be raked over the fertilizer so that the seed potatoes do not come in direct contact with it.

#### SEED POTATOES.

Great care is needed in the selection of seed potatoes. The speaker named the following as being early heavy-producing varieties of good table quality: Epicure, Early Sunrise, Early Six Weeks, Early Rose or May Queen. Best results are obtained by selecting tubers of medium size, smooth and of uniform shape, preferably two ounces in weight and planted whole. If cut, larger tubers should be used and at least two "eyes" should be left in each piece. Only disease-free potatoes should be planted.

Before cutting they should be disinfected by immersing for a short time in a solution of formaldehyde (one-half pound of 40 per cent. formaldehyde to fifteen gallons of water.) Cut off the stem end about one-eighth of an inch from the end. If any brownish or blackish spots are visible in the flesh, the potato should be discarded. If the potatoes are cut each piece should weigh not less than two ounces.

#### GARDEN PLANTING.

Mr. Abbott said that in city garden farming it is advisable to sprout the potatoes and plant as early as weather permits. This will enable the gardener to have his own early potatoes on the table when the market price of new potatoes is high. By this method also the crop will be well on the way to maturity before the dry season occurs and the potatoes are usually fully matured and dug before "blight" may strike them.

"Sprouting should be commenced in January, seed tubers being placed in sprouting boxes in a light room and sprouts hardened to the weather before putting out," declared the speaker.

"Sprouting boxes should for convenience in handling be made 20 by 14 by 3 inches inside measurement. Pieces 1 to 1½ to 7 inches should be nailed one in each corner with piece of the same size nailed across either end at the top of these pieces, the ends to be connected with another piece in the center to act as a handle. Boxes made after this style can be piled one on top of the other taking up little room, and will allow the light to reach the tubers. Tubers should be stood on end in the box, seed end up.

#### CARE OF POTATOES.

"Planting should be done in drill trench, sprouts up, seven to twelve inches apart. Cover with earth shallow at first, and as stalks grow keep filling in trench. If planted extra early it is always well to keep a supply of straw on hand for covering stalks on frosty nights.

"During the growing season crops should be well cultivated, and the growing season extended as long as possible. If the ground is wet, hilling up will give best results. The hilling process should start when stalks are about four inches above the level of the ground. When the soil is dry and loose the system of drilling for planting, with a very slight hilling up is advisable. Potatoes should always be dug in dry weather and allowed to dry off before being put in storage.

The lecturer said the potatoes should be stored in crates or in bins with a slatted bottom, and raised six inches from the floor. They should be in a dark room or at least away from direct strong light.

"Keep potatoes as far from the furnace as possible, and near a window for ventilating purposes. If they become too dry and begin to wither, place a pan filled with water underneath the slatted bottom. Keep the temperature as low as practicable, 38 to 40 degrees having been found best for potatoes. They should never be piled in large piles or subject to strong light.

#### PLANT DISEASES.

Mr. Eastham in his lecture did not attempt to cover the whole subject of plant diseases but will continue on the same topic tonight. He stated that plant diseases were of two kinds: parasitic and non-parasitic. The non-parasitic ones were due to unfavorable conditions, such as too much water or wrong kind of soil. They were indicated by yellowing of the leaves, falling of the foliage and a general unhealthy condition.

The parasitic diseases are due to attacks of fungi or bacteria, especially the former. These are especially abundant in a moist climate like that of Vancouver and they called for special measures. Mr. Eastham said that it was not always easy for an amateur to distinguish between the two, and he advised amateurs to submit specimens to his office in the court house when in doubt.

The speaker laid down some general rules for controlling these diseases, such as rotation of crops as much as possible, the use of clean, healthy seed and favorable conditions for vigorous but not forced growth. He said that

the spread of disease could sometimes be prevented by pulling up and burning the first plants that showed infection. The remains of a diseased crop, such as old potato stalks, should be burned after the crop is gathered. They should not be left lying on the ground all winter. The speaker emphasized that spraying was a preventive measure only and that it must be done at the right time and with the right substance.

Numerous questions were asked the speakers last night, a number of persons wanting to know about potato scab. Mr. Eastham said that this trouble was aggravated by the use of any alkaline substance such as lime or wood-ash. He said that the scab did not seriously injure the potato unless it was very bad.

*Pass. Feb. 15, 1918*

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## GARDENERS LISTEN TO TWO LECTURES

Free Series of Talks on Vegetable Production Concluded Before Another Big Crowd of Interested Hearers.

The last two lectures of the free series on gardening were given at the University last night, by J. W. Eastham of the provincial agricultural department, who continued his talk on "Fungus Diseases and Their Control," and Prof. F. M. Clement of the university staff, who dealt with "Some Factors Incidental to Success."

Geo. D. Ireland, the chairman, spoke of the desirability of giving further expression to the "community spirit" embodied in the lectures, by having monthly meetings at which beginners could have their problems dealt with by Prof. Clement and other experts. This had been done in other parts of Canada, and could be arranged here if desired. Small cards were distributed to be filled in with the names and addresses of those present, who also were asked to signify their willingness to register with the civic bureau and report their crop results. Pamphlets on garden making were distributed, and it was intimated that the substance of the lectures just given could shortly be obtained at a small cost if desired. Assistance would also be given in the matter of obtaining clean, healthy seed for this year's planting and also in getting a supply of commercial fertilizer at cost price.

Mr. Eastham, whose lecture came first, emphasized some of the points mentioned by R. C. Abbott on the previous evening with regard to the growing and care of potatoes. To ensure that the seed be sound, he recommended that a thin slice (1-8 of an inch) be cut off the stem end of each; if a ring of brown dots were disclosed, that seed must be discarded. To make still more sure, he repeated Mr. Abbott's suggestion of soaking even the sound tubers in a formaldehyde solution for an hour or two, to kill any possible surface spores. After soaking they should be allowed to drain, but should, nevertheless, be planted before becoming dry. The solution was made by adding 40 per cent. formaldehyde to water, in the proportion of one ounce to two gallons.

### Dealing With Blight.

Blight was another subject touched on in Mr. Eastham's lecture. This trouble made itself felt about the middle of July; as soon as it was noticed the plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and the operation should be repeated at intervals of two or three weeks. The spraying mixture might be made according to instructions contained in a special circular prepared by the department of agriculture; the ingredients were quicklime and bluestone—one pound of each to ten gallons of water.

Where blight was present, the crop should not be dug till the tops were dead; if preferred, such tops might be pulled and burnt before digging. On no account should diseased tops be thrown on dug potatoes. Any diseased or injured potatoes should be picked out before the crop was stored away.

In growing beans, also, care should be taken to have seed from sound pods only; all discolored seed should be discarded. Further, the lecturer pointed out, that it was not advisable to work among the plants when wet.

Apple growers were also furnished with a recipe against scab—one gallon of lime-sulphur (sold by seedsmen) to 30 gallons of water. This should be sprayed on the blossoms as soon as they began to "pink," and again later.

Prof. Clement dealt with various details of gardening in actual practice. Non-germination of good seed, often complained of by amateurs, he said, sometimes was due to carelessness in planting. The main elements of environment needed by plants were heat, moisture and air; they must have all three of these, one or two not being sufficient.

Transplanting, often done in order to lengthen the growing season, or to obtain a quick succession of crops, must be done in such a way as to avoid shock to the plant and retarding its growth. It was advisable to water two or three hours before transplanting; and "wilting" might to some extent be prevented by shading, and also by cutting off about half the foliage, thus lessening "transpiration," i.e., the breathing off of moisture.

### Watering Only Supplement.

Watering should not take the place of cultivation, but should supplement it. Within 24 hours of each watering, the soil should be cultivated with the hoe. One of the effects of watering would be, of course, to reduce the temperature several degrees; therefore this operation should be performed in moderation. Moisture must be present, as about 400 lbs. of water was required to pass through a plant in order to produce one pound of dry vegetable substance; nevertheless the chief aim should be to conserve the natural supply by constantly stirring the surface.

Prof. Clement also had something to say about the making up of the compost heap and the hot bed; and something further about "companion cropping," e.g., joint growing of cabbage, radishes and lettuce; and about "succession cropping," such as dwarf garden peas followed by late cabbage, or radishes and lettuce by late celery.

There was a large attendance at these closing lectures, and that the interest was maintained was evident from the large number of questions from the audience. Altogether, the week's lectures have been a success, and hopes have been expressed of considerable benefits accruing.

*Sun Feb. 16, 1918*

## GARDEN TALKS ARE CONCLUDED

Short Series of Home Farming Lectures Winds Up With Advice on Fungi and Their Control.

The short course on garden farming which has been given in the university this week was concluded Friday night with two splendid lectures by J. W. Eastham of the provincial agricultural department, and Prof. F. M. Clement of the university staff. "Fungus Diseases and Their Control" was the subject taken by Mr. Eastham, while Prof. Clement dealt with "Some Factors Incidental to Success in Gardening." George D. Ireland presided and suggested the desirability of giving further expression to the community spirit embodied in the lectures by having monthly meetings at which beginners could have their problems dealt with by such experts as Prof. Clements.

Some points made by R. C. Abbott in his lecture on potatoes the previous night were emphasized by Mr. Eastham. To ensure that the seed be sound, he recommended that a thin slice (1-8 of an inch) be cut off the stem end of each; if a ring of brown dots were disclosed, that seed must be discarded. To make still more sure, he repeated Mr. Abbott's suggestion of soaking even the sound tubers in a formaldehyde solution for an hour or two, to kill any possible surface spores. After soaking they should be allowed to drain but should, nevertheless, be planted before becoming dry. The solution was made by adding 40 per cent formaldehyde to water, in the proportion of one ounce to two gallons.

Dealing with the question of blight, the lecturer said this disease manifested itself about the middle of July. As soon as it was noticed the plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and the operation should be repeated at intervals for two or three weeks. The ingredients in the spraying mixture were quicklime and bluestone, one pound of each to ten gallons of water. Where blight was present the crop should not be dug until the tops were dead, and on no account should diseased tops be thrown on dug potatoes.

In growing beans, also, care should be taken to have seed from sound pods only; all discolored seed should be discarded. Further, the lecturer pointed out, that it was not advisable to work among the plants when wet.

Apple growers were also furnished with a recipe against scab—one gallon of lime-sulphur (sold by seedsmen) to 30 gallons of water. This should be sprayed on the blossoms as soon as they began to "pink," and again later.

Details of the actual practice of gardening were given by Prof. Clement. Non-germination of good seed, often complained of by amateurs, he said, sometimes was due to carelessness in planting. The main elements of environment needed by plants were heat, moisture and air; they must have all three of these, one or two not being sufficient.

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## MAY CONTINUE GARDEN TALKS

Lectures Every Month Likely to Follow Series Just Closed.

Interesting Discussion on the Care and Cultivation of Garden Produce.

The series of gardening lectures, commenced in the auditorium of the University last Monday and conducted every night this week, have proven such a pronounced success that it is likely they will be continued in the city and surrounding municipalities at least once every month.

City Relief Officer Ireland, who presided at the fifth and final lecture of this series last evening, said that the general public had taken such great interest in the lectures that an effort would be made to "carry on." He added that the movement inaugurated here was not entirely a local idea, as many cities in the Dominion had effected permanent organizations. He was greatly pleased, he declared, with the community spirit which had been manifested during the course, and hoped the same co-operation and interest displayed by those who had attended and taken an active part in the meetings would continue.

"In any event," Mr. Ireland said, "the lectures have proved interesting and instructive and have attracted considerable attention." He expressed his appreciation of the assistance given to the movement by moving picture shows, the Park Board, School Board, and other bodies. He specially mentioned the press and the publicity given in this respect. The chairman also read a letter from the Exhibition Association, in which it was pointed out that that body intended to encourage garden exhibits at the annual fair and would award valuable prizes.

### POTATOES HIS THEME.

The potato and its diseases was the theme of a most interesting talk by Mr. J. W. Eastham, provincial plant pathologist. The lecturer explained that the popular spud was more liable to disease than a great number of crops, and urged his hearers to select with exceptional care sound seed, if possible, when planting.

"Cut a slice about one-eighth of an inch thick from the stem end of each," he said, "and discard those showing a ring of brown dots. Soak the sound ones in a solution containing one pound of formaldehyde to thirty gallons of water for about two hours to kill surface-borne spores. Then take them out, allow time to drain, cut, if desired, and plant before they dry."

He mentioned superficial and internal diseases, discussed the various causes and advised how to fight and detect them. The "common scab" he characterized as not being serious unless disfigured. He explained that the "powdery scab," while it appeared somewhat similar to the "common scab," possessed a much smoother skin and was a more serious disease. It would wilt more readily when stored.



Mr. Eastham also spoke of the "late blight" and other diseases, and emphasized the fact that internal trouble could not be treated by disinfection, and if used for seed purposes would not be satisfactory. Only surface-borne germs could be disposed of by this method, he said.

Mr. Eastham declared that "late blights" should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture about the middle of July or as soon as the first indications were noticed. "When the 'blight' is present," he added, "do not dig until the tops are dead or pull and destroy them before digging; and, in any event, do not throw diseased tops on to dug patches and select all diseased or injured potatoes before storing."

The speaker was bombarded with questions at the close of his address on "spuds," but answered all.

#### CULTIVATION OF APPLES.

Dealing briefly with apples, he said that with careful treatment they would produce 50 per cent. more food substance. He pointed out that most apples grown here contained black spots or "scabs," and this decreased the yield of fruit. The lecturer also gave a remedy for this and explained that spraying was absolutely necessary.

He advised the use of lime-sulphur solution, diluted as required, and said that the first spraying should be done as soon as the blossom buds "begin to take on a pink color." One gallon of lime-sulphur was necessary to thirty gallons of water. The second spray-

ing should be commenced as the petals fall or previous to that time, and the third two or three weeks later, with one gallon of lime-sulphur to thirty-five gallons of water in each instance. "If this method is practised," he concluded, "the yield will be increased considerably and the quality of the fruit higher."

Prof. F. M. Clement's subject was "Some Factors Incidental to Success." He discussed the preparation of land, cultivating, heat, moisture, air, transplanting, water, manure and companion crops. "Few people know exactly how to cultivate land," he said. "There should be a layer of dust on the surface and underneath that, moisture. Heat is one of the most important features, and the little layer of dust regulates it to a certain extent."

#### WATER, FRIEND AND ENEMY.

"When transplanting, water should be used three or four hours previously. The greatest loss in this respect is from wilting and to avoid this crops should be planted firmly around the roots."

"Water is the greatest friend and also the greatest enemy of the gardener. It is not necessary to use it every day. As a matter of fact once a week is quite sufficient, and it is only supplementary to soil moisture or rainfall."

"Regarding the manufacture of fertilizer, a large amount could be obtained at very little cost and without losing much time. In order to thoroughly explain the problem, he drew a diagram on a blackboard showing a layer of peat on the bottom, supporting a pile of chicken manure—and also sea weed with another layer of peat on top."

Speaking of companion crops, he outlined how early cabbage, head lettuce and other leaf crops could be grown on the same plot only nine inches apart. Head lettuce would take only five to eight weeks to mature, while early cabbage would take nine to twelve weeks. He also spoke of succession crops, which could be grown from July until fall, and mentioned turnips, celery and others, but declared that they must have good soil and careful treatment.

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#### MINERAL EXPLORATION.

The course of addresses now in progress at the local Chamber of Mines is another example of intellectual activity in practical directions. It is also another indication of the close relations about to be established between the University and the various community interests. It would be hard to imagine a more practical lecture than that given on Thursday by Professor Turnbull on the commercial consideration of ore and economic minerals. Professor Turnbull has been engaged in economic mining and his theories have all been tested in practice. His discourse emphasized the paramount importance of thorough exploration and examination of ore bodies with regard to quantity, quality and situation. While Professor Turnbull's discussion applies to all kinds of minerals it has a direct bearing on the matter of the establishment of primary iron industries in the province. Exploration of British Columbia iron resources is one of the most urgent demands of this time.

## MAKE UNIVERSITY SOLDIER MEMORIAL

Its Motto Will Then Become  
a Reality, Says  
Mrs. Farris.

Victoria, Feb. 19.—Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, wife of the attorney-general, was the speaker before the Woman's Canadian Club here today at the ballroom of the Empress Hotel. Mrs. F. A. McDiarmid occupied the chair and the attendance was unusually large.

Taking for her subject "The Relation of the University of British Columbia to the Life of the Province," Mrs. Farris first called attention to the distinction between a college and a university, and said that the foresight which had prompted the founders to call the provincial university by its broad name had already been justified. She then proceeded with the history of higher education in British Columbia from 1890, and related the events leading up to the opening of the university in 1915.

The speaker suggested that two questions would immediately arise in the minds of the audience; first, if there is no endowment, what grants are the governors asking from the Legislature and what return will the University of British Columbia make to the province for this money in the material, intellectual and national side.

If the \$500,000 asked for was granted it would be divided between the cost of moving the institution to its permanent home at Point Grey and the maintenance of the university for the next year. As to the return, the material side was reached by the work done in agriculture, having for its aim greater production in forestry and in mines. These latter departments could only be developed if the university were on its own site. A greater efficiency would result in these industries and their allied industries.

Intellectually it would provide leaders in national life for the period of reconstruction, be a controlling force in any immigration, and have for its ultimate aim the cultivation of character. On the national side the university stood ready to retrain returned soldiers if it was given the tools. This province could not afford to let the returned soldier go to other provinces for his training.

Mrs. Farris closed with the suggestion that the university be made the memorial of the whole province for those who had fallen in the war. "If," she said, "this is done, it will mean that forever and ever in British Columbia the mortal will have put on immortality and the motto of the university, 'tuum est,' will have become a reality."

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## Courthouse Square To Be Turned Into Experiment Garden

An experimental farm and open-air agricultural college is planned by Superintendent George D. Ireland of the city relief department, acting in conjunction with the Agricultural College at the B. C. University, for the old courthouse square.

It is intended to have the Park Board take control of a strip thirty feet wide around the outside of the square. This will be planted with grass and flowers, while seats will be located on this boulevard for tired pedestrians. In the central portion of the square, behind a protecting fence, will be located the "farm." This, it is proposed, will be used for demonstrating methods of backyard cultivation. The proper methods of planting and caring for potatoes, carrots, turnips and other vegetables will be demonstrated by professors from the University.

The treatment of the soil, methods of drainage and fertilization will be practically shown. Taken in connection with the course of lectures being given at the University by agricultural experts, it is anticipated that the "farm" will be a very important factor in the local campaign for increased food production.

The part which the Park Board will take in seeding and cultivating a border strip of grass, it is said, will add greatly to the beauty of the square, and will in addition furnish a very welcome breathing space and resting place during the heat of the summer months.

Nov. Feb. 21, 1918

McGill University, from which so many prominent Vancouver physicians and lawyers have graduated, has just received a special grant of a million dollars from the Carnegie corporation. This grant is stated to be in recognition of McGill's services and sacrifices towards Canada's part in the war for freedom, and "as evidence of appreciation and sympathy for Canada on the part of its American allies." McGill has always been one of the most fortunate institutions on the continent in receiving grants and bequests. Men like Strathcona, Macdonald and Mount Stephen have endowed the university with millions. The B. C. University, although a much more modest institution has also rendered noteworthy war service. It has raised a considerable corps of volunteers for the front, and has sacrificed many of its most promising students for service in the war. And Dr. Westbrook, the president's services in this regard, have never been adequately realized. In other directions, also, the university has rendered, and is still doing invaluable work in aid of the successful prosecution of the war.

In the scientific study of agriculture, with its practical application at Point Grey, the B. C. University is doing good work for the province. This will result eventually in direct advantage to B. C. in the development of agriculture and truck gardening, and indirectly will help in winning the war. After all, those who, like the writer, have a weakness for poetry, must recognize the superior attractions of the lectures on potatoes and kindred subjects for the most of us in these stressful times.

## ISLAND GROWERS TO RAISE SEEDS

Prof. Boving and Mr. McMeans Contract for 90 Acres Around Victoria.

Prof. Paul A. Boving of the University of British Columbia, who has been visiting Vancouver Island with Mr. A. McMeans of Brantford, seed expert of the Dominion Government has returned to the city having been successful in making contracts whereby eighty acres of land in the agricultural districts around Victoria will be devoted to raising seed. Before Mr. McMeans left on Saturday night contracts were let which will bring Vancouver Island's total up to ninety acres, or well on to double the entire area utilized for seed-growing in the province last year.

With intelligent treatment Prof. Boving expects to see the growers clear \$400 an acre from seed growing, and has no fear, if a majority of the growers do well in their first season, about the future of the seed industry in British Columbia. At present, seed-growing is a new thing to the farmers and they require tuition and encouragement before agreeing to accept the government's offer of contract prices for several years to come for all the No. 1 quality seed they can produce. Since reaching Vancouver Island ten days ago the seed experts have been working from early morning till late at night visiting the districts, deliver-



ing addresses and expounding the processes of seed-growing.  
On Sunday night Prof. Böving and Mr. McMeans left for the Ashcroft district, and from there will visit Salmon Arm, Armstrong, Penticton and numerous places in the Okanagan Valley. They expect to be absent six to eight weeks on their trip into the interior, and to place seed contracts for several hundreds of acres. One thousand acres is the goal aimed at as a start on British Columbia's new seed industry. So far the experts are well satisfied with their results, as on Vancouver Island most of the holdings are small and large acreage was not expected.

*Mon. March 4, 1918.*

## ALDERMEN OPPOSE CUTTING OF TREES

Recommendation that Every Second Maple Around Old Court House Site Be Removed Is Not Concurred in.

That every second tree in the row of maples around the old courthouse site should be removed, the remaining trees carefully pruned down, a 25-foot strip around the edge of the block be laid out in lawn with an 8-foot walk inside of that and the balance of the space in the centre utilized as an experimental war garden, are recommendations concerning the proposed treatment of the old courthouse site contained in a letter received by the civic utilities committee yesterday from the board of park commissioners.

The letter was in reply to an application by Superintendent Ireland of the city relief department to have the block turned over to his department for the purpose of utilizing it for a war-time demonstration garden. This application had been forwarded to the park board for a recommendation and the one particular part of the recommendation dealing with the removal of every second tree in the row came as somewhat of a surprise to the aldermen. In fact, the aldermen did not take kindly to that recommendation at all and expressed their strong disapproval to the removal of any trees. It was conceded by the committee, however, that extensive pruning of the trees there might be quite justifiable.

Mayor Gale explained that he was anxious to see the old courthouse site put in a presentable condition, but that seemed rather drastic. So he had put the question up to the park board again to reconsider and make a direct recommendation to the council. This the park board had done in exactly the same form as the first suggestion. His worship went on to say that there would be a very strong feeling against the removal of any of these trees which had been growing there so long. On the other hand, Park Superintendent Rawlings pointed out that the trees had been planted too closely in the first place and that the removal of every second tree would still leave ample shade.

### Doubts Success.

Ald. Owen doubted if it would be possible to have any success with a war garden, especially in the central portion of the old courthouse site, where the soil was still so largely composed of building debris.

Ald. Woodside strongly supported Ald. Owen in his contention.

Superintendent Ireland said he and Prof. Clement of the University of British Columbia staff had gone over the site and Prof. Clement was confident that with a little effort a satisfactory war garden might be made here to grow the coarser kinds of vegetables.

Ald. Owen again voiced his strong objection to the removal of one-half of the trees and on motion the committee endorsed that opinion.

After further discussion it was decided to ask the park board for an estimate of the cost of carrying out the improvement of the block under their plan, as they asked that the cost of the work be borne by the city council.

*Sun. March 5, 1918.*

**Joins University Faculty —** Dean Klinck of the University of British Columbia, who has been indisposed for several weeks, was sufficiently recovered to attend the funeral of the late premier at Victoria on Tuesday. The dean states that an addition is to be made to the personnel of the faculty. Mr. C. E. Lumm, at present engaged in extension work at Amherst, Massachusetts, and prior to that connected with the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, will come to the University of British Columbia as assistant professor of the poultry additional course which graduates for the V. S. A., in class of '19.

*World March 6, 1918.*

**Dean Klinck of the University of British Columbia** announces that C. E. Lumm, at present engaged in extension work at Amherst, Mass., and formerly with the Oregon State Agricultural College, is coming to the University of British Columbia as assistant professor for the poultry additional course.

*Mon. March 7, 1918.*

### THE UNIVERSITY HOME.

There are many difficulties to be overcome if the University should be removed this year to its permanent home at Point Grey. The buildings erected there would be temporary, with the possible exception of the concrete structure now partly completed. It would be necessary to establish street railway communication, or some other system of regular transportation. All this will cost money, and the provincial treasury does not overflow.

But on the other hand it is bad economy to go on building at the temporary site structures that must be abandoned when the transfer takes place. The present accommodations are overcrowded. The attendance increases every year and will go up with a rush at the end of the war. Some building must be done this year in any case. The University is charged with the agricultural instruction of returned soldiers, and is undertaking various kinds of vocational training, especially in connection with mining and engineering. As the University is already equipped for this work, and has its own classes, it is bad conservation to set up other institutions to duplicate the work.

It seems reasonable that the soldiers who are to take instruction in farming should live near the university farm, and that the instruction should be given there. The militia department has a reserve of its own at the University grounds. The federal government will need to provide more buildings for returned soldiers somewhere at Vancouver. Why should they not be built at Point Grey, where they can be of use to the University when the Dominion Government is done with them? The presence of a considerable body of soldiers at Point Grey would partly solve the question of transportation, by helping to make the tramway self-supporting.

Whatever the University may expend in capital for building even temporary structures at Point Grey need not be wasted, like the cost of temporary buildings at the hospital site. For the houses may be so planned that they will always be of service. While the University remains on the present site the students can never have an athletic ground, or a decent place for military drill, or a campus, or pleasant outdoor surroundings of any sort. Until the Point Grey site is occupied the school of agriculture can never be properly developed. The arguments for immediate transfer are strong, and this time when the Dominion is planning so much for the instruction of returned soldiers, seems to be the strategic moment for co-operation.

*Mon. March 9, 1918.*

### Will Attend Semi-Centennial.

Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, will leave for California this week to take part in the semi-centennial of the University of California as the representative of the University of British Columbia and to recover from his recent illness. Dr. Westbrook will not take part in the proceedings owing to the state of his health.

*Sun March 10, 1918.*

### TEACHING VETERANS NOW

No Need of B. O. Following Example of Eastern Universities.

Asked as to the probability of the University of British Columbia following the example of Toronto university in instituting classes for the training of teachers for vocational work among war veterans, members of the university senate told The Sun that such a step had not been contemplated and probably would not be taken in the near future.

They pointed out that at present the faculty of the university was teaching returned soldiers from the Vancouver hospitals and convalescent homes themselves, in short courses in horticulture and agriculture and in various branches of mechanics, engineering, etc., working in conjunction with the vocational officer for J Unit, Military Hospitals commission, and the provincial vocational officer.

The university has no professor of pedagogy and it is not expected that the demand for vocational teachers will become large enough for some time to make one necessary. Members of the senate stated, however, that when the numbers of returned soldiers increased and the organization in this province for their vocational training increased in departments and began to need more instructors than are now available, the university would no doubt arrange to take up the work of preparing the teachers. The courses in eastern universities to this end are mostly held in the summer months and are particularly for young men and women of educational qualifications, school teachers and university graduates who will then be fitted to take charge of classes of war veterans.

*Sun March 11, 1918.*

## FOR UNIVERSITY SENATE

Nominations by Alumni of Toronto University to Local Institution.

The Toronto University alumni last night nominated F. C. Wade, K.C., Dr. J. M. Pearson, J. H. Senkler, R. W. Harris, Rev. Principal Vance and R. E. Walker to the senate of the British Columbia University.

Fifteen new senators are to be elected at the meeting early in April. Nominations close Thursday. Elections are made by the members of convocation, these consisting of all graduates of the British Columbia University, and all university graduates who registered when the British Columbia University was established.

*Sun March 13, 1918.*

## UNIVERSITY SENATORS

Nominated to Local Institution by Toronto, Alumni.

Election of a chancellor and fifteen new senators to the senate of the University of British Columbia will be held on April 4. Nominations close tomorrow. The following were nominated for election to the senate by the Toronto University alumni last night: Messrs. F. C. Wade, K. C., Dr. J. M. Pearson, J. H. Senkler, R. W. Harris, Rev. Principal Vance, and Mr. R. E. Walker.

Certain senators by virtue of their official positions in educational work, are automatically elected, while the others are elected by the members of convocation, who include all graduates of the University of British Columbia, and all university graduates who registered when the British Columbia University was established.

*Proo. March 13, 1918.*

University Senators—Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., Dr. J. M. Pearson, Mr. J. H. Senkler, Rev. Principal Vance, Mr. R. W. Harris and Dr. R. E. Walker have been nominated by the Toronto University alumni to the senate of the University of British Columbia. Next month 15 new senators will be chosen, nominations to close Thursday, March 14.

*World March 13, 1918.*

## Practice of Members Interrupting Each Other Obnoxious; Must Follow Rules; Firm Attitude Adopted.

VICTORIA, March 13.—If Mr. Speaker Keen can bring it about and he believes himself not entirely without influence in the matter, a stop is going to be put to the growing practice of members of bickering at each other across the floor during debate. Mr. Speaker announced himself emphatically on the subject this afternoon when the remarks of Mr. J. S. Cowper were interrupted by the member for Omicameca.

"If a member wishes to make a correction," said Mr. Speaker, "he should make a note of it and say what he wishes later. He should not rise in his place and interrupt. It makes a great deal of confusion."

Mr. Speaker's wrath also nearly overtook the member for Newcastle, whom Mr. Cowper commended for his valuable criticisms of legislative measures, "even if I do not share his admiration for the Bolsheviks."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite promptly jumped up and was as promptly told to sit down. He pleaded, however, that Mr. Cowper had yielded the floor to him to enable him to make an explanation.

## Mr. Hawthornthwaite Explains.

"He has practically done so," conceded Mr. Speaker. Then Mr. Hawthornthwaite stated that the word "Bolshevik" meant merely the majority of the people, the working classes, for whom, of course, his admiration is well known. After this illuminating digression Mr. Cowper went on with his speech.

Mr. Cowper described himself as a supporter of the government "from the outside looking in," he added that he was "perhaps not so much a supporter of the government as a supporter of the principles of the Liberal party."

Referring to the selection of Mr. Manson as deputy speaker Mr. Cowper mentioned that during the Dominion election campaign an effort was made to break up one of his meetings by a body of young men led by Mr. Manson.

## Alleges False Statement.

"That is not in accordance with the fact, in any sense," interrupted Mr. Manson. "I may say that on that occasion I did take occasion to correct him when he made a false statement."

A moment later Mr. Cowper referred to Mr. Manson as "an extraordinary deputy speaker, a gentleman who has an extraordinary ability for barking like an honorable dog."

In Mr. Cowper's opinion, the legislature of British Columbia is too numerous. He thought it would be better if Vancouver had three members, Victoria two, and if the other constituencies were amalgamated so as to make the total "about equal to a fair-sized city council."

## Returned Men and University.

The rest of Mr. Cowper's address was taken up with a statement of what is being done for the returned soldier by the university of British Columbia. The university is training many of these men for a life of agriculture. A short course in horticulture was attended by no less than forty of them. There was also a class

in poultry farming. The development of the province's possibilities in seed growing would help the soldiers, because this was highly specialized work suitable for small pieces of land. It was being found, said Mr. Cowper, that the soldiers as a class did not take largely to agriculture but preferred to turn their attention to mechanical pursuits. He gave several instances of men who have developed great skill in this direction.

He urged an adequate appropriation for the university, so that the desire of the faculty to get established on the Point Grey site could be carried out. He also called particular attention to the desirability of having a good department of forestry.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by Hon. J. D. MacLean.

*Sun March 14, 1918.*

## University Senate Election.

The new senate of the University of B.C. is to be elected by April 4, up to which date the approximately 800 members of convocation will have the right to mail in their votes. Nominations, however, must all be in hand by tomorrow. The elections will concern only about one-half of the senate, the remainder being appointed or ex-officio members.

*Sun March 14, 1918.*

## VETERANS LEARN TO REPAIR CARS

Splendid Work Done by B. C. University in Providing Vocational Training Courses.

(World's Special Service.)

VICTORIA, March 14.—Criticizing preceding speakers for failing to realize the splendid work being done in this province for the returned soldier, Mr. J. S. Cowper in the Legislative Assembly, Wednesday afternoon, gave an account of the efforts of the University of British Columbia in this direction. In collaboration with the Military Hospitals Commission, he said, the university, through its vocational training courses, was achieving practical results for the veterans' benefit.

Using homely illustrations as to the nature of the university's help to veterans, he told of the purchase of an old automobile for \$80 for use in a mechanical class. Returned men impelled by mechanical bent, took this old car to pieces several times and successfully rebuilt it, discovering its worn and affected parts in the process, and ultimately making of their own effort new parts to replace the old. As a result the reconstructed machine, the actual work of returned men in the university shops, sold again for \$300 and the money was used for more extensive studies. Also he told of a military truck given to the class. It had faulty points and three crankshafts had been broken by it. The returned men solved the difficulty by reducing the size of a flywheel, and when their work was complete and the car in perfectly good order, a purchaser would be ready to pay \$1500 for it.

Among other things Mr. Cowper asked the government to bring down an amendment to the War Relief Act, an amendment which will place drafted men under the protection of the Act as well as volunteers, for whom it was originally drafted. Most of the draftees were not slackers, but were tangled domestically so that they could not volunteer, and yet a recent ruling from Chief Justice Hunter held that a draftee was not entitled to relief under the war measure.

Mr. Cowper answered the charge that the government had paid his personal bill in the C. N. R. enquiry, explaining that the bill was for counsel fees, and the investigation forced upon him was a public matter. He insisted that he did not ask the government to pay the bill of Mr. E. A. Woods, merely writing to suggest that the bill was of a public nature.

Hon. Dr. Maclean, provincial secretary, adjourned the debate.

*World March 14, 1918.*

(BY A PARENT)

It seems that no result of the "Election a la Prusse" lately held by the Superintendent of Education to fill the vacancy on the University Senate has yet been announced. Perhaps the high school teachers thought it useless to vote in view of the attempt of the Superintendent to prevent them from organizing to make their influence felt in University affairs. There are strong reasons why this influence should be powerful and uncontrolled. The University authorities are the examiners in the third year of the course and thus influence the whole work of the school. One or two professors alone authorize the book to be used in any particular subject. A case such as the following may again occur, the selection by a professor of Greek of a number of Latin sentences to be memorised for the examination and their distribution as a free text book by the Department of Education without consultation with the teachers of Latin. As in the departmental examinations the names of examiners and the marks given to each question are not published. Moreover, the University professor may set the questions and value the answers by any standard he pleases without the teachers having anything to say in the matter, although the matriculation is the leaving examination of their schools, and the larger portion of those that study for it never go to the University at all. These are cases of dictatorship of a superior power which requires to be carefully guarded against. Do our high schools exist for the University or for the people?

The professors may also be strangers to the province and unfamiliar with the conditions under which the schools are conducted. There is a temptation for them to set too high a standard in an attempt to keep up the reputation of the University and incidentally their own. Yet our high schools are judged by successes in examinations held under such conditions as these.

The influence of the University, however, has been the most "professional" of all the forces that have affected the department. It has already done good and would do more if any interference by outside experts were not consistently thwarted by a policy which requires everything to be done through one man or not at all. Perhaps a change in this may be hoped for after the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent with power to act for himself instead of an assistant to the Superintendent as before.

The books introduced by the professor of French will improve the teaching of that language in the schools. Hitherto the unfortunate pupils have been forced to attempt to translate very artificial sentences into French by the aid of rules long before, by conversation about things around them and by wide reading, they have acquired any models to imitate or any feeling of the language. The result of this putting the cart before the horse has been a deplorable waste of time and in most cases a positive dislike for French ever after.

The same applies with greater force to Latin, to which the department desperately clings in the belief that the learning of the forms of words and the turning out of Latin sentences by rule affords an invaluable training for the mind. Is the effect of this deadening process on some children ever considered?

A training equally useful can be secured by the intelligent hoeing of a garden, which alternative the pupils now have in some places, thanks to the Department of Agricultural Education. If languages must be taught, they should be taught by the quickest methods possible or not at all. Some pupils spend one hour or more a day for three years on Latin alone, an inexcusable waste of time.

There is a text book on history placed by the professor of history in the schools (to be used, however, only in the third year) which is worthy of being read by everyone. It has won the praise of such men as T. Roosevelt and is up-to-date in giving the results of recent research. History takes on a new life when, for example, the connection is shown between the Kaiserism of today and the visit of Alexander the Great to the Egyptian priests of Ammon 2300 years ago.

That there is a conflict between the University and the Department of Education is evident from the fact that there are two systems of geometry

used, an arrangement which causes a waste of time in changing from one to the other. This benefits only the school-book publishers who can still sell their dead stock of out-of-date Euclid books in British Columbia. It delays the progress of the pupils in this subject for at least one year; in other words, it takes them three years to do the work of two.

World March 14, 1918.

# A Barber Had Post As M.H.O.

This Is Allegation of Hon. Dr. MacLean in Legislature With Respect to Former Incumbent of Provincial Office

HE PROPOSES TO HAVE AN EXPERT IN CHARGE

Suggests Tuberculosis Specialist; Debate on Address Is Closed; Positions Given to Returned Soldiers.

VICTORIA, March 14.—The debate on the address was closed today by a speech by the provincial secretary, Hon. J. D. MacLean. This marks the first stage in the advancement of the business of the session. There are always two great debates in each session, that on the address and that on the budget. There is as yet no indication of when the budget will be presented.

**Normal School.** Dr. MacLean began his remarks by an intimation that no normal school will be established at Nelson at present. The normal school at Victoria, he said, is not yet used to more than half of its capacity. Moreover, the province is not suffering for lack of trained teachers. There are at present more than two thousand teachers in active work and only fifty-eight of these are without permanent certificates.

Much of Dr. MacLean's speech was devoted to an explanation of what has been done and will be done to combat the ravages of tuberculosis in this province. He criticized the late government severely in this connection, saying that for several years they had left the department of health in charge of a man who had formerly been a barber.

**Won't Have a Barber.** "Instead of a barber as medical health officer," said the doctor, "we expect to have, that is, if the legislature permits, an expert in tuberculosis travelling throughout the province spreading the gospel of a healthy body in every town, village and hamlet." The doctor then referred to his bill now before the house providing for an additional grant to the hospitals in the cases of advanced tuberculosis. The added per capita would provide for any necessary outlay in the matter of isolating the wards to prevent the contraction of the disease by other patients. The local hospital end of the scheme was not essentially curative but preventive. The plan would eventually relieve Tranquille and render it free to confine its labors to the incipient and early cases.

Passing on to the question of the returned soldiers, the doctor held to the view that it was neither a provincial, Federal, nor Imperial matter alone, but a problem that would require to be settled on a comprehensive co-operative basis between all the governments of the Empire.

**Employment of Veterans.** The leader of the opposition, said Dr. MacLean, had declared that the government lacked sympathy with the returned men. Dr. MacLean held before him the record of returned men employed by the government. At present there were 83 and during last year at various times, and in more or less temporary capacities, 277 had been employed. It was very rarely that men on the books were idle for two consecutive months.

The doctor explained the personnel and workings of the returned soldiers' Commission. The minister did not claim the work of the commission to be in any way a solution for proper demobilization; that was recognized to be a Federal work. He referred to the new portfolio created by the Ottawa authorities for land settlement as the proof of it. Another example of the manner in which the government was co-operating with Ottawa was the loaning of its educational experts in the "soldiers of the soil" move.

From the point of view of education, the department was modifying the examinations and discontinuing the summer schools, so that British Columbia's patriotic teachers could devote their holidays to more useful work. He alluded also to the great work of the university, especially as it concerned returned soldiers. Yet the opposition had said the government had done nothing.

Sun March 15, 1918.

## The Universities and High Schools

By A PARENT

ONE of the scientists that visited Vancouver last summer said that Canada needed chemists and that for every 40 vacancies that were to be filled there was only one capable chemist available. Is B. C. producing all the chemists and assayers it will need? Is the slow method of working out an endless number of experiments related to no definite plan, as required by the present text book in chemistry authorized both by the University and the Department of Education, the best way to inspire an interest in that study? For most people it does not seem to be. They cannot see the wood for the trees. Time is too valuable nowadays for our children to waste by using any but the most efficient and up-to-date methods of work.

There would almost seem to be a conspiracy among our educationists to keep the pupils back and thin the ranks of the professions by eliminating those who have not the time or the money to spend in overcoming the difficulties set in their way. Why, for example, does the University of B. C. require five years after matriculation for its engineering courses? Why have pupils been advised after matriculation to go to the university at Seattle which gives the engineering courses in four years? Is another year of general education in literary subjects to be forced on our future engineers because they need a little more mathematics than is now taught in our high schools? The proper place to learn the trigonometry, etc., required is in the high school and time for every pupil to acquire some knowledge of this could be found if quicker methods were used in other branches of mathematics and a lot of the useless mechanical work done away with. In mathematics, as in everything else, the pupils need to get ideas and a broad view of all that the subject leads to. Too much time is now wasted in mastering details.

The university wants students. Some of the professors were touring the province last summer in an endeavor to raise funds in already over-taxed towns and municipalities to provide local scholarships for the matriculants highest on the list in the various districts to induce them to attend the university. Could not better results be attained by a thorough revision of the matriculation requirements and more attractive high school courses? At present it cannot be disputed that our high schools are not giving value for the money spent on them. Instead of inspiring young people to continue their studies at the university they are driving them from it to the detriment of the province. We are losing many potential doctors, chemists and engineers. Could not the quarterly system, originated by the University of Chicago and since the war adopted by the University of Washington at Seattle be introduced? The division of the year into four short terms of three months each, the university being open all the year, and the continuous use of its expensive equipment would make it possible for many who cannot now do so to share in the benefits of an institution that is paid for by all. The high schools might also become more useful to the people if their courses were open to any special students that could make use of them with advantage. As to the matriculation examination, the passing of pupils into the university may well be left, as in many states of the Union, to the high school teachers. The university is concerned only in obtaining students that can follow the courses given there. The same principle might be applied to entrance to the Normal School, the teachers of which would award to their graduates teachers' certificates.



It may be asked, as much of this criticism is destructive, what suggestions for reconstruction can be offered? Only these. There are signs everywhere that the educational dictator has had his day. People are tired of him and his pretensions. He has been weighed in the scales and found wanting. His mind runs to elaborating systems and on having obtained the chance to devise and to operate one, he stagnates in admiration of his own product. He then cannot see the need of change to suit the quickly changing conditions of the time and he blocks further progress. Freedom and variety alone will put life into our education. The control of our schools by office men who do not teach or even show the way to teach and visit the schools only to criticize or drive should be abolished. Our travelling organizers of this or that branch of education could also be dispensed with. They cause school boards to rely on them and not on their own initiative. Several instances have occurred in which nothing has been done at all because local conditions did not allow of its being done in the way laid down by the organizer and the regulations. Our systems should be elaborated by the parents and their representatives, the school boards. After they have come to a clear understanding as to what they want taught it is the function of the teacher to step in and do it or show how it may be done and nothing more. Methods and not systems are his province, but in B. C. methods are woefully neglected and the system reigns supreme.

World March 10, 1918.

### UNIVERSITY ELECTION

Nominations for Chancellor and Senate Have Closed.

There have been nominated for the

chancellorship of the University of British Columbia, the election for which takes place on April 4: F. L. Carter-Cotton, LL.D., Vancouver, the present incumbent; Frederick William Howay, LL.B., New Westminster, and Robert Edward McKechnie, M. D., C. M., Vancouver.

The following have been nominated for the Senate: William Piritt Argue, Vancouver; William Joseph Baird, Vancouver; Allen Edward Hingston Bennett, Kamloops; William Disbrow Brydone-Jack, Vancouver; Judson F. Clark, Vancouver; Shirley Pope Clement, Vancouver; Edward Pense Davis, Vancouver; Evelyn F. Keirstead Farris, Vancouver; John D. Gillam, North Vancouver; John Simpson Gordon, Vancouver; Robert Wilson Harris, Vancouver; Frederick William Howay, New Westminster; William Thomas Hoyes, Vancouver; Gordon Hunter, Vancouver; Annie Bruce Jamieson, Vancouver; Cecil Killam, Vancouver; Leon Johnson Ladner, Vancouver; Robert Edward McKechnie, Vancouver; John Edward Mulhern, Vancouver; Edward Burness Paul, Victoria; John Mawer Pearson, Vancouver; Laura May Pim, Vancouver; Helen Elizabeth Ryan, Victoria; John Harold Senkler, Vancouver; Henry Curtis Shaw, Vancouver; Robert James Sprott, Vancouver; John D. Swanson, Kamloops; John Men-

erleff Turnbull, Vancouver; William Hugh Vance, Vancouver; Frederick Coate Wade, Vancouver; Richard Eden Walker, New Westminster; Newton Wolverton, Nelson.

To consider matters in connection with these elections a meeting of the Alumni society of the University of British Columbia is to be held this evening at the home of Miss Isabel McMillan, 1351 Thurlow street. All graduates of the university who can possibly do so are invited to attend.

Sun March 16, 1918.

### GRADUATES ARE RUNNING

Alumni Society of University Supporting Three for Senate.

The Alumni society of the University of British Columbia is placing the names of three graduates of the university before convocation for election to the senate on April 4 next. In doing so it is felt that their connection with the university and their intimate knowledge of the student point of view will enable these graduates, if elected, to be of great assistance to the senate in its executive duties.

The three names which have been selected are Miss Shirley P. Clement, Miss Laura M. Pim, and J. E. Mulhern. They have all been active in student affairs during their university careers, and have been largely responsible for the present student organization. Miss Clement was an active member of the University Players' club and held several other important offices. She is at present secretary of the Alumni society. Miss Pim held the office of vice-president of the Alma Mater society and has since her graduation been a member of the executive of the Alumni society. Mr. Mulhern during his university career was president of the first graduating class of the university, and was at the same time president of the Alma Mater society. Since then the Alumni have elected him president of their newly-formed organization.

These three candidates would represent not only the Alumni but also the present student body. Such representation would be very acceptable to faculty also, it is believed; it is hoped that they will be endorsed by convocation. A campaign committee has been appointed and is working out ways and means of presenting their claims for representation to as many members of convocation as possible individually.

Sun

### UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The forthcoming convocation of the University of British Columbia, the second in which all the functions of that body may be exercised, will take place at the end of the academic year. Meetings held last year postponed the election of chancellor and senators, and fixed the date of subsequent convocations when these elections shall take place. The first convocation was held in Victoria in 1912, when there was a registration of 849 members. The chancellor and fifteen senators then elected, with the other senators subsequently appointed or elected in other ways as provided by statute, have held office since that time. But as the University was not opened for instruction until more than three years after the convocation their effective term of office was not so long as it seems.

For the convocation of this year the members of the first convocation are eligible, together with the graduates of the University, and if the statutes shall be amended as proposed, there will be some further additions from graduates of universities in the British Empire. In this year's election there will be plenty of competition. Three nominations are made for the position of chancellor and thirty-two names are presented for the fifteen positions in the senate. The young graduates of the University are alive to their privileges and have nominated three of their number for senatorships.

Pro. March 18, 1918

**Nominated for Senate**—The Alumni Society of the University of British Columbia will place the names of three graduates before convocation for election to the senate on April 4. There are: Miss Shirley P. Clement, Miss Laura M. Pim and J. E. Mulhern. These three candidates would represent not only the Alumni, but also the present student body.

World March 12, 1918

### MR. COTTON WITHDRAWS

Will Not Be Candidate for Chancellorship of U. B. C.

Mr. Francis L. Carter-Cotton is not a candidate for re-election to the chancellorship of the University of British Columbia. He takes the ground that this honor and responsibility should not be held too long by one person. The statute requires that a person nominated who does not wish to be a candidate shall announce his refusal to the registrar within a certain time after he has been notified of his nomination.

Mr. Carter-Cotton has presided over the board of governors since the spring of 1913, when the governors were appointed. He had been himself elected as the convocation the previous years. Before that, and for some time afterward, he was the chairman of the McGill University College, of which he was a generous supporter. As chancellor, Mr. Carter-Cotton has had an important part in the organization of the University, and has conferred degrees on two graduating classes. In consideration of his services to higher education, and his own academic attainments, McGill University conferred upon him a doctor's degree. Following is Mr. Carter-Cotton's letter declining nomination:

Vancouver, B. C., March 16, 1918.  
Dear Sir,—I have your favor of the 15th instant informing me that I have been nominated as chancellor of the University of British Columbia.

As I informed the secretary of convocation on December 6 last, I do not seek re-election to that office and therefore notify you of my refusal to accept nomination and ask you not to include my name in the list of candidates.

I think the interests of the University will be best served by the selection of new men at the conclusion of the statutory term and therefore desire to give practical effect to that view, although I appreciate very much the action of the members of the University who have honored me with a nomination.

In the hands of either of the two gentlemen who are candidates for the high office of chancellor the interests of the University will be safe for the next three years. Yours faithfully,

F. CARTER-COTTON.  
T. Pattison, Esq., Registrar.

Pro. March 19, 1918

### MR. COTTON WITHDRAWS

Two Candidates for U. of B. C. Chancellorship Remain in Field.

There are only two candidates for the chancellorship of the University of British Columbia, as yesterday Francis L. Carter-Cotton withdrew his name from the nomination list, leaving the names of Judge Howay and Dr. R. E. McKechnie. Mr. Carter-Cotton has been chancellor of the board of governors of the university since 1913, when the board was appointed, and has had much to do with the advancement of the university. Previously he was chairman of the McGill university in British Columbia, and in consideration of his services for education McGill conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris and E. P. Davis have also withdrawn their names from nomination for the senate of the university.



**THE CHANCELLOR RETIRES.**

By withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for the university chancellorship, Hon. Francis Carter-Cotton indicates the close of his service as the official head of the university organization. We believe that the retiring chancellor will preside over the approaching congregation and confer degrees for the third time. Nor will his interest in the university which he has taken the lead in organizing, cease with his retirement from the chair. It is twelve years since Dr. Carter-Cotton was elected president of the Royal Institution of Learning, under which McGill University College carried on university work in Vancouver and Victoria. During the twelve years since then he has given generously of his time and means for culture and scientific training in this province. All this time Dr. Carter-Cotton was a busy man, as he is still. He was in public life. He owned and edited a daily paper. He was associated with many public and private business enterprises, as he is now, but he always found time to give to the college, and afterward to the university. He has presided over the university long enough to see it well established, and in the closing months of his term is engaged in working with the government and with his colleagues on the board and the Senate in trying to clear the way for the establishment of the institution in its proper home at Point Grey.

*Prov. March 20, 1918*

**B. C. GROWERS AT CONFERENCE**

Party of Fruitmen Leaving Tonight for Ottawa Meeting.

Adoption of Uniform Package One Subject to Be Discussed.

An important delegation representing the fruitgrowers of British Columbia will leave tonight for Ottawa where a general consultation will take place relative to regulations for the fruit-growing industry of the Dominion. The B. C. delegates to the conference are Prof. Clement, secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association; R. G. L. Clarke, Dominion fruit inspector for the province; C. E. Barnes of Wallachin, president B. C. Fruit Growers' Association; J. E. Reekie of Kelowna; G. A. Chick, manager for the Stirling-Pitcairn Co., Kelowna; Edgar Trask, representing the Okanagan United Fruit Growers, and possibly H. A. Airth of New Westminster, representing the box manufacturers.

There has been no change in the regulations governing the industry since 1913, and several important amendments are now contemplated by the government, changes that are calculated not only to be in the best interests of the growers but also for the benefit of the consumer, especially under the war-time conditions.

Among the matters to be discussed will be the following: A more definite and explicit definition of the No. 2 grade apples; definition of No. 3 grade; provision for marking open packages; Sec. 321, in regard to over-facing to be made more definite; proper filling of packages to be made compulsory; standardization of packages—(a) uniform barrels, (b) uniform box, (c) uniform pear, peach and prune box and four-basket crate, (d) uniform apple crate, (e) standard berry box, preferably Imperial quart and Imperial pint, (f) uniform berry crate.

The standardization of packages has been a live issue before the fruit-growers of the Dominion for several years and is likely to be the most contentious matter to come up at the conference. Recently the Ontario Government adopted the Washington box for apples, and it is likely that this box will be strongly recommended at the conference. A great many British Columbia fruitgrowers are using this box, and this year one of the largest concerns in the province is switching to this size. It is altogether probable that the British Columbia men attending the Ottawa meeting will strongly support the Washington box.

The view is generally taken that standardization of fruit packages will be of mutual benefit to grower and consumer and a protection to both against unscrupulous dealers.

*Prov March 20, 1918*

**Leave for Fruit Conference.**

Delegates for the fruit conference at Ottawa left last night. British Columbia will be represented by Prof. F. M. Clement; R. G. L. Clarke, Dominion fruit inspector; C. E. Barnes, Wallachin, president of the Provincial Fruit-Growers' association; J. E. Reekie, G. A. Chick and Edgar Trask.

*Sun March 21, 1918*

**ADMIT SOLDIERS OF SOIL**

Under Certain Conditions Farm Workers May Enter U. of B. C.

High school students who work as "soldiers of the soil" this summer will be admitted as first year students in the University of British Columbia next fall, provided each furnishes certificates of having given satisfaction on the farm and from the high school teacher of being able, in the latter's judgment, to have passed the matriculation examination had he written on it this summer. This course was decided upon by the senate of the university last night.

*Sun March 23, 1918*

**BOY ON THE FARM CAN MATRICULATE**

University of British Columbia Will Accept Every High School Boy Who Is a Soldier of the Soil.

PROVINCE'S TOTAL IS SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY

Many Populous Centres Are Yet to be Heard from; Vancouver Public School Volunteers Show Up Well.

Six hundred and sixty boys were enrolled in British Columbia as Soldiers of the Soil in the past week, according to incomplete returns in the hands of E. Scott Eaton, associate superintendent of the S.O.S. movement in this province last evening, and the prospects are that the full quota of over 1500 will be reached before long.

The centres of Victoria and suburbs, North Vancouver, Trall, Fernie, Rossland, Nelson, Penticton, Princeton, Kelowna, Summerland, Enderby, Revelstoke, Kamloops, New Westminster, and a large number of smaller places had not been heard from last night, and they are expected to bring

the number well over the thousand mark.

On top of that, practically speaking, the returns of nearly all of the high schools of the province have yet to be received owing to the fact that the University of British Columbia regulations regarding the admittance of S.O.S.'s who are farming at examination time were only announced yesterday.

**Await Decision.**

Hundreds of boys in the matriculation classes of the high schools, whence the most recruits of all were expected to enlist, did not enroll, awaiting the decision of the university authorities. According to yesterday's announcement those boys whom their teachers regard as being well up in their school work and assured of passing the matriculation examinations in any event will be allowed to enter the university or will be given matriculation standing if they are working on the land under the S.O.S. auspices. Now that the matter is settled the high schools are expected to show big enrollments in the next week.

The Vancouver public schools did well with a total enrollment of 112. A large number of workers was not expected from them, as almost all the boys are under 15 years of age. The Dawson school led off with by far the largest total—33. The following are the figures up to last night:

Vancouver schools—Aberdeen, 0; Alexandra, 6; Bayview, 0; Beaconsfield, 0; Cecil Rhodes, 2; Central, 0; Charles Dickens, 1; Dawson, 33; Fairview, 7; Florence Nightingale, 1; Franklin, 0; General Gordon, 4; Grandview, 2; Hastings, 4; Henry Hudson, 0; Laura Secord, 9; Livingstone, 2; McDonald, 1; Model, 6; Mount Pleasant, 4; Lord Nelson, 6; Lord Roberts, 0; Seymour, 4; Simon Fraser, 4; Strathcona, 7; Tennyson, 4.

**High School Results.**

The high school results received were as follows: Britannia, 10; King Edward, 60; King George, 35; Kilsilano, 15. This is a total of 120 for the Vancouver high school. Other schools enrolled as follows: South Vancouver, 37; Point Grey, 14; Chilliwack, 36; Matsqui, 9; Mission City, 20; Salmon Arm, 14; Vernon, 36; Armstrong, 25; Grand Forks, 22; Vancouver Island except Victoria and suburbs, 135; Naramata, 10; Cranbrook, 10; University of British Columbia 3.

In addition to these the Vancouver Y.M.C.A. enrolled 56, some of whom would have been credited to the Central school, and six or seven enrollments were made through the local headquarters of the national council of the Y.M.C.A. which is directing the movement.

**PORTRAIT PRESENTED**

University Governors Honor the Retiring Chancellor.

The March meeting of the board of governors of the university which took place last evening may be the last to be held with Chancellor Carter-Cotton in the chair. Assuming this to be the case his colleagues on the board took occasion to assure him of their high regard, and of their regret that the pleasant relations of five years were to be broken up.

Mention was made of his previous services to higher education, to his tireless labor for the university during the period of organization, to his patience and unfailing courtesy as presiding officer. It was observed that though the university might have many distinguished chancellors in the future, the name of Dr. Carter-Cotton would always be most closely associated with the history of the institution as its first chancellor, and the leader in its organization. As a souvenir of the pleasant association the governors presented the retiring chancellor with a duplicate of the portrait of him which will hang on the walls of the board room.

Acknowledging the kindly words of parting, the chancellor spoke of the harmony that had prevailed in the board, and the good feeling with which matters were considered on which they differed in opinion. He thought that they could all congratulate themselves on the progress that had been made in the face of many difficulties, and he considered that a good foundation had been laid for a great institution of learning. He would always look back with pleasure on his own association with the university.

*Prov. March 26, 1918*

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TISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918.

# rs British Columbia's University Has el Achieved Much In Three Short Years

(Continued from Page Twenty-five.)

3 p.m. practically every classroom, lecture theatre and laboratory is in almost continuous use, and the problem of so arranging time tables and teaching schedules as to meet the necessities of the case taxes well nigh to the limit the ingenuity of the professors arranging these matters. Next year the ever-growing number of students will necessitate further buildings. The expenditure on these, on a site utterly inadequate in point of size, will be a provincial investment that must of necessity be an almost total loss as soon as the postponed, but inevitably speedy, removal to Point Grey takes place. Not only among members of Senate, Board of Governors and Faculty, but among members of Convocation and those interested in a more general way with the development of higher education through the province, the conviction has, in the past two years, grown deeper and stronger that the removal of the university to its own site should take place as speedily as possible—at once—and that all further expenditures on the institution should be made at Point Grey. The duplication of such outlays as would be necessary in the erection of more buildings at Fairview would thus be prevented, and the university, once established in its own property, would develop in a much more permanent and satisfactory way than can possibly be the case in the temporary location it has, owing to unusual and wholly unexpected conditions, hitherto occupied.

## SYMPATHY WITH ITS REMOVAL.

Members of the Provincial Government are in warm personal sympathy with this generally prevailing view, and only the financial situation of the province has prevented action being taken. While the finances of British Columbia are today far from being in the condition desired, there is a feeling, every month growing, and shared by all who have any knowledge of its work, that the university has approved itself as a desirable, a necessary, a valuable, provincial institution, that has abundantly justified its establishment, and has an assured future of yet more varied and important service. The sooner it is moved to its own place, the sooner will it be able to fulfill many spheres of usefulness at present beyond its reach. The government is understood to be averse to expending any more money on the present site, and to be seriously and favorably considering the making of all further expenditures where they will be of permanent, instead of temporary, value. The hope is expressed, both in Vancouver and in Victoria, that the session of 1918-19 will be conducted at Point Grey.

## ARRANGEMENT NOW PROPOSED.

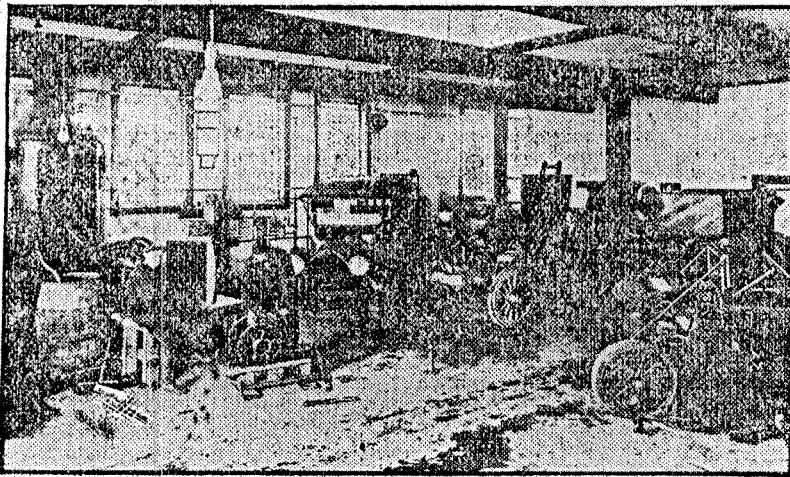
The Board of Governors have planned arrangements by which this can be done at the minimum of expense. They propose to close in the concrete frame of the science building with terra cotta tile, rough casting this externally, putting in temporary doors and windows, but installing permanent light, heat and plumbing arrangements. In this building it is proposed to locate the administration, library, chemistry and physics departments.

Temporary wooden buildings, of the kind now in use at Fairview, and giving an additional floor space of about 100,000 square feet, will house the remaining departments, and give the institution a drill hall and gymnasium, cafe and recreation rooms, and two dormitories accommodating 100 students. All these last mentioned buildings will be of the most economic construction consistent with their use, and will be heated from the plant in the basement of the science building.

It is understood that the vital problem of transportation to the Point Grey site has been satisfactorily solved, if, as seems probable, the transfer is to take place for the fall term of this year.

## WORK ALREADY DONE AT POINT

## STUDENT MECHANICS AT WORK



At the time this picture was taken, four automobiles were in the Mechanical Engineering Building, and applied science students, under supervision, were rebuilding and replacing defective parts, and learning from these and other machines the practice as well as the theory of the gas engine.

sufficiently to enable the land to be seeded with grasses and clovers. The additional grant of 290 acres last fall has made it possible to locate the farm buildings and laborers' cottages in right relation both to the campus and the farm proper. The Department of Agronomy has for three years been doing experimental work with soils and crops, and obtained much valuable information as to the best cultural methods to be employed, and the most productive classes of field crops. The results of these experiments have been turned to immediate account in arranging rotations, and working out systems of soil management. Eight acres have been devoted to the growing of small fruits and vegetables under direction of the department of horticulture, and two small orchards—one for experiment, the other for student practice in pruning, etc.—set out. These facilities will give students in horticulture types of standard trees and small fruits, and of vegetables, for class study, and also enable much to be done to improve the strain of standard and suitable types. One of the important aims of the department of horticulture is to establish within the province a staple industry as a plant breeding centre. Already a good deal has been done in this direction.

## HORTICULTURAL STORAGE BARN.

Last season, for the needs of the Department of Horticulture, a storage barn 63x34 feet was built at Point Grey. This is primarily for the testing, cleaning, sorting, and storing of grains and seeds. It has two stories and an attic, and is an attractive as well as necessary part of the farm equipment. Owing to the transfer of additional land not having been made at the time when the building became a necessity, it will have to be moved to its proper place in the general building and development scheme.

Similar work to that done by the Department of Horticulture in supervision of seed growing is being undertaken, but on a much larger scale, by

the Department of Agronomy. Prof. Bovington, at the request of the Dominion Government, has just completed a tour of the agricultural centres of the province, and arranged contracts with farmers by which they undertake to devote specified acreages to the raising of grass, root, vegetable and garden seed, of which there threatened to be a serious shortage for the next coming years. This seed will be grown under university supervision, and the crop purchased by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at an agreed price profitable to the grower. As a result of this campaign undertaken by the university, the acreage hitherto devoted to these purposes in British Columbia will, this season, be multiplied tenfold.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SHOWS GOOD RESULTS.

The department of animal husbandry though established but a year ago, can show results different in kind, but equally satisfactory. Its object is, of course, to carry out investigation and instruction in the breeding, care and management of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. For this work, animals, buildings and land are all requisite. The first of the series of buildings planned—a dairy and dairy barn—is now under construction. It will be of concrete and tile, rough-cast externally. This will be only a wing of the building as finally constructed, and in addition to a well equipped dairy will give accommodation for forty-seven cows.

The beginnings of an excellent herd of dairy cattle have already been made, there being now at the university farm five pure-bred Jersey cows—all bought in British Columbia—and five pure-bred Ayrshire cows. Among them is the highest milk-producing 3-year-old Jersey in Canada, while among the Ayrshires is also one that for years held the Canadian record. There is an equally good foundation herd of seven pure-bred Shorthorns. The nucleus of a pure-bred swine herd has been established by the purchase of three Yorkshire sows and a boar.

Though the university farm at Point Grey is not yet equipped to properly house horses, it is fortunate in having reserved for its use, from the dispersion sale of the Colony Farm last fall, seven pure-bred Clydesdale mares of international reputation.

## PLANS FOR THE NEAR FUTURE.

Plans for the near future in the department of animal husbandry include a live stock pavilion for class judging. This work is at present carried on in the barns, under conditions making the best results impossible. In the short course given in January, as the university had no accommodation suitable for the purpose, the stock judging demonstrations had to be given in a vacant warehouse down town. Investigation into the cost of milk and live stock production under various conditions, made in co-operation with producers, are among the activities at present planned by this department. This, with institute and extension work, the direction of the live stock operation at Point Grey, and consultation and co-operation with Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture, constitute the programme for this department for the coming months.

Other building improvements at the present time in course of construction at Point Grey are three workmen's cottages, each with living-room, kitchen, bathroom and two bedrooms. These have full size basements, will be heated by furnace, and will form the nucleus of a community centre situated on the east side of the farm.

## BOTANICAL GARDEN GREAT ATTRACTION.

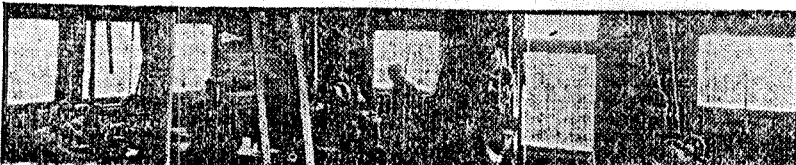
Another interesting development of which little is as yet generally known is the botanical garden, which in a few years will be a great attraction. It is a demonstration of the floral resources of the province, visualizing much information concerning soil, rainfall, temperature, and length of growing season. It was organized in 1911, at the colony farm, and moved to the university, two years ago. At that time it contained over 20,000 specimens, and approximately 900 species and varieties. Between two and three acres are devoted to the botanical exhibit, providing growing accommodation for 2500 different species of native plants, all assembled and arranged by scientific classification. Another plot is the arboretum, where space is provided for between 50 and 60 varieties of native trees. A pond will be located at the western boundary of the garden for a collection of water lilies, and other aquatic plants. A commencement has been made in growing different species of native and introduced medicinal plants, and information respecting the analyses of the drug contents of these will be available for those contemplating drug farming.

## UNIVERSITY AND RETURNED SOLDIER.

In any general review of the university's work, however concise, its plans for educating and re-educating returned soldiers should find a place. One hundred and forty-six returned men are at the present time included in the university enrolment in the short courses already given or in progress. Forty-four took the course in fruit growing, 48 in agronomy and animal husbandry, 28 in mining and 22 in mechanical engineering. The military hospital commission has agreed to a grant of \$5000 for a general course in agriculture and farm work, which was to have begun next month. Inability to secure a sufficient teaching staff for the soldier-students desirous of taking the course has caused its postponement until the beginning of July. It will be three months in length, with provision for extension to six months. Requests for short courses other than those already given have been made, those wanted being in poultry, vegetable gardening, apiculture and dairying.

This resume of the history of higher education in British Columbia from its beginnings to the present time, the record of the young university's accomplishment in the three years since

## IN THE WORKSHOPS





## WILL ISSUE CROWN GRANT

Title to University Site Dealt With in the Legislature.

VICTORIA, March 29.—The title to the British Columbia University site is dealt with in a bill introduced by the minister of lands Thursday. It provides for the issuing of a Crown grant to the University of British Columbia of lot 3044, comprising 266 acres, with an additional 16 acres at the northeast corner of the original site, in order to round out their plans, and also ratifies an exchange of 10 acres with the Dominion government, the latter being the area reserved for a drill hall site.

The amendment also provides for the issuance of a lease to the university for 21 years of an additional 290 acres which it is proposed to use for agricultural purposes in connection with the department of the university carried on under Dean Klinck.

*Sun March 29, 1918*

### University Lands.

Bill 56 is entitled the British Columbia University Site Amendment Act, repealing acts of 1911 and 1913. It provides for the issuance of a crown grant to the University of British Columbia of lot 3044, comprising 266 acres, with an additional 16 acres at the northeast corner of the original site in order to round out their plans, and also ratifies an exchange of 10 acres with the Dominion government, the latter being the area reserved for a drill hall site.

The amendment also provides for the issuance of a lease to the University for 21 years of an additional

290 acres which it is proposed to use for agricultural purposes in connection with the department of the University carried on under Dean Klinck.

*World March 29, 1918.*

## UNIVERSITY TO OBTAIN FUNDS

Government to Provide the Money for Start on Point Grey Buildings.

Legislation for Crown Grant of Site Defines the Area.

Victoria, March 29.—It is generally understood that before the close of this session, which will not likely come until the third week or end of April, the government will bring in a bill providing for a special grant of \$250,000 to the University of British Columbia for the purpose of enabling the university authorities to construct permanent buildings at Point Grey and to make a start upon the extensive university scheme planned there.

It is probable that most of this expenditure will be upon buildings devoted to forestry, agricultural and craftsmanship as the intention of the government in proposing such assistance at present is to accomplish a two-fold object, to give the University a start on its permanent home in Point Grey and to assist the educational authorities in their work for the instruction of the returned soldiers.

The proposals of the government in this respect were prefaced by legislation introduced in the House yesterday to crown grant the original university site which has been up to the present merely set apart for university use.

The removal from the Municipality of Point Grey of university and other lands and the declaration that these lands shall not be within the limits of any municipality, nor shall the foreshore and bed of the sea in front of lots 3045 and 4807 be within such limits, are provided in an amendment to the B. C. University Site Act of 1911. The 1911 and 1913 University Acts are to be repealed by the bill. Lot 3044 comprising 266 acres, is to be crown-granted to the University, together with an additional ten acres at the northeast corner of the original site, in order to round out the area. Lot 4805, comprising 290 acres, is to be leased to the University for twenty-one years for agricultural purposes in connection with the work of Dean Klinck's department. Lot 4804, about ten acres in extent, is to be crown-granted to the Dominion for a drill-hall site.

The bill provides that neither the B. C. Electric Railway Company nor any other railway shall have the right to construct any line of street railway or tramway or other railway on any of these, including also Lots 2045A and 4806, which being a portion of Marine drive, are dedicated as a public highway forever.

*Prov March 29, 1918*

### THE UNIVERSITY HOME.

Much interest is felt in the prospect or possibility of the removal of the University to its proper home at Point Grey before the opening of next year's course. The province may have to spend a quarter of a million or more for the initial expenditure in starting business at the new site. The loan programme of the province would not be increased in large proportion by this capital expenditure, and it should be possible to provide that practically every dollar spent on what will be called temporary buildings would have some permanent use. On the other hand if there is no move a considerable outlay will be required for buildings that the school must abandon when it leaves the present site. Meanwhile the hospital needs the main building, which is to be devoted to hospital purposes when the University is done with it. The money for the establishment of the University at its home

must be expended some day. It does not make a grave difference whether it is paid this year or next or the year after. But it does matter that the University should get the full benefit of any future outlay, and should do the most work for the returned soldier at a time when he needs it most.

*Prov. March 30, 1918*

### THE UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie will be the next chancellor of the University of British Columbia. His competitor, Judge Howay, has been returned at the head of the poll for senators, so that both will have their share in University administration as they have had in the past. Dr. McKechnie's eminence in his profession, his interest in educational matters, his public spirit, and the service he has rendered the University as a member of the first board of governors were recognized by the members of the convocation who submitted his name for the chancellorship. His election a year after reappointment to the board of governors leaves a vacancy in that body to be filled by the government appointing a new member for the remaining five years of the term. For the senate several of the former members have been re-elected, with a number of new candidates, including Miss Clement, who has the honor to be the first senator chosen from the graduates of the University.

*Prov. April 5, 1918.*

## DR. McKECHNIE IS NEW CHANCELLOR

Secures a Majority of Over 100 Votes Over Judge Howay; F. W. Howay Heads the List of New Senators.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie was yesterday elected chancellor of the University of British Columbia with a majority of 100 votes over the other candidate, Judge Howay of New Westminster. Dr. McKechnie polled 210 votes.

F. W. Howay headed the list of the fifteen new members of the university senate and W. J. Baird and J. M. Turnbull were tied for the fifteenth position and which of them will be the fifteenth member will be decided at the first meeting of the senate. One graduate of the university, Miss Shirley Clement, who not so many years ago was a student at King Edward high school, was elected to the senate along with one of her former high school teachers, Miss A. B. Jamieson.

### New Senators.

The following were elected to the senate:

F. W. Howay, 188; W. D. Brydone Jack, 180; J. S. Gordon, 179; J. Wolverson, 172; F. J. Clark, 172; E. B. Paul, 169; W. P. Argue, 168; H. C. Shaw, 166; A. B. Jamieson, 164; E. Walker, 164; J. H. Senkler, 160; Rev. W. H. Vance, 141; S. P. Clement, 140; Gordon Hunter, 135.

The following were tied for fifteenth place with 134 votes each: W. J. Baird and J. M. Turnbull.

*Sun, April 5, 1918.*

### IS ELECTED CHANCELLOR

Dr. R. E. McKechnie is Successful Candidate in University Elections.

The new chancellor of the University of British Columbia is Dr. R. E. McKechnie, who was yesterday elected by a majority of 100 votes over His Honor Judge F. W. Howay of New Westminster. Dr. McKechnie received 210 votes.

Fifteen new senators were elected as follows: Judge F. W. Howay, 188; Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, 180; J. S. Gordon, 179; N. Wolverson, 172; F. J. Clark, 172; E. B. Paul, 169; W. P. Argue, 168; H. C. Shaw, 166; Miss A. B. Jamieson, 164; J. H. Senkler, 160; Rev. W. H. Vance, 141; Miss S. P. Clement, 140; Hon. Gordon Hunter, 135.

Messrs. W. J. Baird and J. M. Turnbull each received 134 votes, thereby tying for fifteenth position. The senate at its first meeting will decide which will become fifteenth member.

One graduate of the University, Miss Shirley Clement, a former King Edward High School pupil, was among the successful candidates for election to the senate, along with one of her former high school teachers, Miss A. B. Jamieson.

*Prov. April 5, 1918.*

### DR. R. E. McKECHNIE IS NEW CHANCELLOR AT UNIVERSITY

In Election Gets Hundred Majority Over Judge Howay Who Heads Poll for Senate.

British Columbia University elections, the counting of the votes in which took place on Thursday, resulted in Dr. R. E. McKechnie becoming chancellor, his majority over Judge Howay, of New Westminster, being 100. Dr. McKechnie received 210 votes. He succeeds Mr. Carter-Cotton.



F. W. Howay headed the list of the fifteen new members of the university senate and W. J. Baird and J. M. Turnbull were tied for the fifteenth position and which of them will be the fifteenth member will be decided at the first meeting of the senate. One graduate of the university, Miss Shirley Clement, who not so many years ago was a student at King Edward high school, was elected to the senate along with one of her former high school teachers, Miss A. B. Jamieson.

#### New Senators.

The following were elected to the senate:

F. W. Howay, 188; W. D. Brydone-Jack, 180; J. S. Gordon, 179; N. Wolverton, 172; F. J. Clark, 172; E. B. Paul, 166; A. B. Jamieson, 164; R. E. Walker, 164; J. H. Senkler, 160; Rev. W. H. Vance, 141; S. P. Clement, 140; Gordon Hunter, 135.

The following were tied for fifteenth place with 134 votes each: W. J. Baird and J. M. Turnbull.

*World, April 5, 1918.*

#### ELECTED TO SENATE OF B. C. UNIVERSITY



**MISS SHIRLEY COPE CLEMENT**  
The first graduate of the University of British Columbia, who has been elected to the senate of that university. Miss Clement is the eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Clement and Mrs. Clement of this city.

*Sun, April 7, 1918.*

#### AMEND UNIVERSITY ACT

VICTORIA, April 8.—The new act respecting the university site in Point Grey this afternoon passed its second reading with but one amendment, a minor change in the wording of clause three prohibiting railway or other works from being extended or maintained on the site.

The leader of the opposition said while this clause was similar in effect to a clause in the original university act of 1911, it was not as explicit. Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, father of the new bill, said he had no objection to Mr. Bowser drafting an amendment to the clause which would be to his satisfaction, which the latter did.

#### HONORED BY CONVOCAATION



**MISS ANNIE JAMIESON, B.A.**, who has been elected to the senate of the University of British Columbia. Miss Jamieson is assistant principal of the King Edward High School and a former president of the University Women's Club. She is also a member of the Library Board.

*Pravice, April 6, 1918.*

The university will have 290 acres added to it by lease for 21 years, which term drew an objection from the leader of the opposition, who said it amounted to giving the university this land in perpetuity, for as it no doubt would be necessary to improve it with barns, silos, etc., no future government would feel disposed to take the land away from the university. He drew attention to the size of the site with this new lease as being 556 acres. He pointed out that the population of Vancouver would extend in the direction of Point Grey, when this property would become the most valuable of any crown lands held by the province.

The minister of lands informed Mr. Bowser it was necessary for the university to have this additional acreage in connection with the plans for the home-coming of the soldiers.

*Sun, April 9, 1918.*

#### UNIVERSITY GIVEN BIG ADDITION TO ITS SITE

Nearly Three Hundred Acres  
Added for Agriculture.

(World's Special Service.)

VICTORIA, April 9.—But one amendment was included in the draft of the new act respecting the B. C. University site when that measure passed second reading in legislative assembly Monday afternoon. The amendment prohibited any railway or other industrial works from being extended or maintained upon the site.

In the role of opposition leader, Mr. W. J. Bowser criticized the measure by saying that it was not as explicit as the University Act of 1911, and upon the invitation of the present minister of lands, the opposition leader drew the amendment following the language of the original act, and it was included, as stated.

The university will have 290 acres added to it by lease for 21 years, which term drew an objection from the leader of the opposition who said it amounted to giving the university this land in perpetuity for as it no doubt would be necessary to improve it with barns, silos, etc., no future government would feel disposed to take the land away from the university. He drew attention to the size of the site, with this new lease, as being 556 acres. He pointed out the population of Vancouver would extend in the direction of Point Grey, when this property would become the most valuable of any crown lands held by the province. The minister of lands informed Mr. Bowser it was necessary the university have this additional acreage in connection with the plans for the home-coming of the soldiers.

The bill was finally passed at the evening sitting.

*World, April 9, 1918.*

BRITISH  
COLUMBIA

## FARMER

Formerly  
B. C. Fruit and Farm  
Magazine

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Man on the Land.

Vol. XI.—No. 4

Vancouver, British Columbia

\$1.00 per year  
in advance.

## British Columbia's First Class in Agriculture

Something out of the Studies, Activities, and Plans of Class '21 at the Provincial University.

(By H. Harris, President of the Class).

The opening of the cultural College of the University of British Columbia took place at a very opportune time. Never before has the importance of agriculture been given its due consideration in all parts of the world. It is now recognized as a basic industry of all nations.

The Agricultural College of this university is the first in Canada to place its students on the same par with those who are taking the Arts and Sciences. Moreover, the standard is very high: A matriculation certificate is an entrance requirement.

The academic part of the first year course consists of the study of English, mathematics, French or German and the three sciences, physics, chemistry and biology. A thorough knowledge of these studies is basic to all advanced work in agriculture and for that reason a large part of the first year is rightly devoted to them.

The study of agronomy, horticulture and animal husbandry consists of the purely agricultural subjects. Much of the time in the scientific studies is devoted to laboratory work so that the class is made as practical as possible.

**Agronomy**

In agronomy Prof. Boylston gave one lecture and a two-hour laboratory period per week during the fall term. The lectures stressed the importance and aim of agriculture as clearly shown by the use of statistics and many illustrative examples. The decline of the wheat growing industry in the older parts of North America led to the study of both natural and commercial fertilizers with regard to their value, ability, application and effectiveness. Preparation of composite, preservation and application of liquid and solid fertilizers received the greatest emphasis from Prof. Boylston.

Demonstration work was done on at Point Grey where there are twenty acres devoted to field crop experimental plots. Determining the effect of soils included the effect and advantage of drainage and irrigation and a comparative study was made on the drainage system used on the site. The value of seed selection was greatly impressed by class cotations in the selection of the best specimens of roots, such as mangels for seed purpose. In correlation with the management of cultivation of the soil, attention was drawn to the use and efficiency of various types of farm implements.


**Horticulture**

This interesting subject is covered by the study of pomology, olericulture, floriculture, landscape gardening, plant


breeding. Prof. Clement gave one lecture and a two-hour laboratory period per week during the fall term. The lectures consisted mainly of the history and principles of horticulture and the determining factors of its branches. Laboratory work took the professor and students out to the Granville

varieties of cabbages, tomatoes, etc. These excursions to the garden patch were always looked forward to, for the students seemed to be very fond of raw carrots and tomatoes. Demonstrations in floriculture took place at the Brown Bros. Nurseries, where there are about one and a half acres


**CLASS OF AGRICULTURE**




J.F.K. ENGLISH  
SECY. TREAS.




M.D. GREENWOOD  
VICE-PRES.




H. HARRIS  
PRES.




CAL LAMB




R.C. WOODWARD



DEAN KLINCK  
HON. PRES.



W.M. WRIGHT



F.F. MCKENZIE

**UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Nurseries and the Industrial School, where their knowledge of pruning was applied—we hope to the benefit of the trees. The care and adaptabilities of the small fruits such as raspberries were also taken up. The work in vegetable gardening was taken at Point Grey, where the horticulture department has a two-storey temperature proof storage building surrounded by about ten acres of vegetables, small fruits and flowers. Much of the time was spent in becoming acquainted with the numerous

under glass. Here the students had opportunity of noting many varieties of flowers in all stages of growth. This excursion was preceded by a talk on the types of hot houses, history and development of floriculture. The lecture on landscape gardening was followed by a visit to the residence of Mrs. J. M. Lefevre at Point Grey. Plant breeding by isolation, selection crossing and improvement was demonstrated on the experimental plots at the university site.

See over.

# FURTHER GRANT TO UNIVERSITY

Eight Thousand Dollars to Go to  
Varsity Work Out of Ap-  
propriation to the  
Province.

SUM IS FORERUNNER OF  
OTHERS, IS ANTICIPATION

Dean Klinck and Commissioner  
Black in Conference at  
Victoria.

The sum of \$8000, forerunner, prob-  
ably, of other yearly grants, will be  
the portion granted this year to the  
University of British Columbia by the  
provincial government under the Do-  
minion Agricultural Instruction Act.  
Dean L. S. Klinck, during the week-  
end, accompanied Commissioner W. J.  
Black, of Ottawa, to Victoria, and  
took up this question with the author-  
ities, and he expressed himself as  
very well satisfied at the generous  
treatment accorded the university.  
Dean Klinck informed The World,  
on his return from the capital that  
the provincial government received  
from the Dominion government this  
year, under the Agricultural Instruc-  
tion Act, the sum of \$69,000. Of this  
amount, up to the present time the de-  
partment of education has received  
\$20,000 and the department of agricul-  
ture, and where colleges were estab-  
lished when the act came into force  
the colleges have been receiving prac-  
tically half of the grant given to the  
particular province, but in British Co-  
lumbia, as they had no agricultural  
college the whole of the grant went to  
the departments of agriculture and  
education.  
His business in Victoria was to see  
if he could get for the university  
some share in the grant of \$69,000,  
and it was arranged, for one year only,  
that the university should receive \$23,-  
000. The university did not want its  
full share in the first year because that  
would disarrange the work of the de-  
partment too much, so he simply asked  
that the grant should be made on a  
graduated scale, \$3,000 this year, \$16,-  
000 next year, and \$23,000 the year  
following.  
The government had consented to  
give the university \$8000 for the pres-  
ent year, but none was granted for  
the two succeeding years. As \$8000  
was all he had asked for, he considered  
the government had dealt very gener-  
ously with the university.

World, April 10, 1918.

University to Get \$8,000.  
The University of British Columbia  
will receive the sum of \$8,000 as its  
portion of the sum of \$69,000 receiv-  
ed by the provincial government from  
Ottawa under the Dominion Agricul-  
tural Instruction Act, according to in-  
formation received by Dean Klinck, in  
Victoria.

Sun, April 11, 1918

## B. C. FRUIT-GROWERS AT OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Adoption of Uniform Package One Subject  
to Be Discussed.

An important delegation representing the  
fruit-growers of British Columbia have  
gone to Ottawa where a general consulta-  
tion will take place relative to regulations  
for the fruit-growing industry of the Do-  
minion. The B. C. delegates to the con-  
ference are Prof. Clement, secretary of the  
B. C. Fruit Growers' Association; R. G.  
L. Clarke, Dominion fruit inspector for the  
province; C. E. Barnes of Wallachin, pres-  
ident B. C. Fruit Growers' Association; J.  
E. Reekie of Kelowna; G. A. Chick, man-  
ager for the Stirling-Pitcairn Co., Kelowna;  
Edgar Trask, representing the Okanagan  
United Fruit Growers, and possibly H. A.  
Airth of New Westminster, representing  
the box manufacturers.

There has been no change in the regu-  
lations governing the industry since 1913,  
and several important amendments are  
now contemplated by the government,  
changes that are calculated not only to be  
in the best interests of the growers but also  
for the benefit of the consumer, especially  
under the war-time conditions.

Among the matters to be discussed will  
be the following: A more definite and ex-  
plicit definition of the No. 2 grade apples;  
definition of No. 3 grade; provision for  
marking open packages; Sec. 321, in re-  
gard to over-facing to be made more defi-  
nite; proper filling of packages to be made  
compulsory; standardization of packages—  
(a) uniform barrels, (b) uniform box, (c)  
uniform pear, peach and prune box and  
four-basket crate, (d) uniform apple crate,  
(e) standard berry box, preferably Imper-  
ial quart and Imperial pint, (f) uniform  
berry crate.

The standardization of packages has  
been a live issue before the fruit-growers  
of the Dominion for several years and is  
likely to be the most contentious matter to  
come up at the conference. Recently the  
Ontario government adopted the Washing-  
ton box for apples, and it is likely that  
this box will be strongly recommended at  
the conference. A great many British Co-  
lumbia fruit-growers are using this box, and  
this year one of the largest concerns in the  
province is switching to this size. It is  
altogether probable that the British Co-  
lumbia men attending the Ottawa meeting  
will strongly support the Washington box.

The view is generally taken that stand-  
ardization of fruit packages will be of  
mutual benefit to grower and consumer  
and a protection to both against unscrup-  
ulous dealers.

B. C. Farmer, April, 1918.

## PAPER CHANGES ITS NAME

Fruit and Farm Magazine Enlarged—  
Notable Bill of Contents.

The Fruit and Farm Magazine appears  
this month in a new and enlarged form  
as the British Columbia Farmer, which  
better expresses its comprehensive cov-  
ering of the whole agricultural field in  
this province. This excellent publication  
has recently been endorsed as the offi-  
cial organ of the virile United Farmers of  
British Columbia, and one section is de-  
voted to news of that organization and  
to an open letter from its headquarters.

There is a most interesting sketch of  
the first class in agriculture at the B. C.  
University, with photographs by its pre-  
sident. Another timely article deals with  
the mobilizing of two thousand women in  
this province to handle the picking of  
the fruit crop.

Prof. McLean, of the University of B. C.  
continues his illustrated survey of the  
purebred herds of the province, while  
Shannon & Son's Ayrshire herd, at Clo-  
verdale, B. C., is interestingly described  
with photographs.

Another noteworthy article describes the  
seed-growing experience of J. M. Steves,  
behind the dykes at the mouth of the Fra-  
ser. Assistant Provincial Horticulturist  
White tells how to prune the orchards.  
There is a description of the fine work  
of the Cowichan creamery Association, of  
the proposed Soldiers of the Soil movement  
and of stump dentistry.

The magazine is packed with the stand-  
ard features—the news of the Farmers'  
Institutes, the Women's Institutes, the  
beekeepers, the poultry growers, etc.,  
while gardening and miscellaneous matter  
add to the general interest. The editorial  
department deals with various agricultural  
problems and discusses the possibilities  
for the portfolio of agriculture.

World, April 11, 1918.

## MOUNTAINEERS AND BOTANISTS IN TRIP

First Hike of Season Made to  
Kerrisdale to Learn to Dis-  
tinguish Some Native Trees  
at First Hand.

John Davidson's botany class and  
the natural history section of the  
British Columbia Mountaineering  
club made their first botanical trip  
of the season to Kerrisdale Saturday,  
chiefly to learn to distinguish some of  
the native trees and pick up a few  
points relative to field botany in con-  
trast to the formal class work that  
has engaged their attention during  
the winter. The botany lectures  
closed last Tuesday night.

The party left the city on the 2:05  
p.m. Eburne car and from Kerrisdale  
proceeded to the end of the Wilson  
road car line. At this point, Mr.  
Davidson directed attention to the  
method of distinguishing the grand  
fir, Douglas fir and hemlock, which  
flourish in the locality; the dogwood  
and the vine maple, which have many  
points of similarity, the certain dis-  
tinguishing point between them be-  
fore the flowers are out being the  
short bud scales of the latter as com-  
pared with the longer and pointed  
scales of the dogwood. Further at-  
tention was directed to the character-  
istic and distinguishing features of  
the naked fruited rose, sedges from  
grasses, each from the rushes, red  
berried elder, sitka and Nutall's wil-  
low and three ferns met with on the  
route, the sword fern, polypody and  
rock fern.

### Already Well in Flower.

The salmonberry and red flowered  
currant were found well in flower and  
Mr. Davidson took the opportunity of  
giving the class a little drill in run-  
ning down a plant to its family by  
means of his classification table  
which members soon learn to "carry  
in their heads" for use in field work.

The sight of a fine specimen of  
dogwood that had been cut down by  
somebody for the sake of gathering  
a few of its flowers evoked consider-  
able criticism from Mr. Davidson,  
who expressed the hope that the pub-  
lic might learn that in collecting wild  
flowers it was unnecessary to kill the  
trees and shrubs that bear them.  
Many plants that a few years ago  
were plentiful in the vicinity of Van-  
couver were now becoming very  
scarce and were due to disappear al-  
together if this thoughtless destruc-  
tion was continued.

The next trip will be to Caulfield  
on the afternoon of Saturday, April  
27.

### In Saturday's Party.

The party consisted of Mrs. W. H.  
Howard, Mrs. M. Hodgson, Mrs. C.  
Berkeley, Mrs. C. B. Jones, Mrs. L.  
Morris, Mrs. H. A. Lyttleton, Mrs. F.  
I. Bain, Misses M. Gruchy, J. Porter,  
A. A. Berkeley, Fyles, I. Clemens, E.  
Pentz, C. Bertrand, B. Morrison, and  
Messrs. J. Davidson, G. J. MacAdam,  
H. J. McLatchy, W. H. Howard, J. D.  
Turnbull, D. Connor, A. C. Morrow,  
W. Clark, L. B. Code, H. B. McLean,  
G. H. Lucas, C. C. Lucas, E. Connor  
and A. Lucas.

Sun, April 15, 1918.



## Women's Canadian Club Concludes Successful Year

### Mrs. S. D. Scott Elected President by Acclamation— Membership Shows Increase.

The Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, received reports of the year's work and elected the officers for the ensuing year. As last year's president, Mrs. A. U. dePencier, refused to accept office this year, the club was obliged to elect a new president and Mrs. S. D. Scott, was chosen for the office by acclamation. Mrs. Scott has been an energetic worker in the club for some time, and the announcement of her election was received with applause.

The other officers are: vice-presidents in the order named, Miss Anna Fagan, Mrs. W. H. Griffin, Mrs. A. J. Paterson, Mrs. L. N. McKechnie, Mrs. Julius Griffiths and Mrs. H. C. Wood (the first, second and fourth vice-presidents being elected by acclamation); literary correspondent, Mrs. Lyle Telford; secretary, Mrs. John Dickson; treasurer, Mrs. W. J. White (by acclamation), and executive committee, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. J. J. Banfield, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Mrs. T. A. Kirk, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. W. C. Brown and Mrs. Rice. A very pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation of a gold wrist watch to Miss Edith Southcott, assistant secretary, who has been accepted as a St. John's Ambulance nurse. Miss Southcott is a charter member of the club and in making the presentation Mrs. de Pencier expressed pleasure that her name is to be placed on the club's honor roll, and their appreciation of her faithful services to the club.

Mrs. F. E. Harrison, who was present at the meeting, spoke briefly on the Rotary Club's campaign, explaining the need for this work and the proposed campaign. She asked for the assistance of the club in collecting subscriptions. Miss Fagan was appointed convener and she will recruit a committee of nine others to assist her.

The club endorsed the mayor's scheme for a "clean-up" campaign. Mrs. de Pencier made an appeal for helpers for Red Cross tag day and also appealed to the members to remember the returned soldiers in the hospitals and give the use of their motors whenever possible to take the men for rides which are really necessary for them.

Mrs. W. J. White read Mrs. J. H. MacGill's report on the Woman's Building and Mrs. J. J. Banfield the report on the Pauline Johnson Memorial Fund, which has been invested in Victory bonds. Votes of thanks were passed to Mrs. de Pencier and other retiring officers, to the artists and others who assisted with the programmes and to the press. While the scrutineers were counting the ballots Mrs. Edwards gave a recitation.

Mrs. G. J. Telfer, who gave the report for the glove committee, stated that three shipments had been made during the year, the number of gloves being 4633 pairs. A large quantity of old fur and waste leather was also shipped. In October the school board allowed the children to assist in collecting and they gathered 2401 pairs; 264 pairs were received from the Red Cross and 1324 through the stores. The consignments were sent to the Red Cross and shipped to London, England, where they were made into linings for waistcoats for the soldiers. This work has now been taken up in Revelstoke and Los Angeles. Mrs. A. H. MacNeill also made an effort to obtain the interest of the ladies in the Atlin district. Mrs. Telfer suggested that a vote of thanks be passed to the young ladies of the glove counters at Hudson's Bay and Drysdale's stores and this was done.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. W. J. White, showed the receipts for the year to be \$2262.77 and the expenditures \$2220.18, leaving a balance of \$42.59. Some of the special gifts given by the club during the year were as follows: Little Mothers' League, \$5; Women's Auxiliary Canadian Patriotic Fund, general fund \$100, expenses \$50, total \$150; Y. M. C. A. military department, \$150; returned Soldiers' Club, \$200; Portsmouth Sailors' Relief, per Miss Tudor, \$50; Local Council "Better Babies Contest," prizes, \$10; prisoners of war contributions, \$88.50; Victory bonds, \$247.77; Children's Aid Society Christmas cheer, \$25; Catholic Children's Aid Society Christmas cheer, \$25; Alexandra Orphanage Christmas cheer, \$25; Salvation Army Christmas cheer, \$15; "J" Unit, Military Hospital Christmas cheer, \$50; Belgian relief fund, \$25; Women's Press Club, \$10; Y. M. C. A. fruit fund, \$8.

The president, Mrs. de Pencier, in her address summed up the events of the year and expressed her gratitude to her fellow-members of the executive, the members of the club, the artists and the press. Referring to the work which lies ahead of the club she said:

"The club has an enormous future before it; our constitution says, our objects are: to foster patriotism, to encourage the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada, and to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and progress of the Dominion as may be desirable and expedient."

"We trust we are doing a little to encourage study in our institutions of learning by offering a prize at our University of British Columbia, as we have done in investing a small portion of our funds in a Victory Loan bond,

so helping our country in a patriotic manner."

"We have as is only natural and right confined our energies chiefly this past year to war work in various ways, and our guests have been chiefly those who could give us most information on the all-absorbing topic, the war. I trust that when the long-looked and longed for day of peace arrives, that then the club will set before it a policy of education along broader lines and will endeavor to help teach the foreigners in our midst how to become more and more loyal Canadians."

The secretary, Miss Anna Fagan, reviewed the year's work in detail. She said in part:

"This has been one of the most successful years of the club from a standpoint of patriotism and service to the Empire, and we have been able to show that the Women's Canadian Club is a very efficient and important factor in these strenuous times in which we live."

"There have been many outstanding features in the work of the club during the past year. We have had three splendid tag days, which we have carried on very successfully, namely, Serbian tag day, July 21, 1917, when we realized the handsome sum of \$2,652.04. Our Prisoners of War tag day, on which occasion we raised \$5,133.44, was held on September 29, 1917. Through this effort we have the gratification of knowing that many Canadian prisoners of war were made comfortable with clothing and food. Our third tag day was held on November 3, 1917, for the Y. M. C. A. Military Fund Overseas, and netted the handsome sum of \$3,165.98."

"We made several investments in Victory Bonds, thereby giving proof of our patriotic support to our nation's financial efforts. To express as well our interest in matters educational, we purchased bonds to the amount of \$200 in twenty-year blocks, the interest on same to be used yearly for the purchase of a medal or prize for some special branch of study at the University of British Columbia. We also bought two shares in the Women's Club Building, in the form of a \$100 Victory Bond. We also invested in Victory Bonds the money

held in trust by Mrs. J. J. Banfield for the Pauline Johnson Memorial Fund, to the amount of \$556.94. The membership of the club now numbers 849, being an increase of 178 over the previous year."

*World, April 12, 1918*

Conducting his first botanical class trip of the season on Saturday, which was also attended by the natural history section of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club, Mr. John Davidson took the party to the end of the Wilson road in Point Grey where he gave instructions in the method of distinguishing various trees which flourish in that locality. The salmon-berry and red-flowered currant were found well in flower. Much criticism was voiced by the class on the actions of some person in destroying a fine specimen of dogwood for the sake of gathering the flowers. Mr. Davidson pointed out that many plants that were plentiful here a few years ago were now scarce owing to thoughtless actions of this kind.

Botany Excursion—On Saturday Mr. John Davidson's botany class and members of the natural history section of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club made the first trip of the season and chose Kerrisdale as their objective. The party had pointed out to them the distinguishing feature of the grand firs, the Douglas firs and the hemlocks. They admired the dogwood trees and the vine maple, which were found to have many points of similarity. Attention was given to the sedges, the grasses and rushes, to Nuttall's willow, and the various ferns. It was found that the salmon berry and red currant were well in flower.

Dean L. S. Klinck has resigned as secretary of the Provincial Food Control Committee and that Mr. J. H. Hall of Victoria has been appointed to the vacant position. A permanent office has been opened in Victoria.

### AMEND UNIVERSITY ACT.

VICTORIA, April 16.—Dr. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, this week will introduce an amendment to the University act which will make it possible for the board of governors to impose tuition fees for all classes of students.

### U. B. C. CONVOCATIONS

Legislature Defines Composition of Future Gatherings Here.

VICTORIA, April 19.—Through an amendment to the British Columbia University Act, provision is made for the composition of all future convocations which shall consist of the chancellor, senate, members of the first convocations, graduates of any university in the Empire and residents of the province prior to May, 1916, all persons holding academic appointments in the university and all who have graduated from the university. The elective officers of the convocation are to be a secretary and treasurer who will be chosen annually. The executive council is to consist of the chancellor, secretary-treasurer and fifteen ordinary members. The first five candidates polling the highest number of votes will hold office for three years, the next five two and the remainder one. In the event of a vacancy in the council the remaining members are empowered to appoint a member of



# WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB FACTOR IN COMMUNITY; NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

PATRIOTISM AND LEARNING ENCOURAGED—  
ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO WORTHY OBJECTS—  
MANY DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS HEARD.

The place in the community filled by the Women's Canadian Club as a patriotic, intellectual and useful organization, was adequately expressed in the reports heard at the ninth annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vancouver with the retiring president, Mrs. A. U. de Pencier, in the chair. In the presidential address Mrs. de Pencier declared that the club had a great future, referring to the objects as set forth in the constitution, namely: "To foster patriotism, to encourage the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada, and to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and progress of the Dominion, as may be desirable and expedient. Learning had been encouraged by offering a prize at the University of British Columbia, a portion of the funds had been invested in a Victory Loan Bond, and many worthy objects supported. "We have been able to show that the Women's Canadian Club is a very efficient and important factor in these strenuous times in which we live," said Miss Fagan, in presenting the honorary secretary's report. Among the financial grants mentioned in her report were \$100 to the Prisoners of War Fund; \$100 to the National Institute for the Blind, St. Dunstan's Hostel; \$100 to the Y.M.C.A. at the front; \$100 to the Women's Auxiliary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and \$50 to the expense fund of that organization; also \$50 to the British seamen. The Returned Soldiers' Club was a favorite project towards which the Women's Canadian Club lent a helping hand, giving \$200 towards the library. As well as the usual Christmas donations of \$25 each to the two Children's Aid societies, \$25 to the Alexandra Orphanage, \$15 to the Salvation Army, a Christmas donation of \$50 to the

advisory board of the "J" Unit Military Hospital for soldiers' comforts for local purposes, and \$50 for the Y.M.C.A. to be used locally, was given. Financial investments included a purchase of Victory Bonds to the amount of \$200 in twenty-year blocks, the interest to be used yearly for the purchase of a medal or prize for some special study at the University of British Columbia; two shares in the Women's Club Building in the form of a \$100 Victory Bond. The club also invested in Victory Bonds the money held in trust by Mrs. J. J. Banfield for the Pauline Johnson Memorial Fund to the amount of \$556.94. During the year a number of prominent people gave addresses at the club's meetings, among them being Lieut.-Col. Alfred Thompson, M. D.; Capt. Pearson of the Y. M. C. A. Military Overseas Camp; Right Rev. A. U. de Pencier, chaplain C. B. F., and Bishop of New Westminster; Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, president of the I. O. D. E. of the United States, and Mrs. Spence of Calgary; Mr. W. Evelyn Cowen, Canadian representative of the National Institute for the Blind; Mr. S. F. Raymer, chairman of the Southern Slaves Committee of Vancouver and British Columbia; Pte. T. F. Rossiter, returned prisoner of war; Mr. John C. Ferguson, whose address was entitled "China's Share in the World's War"; Mrs. Plumptre, honorary secretary of the Canadian Red Cross Society; Dr. James W. Robertson, chairman of the advisory council of the food controller; Mr. W. H. Malkin, who gave an address on the Victory Loan; Canon Gould, for many years a missionary in Palestine, Arabia and Asia Minor; Mrs. F. J. Wevill, president of the Yokohama W. C. T. U., and president of the Twenty-minute Club, and vice-president of the Japanese Women's Temperance Union;

Mrs. Arthur Mayne of Victoria, who had spent over twenty years in India; Baroness D'Anethan, wife of the late Baron D'Anethan, Belgian statesman and diplomat, and sister of Sir Rider Haggard, and Rev. Major C. C. Owen.

Among the club's undertakings during the year were special efforts in the direction of the old kid glove collection, 4633 pairs having been forwarded to London to make into wind-proof garments for soldiers and sailors.

In the glove report it was recorded that the work had now been taken up in Los Angeles and Revelstoke, and Mrs. A. H. MacNeill had made an effort to interest the women of the Atlin district in it. Three splendid tag days were successfully arranged during the past year, resulting in creditable sums for patriotic work. The revision and amendment of the club's constitution was concluded after much deliberation and a new departure was a social function in the form of a bridge tea at Lester Court.

The Pauline Johnson Memorial Fund report was given by Mrs. J. J. Banfield, who reviewed the causes leading up to the raising of money standing to the credit of the fund. Mrs. Banfield moved a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that some contribution should be added annually to the fund with the expectation of concluding the scheme to erect a suitable memorial over the grave of the Canadian poetess.

The treasurer's report, given by Mrs. W. J. White, showed the total sum collected for all purposes to be \$13,214. The total tag days' receipts were \$10,951.

Mrs. J. H. MacGill's report for the Woman's Building Limited showed that all obligations had been met.

Mrs. Frank Harrison gave a brief talk on the efforts of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society for the past eleven years and an interesting description of the proposed city clinic. She called for a committee of ten from the club to assist her in organizing the women of the city to take part in the present campaign and volunteers were led by Miss Fagan and Mrs. H. C. Wood. Mrs. J. O. Perry asked the club to endorse the mayor's suggestion for a "clean-up day," and a resolution to this effect was carried.

A pleasing incident was the presentation of a wrist watch to Miss Edith Southcott, assistant secretary who will leave shortly with the St. John's ambulance brigade, to go overseas.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. S. D. Scott; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. Fagan, Mrs. W. H. Griffin, Mrs. A. J. Paterson, Mrs. L. N. MacKechnie, Mrs. Julius Griffiths and Mrs. H. C. Wood; secretary, Mrs. John Dickson; literary secretary, Mrs. Lyle Telford; treasurer, Mrs. W. J. White; executive committee: Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. J. J. Banfield, Mrs. W. A. Clarke, Mrs. T. H. Kirk, Mrs. Alex. D. McLean, Mrs. W. C. Brown and Mrs. D. H. Rice.

The meeting closed with votes of thanks, after which an invitation to tea was extended by Mrs. S. D. Scott to the officers, the scrutineers and representatives of the press.

*Pro. April 12, 1918*

# MANY CHANGES TO BE MADE IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

High School Entrance Examinations to be Abolished—Pro-motion on Principals' Recommendation.

WILL AVOID DANGER OF  
FAILURE ON TECHNICALITY

More Detailed Study of Canadian History—Only One Foreign Language.

TRY PLAN IN CITIES

If Scheme is Found Satisfactory Will be Extended All Over Province.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 16.—Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, announced this morning that the changes in the high school curriculum foreshadowed by the recommendations of the recent conference of provincial educationalists will be brought into effect by regulation immediately, and will apply at the commencement of the next school term. The result will be the elimination from the high school course of the formal study of English grammar; the inclusion of a more detailed study of Canadian history, as well as the study of civics.

The new regulations will make it compulsory to study only one foreign language, instead of two, as heretofore. It will be made possible for the high school course to be covered in either three or four years as desired.

No More Examinations.

Other changes that will go into effect under the new arrangement apply to public schools and will provide for the elimination of written examinations for entrance into the high school, applying specifically to students who are attending the former in the larger cities. The pupils affected will in future be promoted on the recommendation of the principal of the public school, and thus his entry into the higher institution will not be barred by failure on a technicality; but rather will his general standard be a guide to the principal as to his merit for promotion. On the other hand, on failure of the decision of the principal to meet the wishes of the pupil or parent, the pupil will be permitted to take his written examination as formerly.

In connection with this very important departure from the school system of the province, the minister states that if the new plan is found capable of satisfactory working, it will be extended to the smaller towns and the outlying districts of the province.

Night Classes

Referring to the night school branch of the department's activities, the minister says that no less than 118 classes are being conducted in British Columbia at the present time, in which attention to the more practical subjects is devoted, in some cases pupils taking elementary courses while others are taking up work that will qualify them for admission to the university.

*Pro. April 16, 1918*

## PRINCIPAL WILL PROMOTE PUPIL

No More Written Examinations for Entrance Classes, Says Minister.

If Satisfactory, Change Is to Be General Throughout the Province.

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In connection with this very important departure from the school system of the province, the minister states that if the new plan is found satisfactory it will be extended to the smaller towns and outlying districts of the province.

Referring to the night school branch of the education department's activities, the minister says that no less than 118 classes are now being conducted in British Columbia at the present time, in which attention to the more practical subjects is devoted, in some cases pupils taking elementary courses while others are taking up work that will qualify them for admission to the University.

### TO AMEND SCHOOL ACT.

It is understood that before the present session ends the minister of education will introduce a bill directed to amend the School Act and to provide for the process of consolidation to be applied to all classes of schools. Another provision of the proposed bill will apply to the class of school buildings that may be erected by the government in the more scattered districts. This will provide for three classes of buildings at prices ranging from \$1200 to \$2200.

So that the board of governors of the University of British Columbia may impose tuition fees upon students of the University, the minister plans to introduce a bill containing such provision. This will be equal in its application to all classes of students.

The motto of the University of British Columbia has been criticised by several objectors who are well disposed in the worst sense of the term. Some of them say that "tuum est" applied to the university is bad grammar, the university being feminine. Some say that it is shockingly familiar language, savoring of slang. Some persons of culture find in it an implication that everybody will get from the university whatever he wants and that it means a universal workshop, instead of a seat of high academic learning and culture.

I have sought comfort in these distresses from Professor Lemuel Robertson, who leads students in the study of the ancient languages and literatures. The motto is none of his contriving. But he reminds me that it is from Horace. A reference to the text (Book IV., Ode III.) shows that it is from one of the most dignified and noble of the poems of Horace, that it is addressed to a female (Melpomene, the Muse of Poetry), so that both the tone and the grammar are vindicated. Also as Horace is telling this Pierian maid that he owes to her his poetic gift, whereby he gives refined pleasure to worthy souls, we may say that the motto calls us to the highest spiritual and intellectual delights and not merely to material things. "Tuum est," the gift is thine, he says, that I can sing and that my song gives pleasure. Both singer and audience share the gift.

The university motto is the last word of a poem in which Horace declares that the happy person on whose birth this goddess looks with loving eye may have one lone gift. Not for him the wrestler's strength, the runner's speed, the triumph of the chariot race, the laurel crown bestowed in the Capitol amid the shouting multitude. Rather the generous stream, the swaying foliage of the hillside trees, and all the voices of nature proclaiming this child master of song. Such was the gift, now at last acknowledged by the sons of Rome, for which Horace gave grateful testimony in the simple words, "Tuum est."

Happy will it be for the province if those who bring most charm and joy and music and light to their race shall be able to say to their Alma Mater "Tuum est," "This gift was thine."

## UNLIKELY TO AID UNIVERSITY NOW

One Member of House Even Proposes to Abandon the Whole Scheme.

VICTORIA, April 20.—Whether education furnished by the University of British Columbia should be free or not was a subject debated in the House this morning when the opposition leader drew attention to a clause in the amendment to the University Act then under consideration, which repealed the section of the original act granting free tuition at the institution.

Replying, Hon. Dr. McLean said that there was a difference of opinion in the university board of governors upon the subject and as a consequence the government had decided to remove the clause calling for free tuition in order that the government would have an opportunity of deciding the matter for themselves. It is not considered likely that the government will be able to ly that the institution the special grant give the institution the special grant desired this year in order to provide for the removal to new buildings to be constructed on the Point Grey site. The special sum desired for the moving to Point Grey was about \$200,000.

M. B. Jackson (Islands) urged that the Legislature take into consideration the advisability of dropping the university scheme and adopting instead a project involving merely an agricultural college and a polytechnic institute. The bill went through committee without change. Mrs. Ralph Smith was in the chair.

## McGILL GRADUATES DINE

Revive Annual Dinner Custom, Which War Interrupted.

There was an attendance of about fifty at the annual dinner—revived for the first time since before the war—of the graduates of McGill University, who met on Saturday evening at the university club. Professor Lemuel Robertson presided. The toasts included "The Honored Dead," by Dr. Giles Murphy; and "Our Alma Mater," by Prof. E. G. Matheson.

A principal feature of the evening was the election of officers of the McGill Graduates' Society, as follows: Dr. R. E. McKechnie, honorary president; Geo. B. Ireland, president; Prof. J. M. Turnbull, vice-president; and W. H. Powell, secretary. An executive committee was also elected, consisting of G. L. Eldridge, T. H. Elliott, A. E. Hill, Gordon Raphael and Dr. F. P. Patterson. The meeting also approved of a proposal to devote a sum of \$1,700 to the provision of a scholarship in the University of British Columbia, to be called "The McGill Graduates' Scholarship." It is probable that this sum will be supplemented from other sources.

## LET BOARD DECIDE QUESTION OF FEES

Matter of University Charges Discussed in Legislature; No Grant for Moving Expenses This Year.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

VICTORIA, April 20.—Whether education furnished by the B. C. university should be free or not was a subject debated in the house this morning, when Opposition Leader Bowser drew attention to a clause in the amendment to the University Act then under discussion, which repealed the section of the original act granting free tuition at the institution.

Replying, Hon. Dr. MacLean, minister of education, said that there was a difference of opinion in the university board of governors upon the subject and, as a consequence, the government had decided to remove the clause calling for free tuition, in order that the governors would have an opportunity of deciding the matter for themselves. While many American state colleges gave free education, most Canadian institutions charged a fee, he said. Speaking for himself, he considered the university should be free, provided that its endowment was sufficient.

### No Money Yet.

It is not considered likely that the government will be able to give the institution the special grant desired this year in order to provide for removal to new buildings to be constructed on the Point Grey site. It was originally expected that the university request would be granted, but other financial demands upon the provincial purse have been too heavy. Mr. Bowser asked about this subject this morning, and was informed by the minister of education that the matter was still receiving consideration. The minister's tone was far from hopeful, however. He informed the opposition leader that the maintenance grant last year was \$225,000 as compared with \$220,000 for the present year. The special sum desired for the moving to Point Grey was about \$200,000.

### Would Drop Scheme.

Mr. Jackson, of The Islands, urged that the legislature take into consideration the advisability of dropping the university scheme and adopting instead a project involving merely an agricultural college and a polytechnic institute. The university proposition was a wild, Utopian idea foisted upon a province which could ill afford the huge expense, he declared. B. C. was not yet ready to undertake any such scheme.

The bill which, in addition to repealing the section of the act calling for free tuition, also changes the method of electing convocation officers, went through committee without change. Mrs. Ralph Smith was in the chair.

*Sun April 27, 1918*

### Would Education be Free?

It will be a great pity if the pressure of poverty on the University of British Columbia to exact fees from its students. Education ought to be free, and everybody ought to be compelled to take doses.

Any young men and women have to earn for themselves the money to put them through college. There are many to whom the imposition of an ante-fee might make all the difference between obtaining a college education and having to go without it.

The minister of education points out that many American state colleges give free education, while Canadian institutions charge a fee.

The minister is right as to the facts. But what is the inference proper to be drawn therefrom? Isn't it merely prove that in this respect Canada is not yet so democratic as its neighbor? Does British Columbia want to be reckoned among the lands where the poor man's son is handicapped?

*Sun April 28, 1918*

### The Khaki College at Seaford.

The Khaki College in the Canadian province of Sussex on the coast of the best of its kind—a well-earned evidence of the humane and progressive outlook of Canada's citizenry. Major R. W. Brock, M. A., is its president and also dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Capt. E. A. Corbett, M. A., B. D., of McGill and the Canadian Y. M. C. A., is its secretary. The heads of other departments include: Classics and Modern Languages—Lieut. N. J. Rose, also of McGill, who took a triple first when Rhodes scholar at Oxford, and among his assistants is Sapper Butterfield, M. A., Cantab., one of whose books on Serbia is going to a new edition; English—Sergt. Larsen, M. A., Oxon., of the British Columbia University; History—Lieut. John Lockhead, M. A., elder of Melville Presbyterian Church, Montreal; Mathematics—Lieut. E. E. Jordan, M. A., also of the British Columbia University and Capt. Biggs, chaplain; Engineering—Major Davis, D. S. O., B. A., B. Sc., under whom eight students graduated at Christmas as fully qualified wireless operators; Commercial Training—Sergt. Christie, M. A., LL. D., a Vancouver lawyer; Agriculture—Lieut. A. E. Raymond, B. S. A., of Macdonald College, P. Q., and Lieut. W. Patterson, B. S. A., of Glasgow University. The last-named is the largest class of all—a happy fact in view of the imperative need of a higher type of Canadian farming.

*Mon April 29, 1918*

Many of the farmers of the district accepting the offer of Dean Klinck the British Columbia University to sow mangel seeds. The farmer undertakes to plant six rows for seed in six rows 50 feet long with seed provided by the University. It is expected that this scheme will do much to solve the seed shortage in this district.

*Mon April 29, 1918*

## STUDENT CONFERENCE

### B. C. Representatives Will Likely Attend Saskatchewan Meeting.

The annual "Western Student Conference," arranged by the Student Young Men's Christian Association of Canada, will be held at Lumsden Beach, Saskatchewan, from July 11 to July 18. This is an especial conference for the college men of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The students of the western provinces were the first to organize a conference of this kind. This example has been followed in all the eastern and maritime provinces of Canada. The purpose of this conference is "to give college men an opportunity, under conditions as nearly ideal as possible, for the serious consideration of the complete claims of the Christian life and to offer definite guidance and training in the largest expression of the Christian purpose in service to their fellows, both while in college and in later life."

During the week's conference there will be regular Bible study classes, studies of the rural community problems, and of other national questions, of association method in student associations, as well as lectures and addresses. Each afternoon will be devoted to sports, under the guidance of an athletic committee, when swimming, boating, hikes, tennis, baseball and other sports will be enjoyed. Following is the list of speakers announced for this conference:

Dr. H. B. Sharman, Winnipeg; Chas. D. Hurrey, New York; Prof. E. W. Sheldon, Edmonton; Taylor Statten, Toronto; President W. C. Murray, Saskatoon; Principal H. P. Whidden, M. P., Brandon; Rev. Dr. Chas. G. Fater, Winnipeg; Dean L. S. Klinck, Vancouver; Rev. Dr. Murdock McKinnon, Regina; Prof. W. T. Hallam, Toronto. It is not yet known whether or not the Y. M. C. A. of the University of British Columbia will be sending delegates. Dean Klinck, who is among the speakers, is the honorary president of the local Varsity organization.

*Mon April 29, 1918*

## NORTH VANCOUVER MAN TELLS OF WAR

### Douglas Honeyman Tells of Meeting With Prof. Eastman, B. C. University, Who Is Doing His Bit.

Miss Elsie Honeyman, of North Lonsdale, has received a letter from "Somewhere in France" from her brother, Douglas R. Honeyman. The letter is dated March 30 and some excerpts follow:

#### Meets Prof. Eastman.

"The big offensive which started a week ago broke up our rest and we have been marching and standing to ever since though we haven't been actually engaged yet. As you know the attack was not made on our front but in a case of this kind we are used where most needed. It is too early yet to form an opinion of the probable result of the conflict and casualties count for more than territorial gain but it is hard to find any comfort in the British or German official reports. We had a couple of very hard marches since leaving the training area and for the first time since coming over I have been troubled with sore feet. I had a new pair of boots which were a bit too big. Our last long march was four days ago. We had been out wiring a reserve line nearly all day and got the move order at night. We marched off at 11 p. m. and marching nearly all night reached our destination at 7.30 a. m. We lay in an open field for the next two days and it was frosty with a cold wind blowing. The second day it rained but we managed to build a sort of shelter with our ground sheets. I bunked with a Pte. Eastman, who has been some months with the University Battalion and recently

transferred to the scouts. He is a remarkably well-informed man and a short time ago gave us a lecture on 'Italy and the War' which was the first time I heard of him. He asked me if a Miss Honeyman of the B. C. university, 'a very talented writer' was a relation of mine and hinted at a resemblance. (If you have a grudge against him let me know and I will put him on fatigue.)

#### Sent to Italy.

He came out with a platoon of the University Battalion. He and Thorlief Larsen were sergeants in it but the latter is taking a commission. Eastman was sent to France and Italy in the early part of the war by the government to study the educational system, I think. He is a great admirer of France and has modern history and world politics at his finger tips. Of course as a professor of history one would expect that but he seems equally as well-informed on other lines.

"We are in a house now which the civies vacated in a hurry a few days ago. It's a pleasant change from the open and the weather has turned wet now.

"I have just been out with Eastman and a couple of sergeants to an afternoon tea at a house near. It was at the former's invitation as he has become friendly with them through his knowledge of the language. I am sorry to say that while I can ask a question I cannot carry on a regular conversation. They are very nice people and have a daughter of about 16 who is going to a college. She speaks a little English but is rather shy about using it. We used to have a great time at our billet in the rest area trying to carry on a conversation with the old lady and her daughter-in-law. By a judicious mixture of French, English and sign language we got on very well and if we had only stayed longer might have got quite fluent.

#### Fate of the World.

"Well I fancy there are serious days ahead of us and the fate of the world and our Empire in particular may rest with us and the way in which we play our part during the next few weeks. I may not have a chance to write for some time but do not worry for I'll probably come out all right. If not, well we all travel the same road once and c'est la guerre."

*Sun April 28, 1918*

## BOTANY STUDENTS VISIT CAULFEILD

### Party of Over Twenty Make Annual Hike at Week-end on North Shore and Investigate Some Interesting Flora.

On Saturday afternoon a party of over 20 from the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering club made their annual botanical trip to Caulfeild, going by automobile from North Vancouver and Hollyburn.

After alighting near Caulfeild the party left the highway and, under the direction of Provincial Botanist John Davidson, examined the order of succession of the flora, noting how the rocky bluffs along the Caulfeild region gradually become covered with vegetation. Anyone at the present day could trace the order of succession, lichens being the first to obtain a foothold. These were succeeded by mosses and the moss-like selaginella, followed by larger plants such as ferns and fleshy leaved plants able to store water to carry them over the dry seasons.

In the crevices between the rocks another different flora was found. The sword and polypody ferns were much in evidence. On the flat portion where water remained for a longer period, and where a little soil could accumulate a number of flowering plants had established themselves. These included the beautiful blue collinsia, which many people mistake for lobelia, saxifrages, mimulus, sea blush and poison camas, the difference between the true and the poisonous camas being observable even in the flowering stage.



**Bearberry Protects Soil.**

In some areas the true bearberry, a dwarf evergreen shrub, carpets the surface of the rock and helps to protect the soil and vegetation in its vicinity from becoming washed away by heavy rains.

The party visited the rocks around Caulfeild harbor and observed some stunted specimens of Saskatoon, whose growth had been retarded on account of the peculiar environment in which it had found itself.

Ascending the bluff on the west side of the harbor a number of interesting plants were studied, amongst which Mr. Davidson pointed out that the scrub pine, which on Lulu island and other boggy habitats around Vancouver are much contorted, were in this locality straight stemmed, closely resembling the typical lodgepole pine of the interior.

After rambling over the bluffs in this locality a number of beds of the beautiful dog's tooth lily were found, but contrary to what might be expected most of the specimens remained. Members were advised to take no more than they could make use of, and in no case to pull the leaves. This advice was duly heeded.

**Arbutus Specimens Found.**

Several specimens of arbutus were found in flower.

Other plants of interest noted were wild ginger, bleeding heart, pipsissewa (which is one of our native medicinal plants), spring beauty, the red-flowered currant, the so-called black tulip or fritillaria, barberry, salmonberry and two species of willow, whose catkins were studied.

The party, which returned on the 9 o'clock ferry from Hollyburn, consisted of Mrs. J. D. Turnbull, Mrs. H. A. Lyttleton, Mrs. M. Hodgson, Misses M. H. Nicholson, Fyles, M. A. Allen, I. Mounce, J. D. Anderson, C. Bertrand, D. McLean, M. Cameron, I. Clemens, Messrs. J. Davidson, Jacob Bain, A. Hornby, J. D. Turnbull, W. Clark, J. F. Williamson, R. Dalton, G. J. McAdam, H. J. McLatchy and James Lyall.

*Sun April 29, 1918*

**Botanical Trip**—Many members of the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering Club, made an excursion on Saturday afternoon to Caulfeild. The trip was taken by automobile from North Vancouver and Hollyburn and proved a delightful botanical experience. When Caulfeild was reached the party left the highway and with Provincial Botanist John Davidson as guide, made an examination of the rich and beautiful flora for which the district is famous. The rocky ground around Caulfeild harbor was visited, although it necessitated considerable climbing. Among those who took part in the trip were: Mrs. H. A. Lyttleton, Mrs. M. Hodgson, Mrs. J. D. Turnbull, the Misses Nicholson, Fyles, Allen, I. Mounce, J. D. Anderson, D. McLean, C. Bertrand, M. Cameron and Messrs. J. Davidson, A. Hornby, J. Bain, J. D. Turnbull, J. F. Williamson, W. Clarke, R. Dalton, G. J. McAdam, H. G. McLatchie and James Lyall.

*World April 29, 1918*

The friends of Mr. E. H. Russell of the University of British Columbia will be sorry to hear that he is ill in the Vancouver General Hospital.

*Prov. April 29, 1918*

**Alumni Society Annual**—Election of officers and the transaction of other important business are on the agenda for the annual meeting of the Alumni Society of British Columbia, which will be held on Friday evening next in the college auditorium at 8:30 o'clock.

*World April 30, 1918*

## GREAT SCIENTIST IS A VISITOR

**Dr. Campbell, Director of Lick University, Is Guest of Dr. Wesbrook.**

Dr. W. W. Campbell, the director of the famous Lick University, and one of the most famous astronomers and scientists in the world, is a visitor in Vancouver this week, as the guest of Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the Provincial University. The latter returned to the city yesterday after a motor trip in California, whither he had gone to recuperate. The University president shows visible signs of his improved health.

"The most interesting feature of my trip," stated Dr. Wesbrook, "was the celebration of the fiftieth year of the University of California. Representatives were there from famous universities the world over, including a representative from the University of Paris, and Dr. Anasaki, representing the Tokyo University. Great consideration was given to the economic problems affecting the nations bordering on the North Pacific especially in regard to the fisheries and sea-products industries. So successful was the conference that it has been proposed to meet yearly, with Hawaii named as the probable meeting place for next year."

It was while attending the University of California celebrations that Dr. Wesbrook met Dr. Campbell, who read a paper and contributed to the discussions on meteorological and weather matters. Suggestions for better forecasts of meteorological conditions on the Pacific Coast were put forward and will probably be acted on. Dr. Campbell is a great patriot as well as a great scientist. Most of his family are serving with the Allies in some capacity or other, and he has just received the proud news that his youngest son has been given the Croix de Guerre by the French government in recognition of his services as a fighting aviator.

Dr. Campbell is to meet the members of the university senate at their meeting this afternoon.

*Prov. May 1, 1918*

## SAVANT IN PROVINCE

**Dr. Campbell of California Will Attend Commencement Exercises.**

VICTORIA, May 1.—Dr. W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Cal., visited the Dominion Observatory at Saanich yesterday and was present at the final installation of the big 72-inch mirror. He came to British Columbia by invitation of Dr. F. F. Wesbrook and will address the students of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver at the commencement exercises to be held on Thursday.

Before returning to California he will visit Goldendale, Ore., where many of the well known astronomers of the day will gather to witness the total eclipse of the sun on June 8. He predicted the local observatory would become one of the great ones of the world owing to the character of the telescope installed.

*Prov. May 1, 1918*

The annual meeting of the Alumni Society of the U. B. C. will be held in the University auditorium on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The election of officers will be held and other important business transacted.

*Prov May 1, 1918*

The third annual congregation for the granting of degrees will be held at the university on Thursday. The address of the occasion will be delivered by Dr. William Wallace Campbell, director of Lick Observatory. He will speak on the advantages of scientific training from an international standpoint. Dr. Campbell is a member of several scientific societies in European countries and is a master and doctor of science, and LL. D., and is also the holder of several gold medals won in international competition.

*Prov. May 1, 1918*

## WILL GRANT DEGREE

**Third Annual Congregation at University on Thursday.**

The third annual congregation for the granting of degrees will be at the University on Thursday. The address will be given by Dr. W. Wallace Campbell, who will speak on the advantages of scientific training from an international standpoint. Dr. Campbell is a member of several scientific societies in European countries. Dr. Campbell will speak on "The International Relations of Science."

Guests who have promised to present include Mayor Gray, Westminster, Mayor Ashwell, C. Wack; Acting Mayor McBain, Vancouver; the Bishops of Columbia and Victoria. The presidents of Vancouver and Victoria Boards of Trade, Principal Sanford, the members of the senate elect, the directors of the Dominion Observatory, Victoria. The procession will form 2:45, the ceremony will begin 3 p.m.

*World May 1, 1918*

The Women's Club of the University of British Columbia entertained the members of the faculty and staff at a "war time" banquet in honor of the graduating class on Monday evening last. Professor Lemuel Robertson, honorary president of the class, made a most delightful toastmaster and proposed the first toast of the evening to "Our King and Empire," which was responded to by all joining in the singing of the National Anthem. In a few well chosen words, Dr. Ashton proposed a toast to "Our Boys at the Front," which was replied to in a happy vein by Mr. Miller, one of the university's returned soldiers. Miss Nora Coy, president of the graduating class, then proposed a toast to "Our University of the Present and of the Future," which was duly responded to by Dean Robinson, who also proposed a toast to "Our Absent President, Dr. Wesbrook." To Dr. Boggs fell the happy lot of proposing the toast to the graduating class, which he did in his usual acceptable manner. Miss Bolton replied on behalf of the class and at the same time proposed a toast to the "Women's Club of the University." Mrs. Hebb, convener of the social committee, responded. A toast in honor of Dean Robinson was also proposed by Miss Whiband. The enjoyment of the evening was augmented by a violin solo by Miss Bradshaw and a piano solo by Mr. Russell. Among those present were Dean and Mrs. Klink, Dean and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Dr. and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Killiam, Dr. McIntosh, Mr. Russell, Dr. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Riddington, Misses Dodie, Bradshaw, Harvey, Clement, McGuire, Siller, Macdonald, Henderson, Clark, Wilband, Griffith, Coy, Bolton, Fulton, Morrison, Frame and Martin, and Messrs. Hurst, Marshall, Miller, Cayley, Best, McIntosh, McInnis.

*World May 1, 1918*



A the dansant will be held Saturday afternoon, May 4, in the University Auditorium by the Alumni Association of U. B. C. in honor of the 1918 graduating class. The affair will be in the nature of a reunion gathering, as well as a formal welcome to the degree students as members of the faculty. A large number of the Alumni have also signified their intention of being present.

*World May 2, 1918*

#### Granting of Degrees.

The third annual congregation for granting of degrees will be held at the university on Thursday. The address will be delivered by Dr. Wallace Campbell, director of the Observatory, who will speak on the advantages of scientific training from an international standpoint.

*Sun May 2, 1918*

#### University Congregation.

The third annual congregation for granting of degrees will be held at the university on Thursday next. The address will be given by Dr. Wallace Campbell, director of the Observatory. Dr. Campbell will speak on the advantages of scientific training from an international standpoint. The procession forms at 2:45 and the ceremony begins at 3.

*Prov May 2, 1918*

#### Astronomer Visitor to This City.

Dr. W. W. Campbell, a famous astronomer, the director of the famous Lick Observatory, is a visitor in Vancouver as the guest of Dr. F. F. Westbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia, who has returned from a motor trip to California.

*Prov May 2, 1918*

Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, acting Premier, returned to the city this morning from Victoria to be present at the convocation of the University this afternoon.

*Prov May 2, 1918*

Professor Victor Horta, head of the School of Fine Arts in Brussels, and professor of architecture in the University of Brussels, arrived last evening from Winnipeg, where he addressed the Archeological Society. His lecture in Wesley Church on Friday evening in aid of the Belgian fund, promises to be intensely interesting. Dr. Horta has a remarkable collection of pictures, such as have never been shown in this country, including German cartoons glorifying their work of destruction in Belgium. He is also showing reproductions of the famous paper secretly printed from time to time by the Belgians during the German occupation, and which the invaders were never able to suppress. Professor Horta is attending the convocation of the university this afternoon.

*Prov May 2, 1918*

#### ABSENT MEMBERS.

The graduating class of the University is not so large as was expected some four years ago when its members began their college life. Forty-three of its members have not completed their university course for reasons that are to their own credit and to the honor of their university. Eight have graduated on the battlefield. They have taken their final degree with first-class honors. These are the dead in France and Flanders. Thirty-five others are in active service over the sea, following the higher course which their country offers to those who are worthy to take it. While their comrades, most of them excluded through no choice of their own from this select group, have been studying history the absent lads have been making history. In that stern and noble school of high experience these that come back no more have far outstripped their classmates and completed the life of service for which the University would at best have been but a preparation. Graduates of today may fail to fulfil the promise that is implied in their acceptance of a university degree, but these on the permanent honor roll are secure from any chance of failure. No time nor fortune can take from these alumni the triumph they have won. And when the others return to the University after the war, or as some have done, after they have become no longer able to fight, the University will have among her undergraduates some students who have received more costly and more valuable instruction than any academic school could give them.

*Prov May 2, 1918*

## SCIENCE WOULD SAVE SHIPS OF PACIFIC

Dr. W. W. Campbell of Lick Observatory Outlines Prevention Possibilities.

Money Would Be Well Spent on Delicate Weather-forecasting Instruments.

Many Points Missing to Complete Seismologic Records of Today.

American Scientist Is Guest of Honor at University Convocation.

At convocation of the University of British Columbia this afternoon Dr. W. W. Campbell, the guest of honor, delivered an interesting and important address on "Some International Relations of Science with Special Reference to the Pacific Coast Region." As director of the great Lick Observatory, and as a scientific man of eminence, Dr. Campbell is known throughout the scientific world, and he was received with hearty applause. In his opening remarks Dr. Campbell devoted some attention to the definition of the word science. He said it was something more than was indicated when the chemist, the biologist, the astronomer or the up-to-date farmer were spoken of. It covered those who in the scientific manner investigated classical subjects, or historical subjects. The scientist was one who studied his chosen field with due and impartial regard to the known facts, and always with reference to the causes and effects, which, to him, had an unbreakable relation.

In an interesting review of scientific progress the speaker touched on Greek philosophy, the age of Columbus, Magellan and Copernicus, the influence of Mohammedanism, and the slow growth of science between 1500 and 1800. He noted that the scientific spirit is all but unknown to the Turks, the Hindus, the Egyptians, the Chinese and many other nations, and in this relation touched on the influence of religions. As to the influences calculated to put an end to a scienceless torpidity, the speaker said that the railroads are doing more to break down the caste system than all the schools and colleges of India combined. He dealt in an interesting manner with the progress of Japan, "where religion seems not to be athwart the path of progress." A fine passage followed on the altruistic and ideal quality of the scientific spirit, and touched on American sanitary work in the Philippine Islands.

#### PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC.

After a reference to science and the war, Dr. Campbell remarked that the problems of the Pacific region are many and of great magnitude, and every practicable form of co-operation in solving them is desirable; not according to plans hastily formed and more hastily adopted, in the enthusiasm of the moment, but only after the most careful consideration.

"The storms upon our own Pacific states form to the west of us," he said, "we seldom know just where. Some are certainly in the higher latitudes of the North Pacific and others in Siberia; little is known concerning their paths, except that they in general travel east-southeasterly. They leave our coast states on their journey across America, rapidly or slowly, depending principally upon what is ahead of and behind them in the way of barometric conditions.

"The defects in our Pacific states predictions and the slowness of improvements in the predicting system are due in large measure to lack of knowledge of the daily atmospheric conditions to the west and northwest of us. Under normal commercial conditions, not now existing, the ships of many nations plow the North Pacific, and it would be practicable in these days of wireless telegraphy to report once or twice daily the weather conditions at the points where the individual ships happen to be. The cost of such service, though running into tens of thousands of dollars per year, would be negligible in comparison with the good accomplished. Father Algue's excellent typhoon warnings sent out from the Manila observatory have on occasions saved millions of money and hundreds of lives.

#### SAVES THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

"The hurricane warnings of the United States Weather Bureau in single storms undoubtedly save more value in ships and cargoes, not to mention human lives, than the annual cost of the service in the whole nation. The extremely successful co-operation of the Canadian and American governments in reporting weather conditions, especially in the Canadian West and our own Northwest, is a happy illustration of the good effects of internationalism in a scientific matter.

"The Pacific region is the chief source of earthquake activity on our globe. The knowledge to be gained through seismic investigation is very important in the pure science of the earth, and as a guide to engineering and architectural construction in the Pacific nations. The Japanese school of seismology, following John Milne and including Omori and many others, the veteran French seismologist, Montessus de Ballore in Chile, Klotz and others in Canada, the American Jagger and Wood in Hawaii, Maso in the Philippines, and a few others here and there in the Pacific region, are already co-operating informally with their many colleagues in the United States. It is unfortunate that the number of well-qualified men who give their major effort to seismology is not greater. Delicate instrumental equipment and trained observers are urgently needed at many points in and around the Pacific Ocean. The full value of much that is done at the various observing stations today is not realized because stations at other strategic points in the Pacific area do not exist. The seismologic records obtained in California, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Japan, in Australasia, in the Philippines and elsewhere would be vastly more valuable if they could be correlated with records made at many missing points. A large increase in the number of stations, supplied with the best instruments, and with staffs of well-trained men giving their entire time to the subject, would be a paying investment. Touching on the geology and paleontology of the Pacific area, and also its

anthropology and ethnology, a brief mention of zoology and botany led up to some remarks on oceanography, and Dr. Campbell said he had noted with satisfaction a growing tendency among scientific colleagues to devote their long vacations or their sabbatical years and half-years to special problems in the Pacific area. He indicated that there was much room in this area for the development of scientific effort.

"To assist the evolutionary process in many backward nations of the Pacific in the coming generations is the burden, and it should be the pleasure of the great universities of today, said the speaker. "We must not expect that all such progress will be satisfactory, or that it will run through the same conventional mold. The latitude factor as affecting climate can not be entirely ignored. Is it possible to imagine a more advantageous geographical position, a more favorable climate and a better intellectual atmosphere for efficiency in the development of the Pacific civilizations than precisely those possessed by the universities of the Pacific coast of North America?"

"In the noble work of the present and succeeding generations we hope and expect that strong co-operative efforts will be made by the great republic, and by the great Dominion, and by the wonderful island empire which

*Pres May 2, 1918.*

The results of the examinations at the B. C. University, as published in The World today, show a high percentage of successes. Approximately 60 per cent. of the students got through their tests without failure in any subject. Next year for the first time students who have begun and completed their academic careers in the provincial University will be given degrees. This year's finals were taken by students who began in the old McGill College.

*World May 2, 1918.*

#### University Alumni Society.

The annual meeting of the Alumni society will be held in the university auditorium tonight at 8 p.m. Election of officers will be held and other important business transacted.

*Sun May 5, 1918*

## B. C. UNIVERSITY AWARDS DEGREES

### Third Annual Congregation Held Thursday; New Chan- cellor Is Installed.

The close of the third year of the activities of the University of British Columbia was marked by the usual Congregation for the conferring of degrees yesterday afternoon, the ceremony being held in the university auditorium. There was a large assemblage, ladies being predominant except on the platform; there was also a contingent of men in khaki. Before and during the proceedings, very enjoyable musical selections were given by the Dresser orchestra. Dr. Ashton, in the picturesque costume of the Paris university, acted as M. C.

On the platform were Chancellor Carter-Cotton, President Westbrook, Dean Robinson, Registrar Pattison, Dean Klinek, Attorney-General Farris and Mrs. Farris, Archbishop Casey, Bishop dePencier, Bishop McDonald of Victoria, Magistrate Shaw, Dr. Scott, Inspector Gordon, President Shallcross of the Board of Trade, and various governors and members of the university senate.

#### Chancellor's Remarks.

After the singing of "O Canada," the chancellor gave a short address, expressing satisfaction with the progress made under adverse circumstances, and emphasizing the modern view of the vital importance of university activities in every branch of

public life. He also paid a tribute to those who had gone to the war.

The attorney-general followed with a few remarks on behalf of the provincial government, complimenting the university authorities and the students on their work. He stated that it was the government's intention that the university should be removed to Point Grey at the earliest possible date. Never, he said, was there such opportunity in the world, and such inspiration to serve, as at the present time. He referred to the university's honor roll as a source of inspiration; and urged the graduates to consecrate themselves to the service of the world with the training the university had given them.

#### Dr. Wallace Campbell.

Dr. Westbrook introduced Dr. Wm. Wallace Campbell, of the Lick Observatory, as their "ally in science and in war," coupling his name with that of Professor Horta, of Brussels, who also was present.

Dr. Campbell then proceeded to give a masterly address, occupying about an hour in its delivery, his theme being the great value and importance of science in every department, history and literature not excepted. The recognition of cause and effect as the unfailing principle of all action, was a "sine qua non" of the scientific mind; those who stopped short with immediate results were not scientists at all.

He classed the cosmic forces as those entirely beyond human control, those which could be controlled to a limited extent, and those which could be controlled entirely; under the last head he placed the forces that govern the relations of individuals and communities.

#### Diplomas Presented.

Before proceeding to the actual presentation of diplomas, Dr. Westbrook asked those present to stand while he read out the names of the 48 university men who had fallen in the war. He stated that the honor roll of the V. B. C.—together with the McGill College of B. C.—contained in all 452 names.

The graduates then stood, and Dean Robinson introduced them to the chancellor with the customary Latin formula, "Maxima cum laetitia," etc. The chancellor in turn pronounced the formula, "te adorno," and the courtly old-world ceremony was performed just 30 times in the actual conferring of that number of degrees. Four others were held over, the graduates being on active service. The chancellor was assisted by Dr. Westbrook, who "hooded" each graduate in turn, and by Registrar Pattison, who handed them their diplomas. Dr. Ashton gave courteous attention to each one as they returned to their seats, each being generously applauded.

In addition to the degrees, the governor-general's gold medal for highest proficiency was presented to

Miss Irene Mounce; and a dozen scholarships were awarded in Arts, Applied Science and Agriculture. A \$25 book prize for an essay on "War Poetry" was divided between Miss Margaret Marion Burleigh Cameron and Hugh Llewellyn Keenleyside. A similar prize fell to Miss Meliona Ellis Griffith for an essay on "Government Control of Prices in Time of Crisis."

Dr. Westbrook paid a tribute to retiring chancellor Carter-Cotton, as a "leader of thought and action in the province."

#### Receive Degree.

The graduates this year (B.A. degree) were Irene Mounce, Abraham Lincoln Marshall, Macleod Ewart Hurst, Kathryn Reade Bradshaw, Ruth Vivian Fulton, Myrtle Adela Elizabeth Sillers, Meliona Ellis Griffith, George Chapman Barclay, Harold Walker McInnes, Hazel Grace Willband, Stella Victorine McGuire, Elsie Bonallyn Clement, Angus Campbell Broatch, Mary Macdonald, Helena Bodie, Norah Elizabeth Coy, Richard Harold McIntosh, Isobel Harvey, Genevieve Noel McKinnon Martin, Dorothea Blanchard Bolton, Agnes McKenzie Morrison, Beverley Cochran Cayley, Arthur Harold Miller, Edgar Leslie Best, Hugh Milne Robertson, Norma Gates Clarke, Alfred Hill Chatwin, Gordon Cameron Castleman, Grace Kilpatrick Henderson, James Edward Godsmark, Eleanor Mary Frame, William Frank Emmons, Lorne Hugh Jackson and Edgar Charles Richards, having enlisted for service overseas, were granted the degree without examination.

The scholarships awarded were as follows: Evelyn Christiana McKay, Roy Lars Vollum, Ethel Harris, Elizabeth Patricia Hamilton Smith, Evelyn Caroline Lucas, Dorothy Blakey, Victoria Herman, Cyril Moss Goldstein, Henry Ivan Andrews, Clarence Otto Swanson, Joshua Rowland Kingham, Cecil Alexander Lamb.

#### New Chancellor Installed.

The annual meeting of convocation of the University of British Columbia was held in the university auditorium last evening, the installation of the new chancellor, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, being an outstanding item in the proceedings.

Retiring Chancellor Carter-Cotton presided during the preliminary routine business, including the announcement of the recent election of chancellor and senators. Dr. Westbrook then took the chair and introduced Dr. McKechnie, who, he said, had established a record for scholarship at McGill University that had not been excelled.

The new chancellor expressed his appreciation of the honor done to him, briefly sketched the up-and-down career of the university, and said he would do his utmost to advance its interests.

Another feature of the meeting was the re-election of Secretary J. S. Gordon and Treasurer H. H. Morris, and the election of 15 members of the executive as follows: For three years—F. W. Howey, H. C. Shaw, J. D. Swanson, F. Mathews, C. Killam; for two years—Mrs. Dr. Ryan, Dean G. E. Robinson, Miss Laura Pim, Dr. W. J. Brydone-Jack, J. T. Trapp; for one year—Rev. A. E. Hetherington, Leon Ladner, A. E. Foreman, Miss Edith Paterson, and Miss Nora Coy.

Auditors G. E. Robinson and W. H. McLane were re-appointed.

*Sun May 5, 1918*

**Alumni Society Annual**—The annual meeting of the Alumni Society will be held tonight in the University auditorium at 8 p.m. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year and other important business transacted.

*World May 2, 1918*

## NEW CHANCELLOR DULY INSTALLED

### University Day Concludes With Dr. R. E. McKechnie As- suming Important Office.

Satisfaction in the progress shown by every department of the University of British Columbia during the past year, under circumstances that were decidedly adverse, was expressed by Chancellor Carter-Cotton during the course of his address at the closing ceremonies of the university, held in the auditorium on Thursday afternoon. The chancellor emphasized the importance of university activities and referred in feeling terms to those students who had gone overseas, some of whom had paid the cost of justice and liberty with their lives.

Many of those present were in khaki and on the platform were Lt.-Col. the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. U. de Pencier, Bishop McDonald of Victoria, Chancellor Carter-Cotton, President Westbrook, Dean Robinson, Registrar Pattison, Dean Klinek, Hon. J. W. deB. and Mrs. Farris, Archbishop Casey, Dr. S. D. Scott, P. G. Shallcross, president of the Board of Trade, Magistrate H. C. Shaw, Inspector Gordon, and various governors and members of the university senate.

Hon. J. DeB. Harris complimented the faculty and students on the result of their labors and stated that it was the intention of the provincial government to remove the university to Point Grey at the earliest possible moment. The attorney-general also referred to the university's honor roll, which, he said, was a source of inspiration to all present.

President Westbrook then introduced Dr. W. W. Campbell of Lick Observatory, University of California, who gave an address on "Some International Relations of Science," in which he thoroughly reviewed conditions existing in the field of science, referring more particularly to the part taken by scientists in the war, and also to the value of scientific discoveries on the Pacific coast.

#### Read Honor Roll.

The names of 46 university men who had fallen at the front were read out by Dr. Westbrook, with the congregation standing, and then the presentation of degrees was performed by the chancellor.

In addition to the degrees, the governor-general's gold medal for highest proficiency was presented to Miss Irene Mounce; and a dozen scholarships were awarded in Arts, Applied Science and Agriculture. A \$25 book prize for an essay on "War Poetry" was divided between Miss Margaret Marion Burleigh Cameron and Hugh Llewellyn Keenleyside. A similar prize fell to Miss Meiriona Ellis Griffith for an essay on "Government Control of Prices in Time of Crisis."

The annual meeting of the convocation of the University of British Columbia took place in the evening, when the new chancellor, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, was formally installed in office. The re-election of J. S. Gordon as secretary and H. H. Morris as treasurer also took place.

The election of fifteen members of the executive council was as follows: For three years—F. W. Howay, H. C. Shaw, J. D. Swanson, P. Mathews, C. Killam; for two years—Mrs. Dr. Ryan, Dean G. E. Robinson, Miss Laura Pim, Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, J. T. Trapp; for one year—Rev. A. E. Hetherington, Leon Ladner, A. E. Foreman, Miss Edith Paterson and Miss Nora Coy.

Auditors G. E. Robinson and W. H. McInnes were re-appointed.

A resolution was passed appreciative of the services of the retiring chancellor.

*World May 3, 1918*

#### THE UNIVERSITY HOME.

No statement could be more emphatic than that made yesterday by the attorney-general and acting premier, who informed the congregation that the government was anxious and determined to have the University established in its permanent home at Point Grey at the earliest possible moment. Not all the members of the Legislature are yet so fully convinced as the ministers and former ministers that the expenditure necessary for this establishment would be a prudent investment. Most of the representatives are not fully informed as to the service that the Provincial University is rendering, and the greater service that it will render the province. This may be partly due to the fact that the University staff and authorities have given more attention to the instruction of the students under their care than to the education of the outside public. The functions of such an institution in the development, not only of the intellectual life of the community, but of its effectiveness in the daily struggle of life, and in the improvement and use of the natural resources of the country ought to be shown to the people and their representatives.

There are no young men or women in the land trying to nourish and exercise their native intelligence who may not receive help from the people's university. There are none who desire to turn to the honest profit of their country and themselves the half-hidden gifts which nature has bestowed more lavishly on British Columbia than on any other province.

who may not find in the university the assistance they need. Ours is essentially a University of the people. What the people invest in it is placed in a security which will pay great dividends, and will distribute them most freely where the hardest and most effective work of the future is to be done.

To come closer to the exact question the country members have more interest in the establishment of the University at Point Grey than the city representatives, and much more than the people of Vancouver. This change is necessary for the full development of agricultural instruction. It is important in the development of a forestry department. It would enable

the school of mines to gather and install a better plant in a permanent site. It would provide a community home for the students, an object of special importance to those who have no homes in Vancouver. It would provide means of recreation and exercise, with room for athletic activities.

We call attention particularly to the relation of the university to the returned soldiers who are taking some form of vocational training. These are already numbered by scores when only the wounded are back. They will be counted by hundreds and thousands. The Dominion is providing residences, workshops, classrooms and obtaining equipment, much of which will be scrapped unless it can be inherited by the University. These establishments, or most of them, ought to be at Point Grey, where the militia department has an ample reserve, right in the middle of the University grounds, provided for the military instruction and exercise of students. Then the University and the federal authorities could work together, the University giving great assistance in vocational instruction of soldiers, and the Dominion sharing the cost and placing the structures and equipment where they would never become scrap. Instead of saving money by remaining on the hospital site the University is losing money by permitting the duplication of buildings, and expenditure on temporary plant.

#### THE DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Professor W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, who delivered the principal address at the University congregation yesterday, made a strong argument on the internationalism of science. The laws of nature do not regard national boundaries, and the discoveries of science are not alone for the man or the nation that makes them, but for the whole family of nations. In science the honors and awards are given, as the benefits accrue, without regard to the boundaries of states or of races.

But Mr. Campbell's doctrine of scientific comradeship of the whole human race has at this time certain limitations. It can not stand the strain which the last four years impose upon it. Dr. Campbell can not conceive that his countrymen and ours, though they may be deeply engrossed in the same line of research as the Germans, shall be prepared to meet as fellow students and comrades in study the inventors of poison gas, the despoilers of Belgium, and the scientists who planned and gloried over the destruction of the Lusitania. He does not anticipate a pleasant reunion with the German astronomer whose meteorological reports assist the submarines in their piratical work. University leaders who have fed the Germans on malicious lies are not considered by Dr. Campbell proper associates for science students who seek after truth. Honor must be placed before science in the establishment of future relations.

Whatever may be our doctrine concerning the international scope and bounds of scientific co-operation, the law of life must operate as Dr. Campbell suggests. The most devoted student of science can not be a comrade of an unrepentant assassin. Every instinct of honor and decency

refuses such association. If a nation or a race deliberately shuts itself out of human comradeship, and elects to be an international outlaw, an enemy of men, and an offence to humanity, it is not possible to undo that choice in the name of science. Many gulfs may be bridged by learning, but not the gulf that the Huns have opened between themselves and all that is true and just and honorable, all that is generous and social among human kind.

But there remains a wide world of thought and action in which the fellowship of science, in Dr. Campbell's broad and generous interpretation of the term, may have free scope and be glorified. On the western side of the continent and on the eastern side of continents beyond the seas there is a vast field for research and for beneficent action and development. Dr. Campbell finds in the masses of Asiatic people intellectual power equal to that of Europeans, but as yet less of the scientific spirit. He notes the triumphs of scientific agriculture, of sanitation, of the scientific methods of dealing with infections, and points out that Europeans having brought better conditions to pass in distant and primitive lands return to bring the conditions at home up to those they have introduced among backward people. In the great task of discovering nature's laws and secrets, and applying the knowledge to the public good, there is a field for broad comradeship, allowing those scientists who have chosen to remain civilized, to go on without considering and consulting the scientific degenerates.

*Pro May 2, 1918*

## 'VARSITY GIVES HONORS TO GRADUATES

Degrees Conferred Upon Students at Congregation of B. C. University.

Distinguished Visitors Are Present for Convocation Ceremonies.

Addresses Given by Dr. Carter-Cotton, Hon. J. W. DeB. Farris and Others.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie Chosen New Chancellor of the Institution.

The ceremonies in connection with the "Third Congregation for the Conferring of Degrees" of the University of British Columbia took place yesterday afternoon under circumstances of much dignity and interest, and at three o'clock the large auditorium was comfortably filled. An interval of waiting before the usual official procession in full academics came in, was harmoniously filled by artistic musical selections by a small but capable orchestra, so that when Chancellor F. Carter Cotton made his appearance in scarlet robes, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Bishop de Pencier—in chromatic university garb worn over khaki—Archbishop Casey, Bishop McDonald of Victoria, President Shallcross of the Board of Trade, the two visiting professors, Victor Horta of Belgium and Dr. W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory, together with a



attire, their entrance was made to the accompaniment of harmonious sounds. The platform was soon filled, and it presented a picturesque and learned aspect. Just previously the two front benches of the auditorium had been appropriated by the graduating class of thirty-one young people—thirteen men and eighteen women who thereafter waited with keen expectancy for what was to be one of the most important events of their lives. They looked suitably charming and manly in their University undergraduate gowns and most of the girls wore roses in some profusion.

#### DR. COTTON SPEAKS.

A verse of "O Canada" having been sung, the proceedings were opened with a short speech by the retiring chancellor, Dr. F. Carter Cotton. He regretted that it had not yet been possible to enter on the "promised land" at Point Grey, and said that the progress which had been made by the University had been made under adverse circumstances. There had sometimes been an impression on the minds of people that the University was only intended for those in affluent circumstances, but he wished to emphasize the fact that it was intended for all. If there was one thing that the war had shown us, it was the value of efficiency, and efficiency was just what the University was aiming at. He had received letters of regret from the Lieutenant-governor, from the Hon. John Oliver, and from the Hon. Dr. McLean. He would call on Hon. Mr. Farris, who represented the Provincial Government.

The honorable the attorney-general, on behalf of his government, expressed hearty thanks to the faculty of the University for the excellence of the work they were doing under adverse circumstances. He also wished to say a word of appreciation with regard to the work of the graduating class which he saw before him and which brought to his mind the last time he had attended an occasion of the kind, when he also was a member of a similar class. With regard to the future of the University he wished to say that the removal to Point Grey would be made at the earliest possible moment. (Applause.)

President F. F. Westbrook, who was received with applause, said that they were honored that day by the presence of two representatives of our Allies. (Cheers.) Dr. Horta, an eminent authority on the fine arts in Brussels, and a red-hot ally in the person of Dr. William Wallace Campbell of the United States.

#### DR. CAMPBELL'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Campbell then gave his congressional address on "Some International Relations of Science," a report of which has already appeared in The Province. He was frequently applauded during its delivery, which occupied an hour, and on its conclusion President Westbrook called attention to the honor roll of the University, which included 176 names of those who had gone to the front. He asked the assembly to stand while the names of those who had fallen in battle were read out, and the respectful silence which ensued as this last call of names was given was one of the most impressive features of the occasion.

Dr. Westbrook in a few graceful sentences then paid a tribute to the services of the retiring chancellor, Mr. F. Carter Cotton, who had done much for this province and had well earned the honorary LL.D. which had been given him by McGill University.

Dean Robinson in the usual Latin speech then presented the graduates to the chancellor, who replied also in the ancient language, and the ceremony of conferring the degrees then took place. A list of those graduating has already appeared in The Province. As one after the other they ascended the dais they bent to receive the usual salute from the chancellor and passed on to the handshake of the president, who cast a university hood over their shoulders, and they finally received their diplomas from Registrar Patterson on descending at the other end of the dais. The Dreiser orchestra, which had contributed musical selections during the proceedings, then led off with the National Anthem and the third congregation was at an end.

Installation of the new chancellor,

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, was the outstanding feature of the annual convocation of the University held in the auditorium on Thursday evening. Retiring Chancellor Carter-Cotton presided during the preliminary routine business and then Dr. Westbrook took the chair. He said Dr. McKechnie had established a record for scholarship at McGill University that had not been excelled. Messrs. J. S. Gordon and H. H. Morris were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively, while fifteen members of the executive were appointed as follows: For three years, F. W. Howay, H. C. Shaw, J. D. Swanson, F. Mathews, C. Killam; for two years, Mrs. Dr. Ryan, Dean G. E. Robinson, Miss Laura Pim, Dr. W. J. Brydone-Jack, T. J. Trapp; for one year, Rev. A. E. Hetherington, Leon Ladner, A. E. Foreman, Miss Edith Paterson, and Miss Nora Coy. Auditors G. E. Robinson and W. H. McInnes were re-appointed.

*Pro May 3, 1918*

The annual meeting of the Alumni association of the University of British Columbia was held last evening in the auditorium of the university, when the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Dr. F. F. Westbrook; president, Mr. Merrill DesBrisay; first vice-president, Miss Shirley Clement; second vice-president, Mr. William C. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, Miss Laura Pim; assistant secretary-treasurer, Miss Kathleen Peck. The president announced the election of the newly graduated class permanent representatives on the executive being Miss Viva Martin, Miss Isobel Harvey and Mr. A. H. Miller, all newly elected men being returned soldiers.

*Sun May 4, 1918*

The annual meeting of the Alumni association of the University of British Columbia was held last evening in the auditorium of the university, when the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Dr. F. F. Westbrook; president, Mr. Merrill DesBrisay; first vice-president, Miss Shirley Clement; second vice-president, Mr. William C. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, Miss Laura Pim; assistant secretary-treasurer, Miss Kathleen Peck. The president announced the election of the newly graduated class permanent representatives on the executive being Miss

V. Martin, Miss Isobel Harvey and Mr. A. H. Miller, all newly elected men being returned soldiers.

*World May 5, 1918*

Two hundred and thirty "Shakespearean Essays" written by the students in the city schools! Equally good work in North Vancouver, Point Grey and Bridgeport, and, as Professor Henry says, "The Shakespearean work at the University surprisingly good." Well done, "Shakespeare Commemoration Committee!"

*World May 7, 1918*

Societies Amalgamated—The Vancouver Natural History Society was formally inaugurated Wednesday night at the university. It will include the B. C. Mountaineering Club and the Vancouver Arbor Day Association. The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Dr. F. F. Westbrook; president, John Davidson, formerly president of both associations; vice-president, J. S. Gordon; secretary, C. F. Connor; treasurer, James Lyall; librarian, Miss K. McQueen; additional members of the executive, Mrs. D. McIntosh, Mrs. C. Berkeley, F. Perry, H. Sampson and William Taylor. Messrs. J. B. Turnbull and A. B. Morrow were appointed auditors. The new society will begin with a membership of 70.

*World May 9, 1918*

#### FURTHER GRANT FOR AGRICULTURE.

Dean Klinec Secures Substantial Amount for His Department.

The sum of \$8000, forerunner, probably, of other yearly grants, will be the portion granted this year to the University of British Columbia by the Provincial Government under the Dominion Agricultural Instruction Act.

Dean L. S. Klinec states that the Provincial Government received from the Dominion Government this year, under the Agricultural Instruction Act, the sum of \$69,000. Of this amount, up to the present time, the department of education has received \$20,000, and the department of agriculture, and where colleges were established when the Act came into force the colleges have been receiving practically half of the grant given to the particular province, but in British Columbia, as they had no agricultural college, the whole of the grant went to the department of agriculture and education.

His business was to see if he could get for the University some share in the grant of \$69,000, and it was arranged, for one year only, that the University should receive \$23,000. The University did not want its full share in the first year because that would disarrange the work of the department too much, so he simply asked that the grant should be made on a graduated scale, \$8000 this year, \$16,000 next year, and \$23,000 the year following.

The government had consented to give the University \$8000 for the present year, but none was granted for the two succeeding years. As \$8000 was all he had asked for, he considered the government had dealt very generously with the University.

*B. b. Farmer*

*May, 1918*

#### SOCIETIES AMALGAMATE

Natural History Section Links Up With Arbor Day Association.

At a joint meeting last night at the university of the natural history section of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club and the Vancouver Arbor Day Association, it was decided to amalgamate, and to call the joint body the Vancouver Natural History Society.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Dr. F. F. Westbrook; president, Mr. John Davidson; vice-president, J. S. Gordon; secretary, H. J. McLatchy; assistant secretary, C. F. Connor; treasurer, James Lyall; librarian, Miss Kate McQueen; additional members of the executive, Mrs. D. McIntosh, Mrs. C. Berkeley, F. Perry, H. Sampson and William Taylor. Messrs. J. B. Turnbull and A. B. Morrow were appointed auditors.

The society starts out with a paid-up charter membership of seventy. The summer schedule will consist of botanical trips as arranged by the natural history section, and the first of these will be held on Saturday to Burnaby. The party will start from Carrair street depot at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

*Pro May 9, 1918*



# Standard Sizes for Fruit Boxes

Result of Ottawa Conference Outlined by Professor Clement

Mr. F. M. Clement, professor of horticulture at the British Columbia University, and secretary of the B. C. Fruitgrowers' Association, who returned recently from attending the Ottawa conference of horticulturists from all over Canada, has issued a statement on the recommendations adopted by the conference regarding proposed amendments to the Fruit Marks Act. Mr. Clement expects that legislation based upon the recommendations will be passed by the present session of parliament.

Following are the chief resolutions adopted:

1. That the United States standard apple barrel be adopted for Canada. Dimensions: 17 1-8 inches head diameter; 28 1-2 inch stave; 26 inches distance between heads; 64-inch circumference at bulge; 7056 cubic inches content.

It was further suggested that present manufactured stock may be used during the season of 1918-19, but that after June 1, 1918, all staves cut for apple barrels shall be of the above dimensions.

2. That the American or Washington apple box, measuring 18 by 10 1-2 by 11 1-2 inches inside measurement be adopted as the standard for Canada and for exporting to such countries as have no legal requirements of their own; and that when exporting to such countries as have legal requirements, permission be given to export in the box required by the country to which they are being exported

## Standard Apple Crate.

3. That a standard apple crate be adopted in Canada, which shall conform in dimensions and size to the standard apple box, with slats at least three-quarters of an inch apart.

4. That the following three sizes of peach boxes be made legal in Canada: 18 by 11 1-2 by 4 1-2 inches; 18 by 11 1-2 by 4 inches; 18 inches by 11 1-2 by 3 inches.

5. That the legal Canadian pear box be of the following dimensions: 18 by 11 1-2 by 8 1-2 inches, inside measurement.

6. That the legal Canadian prune box be 18 by 11 1-2 by 3 1-2 inches, inside measurement.

7. That three sizes of berry hallowcks be made legal in Canada namely, the standard 4-5 quart, the standard 2-5 quart, and the imperial quart, measuring 4 3-8 by 4 3-8 inches at top and bottom and 1 7-8 inches deep.

8. That the legal Canadian four-basket crate be of the following dimensions:

Baskets—7 1-2 by 7 1-2 inches at top; 6 1-2 by 6 1-2 inches at bottom; 3 3-4 inches deep; all inside measurement.

Crates—15 3-4 by 15 3-4 by 4 1-4 inches, inside measurement.

## False Marking.

9. That the standard Canadian pear box be adopted for crab apples.

10. That the legal Canadian cherry lug be 18 by 14 by 5 1-2 inches, inside measurement.

11. That the sizes and dimensions of the 11 and 6-quart baskets, as recommended by the Niagara Peninsula Fruitgrowers' Association be adopted for Canada.

12. That the American standard bushel basket be made legal for Canada.

13. That when inspectors find fruit falsely marked at shipping point, they may have the power to compel removal of the original grade marks and the re-marking of such packages with the proper grade marks.

14. That no immature fruit shall be marketed except where the demand is legitimate and marked "immature" in plain letter; also that no fruit that is so materially diseased, wormy or otherwise depreciated, as to be unfit for consumption, shall be marketed, and that the department be requested to draft legislation whereby the various points and facts embodied in these principles can be put into effect.

15. That the following amendments be made to the Inspection and Sale Act, part IX:

(a) Fancy grade eliminated. No. 1 unchanged.

(b) No 2 to be defined "unless such fruit includes no culls, sound, of nearly medium size and some color for the variety, and not less than 85 per cent free from scab, wormholes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed."

(c) That a "Domestic Grade" be embodied in the act, and defined as follows: "Unless such fruit includes no culls, sound, of not less than medium size for the variety, 80 per cent free from wormholes, but may be slightly affected with scab and other minor defects, and properly packed."

(d) That grade 3 be defined to include no culls and be properly packed; and that the

definition of the word "culls" be left in the hands of the department of agriculture.

## Powers of Inspectors.

16. That all packages of fruit offered for sale shall be well and properly filled at point of shipment, and in cases where inspectors find evidence of underfilling, they shall have the right to weigh or measure contents of package at point of shipment in order to determine whether said package has been well and properly filled

17. That the name and address of the packer shall be placed on all open packages.

18. That fruit packages re-packed for sale shall be marked as such, and shall bear the name and address of the re-packer, and no change in grade marks shall be made on such packages without the authority of the Dominion fruit inspector.

19. That in cases where any standard fruit package is again used for any purpose the original markings shall be obliterated.

*B. C. Farmer May 1918*

## BOTANIZE AT BURNABY

Natural History Society Members Study Lake Vegetation.

The newly organized Vancouver Natural History Society had an enjoyable excursion to Burnaby Lake on Saturday afternoon. It was a botanical expedition, President John Davidson being in charge of the party.

Mr. Davidson pointed out that originally the lake was much larger, but the rich vegetation had made great encroachments. The neighborhood of the lake is very rich in every kind of vegetation and the company were soon deep in discussion over the beautiful water lilies, pond weed, various sedges, sweet kale, the mountain laurel, Labrador tea, true cranberry, cotton grass and other specimens of British Columbia flora, which is here so largely represented. Several excellent photographs were taken by members of the party. During the afternoon there were many hunts for rare plants, but it was found a little too early in the season for the rarer specimens to be found. Altogether about fifty specimens of plants were gathered, many being in flower.

*World May 13, 1918*

## BOTANICAL EXCURSION

Burnaby Lake District Visited by Members of Natural History Society.

The newly organized Vancouver Natural History Society held a successful botanical excursion to Burnaby Lake on Saturday. It is the intention of the society to hold the next auto excursion to Point Roberts on May 24 and 25.

The excursion on Saturday was conducted by Mr. John Davidson. Burnaby Lake offers an opportunity for the correlation of geology and botany. The whole area, Mr. Davidson pointed out, was once a lake from Ardley eastward, and by the gradual encroachment of the vegetation much of the lake has been covered, and only a comparatively small portion of the original Burnaby Lake remains to be filled. Evidence is abundant that the operation is now going on.

The party proceeded to the margin of the lake, and it was pointed out how this encroachment was accomplished. The existing plants showed zones of vegetation. On the mat made by this original vegetation the scrub pine is able to maintain itself, its roots strengthening the surface layer. All these plants continue to grow and reproduce themselves on the surface, earlier plants having been buried below and now forming peat.

The lake flora offered opportunity for many interesting comparisons with the plants found on the rocky bluffs visited a fortnight earlier at Caulfeild. The two places produce entirely different plant associations, and specimens of the same plant, such as the scrub pine, showed plainly variations due to different environment, the Caulfeild pines being straight and tall, while those at the lake are stunted and scrubby.

Several group photographs were taken by members of the party.

Deer Lake was visited to observe a plant known as Babington's devil. This is a flowering plant growing in water, and useful in the laboratory for showing sap circulation. It is native to Canada, and an English botanist, Babington, allowed some to grow in the Thames. It clogged the river and became such a nuisance at the time of the university regattas that it came to be called as indicated above.

Altogether about fifty species of plants were found and discussed, a large proportion of which were in flower.

The party consisted of Mrs. C. Berkeley, Mrs. J. D. Turnbull, Mrs. H. J. McLatchy, Mrs. L. Morris, Mrs. M. Hodgson, Misses A. Berkeley, I. Clemens, Leona Morris, M. Hodge, D. MacLean, E. Fyles, A. Hill, L. Cashman, M. H. Moodie, E. B. Fowler, M. H. Nicholson, M. Thynne, Cairns, Wana-maker, C. McFarlane, and Messrs. J. Davidson, E. W. Beltz, Earl Connor, C. F. Connor, A. Hornby, J. F. Williamson, J. D. Turnbull, J. G. Gordon, A. C. Morrow, W. Clark, J. Bain, F. Tuckett, H. Samson, and H. J. McLatchy.

*Nov. May 13, 1918*

## MACK EASTMAN AGAIN REVERTS

Soldier-Professor Gives Up Sergeant's Stripes in Order to Get to the Firing Line.

According to news reaching Vancouver today Professor Mack Eastman, of the staff of the University of British Columbia, has reverted from non-commissioned rank to that of private in order to get to the front in France. In a letter, Professor Eastman says:

"I was sergeant of a draft of the 196 University Battalion until we reached our regiment, originally Tobin's Tigers, when, of course, I reverted to the ranks and took down my stripes. I am favorably impressed with this battalion, and more especially with the officers and men of my own company.

"After seeing what little I have here, I am more than ever convinced that every officer should be (or should have been) chosen from the ranks. Of course, the imperial army cannot find officers quickly enough in the ranks, so I think others may be justified in taking commissions there to begin with. Nevertheless, I am much better satisfied to be started as a full 'buck private'."

Before going overseas Dr. Eastman was engaged in recruiting work in London. In commenting on his action of reverting in rank, a London paper said recently: "In going to the front as a private he has lived up to his convictions on the subject of a man asking other mothers' sons to place themselves in danger on the firing line, and staying behind in England in safety or returning to Canada. It is also his belief that an officer should first serve in the ranks."

Ed May 15, 1918

#### Professor's Example.

Word has reached the city to the effect that Dr. Mack Eastman, of the professorial staff of the University of British Columbia, has reverted to the ranks a second time in order to get to the front. He left Vancouver with a draft of the 196th Western Universities Battalion, reverted to private when the draft reinforced the 29th Battalion, got his stripes again, and again reverted to get to France. Dr. Eastman writes that he is firmly of the opinion that all officers should be chosen from the ranks and that those officers who cannot get to France as officers and whose age will allow them to enter the ranks should do so.

Sun May 16, 1918

**Will Visit University**—Arrangements were made by the executive committee of the Board of Trade, handling the programme for the farmers' convention in Vancouver on May 29, for a visit by the delegates to the university site at Point Grey. Committees were also appointed to handle various phases of the big gathering and to arrange for the questions to be brought before the convention, as well as the speakers.

World May 20, 1918

**The aims and ideals of the Alumni Association** were outlined by President Merrill DesBrisay at the first meeting of the recently-elected executive and officers at the University Monday evening. It was decided that in order to finance the association during the year a special appeal would be made to all University graduates to contribute the annual membership fee. Mrs. Laura Pirn, secretary-treasurer, was appointed convener of the ways and means committee and was requested to call the attention of the graduates to the importance of the work which will be carried out during the season. It was also announced that plans are being discussed with the faculty to assist returned college men.

#### Alumni Association.

At the University of British Columbia on Monday evening, the first meeting of the newly appointed executive of the Alumni association was held. Merrill DesBrisay, president-elect, was in the chair. In a brief introductory address he thanked the alumni for the confidence they had placed in him, and promised he would do all in his power to make the association more than a name in university life. He invited suggestions and ideas from the members as one of the means to that end. The pressing need of finances in order to carry out the work of the organization was taken up. Miss Laura Pim being chosen as chairman of the ways and means committee with power to handle this question and send out circulars to the graduates impressing upon them the urgent necessity of contributing their membership fee.

## FLYING VISIT BY DR. PUTNAM

Head of Library of United States Congress and Dean of Profession Here from Seattle.

Dr. Herbert Putnam, dean of the library profession on the American continent and librarian of the library of Congress at Washington, under the jurisdiction of the United States Congress and the third largest collection in the world with four million volumes, paid a flying visit to Vancouver from Seattle on Sunday.

Dr. Putnam was commissioned by President Wilson to make all arrangements for the supply of reading matter to American troops in the United States camps and overseas and is acting in conjunction with the American Library Association in this war work. Dr. Putnam while on the Pacific Coast visited Camp Lewis, whose library already has seventy thousand books. On Sunday morning, in company with Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, he inspected the varsity library and in the afternoon was taken around the city sight-seeing.

It is twelve years since Dr. Putnam last visited Vancouver. In an interview he spoke of the great transformation which had taken place. When here last the city straggled along the waterfront and on Sunday he saw for the first time large and costly homes and business places much farther afield in all directions. "The future of the Pacific is assured," he said, referring to the commercial outlook. Touching on educational affairs he hoped the university would before long be located on its splendid new site at Point Grey.

Alluding to the United States and its war work, Dr. Putnam said there had been a great transformation in national sentiment. The American nation was a unit. The spirit of the men who offered their services to the president for one dollar per year reward was the spirit of the masses of the United States. The country was in the war with a clear vision of its ideals, the removal of a military caste of oppressors threatening the freedom of the civilized world and small nations in particular, for all time.

Ammonia

World May 21, 1918

## MINING MEN HOLD CONVENTION HERE

Officers Elected for Western Branch of Institute; Valuable Papers Read.

The three sessions of the western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute held yesterday were as notable for the prominence and numbers of men present who stand at the top of the various branches connected with the profession and business of mining as for the interesting papers read and addresses given and the more interesting discussions which followed and it was agreed that the interest taken in this convention foreshadows an increased activity in all forms of mining throughout the province.

At the afternoon session E. A. Haggen gave an informal address on the subject of petroleum which, he said, is of particular interest to this section at present on account of the extensive oil seepages found near Burnaby Lake. The most important field so far discovered in this belt occurred in California, but the exhaustion of this field was in sight, and it was important that new fields be opened up. There was a co-relation between the California formation and those of British Columbia, and while oil in paying quantities has not as yet been

#### Expert Investigation.

The speaker reviewed the various localities in which oil seepages and formations have been found in British Columbia, mentioning some in which work has been done none of which, however, had produced oil in commercial quantities. He laid stress on the fact that no effort has been made toward getting reliable geological examinations. Prospecting for oil particularly called for expert geological investigation and he wished the attention of the Dominion geological department to be called especially to the oil shales of the province. Similar shales of B. C. might yet become the principal source of supply for the Empire.

E. E. Campbell, mine manager of the Granby mines at Anyox, read a paper of absorbing interest on the mine operations there. The management, he stated, had met and coped with problems not before encountered in mine development and ore extraction, and his description of how these difficulties were overcome, and lucid explanation of mine methods employed at Anyox held the interested attention of his hearers. Operations at the Granby mine were of such magnitude that a description of them was impossible in a single paper, Mr. Campbell explained, and could hardly be touched upon in the scope of a newspaper article.

A paper prepared by F. Keffer on flotation practice at the Highland Valley mine was read by Mr. Brewer. The mine is 25 miles southeast from Ashcroft, and while the ore averages from 2 to 5 per cent in copper, concentration is necessary on account of a lack of transportation facilities. The mill of which Mr. Keffer has charge employs a combination method and treats 50 tons of ore daily.

#### Capital and Labor.

"Whereas, in view of the enormous importance that capital and labor should co-operate amicably, and in view of the fact that, in the opinion of this meeting the present antagonistic relations between capital and labor are largely the result of economic misunderstandings of the true relationship of industry to the welfare of society as a whole, be it resolved that this institute endorses the general position set forth in the series of papers presented by C. V. Corliss as to the necessity of educational reform as a basis for the correction of this misunderstanding."

This resolution followed the reading by Wm. Fleet Robertson of a paper explaining the "Whitley" system which has been adopted in England to bring about a better understanding between capital and labor and pave the way for an economic reconstruction which, it was felt, was sure to come at the conclusion of the war.

#### Officers Elected.

At the morning session, which opened with W. M. Brewer, M.E., in the chair, reorganization was effected and officers for the ensuing year elected as follows: Chairman, R. H. Stewart, manager of the Sunloch mine, Sooke Harbor; vice-chairman, William Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist; members of the council, Thomas Graham, general manager of the Ca-

nadian Collieries, Dunsmuir, Ltd., Cumberland; J. M. Turnbull, professor of mines, B. C. University; J. D. Galloway, resident engineer for northeastern mineral survey district No. 2; S. S. Fowler, manager Blue Bell mine, Nelson; E. E. Campbell, mine manager Granby Consolidated, Anyox; John Hunt, general superintendent Western Fuel Co., Nanaimo; Oscar Lachmund, general manager Canada Copper Corporation, Greenwood and Princeton; J. D. Davidson, professor of physics, B. C. University; Robert R. Bruce, manager Paradise mine, Windemere; Geo. Winkler, Victoria; A. B. Clabon, president chamber of mines, Vancouver; E. A. Haggen, editor Mining and Electrical Record, Vancouver.

H. Mortimer Lamb, secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute, whose headquarters are in Montreal, assisted in the re-organization and offered a number of timely suggestions favoring the formation of a committee to take up with the government questions of legislation affecting the mining industry. The tax legislation, for instance, he said, partially at least, defeated its own objects by its very stringency.

#### 1100 Members.

The institute now has a membership of about 1100 which will likely be increased this year to 1500. The Nova Scotia society has voted to affiliate, and a strong branch was this spring established in Manitoba. E. A. Haggen believed the resuscitation of the western branch under such favorable auspices would result in new life. Some of Mr. Lamb's suggestions, he said, were capable of immediate attention, and if closer touch with the government could be established some of the difficulties now confronting the institute might be eliminated. The Consolidated company had shut down its gold mines, and if a committee could get in touch with the Trail concern and the government, some solution of the difficulty, he thought, might be found.

Sun May 25, 1918

# HEAD OF SAMMY LIBRARIES HERE

Dr. Putnam of Washington Gives Idea of Huge Work Progressing.

United States Admires Canadian War Record, He Says.

Among the distinguished week-end visitors to Vancouver was Dr. Herbert Putnam, congressional librarian at Washington, D.C., and head of a big system of war libraries extending through all the U. S. army camps and also in England and France. He was here as the guest of Mr. John Riddington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, returning a visit which Mr. Riddington made while in Washington two years ago.

President Wilson gave Dr. Putnam a commission to take charge of the work of supplying "Sammy" with suitable reading matter, at home and abroad. A committee formed by the American Librarians' Association also delegated full powers to Dr. Putnam, who has been active since that time. Big "book drives" whereby book contributions were received, met with huge success, the last drive netting 4,000,000 books. There are thirty-two of the army camp libraries active in the United States cantonnments, and Dr. Putnam has been on the Pacific Coast on a tour. He found that Camp Lewis near Tacoma has the largest library, some 70,000 books being shelved there at "Sammy's" disposal.

## BIGGER THAN THOSE HERE.

The Camp Lewis library is twice as big as the Vancouver Public Library, and three times as large as the library at the University of British Columbia. New additions providing the staff's sleeping quarters are being made there to keep step with the growth of the Camp Lewis library. Mr. Judson Jennings, public librarian of Seattle, with a committee, attends to all the Camp Lewis library details. The main committee at Washington forwards huge stacks of books to the various camps where American soldiers are stationed in the United States and also in France, and sees to it that the men "over there" do not suffer from a dearth of reading material.

Dr. Putnam is delighted with Vancouver's strides of the past few years notwithstanding the war. On the occasion of his last visit a number of years ago he found Vancouver "a straggling village," now he is greatly impressed with the substantial character of the buildings and with the business in general. The future of this port he considers ensured, believing that it is bound to become a great seaport for a great inland empire.

## CEMENTED IN WAR AIMS.

Speaking upon the war, Dr. Putnam proudly referred to his own family record. He has one daughter already in France, another undergoing training and his one son in the khaki of Uncle Sam. Two years ago while the Eastern United States was clear, the middle western states were somewhat dubious as to the war issues and aims, he said. Today every section of the United States is cemented in war aims as a unit with citizens looking for self-sacrificing service. The big men who work for a dollar a year in patriotic duty are only a type of the remarkable revolution in national feeling. The nation's ties are now cemented by blood and sacrifice in a strong spirit of determination to stick until victory crowns the Allied arms. The States hold in high regard what may be termed as "Canada's contribution" toward the war, said Dr. Putnam. The Dominion's splendid military record is regarded in the States as an inspiring example.

Prov. May 28, 1918

Professor Howard Russell of the University faculty, was one of the Vancouver people who went to Seattle for the holiday. While there he attended the Galli-Curci concert.

Prov. May 28, 1918

# MANY FARMERS SIGN REGISTER

Over 200 Agriculturists on Board of Trade Books.

All Districts of the Lower Mainland Are Represented.

More than 200 agriculturists representing every settled district of the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island are already registered at the farmers' convention headquarters in the Board of Trade building. Those who registered as delegates this morning, segregated into districts, were as follows:

Abbotsford—E. T. Weir, B. B. Smith.  
Agassiz—A. M. Greyall, E. H. Hogg, E. H. Probert, F. Weir, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Webster.  
Atchafalpa—R. H. S. Cresswell.  
Aldergrove—J. Greig, J. Dobson.  
Albion—J. Ritchie, E. L. Owen.  
Chilliwack—Geo. H. Ashwell, H. J. Barber, Jos. Burton, J. W. Carmichael, E. H. Barton, S. W. Keith, Mr. Atkinson, S. A. Cawley, C. E. Eckert, J. Hind, W. L. Macken, G. O. Nesbitt, J. F. Semple, W. R. Theal, J. R. Walker, P. W. Crankshaw, J. T. Maynard, A. Pete, C. Evans, M. Banford, E. A. Wells, W. M. Wells, S. Hawkshaw, Chas. Hawthorne, J. A. Higginson, Mr. Stephenson, J. C. Readey, Mark Huff.  
Clayburn—A. Montgomery.  
County Line—W. C. Morrison.  
Crescent—B. Stevenson.  
Cloverdale—John Keery, R. D. MacKenzie, A. J. Burrows, D. E. Armstrong, H. V. Parr, S. H. Shannon, J. J. Brown, H. Bose.  
Coquitlam—L. E. Marmont, W. Routley, R. Morrison.  
Dewdney—T. F. Brearley, Murdoch Maclean, Mr. Reynolds, H. A. Thompson, W. H. Lewis, president Beekeepers' Association, F. D. Todd, provincial inspector, Beekeepers' Association, J. M. Cox, E. Davis.  
De Roche—Malcolm Morrison, D. A. Morrison.  
Eburne—W. H. Reid, T. Laing, J. Thompson, H. Trites, D. McDonald, S. Murphy, A. Fish, J. McDonald, Hugh McDonald Jr., S. B. Hulverson, E. Cooney, E. May, H. R. May, Thos. Laing.  
Gifford—H. Fowler.  
Glen Valley—Thos. Forster.  
Hammond—A. H. Anderson, A. G. Denoon, A. O. Morrison, A. L. Lazenby, Wm. Hampton, J. M. Dale, W. S. Dale.  
Haney—L. L. Platt, T. O. Buchanan, R. McArthur, B. Giffin of United Farmers' Association, John Lilly.  
Hatzic—Fruit Growers' Association, M. F. Shook.  
Harrison Mills—T. Kilby.  
Kerrisdale—T. W. Fletcher, reeve, Point Grey.  
Keatings—Dean Bros.  
Ladner—H. D. Benson, R. A. Coleman, H. J. Kirkland, W. A. Kirkland, J. B. Burr, D. A. McKee and Jos. Temberley, John Harris, Jos. Harris and Alex. Davis.  
Langley Prairie—B. A. Harrison, the Reeve, E. J. Timms and Dr. Blacklock.  
Lulu Island—Ben Thomas, Wm. Gay, Mr. McKinney, W. Bridge and J. Gilmore.  
Mount Lehman—D. R. Nicholson and Mr. Owens.  
Matsqui—W. C. Arnett, T. Atsh, T. Bradner, Mr. McCullum, A. A. Cruickshanks, Wm. Elliott, S. Mercier, H. F. Page, A. Phinney, N. H. Rutliff, H. Stogren and Prof. Hill-Tout.  
Marpole—W. Williamson and T. Fowler.  
Milner—Chas. Mufford, J. H. Mufford, W. J. Mufford and Mr. Hunter.  
Mission—H. Beach for Board of Trade, the Reeve and A. W. Peen.  
Murrayville—Haggerty Bros.  
New Westminster—President New Westminster Board of Trade, Chariton Bros., S. Huff, R. Kittson, Mayor Gray, W. Pyke, W. Smillie, W. J. Mathers, L. W. Embree.  
North Vancouver—J. Y. Tullis, Mayor Vance, Editor North Shore Press.

Pitt Meadows—W. J. Park, W. Richardson, D. McTavish.  
Pender Island—A. H. Menzies.  
Rosedale—P. Close.  
Ruskin—Gilchrist Bros.  
Sardis—J. Bailey, J. F. McCutcheon, J. McIntyre, H. Webb, E. A. Wells, Wesley McIntyre.  
Silverdale—D. R. Cooper, Mr. MacLean.  
Steveston—Reeve Tilton, J. M. Steves, Mr. Walker.  
Sumas—The Reeve.  
Vancouver—B. A. Cunliffe, R. C. Abbott, Ald. W. R. Owen, J. J. Miller, Mrs. Ralph Smith, Hon. M. A. MacDonald, M. P. P., Mayor Gale, Goodman, T. G., B. C. Rabbit Assn.; Bowser, Hon. W. J.; Boving, Prof. P. A.; Prof. J. A. McLean; Mr. Davidson; Murray, Geo.; Woodside, Ald. F. E.; Pillar, H.; Middleton, Z. N.; Whitaker, A. W.; Dingwall, M.  
Victoria—Barrow, Hon. E. D.; Baer, W. W.; Wiancko, T. A. F.; Pilmer, Geo.; McDonald, Prof.; Harris, G. S.; King, Hon. J. H.; Pattullo, Hon. T. D.; Sloan, Hon. Wm.; Farris, Hon. J. W. de B.  
White Rock—Thrift, H. T.; Radford, Geo.  
Whonnock—Watson, E.; Whiting, R. S.  
Yarrow—Knox, John.

Prov. May 29, 1918

# BIG CONVENTION IS IN FULL SWING

Farmers and Their City Friends Join Forces Today.

Government and University Figures Prominent in Function.

Board of Trade's Idea Has Quickly "Caught On" With Growers.

Luncheon, Speech-making and Point Grey Trip Are Features.

The convention of farmers and business men of the Lower Mainland, promoted by the Vancouver Board of Trade, is now in full swing and is an admitted success.

With the early trains and by automobile the stream of farmers set in early towards the Board of Trade rooms, where the battalion of farmers—if it is correct to call it a battalion where every man is more or less of an officer—was undergoing mobilization.

After a friendly hour or two of conversation, where each man was made acquainted with his neighbor by means of an identifying tag on his coat lapel, the party in a long procession of groups made its way to the Hotel Vancouver, where the more formal proceedings were started with a luncheon and speeches.

The convention was a revelation of the standard of the farmers of the Lower Mainland. There was not a "hay-seed" to be seen. Not a man might be known by any resemblance to anything one might have seen in a cartoon. For the most part the delegates were clean-shaven, smartly-dressed and quick-spoken men, with nothing but the tan of the sun and the glow of the out-of-doors to mark them from the business men and members of the Board of Trade who mingled among them.



### UNIVERSITY MEN BUSY.

Through the company went numerous members of the agricultural college staff and of the department of agriculture staff, extending greetings and making new acquaintances. One little group of Delta farmers were observed in close converse, but it turned out to be a question of carburetor adjustment or something of that nature they were exchanging opinion upon. Of course the weather and the labor shortage were general topics.

Hon. E. D. Barrow, newly elected minister of agriculture, was a popular figure in the room, for the time being dwarfing the acting premier and Attorney-General Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, K. C., who came over from Victoria to extend welcome to the farmers. Hon. Mr. Barrow looked the part of the farmer-minister. He wore a soft collar and at his watch fob dangled the emblem of the milk-producers, an enamel representation of a cream separator.

Regret was expressed that Premier John Oliver was unable to be present. Some genial friend laughed at the comment of the Ottawa Citizen on British Columbia's farmer-premier that "if hot air was music, Honest John would be a whole brass band!" But there was no doubt that had Premier Oliver been present, no man would have received a warmer or more sincere meed of admiration.

### THEY COME FROM BRUCE.

Prominent among those present was ex-Reeve A. D. Paterson of Delta, who farms 1420 acres near Ladner—a small principality in itself as Delta farms with their intensive culture go. He shook hands heartily with Reeve Fletcher of Point Grey, for both hail from "Bruce." Mr. Paterson was very anxious that the big delegation should pay a visit in a body, if possible, to the agricultural college and farm at the university.

Mr. E. A. Menzies of Pender Island, where he has been located for the past twenty years and has a famous herd of Jersey cattle—"I have only one kind, the best," he told an enquirer laughingly—has a particular interest in the trip to the Point Grey farm, for it was from Mr. Menzies herd that Prof. J. A. MacLean obtained one of his choicest Jersey beauties.

Mr. Alex Davie, another of the big farmers from the Ladner district, was active in making the visiting farmers at home. He got reminiscent for a minute over sheep, of which he always keeps a flock.

"I remember the first sheep I bought," he said. "It was in the hard fall of '96. I bought a number for \$3.05 apiece with the wool on. Last week I sold a number of dry ewes, good beasts, but with the wool off, and they brought \$23 apiece."

Altogether President Shallcross and his officers of the Board of Trade were well pleased with the start-off of the convention this morning. The battery of handshakes, and the cannonade of little reminiscences created an atmosphere of good feeling and helpfulness for a start, so that by the time the luncheon tables were reached, and the formal part of the convention began, the success of the convention was more than assured.

### BY BOAT AND TRAIN.

By boat and train this morning farmers from Fraser River Valley rural points, and businessmen from towns and municipalities of the Lower Mainland, together with delegations from Vancouver Island, arrived in Vancouver to attend the big affair. Two hundred invitations were acknowledged and accepted, but the crowd assembling at the Board of Trade building at the 11 o'clock informal reception and registration, indicated plainly that the attendance would greatly exceed that number. Luncheon for approximately 800 persons, comprising Board of Trade membership and the agriculturists attending the convention was served at the Hotel Vancouver at 1 o'clock.

The convention proper was to immediately follow the luncheon. Lieutenant-Governor Sir Frank Barnard welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Provincial Government, Premier John Oliver being unable to reach Vancouver in time for the ceremony. Resolutions of vital importance to the Fraser Valley farmers were to be presented, and speeches made by Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture; Mayor Gale, P. G. Shallcross, president of the Board of Trade; C. E. Tisdall, J. W. Berry, S. H. Shannon, Prof. J. A. MacLean of the university, and others. The convention is to be governed by the "get-together" spirit, making for closer co-operation between the civic and rural interests for the benefit of all.

Following the luncheon, at about 4 o'clock, the entire convention will be taken to the experimental farm of the university at Point Grey. The agricultural staff will be on hand there to give practical demonstrations, and to explain the experiments now under way there, having greater production as their objects. It is reported that these experiments hold great interest, and on that account quite a following

of the Board of Trade membership also will visit the university farm.

### LUNCHEON A SUCCESS.

There was no doubt as to the success of the luncheon today. By the time the visitors and their hosts had reached the Hotel Vancouver relations were most cordial and foundations were laid for lasting friendships. The big ballroom was crowded and there was not a vacant seat. Extra chairs had to be squeezed in at some of the tables and there were over 800 in attendance.

At the principal table, placed on a platform, were President P. G. Shallcross, Vice-president Chris. Spencer, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor F. S. Barnard, Mayor Gale, Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, Hon. E. D. Barrow, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Professor McLean, Mr. J. N. Berry and Mr. S. H. Shannon.

Immediately after the toast to the King had been honored, the lieutenant-governor was asked to say a few words. His honor explained that he would have to leave almost immediately as he had an appointment at Hastings Park to present a military cross to a returned soldier (applause), but he took the opportunity of welcoming, in his official capacity, the farmers and business men from the Lower Mainland.

He congratulated the organizers of the movement and said that he was quite satisfied the convention would result in good to the country.

"Our first aim should be greater production," he said, "and then we must remember to practice greater conservation of the things produced."

### WELCOMES DELEGATES.

Mr. Percy G. Shallcross, president of the Board of Trade, who presided at the convention, welcomed the delegates with a short speech in which he dwelt strongly upon the board's aims to exert influences along feasible lines to benefit the farming communities. He said:

"One of the outstanding purposes of an organization such as the Vancouver Board of Trade is to exert an influence towards directing the thoughts of our people into a common channel for the general good of the community. To this end our board has greatly increased its membership and enlarged its scope of operations and at this time, through the means of its bureau system, every interest in the city is represented, not only commercially but in its civic life. It is to the direct efforts of the Greater Vancouver and Lower Mainland bureau that this great gathering has been brought about. In line with the work of other bureaus, the Greater Vancouver and Lower Mainland bureau interested itself in such questions as the repairs to the bridge across the North Arm of the Fraser to which the government is now attending, and the repairs to the bridge across the Capilano, washed out last winter, but now again in operation."

"The conservation section of the Board of Trade created a fund for the purpose of assisting our farmers, where financial aid was needed, to purchase pigs. Many expressions of appreciation were received. Other matters not so outstanding but of equal importance to those concerned have been brought to a successful conclusion by the efforts of one or other of the bureaus or by the board as a whole."

"This gathering is an evidence of the new spirit created by the war. The exigencies of the war compel us to 'hang together, if we do not want to hang separately.' That old spirit, the belief that we can only succeed by deception, is, let us hope, for ever consigned to the discard. Let us hope that the old methods of diplomacy have given place to that open discussion which alone can breed confidence. As a result the death knell is sounded to the principle, or rather the lack of it, that 'might is right.'"

"If we fail to gain this end in our civil life, then indeed the sacrifices on the battlefield have been in vain. The time for this convention could not be more opportune when the need for greater production is so pressing."

"How greater production is to be secured and other questions vitally affecting the farming interests will be the subject of resolutions which will be submitted to you."

### THE FARMERS' SIDE.

"The Farmer's Viewpoint" was the subject of an interesting address by Prof. J. A. MacLean of the University of British Columbia. The text was as follows:

"Great destruction demands greater construction; great waste, greater saving. Today is a day for building; in this city, in this Fraser Valley, in this fair province, in Canada, in the Empire. This meeting today means that we as a people are uniting that we may do in British Columbia great things and do them better. Written large across the whole day's programme is the one word, 'Co-operation.' Not corporation, but co-operation, will achieve destinies worth while. The spirit of co-operation is the spirit which must prevail if we really advance. Co-operation has marked our social, commercial, educational and religious life. It has taken one form in our various merchants' associations, another in our trades unions, another in our various farmers' unions. These are all good, but a larger spirit of co-operation must prevail. That larger spirit is expressed in this meeting today. It means that union men, merchants, manufacturers

and farmers are determined that they shall give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together for greater things for this whole province. Today's meeting represents the foundations of large co-operative building. Upon it shall be built a greater city, a greater country, a greater people, whose thoughts and plans are for the state."

"The greatest need of this province today is workers. We want more men doing productive work in Vancouver, and we want more men doing productive work on the land and in the mines all over the province. This war is a gigantic destroyer of wealth; there must be a great restoration and that can only be by work. Our greatest immediate problem today is the labor problem. When this war is over, its blighting influence will be wiped out by great labor and great production in as many lines as possible."

### DOES NOT FEED HERSELF.

"The manufacturer is keenly interested in the price of all his raw materials. His keenest interest must be in his workmen, and the raw materials back of them are the products of agriculture. It should greatly concern every member of the Board of Trade of Vancouver, that British Columbia with all her agricultural possibilities does not feed or clothe herself at the present time. The people of British Columbia ask bread from Saskatchewan, pork, mutton and butter from Alberta, cheese, shoes and clothes from wherever they may be had. It is with difficulty that we can build a great province or a great city under such conditions. If there were ten times as many families happily located on land and producing from it, as there now is in British Columbia, every farmer in British Columbia would be greatly benefitted and surely every city and every line of industry would gain thereby. To build our cities, our industries, our shipping, our civilization, we must build our agriculture."

"Most efficient production is the product of skilled workmen employed at profitable employment in an agreeable environment. Whether a man is producing pure-bred livestock or building ships, his services are equally important. All essential constructive work is good. The kind of work a man performs does not matter greatly, but the quality of that work does, and the kind of man he makes of himself in doing that work does. So all our people must be so trained that their workmanship is excellent and their lives while doing it are profitable."

"This means, if the experience of the Anglo-Saxon race means anything, that a greater educational work must be carried on throughout this whole land, than has ever before been done. We have always maintained that education is for the masses. We must make that a reality. All our people must be trained for work as well as for right living. The public school, the high school and the university should not only teach our youth how to live but how to earn a living and how to make productive contribution to the community. Our education must be bent toward the land, toward the

shops, toward the mines, toward the wharves.

### KEYSTONE OF PROVINCE.

"Today you have heartily endorsed resolutions on good roads, on reclamation of land, on co-operation in labor, each of which is good. A little later in the day you are going to visit your own university which has been working for five years. It is the keystone to the whole educational system of the province. It indicates the extent to which you value and appreciate the importance of education, in the development of this province, and in the life and living of its people; and is so judged by your neighbors and by the people whom you would desire to live with us. It should be the greatest asset to the province, and to this city and in the development the foundations of which are being laid today your university is bound to play a very prominent part. What it is today is your work and what it will be rests with you."

"If you have not visited your University before, perhaps I should say that while the lands for campus buildings and farm purposes are located at Point Grey, the University is at present housed in temporary quarters at Eleventh and Willow street. The only work which is being done on the University property is the work of the College of Agriculture. Five years ago the land was all in timber such as you will see, and you will see land in nearly all stages of development. The farming work which is being done now is on what will be the college campus—the ultimate University farm is now all under timber. We felt that a beginning must be made with livestock and we have made that beginning though we have had to house them in an abandoned land-clearing contractor's stable and despite the fact that we have no pasture and no fencing we have faith in the emphatic demands which the people of this province make for education. So be prepared to see a war baby in wartime clothes and judge us and yourselves, not by what has been done, but rather by what we would do."

*Prw May 29, 1918*



# Fraser Valley Farmers Arrive for Convention

City Full of the Men Who Are  
Behind the Ploughs That  
Are Behind the  
Guns.

ORGANIZATIONS ARE ALL  
OFFICIALLY REPRESENTED

Many Agriculturists Here Also  
in Response to Individual  
Invitation.

Every section of the Fraser Valley and Lower Mainland is well represented in the big gathering convening in Vancouver today, under the auspices of the Board of Trade. Bright and early this morning the delegates began registering at the office of the board, and as the hour for opening the convention drew near, it was easily seen that beyond a doubt the success of the gathering would be more pronounced than even the most optimistic worker had imagined.

Among those in the city to take part in the deliberations are many pioneers of the Lower Mainland, men who have lived in and studied the needs of each particular district, as well as the province as a whole, and are doing their bit in responding to the appeal for greater production. While many of the delegates are present in an individual capacity, practically every farmers' organization of the Valley and Lower Mainland is also represented.

At the conclusion of the luncheon, addresses and discussion at the Hotel Vancouver, the delegates this afternoon will be taken by auto the experimental farm of the University of British Columbia at Point Grey, where the various experiments under way there will be explained by experts in charge.

## Delegates in Attendance.

This morning President P. G. Shallcross, Vice-President Chris Spencer and members of the reception committee of the board were on hand to welcome the delegates, the following having registered from the various districts:

- Abbotsford—E. T. Weir, B. B. Smith.
- Agassiz—A. M. Greyall, E. H. Hogg, E. H. Probert, F. West, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Webster.
- Atcheltz—R. H. S. Cresswell.
- Aldergrove—J. Craig, J. Dobson.
- Albion—J. Ritchie, F. L. Owen.
- Chilliwack—Geo. H. Ashwell, H. J. Barber, Jos. Burton, J. W. Carmichael, E. H. Barton, S. W. Keith, Mr. Atkinson, S. A. Cawley, C. E. Eckert, J. Hind, W. L. Macken, G. O. Nesbitt, J. F. Semple, W. R. Theal, J. R. Walker, P. W. Crankshaw, J. T. Maynard, A. Pete, C. Evans, M. Banford, E. A. Wells, W. M. Wells, S. Hawkshaw, Chas. Hawthorne, J. A. Higginson, Mr. Stephenson, J. C. Readey, Mark Huff.
- Clayburn—A. Montgomery.
- Country Line—W. G. Morrison.
- Crescent—B. Stevenson.
- Cloverdale—John Keery, R. D. MacKenzie, A. J. Burrows, D. E. Armstrong, H. V. Parr, S. H. Shannon, J. J. Brown, H. Bose.
- Coquitlam—Reeve L. E. Marmont, W. Routley, R. Morrison.
- Dewdney—T. F. Brearley, Murdoch Maclean, Mr. Reynolds, H. A. Thompson, W. H. Lewis, F. D. Todd, J. M. Cox.
- Deroche—Malcolm Morrison, D. A. Morrison.
- Eburne—W. H. Reid, T. Laing, J. Thompson, H. Trites, D. McDonald, S. Murphy, A. Fish, J. McDonald, Hugh McDonald, Jr., S. B. Hulverson, E. Cooney, E. May, H. R. May, Thos. Laing.
- Gifford—H. Fowler.

- Hammond—A. H. Anderson, A. G. Denoon, A. O. Morrison, A. L. Lazenby, Wm. Hampton, J. M. Dale, W. S. Dale.
- Haney—L. L. Platt, T. O. Buchanan, R. McArthur, B. Goffin (United Farmers' Association), John Lilly.
- Harrison Mills—T. Kilby.
- Kerrisdale—T. W. Fletcher (reeve of Point Grey).
- Keatings—Dean Bros.
- Ladner—H. D. Benson, R. A. Coleman, H. J. Kirkland, W. A. Kirkland, J. B. Barr, D. A. McKee, Jos. Temterley, John Harris, Jos. Harris, Alex. Davie.
- Langley Prairie—B. A. Harrison, the reeve, E. J. Timms, Dr. Blacklock.
- Lulu Island—Thomas Ben, Wm. Gay, Mr. McKinney, W. Bridge, J. Gilmore.
- Mount Lehman—D. R. Nicholson, Mr. Owens.
- Matsqui—W. C. Arnett, T. Aish, T. Bradner, Mr. McCallum, A. A. Cruickshanks, Wm. Elliott, S. Mercier, H. P. Page, A. Phinney, N. H. Rutluff, N. Stogren, Prof. Hill-Tout.
- Marpole—J. McDonald, W. Williamson, T. Fowler.

- Milner—Chas. Mufford, J. H. Mufford, W. J. Mufford, Mr. Hunter.
- Mission—H. Beach (for Board of Trade), the reeve, A. W. Peen.
- Murrayville—Haggerty Bros.
- New Westminster—President New Westminster Board of Trade, Charlton Bros., S. Huff, R. Kittson, Mayor Gray, W. Pyke, W. Smillie, W. J. Mathers, L. W. Embree.
- North Vancouver—J. Y. Tullis, Mayor Vance, Editor North Shore Press.
- Pitt Meadows—W. J. Park, W. Richardson, D. McTavish.
- Pender Island—A. H. Menzies.
- Rosedale—P. Close.
- Ruskin—Gilchrist Bros.
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- Silverdale—D. R. Cooper, Mr. MacLean.
- Steveston—Reeve Tilton, J. M. Steves, Mr. Walker.
- Sumas—The Reeve.
- Vancouver—B. A. Cunliffe, R. C. Abbott, Ald. W. R. Owen, J. J. Miller, Mrs. Ralph Smith, M. A. Macdonald, M.P.P., Mayor Gale, T. G. Goodman (B. C. Rabbit Association), W. J. Bowser, Prof. B. A. Boving, Prof. J. A. McLean, Mr. Davidson, Geo. Murray, Ald. F. E. Woodside, H. Pillar, Z. N. Middleton, A. W. Whitaker.
- Victoria—Hon. E. D. Barrow, W. W. Baer, T. A. F. Wiancke, Geo. Palmer, Prof. McDonald, G. S. Harris, White Rock—H. T. Thrift, Geo. Radford.
- Whonnock—E. Watson.
- Yarrow—John Knox.

*World Mar 29 1918*  
**FARMERS AND**

## BUSINESS MEN IN CONFERENCE

Nearly Three Hundred Prominent  
Men from Fraser Valley  
Invade the City  
Today.

GET-TOGETHER MOVEMENT  
IS VERY SUCCESSFUL

Lieut. - Governor Barnard and  
Three Cabinet Ministers  
Among Those Present

LUNCHEON AT NOON

Two Important Resolutions Are

## Presented at Business Session Following.

Attended by nearly 300 farmers from various sections of the Lower Mainland, members of the provincial cabinet, as well as the members of the government for Vancouver and other constituencies in this district, and a large representative gathering of Vancouver business men, the big get-together convention called by the Vancouver Board of Trade opened at the Hotel Vancouver this afternoon.

Owing to being unavoidable delayed in the east, Premier Oliver was not in attendance, but was ably represented by Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, attorney-general, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, and Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture. A wire was read to the gathering by President Shallcross of the Board of Trade from Premier Oliver, giving the reason for his inability to be present. Lieut.-Governor Sir Frank Barnard was also present.

The Board of Trade offices were made the meeting place for the convention and there the guests were welcomed by members of the reception committee of the board, handed their convention badges and given an opportunity to become acquainted or renew friendships started in the pioneer days.

Many of the delegates reached the city on Tuesday night, the majority of the local hotels giving ample proof that something unusual was afoot by the congested appearance of their registers. Early this morning they began arriving at the Board of Trade headquarters in contingents of from two to a dozen and were soon made aware that the board was out to welcome them in right royal style. Chilliwack has probably the most representative showing among the delegates, but every other point in the Fraser Valley is also listed on the register.

"We feel that we need your help and that you need ours, hence the reason for this gathering," said President Shallcross to the delegates as they arrived. "The great need of the hour is co-operation, and if this convention brings forth the fruits that it should do, then next year's meeting will see every section of this great province represented."

From the Board of Trade rooms the delegates marched in a body to the Hotel Vancouver, where, before anything in the shape of business was transacted, the delegates partook of luncheon. Over eight hundred gathered in the big ballroom of the hotel and were welcomed in capable style by Mayor R. H. Gale in a brief but to the point address.

## Those at Head Table.

Seated at the head table were Lieut.-Governor Frank Barnard, Hon. J. D. deB. Farris, Hon. E. D. Barrow, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, President Shallcross, who presided; S. H. Shannon, J. P. of Cloverdale; J. W. Barry, Langley Fort; Chris. Spencer, vice-president of the board of trade, and J. A. McLean, of the University staff.

Lieut.-Governor Barnard, owing to an engagement at Hastings Park, where he will present a returned soldier with the Military Cross, was unable to stay for the afternoon, but in a few words expressed his gratification at having had the pleasure of sitting down at the great gathering, representing as it did the best of both the agriculture and the business elements of the district. He was satisfied that the movement which had been given such a splendid start would result in great good to the country; in greater production, greater unity of the farming and the business communities, and after that in greater conservation of the resources of the country.

(Continued on Page 2.)

*see under heading.*

a few of the many questions dealt with by the board and of particular interest to the farming community.

"This gathering is an evidence of the new spirit created by the war. Indeed, the very exigencies of the war compel us to hang together if we do not want to hang separately. That old spirit, the belief that we can only succeed by deception, is let us hope, for ever consigned to the discard. Let us hope that the old methods of diplomacy have given place to that open discussion which alone can breed confidence, and that as a result the death knell has been sounded to the principle, or rather the lack of it, that might is right," he said.

"If we fail to gain this end in our civil life, then indeed the sacrifices on the battlefield have been in vain. The time for this convention could not be more opportune when the need for greater production is so pressing. How greater production is to be secured, and other questions vitally affecting the farming interests will be the subject of resolutions which will be submitted to you," said President Shallcross in conclusion.

#### Need of Construction.

Prof. J. A. McLean of the University of British Columbia, in speaking on "The Farmer's Viewpoint," urged the need for greater constructive work to offset the great havoc wrought by the war. Only by whole-hearted co-operation on the part of all would this work be accomplished, he said, and pointed to the important position held today by the workers of the Dominion.

"Great destruction demands greater construction; great waste great saving," he said. "Today is a day for building in this city, in this Fraser valley, in this fair province, in Canada, in the Empire. This meeting today means that we as a people are uniting that we may do in British Columbia great things and do them better. Written large across the whole day's programme is the one word 'Co-operation.' Not corporation, but co-operation will achieve destinies worth while. The spirit of co-operation is the spirit which must prevail if we really advance. Co-operation has marked our social, com-

mercial, educational, and even our religious life. It has taken one form in our various merchants' associations, another in our trades unions, another in our various farmers' unions. These are all good, but a larger spirit of co-operation must prevail. That larger spirit is expressed in this meeting today. It means that union men, merchants, manufacturers, and farmers are determined that they shall give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together for greater things for this whole province. Today's meeting represents the foundations of large co-operative building. Upon it shall be built a greater city, a greater country, a greater people, whose thoughts and plans are for the state.

#### Solution in Great Labor.

"The greatest need of this province today is workers, we want more men doing productive work in Vancouver, and we want more men doing productive work on the land and in the mines all over the province. This war is a gigantic destroyer of wealth; there must be a great restoration and that can only be by work. Our greatest immediate problem today is the labor problem. When this war is over, its blighting influence will be wiped out by great labor and great production in as many lines as possible.

"The manufacturer is keenly interested in the price of all his raw materials. His keenest interest must be in his workmen and the raw materials back of them are the products of agriculture. It should greatly concern every member of the board of trade of Vancouver that British Columbia with all her agricultural possibilities does not feed or clothe herself at the present time. The people of British Columbia ask bread from Saskatchewan, pork, mutton and butter from Alberta, cheese, shoes and clothes from wherever they may be had. It is with difficulty that we can build a great province or a great city under such conditions. If there were ten times as many families happily located on land and producing from it, as there are now in British Columbia, every farmer in British Columbia would be greatly benefited and surely every city and every line of

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"Most efficient production is the product of skilled workmen employed at profitable employment in an agreeable environment. Whether a man is producing purebred live stock, or building ships, his services are equally important. All essential constructive work is good. The kind of work a man performs does not matter greatly, but the quality of that work does, and the kind of man he makes of himself in doing that work does. So all our great must be so trained that their workmanship is excellent and their lives while doing it are profitable.

#### Must Educate the People.

"This means," he continued, "if the experience of the Anglo-Saxon race means anything that a greater educational work must be carried on throughout this whole land than has ever before been done. We have always maintained that education is for the masses. We must make that a reality. All our people must be trained for work as well as for right living. The public school, the high school, and the university should not only teach our youth how to live, but how to earn a living and how to make productive contribution to the community. Our education must be bent toward the land, toward the shops, toward the mines, toward the wharves.

"Today you have heartily endorsed resolutions on good roads, on reclamation of land, on co-operation in labor, each of which is good. A little later in the day you are going to visit your own university which has been working for five years. It is the keystone to the whole educational system of the province. It indicates the extent to which you value and appreciate the importance of education, in the development of this province, and in the life and living of its people; and is so judged by your neighbors and by the people whom you would desire to live with us. It should be the greatest asset to the province, and to this city and in the development the foundations of which are being laid today your university is bound to play a very prominent part. What it is today is your work and what it will be rests with you.

"If you have not visited your university before, perhaps I should say that while the lands for campus, buildings and farm purposes are located at Point Grey, the university is at present housed in temporary quarters at Eleventh and Willow street. The only work which is being done on the university property is the work of the college of agriculture. Five years ago the land was all in timber such as you will see, and you will see land in nearly all stages of development. The farming work which is being done now is on what will be the college campus—the ultimate university farm is now all under timber. We felt that a beginning must be made with live stock and we have made that beginning though we have had to house them in an abandoned land clearing contractor's stable and despite the fact that we have no pasture and no fencing, we have faith in the emphatic demands which the people of this province make for education. So please be prepared to see a war baby in wartime clothes and judge us and yourselves, not by what has been done, but rather by what we would do," he concluded.

#### Resolutions Presented.

The following resolutions, the first one dealing with the building of a hard-surfaced road through the Fraser Valley, and moved by C. E. Tisdall, and the second one, dealing with the Sumas dyking question, and moved by Chris Spencer, are being considered this afternoon:

"Whereas, economical and speedy transportation is necessary for the development of the Fraser River Valley;

"And, whereas production to the greatest possible extent is necessary now and will be even more necessary after the close of the war;

"And, whereas the motor truck will undoubtedly be the method used for such service in the future on account of its many advantages for interurban transportation;

"Be it resolved by this convention of the Vancouver Board of Trade and Farmers of the Fraser River Valley that the Provincial Government be urged to build a hard-surfaced trunk road, to be known as the Fraser Val-

ley government traffic bridge at New Westminster to Hope, thence crossing the government bridge at that point to the north bank of the Fraser river and proceeding by way of Agassiz, Mission City, Maple Ridge and Port Moody to the easterly boundary of Vancouver City, and that the suggested road be built in sections as the development of the valley and public funds warrant, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the provincial minister of public works, the members of the legislature representing the riding concerned and Hon. John Oliver, Premier."

"That, whereas the question of reclaiming the Sumas lake, comprising an area of 32,000 acres of fertile lands, is of great value for the production of food stuffs;

"And, whereas reports have proven that if this land could be reclaimed, greater production would ensue;

"And, whereas it is absolutely imperative that British Columbia should produce a greater percentage of food stuffs in place of importing the same;

"Therefore be it resolved that the provincial government be requested to secure the best expert advice possible and decide immediately upon the feasibility of reclaiming, dyking or otherwise, of the Sumas lake, and if found feasible to proceed with the work without delay."

May 29. World.

## BANKS NO AID TO THE FARMER

### Farmers' Convention Adopts Resolution re Attitude of Banks to Farmers.

"THAT in the opinion of this convention, the board of trade of Vancouver could give material assistance to the farmers of the Fraser Valley by urging upon the bankers of Canada their duty to give more sympathetic aid to the farmers by short-term loans to aid in greater production."

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted by the Farmers' convention last night. In moving it C. M. Woodworth, of Vancouver, severely criticized the banking system, and the methods of some superintendents of banks for their attitude toward the farmer. He gave two instances where farmers with unincumbered property worth many times the amount they desired to borrow from the banks, could not obtain such temporary assistance as was necessary to carry on. These were conditions which should not be permitted, he said, and the banks after the war was over would no longer be permitted to carry on business as at present which seems to be all for the merchant and manufacturer and not for the farmer. Farmers, he pointed out, could not get assistance from banks, even though the bank managers would admit they had never lost a cent on a farm loan.

Prof. Charles Hill-Tout, of Abbotsford, seconded the resolution which was referred to the bankers' section of the board.

Dean Klinck, of the agricultural department of the University of B. C., made a practical talk on problems facing farmers and on the work of the university. P. G. Shallcross, president of the board, explained the manner in which those who joined the board as out-of-town members could work with the ordinary members to mutual advantage.

Another convention will probably be held during the Vancouver Exhibition week, this being discussed just prior to adjournment last night.

Sun May 30 1918

# UNION OF FARMER AND MERCHANT IN CONVENTION

Some 200 Agriculturists Cap-  
ture Vancouver in Great  
"Get-together" Meet.

FARMERS' CONVENTION  
GREAT MELTING POT

Governor, Cabinet Ministers,  
Merchants and Townsmen  
Met on Common Ground.

ONE direct result of the Farmers' convention, under the auspices of the board of trade yesterday, will be the enrolment of farmers and business men of the lower mainland as members of the board. A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted. The convention was a decided success, nearly eight hundred members of the board and visitors being in attendance. Two hundred farmers from surrounding districts came into town for the convention. A spirit of co-operation now exists which will work to the mutual benefit of the farmers and people of this city.

Two important resolutions were adopted, the first that the government take definite steps for the reclamation of the Sumas Lake lands, and that a hard surface trunk road leading through the farming district of the Fraser River to Vancouver be undertaken with a view of motor truck transportation to give opportunity to bring farm produce into this city rapidly and at small cost to the producers, the object being to lower the costs to the consuming public.

The board of trade rooms all of yesterday morning were filled with the visitors and members of the board, busily getting acquainted. Everybody was given a card on which was set out his name, place of residence and the query, "Who are you?" By this means the hundreds at the convention were enabled to easily get acquainted with their neighbors, and the idea worked out capably as a "get acquainted" scheme.

The luncheon at the Hotel Vancouver ballroom was brought on shortly after twelve o'clock, after which the convention was called to order by P. G. Shallcross, president of the board of trade.

Sir Frank Barnard, lieutenant-governor, on behalf of the province expressed his pleasure at the get-together spirit displayed by the convention and expressed his hopes for its success. He explained his inability to remain on account of his numerous official duties during his stay in this city. He offered his congratulations to the board of trade and the committees which has made the convention a success and alluded to the fact that it would lead no

ly to greater production and, after that, to greater conservation. He was certain the results would be for general good of the whole province.

## Welcome by Mayor Gale.

Having given way to his honor so that Sir Frank could leave immediately, President Shallcross was the next speaker in an address which rang with optimism as he welcomed the visitors on behalf of the board. He predicted the convention was the forerunner of many more similar gatherings. He pressed the thanks of the officials of the board to those who had assisted toward the success of the convention, especially the press. In the course of his remarks he threw out the suggestion that some further gatherings of the sort be held at Chilliwack or other central point. He explained very briefly the purposes of the convention and the desire for a closer acquaintance as between the rural and city business men.

In characteristic vein Mayor Gale delivered the official welcome on behalf of the city, alluding to the fact that unity and co-operation had been adopted by Vancouver business men as their new slogan, and he was pleased to see the practical demonstration of the slogan by the board of trade, as evidenced in the convention. The spirit should not be confined to Vancouver, but should be spread to the farthest parts of the province. The convention, he predicted, would not only be of great benefit to the farmers, but to the citizens of Vancouver and to Canada and the whole empire, for it would lead unquestionably to greater production and conservation at this time when these things were necessary. Thus the convention was rendering service to the empire. The mayor alluded to the efforts of this province in sending more men to the colors in proportion to population than any other province and in duplicating the record with the Victory Loan. Evidences of such efforts at home would be heartening to the boys at the front, he declared. "Let us get together and only good can be the outcome," concluded his worship.

## Premier Farris.

Acting Premier Farris, in the absence of Premier Oliver, made a stirring address in officially welcoming the convention. He expressed his regret at the absence of the premier, who is a well known and successful farmer. Good was bound to result from the convention, he said. He desired to inform the gathering that the provincial government would be found always ready to assist in the promotion of the spirit of co-operation the convention visualized. It was a practical gathering of practical men which he attended to listen and learn, more than to speak. The acting premier made reference to the past. There never was such inspiration for greater production before as since the war, he said, and he declared production next to fighting would do the most to win the war. The heroism and sacrifice of the boys at the front, said Hon. Mr. Farris, ought to inspire everyone at home to do his level best.

Whether to commend the board of trade at this time, or to offer criticism was what Hon. E. D. Barrow, the new minister of agriculture, said was bothering him. He did not know whether the board should be criticized for not calling the convention years ago, or be given the credit for calling it at this late date. He decided, however, that credit was coming to the board. He was pleased with the spirit of co-operation expressed. With regard to the farming class, of which he numbers himself one, he said it had come into prominence by present conditions but in normal times the farmer was taken as a matter of course. The farmer was a man who worked from sun-up to sun-down. He had noted that members of organized labor were objecting to working longer than 44 hours a week. With the farmer it was work sixteen hours a day, yet there was no complaint. Not even did the monkeying with the fact of the clock, or daylight saving plan, worry the farmer in the least. He was used to working as long as there was daylight in the summer and working by lantern light before sun-up or sun-down in winter. The minister related the success of the farmers of the Fraser valley in combining their milk production and advocated the elimination of the speculator. The average farmer, he said, was prepared to do a big day's work every day, but felt he ought to be protected from the speculator.

## Co-operation.

With reference to the talk about co-operation, Hon. Mr. Barrow said there was no use talking so much about the abstract principle if there was to be no practical application. Co-operation, he pointed out, was the opposite of competition and he advocated elimination of competition where it causes overlapping and consequent increase in cost of handling farm produce. A system which would eliminate the overlapping of milk delivery in this city, he said, would pay the whole capital cost of the system the first year, for the saving of one cent a quart on milk would be a total saving of \$80,000 a year.

On the motion of Chris Spencer, vice-president of the board, seconded by C. E. Tisdall, the convention unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that the provincial government be requested to secure the best expert advice possible to decide immediately on the feasibility of reclaiming, dyking or otherwise, of Sumas Lake, and if feasible to proceed with the work without delay. Mr. Spencer said this was the subject of 40 years' standing which he remembered was a live topic when he was a boy. He related the various schemes which had been mooted and said that a successful scheme would reclaim 20,000 acres of fine land privately owned and 12,000 acres in the lake owned by the federal government.

In seconding the resolution Mr. Tisdall told of the various reclamation schemes aided by the provincial government in the past and said that the province at an expense of \$435,000 put into dyking projects had reclaimed land which he was safe in saying would produce \$40,000,000 worth of produce this year. A Cruickshank of Matsqui and C. H. Hope of this city

spoke briefly to the resolution. The latter suggested, in passing, that the city of Vancouver would do better to buy trucks for the distribution of farm produce than to buy a carload of goats.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Hope, seconded by Mr. H. C. Thrift of White Rock, moved that the board of trade have outside membership at, say, a fee of \$5 per year. This was carried unanimously.

## Sumas Dyking.

The minister of agriculture followed with a few words on the Sumas dyking proposition, assuring the convention that the government had set aside money for engineering and the subject would be dealt with just as soon as the data was available. He took occasion to say he did not think the project offered any unusual engineering problems.

A resolution which if brought into effect will be far reaching in its influence was that respecting hard-surface trunk roads offered by C. E. Tisdall, which was, in brief, that the provincial government be urged to build what would be known as the Fraser Valley Belt road from the south end of the government traffic bridge at New Westminster by way of Cloverdale, Langley Prairie and Chilliwack to Hope, thence crossing the government bridge at that point to the north bank of the Fraser river and proceeding by way of Agassiz, Mission, Maple Ridge and Port Moody to the easterly boundary of Vancouver; that the suggested road be built in sections as the development of the valley and public funds warrant. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Tisdall explained he had in mind a road that would do for heavy trucks and pointed out the rapid advance made in motor truck transportation since the war. He ventured the statement that motor trucks did more business between Vancouver and New Westminster than the C. P. R. and B. C. Electric. C. M. Woodward made mention that there was danger of legislation preventing motor transportation interfering with the other transportation companies.

## S. H. Shannon.

A most interesting address on dairying was delivered by S. H. Shannon who said great progress had been made in the past ten years and cows were no longer domiciled in dungeons but in substantial barns. B. C. cows, he said, compared favorably with any in Canada. It cost money for the dairymen to put a good article of milk on the market and they must be paid a reasonable price for their product in order to do so. One of the needs of the city, he said, was an educational campaign regarding the value of milk. He spoke against the agitation against the slaughter of young cattle for veal, contending that the male calf should be slaughtered.

"Community Spirit" was the subject on which J. W. Berry spoke very interestingly. He told of the early suspicions of farmers toward the urban residents and caused much laughter when he said in the old days the only time the farmer received any attention was during election campaigns. Farmers now, however, realized their true importance, and gloried in their work. He spoke briefly on the success of the milk producers of the Fraser valley who will do a cash business worth \$2,000,000 this year.

The concluding address of the convention was delivered by Prof. J. A. MacLean of the agricultural department of the University of B. C., who spoke on the production demands of the war. Great destruction, he said, demanded greater construction, and great waste greater saving. He was pleased to see the spirit of co-operation which meant much in aid of greater production.

The convention adjourned at 4 o'clock and the visitors were taken in automobiles on an inspection trip to the farm of the university where many interesting and instructive experiments are going on.

## Those Present.

Practically every farming district surrounding Vancouver was well represented at the convention. The majority of the visitors left for their homes in the early trains last night, but a considerable number remained over to attend the follow-up conference at the board of trade rooms. Among the visitors who registered upon their arrival in the city were the following:

Abbotsford, E. T. Weir, B. B. Smith; Agassiz, A. M. Greyall, E. H. Hogg, E. H. Probert, F. West, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Webster; Atcheltz, R. H. S. Cresswell; Aldergrove, J. Creig, J. Dobson; Albion, J. Ritchie, F. L. Owen; Chilliwack, Geo. A. Ashwell, H. J. Barber, Jos. Burton, J. W. Carmichael, E. H. Barton, S. W. Keith, Mr. Atkinson, S. A. Crawley, C. E. Eckert, J. Hind, W. L. Macken, G. O. Nesbitt, J. F. Semple, W. R. Theal, J. R. Walker, P. W. Crankshaw, J. T. Maynard, A. Pete, E. Evans, M. Banford, E. A. Wells, W. M. Wells, S. Hawkshaw, Chas. Hawthorne, J. A. Higginson, Mr. Stephenson, J. C. Readey, Mark Huff; Clayburn, A. Montgomery; Country Line, W. G. Morrison; Crescent, B. Stevenson; Cloverdale, John Keery, R. D. MacKenzie, A. J. Burrows, D. E. Armstrong, H. V.



Parr, S. H. Shannon, J. J. Brown, H. Bose, Coquitlam, Reeve L. E. Marmont, W. Routley, R. Morrison; Dewdney, T. F. Brearley, Murdoch Maclean, Mr. Reynolds, H. A. Thompson, W. H. Lewis, F. D. Todd, J. M. Cox; Deroche, Malcolm Morrison, D. A. Morrison; Eburne, W. H. Reid, T. Laing, J. Thompson, H. Trites, D. McDonald, S. Murphy, A. Fish, J. McDonald, Hugh McDonald, Jr., S. B. Hulverson, E. Cooney, E. May, H. R. May, Thos. Laing; Gifford, H. Fowler; Hammond, A. H. Anderson, A. G. Denoon, A. O. Morrison, A. L. Lazenby, Wm. Hampton, J. M. Dale, W. S. Dale; Haney, L. L. Platt, T. O. Buchanan, R. McArthur, B. Goffin (United Farmers' Association), John Lilly; Harrison Mills, T. Kilby; Kerrisdale, T. W. Fletcher (reeve of Point Grey); Keatings, Dean Bros; Ladner, H. D. Benson, R. A. Coleman, H. J. Kirkland, W. A. Kirkland, J. B. Burr, D. A. McKee, Jos. Temberley, John Harris, Jos. Harris, Alex. Davie; Langley Prairie, B. A. Harrison, the reeve, E. J. Timms, Dr. Blacklock; Lulu Island, Thomas Ben, Wm. Gay, Mr. McKinney, W. Bridge, J. Gilmore; Mount Lehman, D. R. Nicholson, Mr. Owens; Matsqui, W. C. Arnett, T. Aish, T. Bradner, Mr. McCallum, A. A. Cruickshanks, W. Elliott, S. Mercier, H. F. Page, A. Phinney, N. H. Ruttluff, N. Stogren, Prof. Hill-Tout; Marpole, J. McDonald, W. Williamson, T. Fowler; Milner, Chas. Mufford, J. H. Mufford, W. J. Mufford, Mr. Hunter; Mission, H. Beach (for Board of Trade, the reeve, A. W. Peen; Murrayville, Haggerty Bros.; New Westminster, president New Westminster Board of Trade, Charlton Bros., S. Huff, R. Kitson, Mayor Gray, W. Pyke, W. Smille, W. J. Mathers, L. W. Embree; North Vancouver, J. Y. Tullis, Mayor Vance, editor North Shore Press, Pitt Meadows, W. J. Park, W. Richardson, D. McTavish; Pender Island, A. H. Menzies; Rosedale, P. Close; Ruskin, Gilchrist Bros.; Sardis, J. Bailey, J. F. McCutcheon, J. McIntyre, H. Webb, E. A. Wells, Wesley McIntyre; Silverdale, D. R. Cooper, Mr. MacLean; Steveston, Reeve Tilton, J. M. Steves, Mr. Walker; Sumas, the reeve; Vancouver, B. A. Cunliffe, R. C. Abbott, Ald. W. R. Owen, J. J. Miller, Mrs. Ralph Smith, Mfr. Aft Macdonald, M.P.P., Mayor Gale, T. G. Goodman (B. C. Rabbit association), W. J. Bowser, Prof. B. A. Boving, Prof. J. A. McLean, Mr. Davidson, Geo. Murray, Ald. F. E. Woodside, H. Pillar, Z. N. Middleton, A. W. Whitaker; Victoria, Hon. E. D. Barrow, W. W. Baer, T. A. F. Wiancke, Geo. Palmer, Prof. McDonald, G. S. Harris; White Rock, H. T. Thrift, Geo. Radford; Whonnock, E. Watson; Yarrow, John Knox.

Sun May 30, 1918

## Closer Relations Between Farmers And Business Men

Many Important Resolutions Adopted at Meeting of Merchants and Growers—Second Conference Arranged for Exhibition Week—Logged Off Lands, Loans, Sheep and "Skeeters" Discussed.

**T**HE first farmers' convention held under the auspices of the Vancouver Board of Trade wound up in a blaze of enthusiasm at 11 o'clock Wednesday night. The closing incidents included the passage of resolutions having direct and vital bearing upon agricultural conditions of the Lower Mainland. One of the resolutions, passed unanimously, provided that the next convention will be held during Vancouver's Exhibition week in August, at which time further matters for the joint benefit of the farming fraternity and Vancouver city along with the balance of the province, will be given attention.

One of the closing speakers to the resolution calling for the August continuance of the convention, summed up the farmers appreciation of the Board of Trade's efforts by saying:

"It seems to the farmers that in this new departure they have a very good thing and they want to continue it."

Other farmer-speakers agreed that the Vancouver commercial body had set a worthy precedent in recognizing the close relationship between the agricultural producers and the city's consumers who in a large sense are dependent upon the farmer.

Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, agreed with the agricultural representatives.

"This convention and its results including the amount of enthusiasm and desire for co-operation on both sides has every appearance of being a really good thing," said the minister. "The results attained should be of a very practical and useful nature, not alone to the farmer, the city and the province, but the Dominion and Empire as well. Without a doubt the get-together spirit which prevailed throughout the day should go far indeed toward eliminating the indifference, or even prejudice which has prevailed in some regards, and I look for good practical benefits all around if this sort of spirit can be continued and the outlined programme be made productive of results."

### AIMS OF RESOLUTIONS.

Loans to settlers for the purchase of sheep flocks which will keep logged-off lands from becoming wilderness again under nature's growths, and at the same time assist in land clearing operations and incidentally furnish Vancouver with an assured mutton supply, was one of the outlined resolutions adopted by the convention last night. Another which was passed was for concerted effort to induce the government to take active measures for the

extermination of the mosquito pest from the Fraser Valley.

A third resolution expressed the opinion of the convention that the bankers of Canada could materially assist Fraser Valley farmers by more generous and sympathetic aid to the farmers on short term loans to aid in greater production. A fourth provided that the matter of slaughtering veal calves be referred to the conservation bureau of the Board of Trade for investigation and report.

A fifth resolution appointed President P. C. Shallcross of the Board of Trade, with Messrs. J. W. Berry and S. H. Shannon representing the farmers, as a working committee which will take in hand all the resolutions passed by the convention, and meet the Provincial Government with them, seeking action along the lines suggested therein.

The resolution covering sheep grazing on logged-off lands was introduced by Mr. Alexander Cruickshanks of Matsqui, who pointed out that these lands, if left, become reforested wilderness within fifteen years. He advocated an eighteen-month loan to farmers to enable them to stock with sheep according to their grazing acreage. The wording of the preamble and resolution is largely self-explanatory, as follows:

"Whereas experience in all countries that have been wooded and cleared is dependent on fire and time, and that the continuous return of such income from the land as the state of clearing permits.

"Whereas large areas of good land in the Fraser Valley lately logged over and quickly going back to wilderness, can be made excellent pasture land by burning and seeding, and thus become producing.

"Whereas the owners of said land, being mostly actual settlers, have not the necessary capital to buy grazing stock, and whereas their short-term loan system prevents assistance by the banks directly,

"Therefore, it is the opinion of this convention that an association of businessmen arranging for the sale to settlers on the security of lien notes at reasonable time, such numbers of sheep as their clearing pasture warrants, would greatly hasten the bringing under cultivation of logged-off lands."

In seconding the resolution Prof. Hill-Tout of Abbotsford said that there was no intention to deprecate the systems of clearing land by blasting or machinery, but under war necessities cheap blasting powder is at a discount, and the sheep-grazing proposition offers a good alternative. Another speaker suggested that the interned Germans within this province might well be earning their keep by clearing land where they would have no chance to do community damage.

The voracious Sumas Lake mosquito, to which only Chinese field laborers are able to submit with equanimity, came in for a very bad reputation during a lengthy discussion of the reso-

lution which asks the Provincial Government to step in and direct their extermination with a firm hand. Especially is it desirous to rid the valley of the mosquito plague this year, because the fruitgrowers will have 1000 patriotic women working there.

Chairman Chris Spencer had the idea that mosquitoes are not migratory, travelling never more than a few hundred yards, but he was speedily disillusioned by a Matsqui farmer, who was very firm in announcing that the mosquito climbs mountains and travels great distances. They even fly over the mountains from Sumas Lake to Matsqui, he said.

Prof. Hill-Tout said that Premier Oliver has not much sympathy with any plan for government action with regard to mosquito extermination, regarding the issue as one for local action. He suggested substantial moral support by the Board of Trade to proper representations to the government.

The resolution, unanimously passed, indicated that the fruitgrowers of Hatzic, Mission and adjacent districts are living in constant dread of high water, and the subsequent mosquito plague annually. The mosquitoes mean physical torture to the growers, although the Chinaman can stand the gruelling either because their skins are less vulnerable to the business end of the gnat, or because their endurance is greater.

Forgetting the Orientals, however, the growers want to know what will happen now that the growers are relying upon girls and women. The government has replied that it has no funds, but the men behind the resolution held that they have a big claim upon the administration for some relief, being afraid to risk more capital in increased acreage while the mosquito menace buzzes annually around them.

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**SEEK GOVERNMENT AID.**

They also pointed out that a large proportion of the revenues received from the fruit crops is spent in Vancouver, hence the request that the Board of Trade combine in the following resolution:

"That this convention is in favor of every effort being made to induce the government to take active measures toward the eradication of the mosquito pest in the Fraser Valley."

It was unanimously passed. Mr. C. M. Woodworth, seconded by Prof. Hill-Tout, produced the resolution for more sympathetic action by the banks toward the farmer. It read:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Board of Trade of Vancouver could give very material assistance to the farmers of the Fraser Valley by urging upon the bankers of Canada their duty to give more generous and sympathetic aid to the farmers on short-term loans to aid in greater production."

Mr. Woodworth recounted instances where farmers in need of money for useful purposes, and with plenty of security to offer, could not obtain the desired facilities from the banks. He thought that in many instances the banks have failed to grasp the right idea of their responsibility toward the farmer, while a certain class of banks work solely for the business of commercial or industrial organizations, having no use for the farmers' business whatsoever. The resolution was passed, and referred to the banking and financial bureau of the Board of Trade as desired.

**WORK OF UNIVERSITY.**

Dean Klinck of the University of British Columbia spoke to the convention briefly, explaining the aims and purposes of the agricultural branch of the institution, and its experimental operations at Point Grey. These lat-

ter are concerned primarily with the discovery of principles, and the subsequent dissemination of information to the farming communities, he said. A many-sided programme is being conducted, the branch of the institution being anxious to train men and fit them to go back to the land by means of specially designed long and short courses.

In discussion it was decided that the need of public cold-storage facilities, revision of transportation rates on pedigreed stock, and the desire of the farmers to have Vancouver wholesale merchants acknowledge receipt of pro-

duce shipments from Valley points, are matters which will be found in the agenda for discussion and action at a convention in August, while the Vancouver Exhibition is in progress. It was evident from the avidity with which those farmers assembled gave names and addresses when asked to do so by President Shallcross, that there is a strong desire on the part of the farmers to avail themselves of associate membership in the Vancouver Board of Trade, if that matter can be arranged upon the suggested membership basis of \$5 per year. This is a part of the general scheme of co-operation which both the farmers and the Board of Trade is desirous of effecting.

# Farmers' Convention Deals With Number of Important Questions

*Resolutions Dealing With Mosquito Pest, Land Clearing  
and Financial Loans to Farmers Adopted—General  
Feeling is That Gathering Was Great Success—  
University Farm Inspected*

After devoting nearly twelve hours to the study of questions of vital importance to Greater Vancouver and the Fraser Valley, the big gathering of farmers and business men, held here on Wednesday under the auspices of the Board of Trade, adjourned to continue their deliberations during the week of the Vancouver Exhibition.

With the exception of a short respite during the supper hour, which came at the conclusion of a flying trip to the experimental farm of the University of British Columbia at Point Grey, there was something to occupy the attention of the delegates from the time they met at the board rooms at 11 a.m. until the hands of the clock were within 15 minutes of making the complete circuit.

It was a strenuous day for all, but when the gathering finally adjourned it was with the feeling that much good had been accomplished and that henceforward that spirit of co-operation so essential to the advancement of the Lower Mainland generally, would be one of the outstanding features in the relationship of Vancouver and the surrounding country.

That the delegates had come prepared for business, was amply shown by the large number of questions submitted for discussion at the afternoon and evening sessions and the resolutions presented to the convention for its consideration. Not one of these resolutions was subjected to any attempt at "railroading" on the part of any member of the convention, the fullest opportunity being given for discussion of their various phases and all of the speakers dwelling at length on the urgent need of reforms of one particular kind or another in the agricultural industry.

**University Farm Trip.**

At the University farm the delegates, under the guidance of Prof. J. A. McLean and Dean Klinck, were given an opportunity of studying the methods of farming under way there, the treatment the land is being subjected to, the various kinds of crops being raised and the herd of dairy cattle owned by the university.

The transportation of the guests to the farm and back to the city again was left in the hands of Chairman Ross of the Auto Bureau of the Board of Trade, the members of that section responding nobly and providing all the cars needed.

Under the leadership of Chief of Police McKee and Dean Klinck in the pathfinding car, the delegates were taken over the farm by roads marked out with white posts and each plot or field of crops described to them. At the new cattle barn a short rest was taken and Dean Klinck delivered a short address, explaining the aims of the faculty in the cultivation of the University site, the results achieved by the experiments conducted so far, and giving a practical demonstration by displaying samples of rye and other grains grown on the farm, to show the result of the use and the non-use of fertilizer.

At the dairy cattle barn the Jersey, Ayrshire and Shorthorn herds were led out of the barn by attendants and Prof. McLean explained the fine points of each cow, referring particularly for the benefit of the delegates to the feed, quality and quantity of milk obtained from each.

**Tributes to Stock Breeders.**

During the course of their remarks both Dean Klinck and Prof. McLean paid special tribute to the breeders of pure bred stock in British Columbia, for the hearty co-operation and generous support given the university in the assembling of the herds. It was stated by both speakers that had it not been for this co-operation the magnificent herds the university possesses today could not have been obtained, even by paying a higher price than the average purchase price for such animals, instead of a figure considerably lower than the average.

Before the delegates left the farm three cheres and a "tiger" were tendered the representatives of the university faculty for the time and trouble spent in their behalf.

On the return to the city about a dozen of the cars experienced some difficulty in striking the main road back. Traveling closely behind one another they drove about two miles along one road only to receive the signal from the leading car that they must return the way they had come. Another effort in a different direction only brought the same result and compelled all to return to the starting point to find that they were then only a couple of hundred yards from the much sought after main thoroughfare, the Marine Drive.

**Discuss Mosquito Pest.**

One of the first problems tackled when the delegates assembled in the board of trade rooms for the evening session was the discussion of a report from the fruit growers of Hatzic and Mission districts, regarding the necessity for steps looking to the eradication of the mosquito pest there. In bringing this matter to the attention of the convention, G. Moody, of Hatzic, stated that the growers of those districts were living in constant dread of next high water in the Fraser river and the subsequent mosquito plague. While they employed Chinese labor for harvesting the berries, the mosquito plague simply meant physical torture to the growers. As far as the Chinamen were concerned, he said, they seemed to stand the gruelling, which he thought might be explained by the fact that their skins were not so "vulnerable to the business end of a mosquito as a white man's or maybe their endurance is greater." He said the government had informed the growers that it had no funds to devote to any measures for the eradication of the pests, and pointed out that since girls and women were now taking part in the berry picking some steps ought to be taken to make conditions bearable for them in this regard.

Prof. C. Hill-Tout expressed the opinion that the premier was not in sympathy with the movement, and that he had so stated his attitude. He thought the board of trade should endorse a request for immediate action by the government.

The following resolution dealing with the matter was unanimously

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passed, on motion by G. Moody, seconded by M. McLean:

"That this convention is in favor of every effort being made to induce the government to take active measures towards the eradication of the mosquito pest in the Fraser Valley."

#### Sheep on Logged-Off Land.

The use of sheep for clearing logged-off land, as one of the most feasible methods under present conditions, was urged by Alexander Cruikshanks, in submitting a resolution urging the assistance of business men by arranging for the sale of such numbers of sheep to the settlers as their pasture land would warrant. He pointed out that there was a very large acreage in the Fraser valley, which, if allowed to become burdened again with growth would render the task more difficult. He said cattle were out of the question and while he had heard that goats had proved successful in this regard, thought sheep would perform the work better. He thought the board could easily stand between the bank and the farmer in arranging loans. As an alternative he suggested that the board institute a movement to secure an amendment to the banking laws of Canada to permit of the settler borrowing enough money to purchase the sheep himself. Such a work would be increasing production and also be providing enough mutton to care for all the wants of Vancouver he said.

Prof. Hill-Tout, in seconding the motion, wanted to make it clear that he only regarded such a scheme as a temporary expedient, until after the war, when blasting powder would again be cheap enough for the settler to purchase for the work of clearing. At present he said there were thousands of burned over acres that would afford splendid pasturage for sheep.

#### Text of Resolution.

After some further discussion a motion referring the matter to the conservation section of the board was passed, the section to submit a report on the matter. Mr. Cruikshanks' resolution was as follows:

Whereas experience in all countries that have been wooded and cleared in that economic clearing is dependent on fire and time and the continuous return of such income from the land as the state of clearing permits.

And whereas large areas of good land in the Fraser Valley lately logged over and quickly going back to the wilderness, can be made excellent pasture land by burning and reeding, and thus become producing.

And whereas the owners of the land, being mostly settlers, have not the necessary capital to buy grazing stock.

And whereas the short loan system prevents assistance from the banks directly.

Therefore it is the opinion of this convention that an association of business men should arrange for the sale to settlers on the security of lien notes at reasonable time, such numbers of sheep as their clearing pasture warrants would greatly hasten the bringing under cultivation of logged off land.

#### Should Germans Clear Land.

In moving the resolution referring the matter to the conservation section, F. G. T. Lucas said there was a difficulty confronting any scheme to raise money in this way. He referred to the scheme launched by the board for advancing loans to farmers desiring to go into hog raising, and said that it was only after working hard for a month and a half, and then by the president, vice-president and secretary going personally on a note, that the money had been obtained. British Columbia had in its internment camps, he said, a large number of Germans who could be put to very profitable work clearing land in the Fraser Valley.

In moving a resolution urging the bankers of Canada to give "more generous and sympathetic aid to farmers by short term loans," C. M. Woodward declared there was nothing in the banking act to stop the banks from doing so should they choose. He quoted two instances which showed, he said, that the banks did not take into consideration the amount of unencumbered property a farmer had behind him, when that farmer requested a loan. His resolution, which will come before the financial section of the board, was as follows:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the Board of Trade of Vancouver could give very material assistance to the farmers of the Fraser Valley by urging upon the bankers of Canada their duty to give more generous and sympathetic aid to farmers by short-term loans to aid in greater production."

Some discussion arose over the agitation, which it was stated prevailed in some parts, against the killing of young live stock, it being urged by

one speaker that if the farmer was not allowed to kill any young male stock he would be unable to keep it in any case. A resolution, submitted by F. G. T. Lucas and seconded by Professor Hill-Tout referred the matter to the conservation section for investigation and report.

#### Brand and Shorts Suppli

Prof. Hill-Tout drew the attention of the convention to the difficulty which he said existed among the Fraser Valley farmers in obtaining bran and shorts. The farmers could not get either bran or shorts, he said, without taking flour, although in the majority of instances the farmer did not need the flour. He said it seemed strange that such a condition should exist when the government was calling upon the people to conserve flour. He said he purchased a ton of shorts only a few days ago and had to take a barrel of flour, although he had absolutely no use for it.

"That's absolutely against the law," declared Vice-President C. Spencer.

"Nevertheless it's going on in the Fraser Valley," retorted Prof. Hill-Tout.

"Well, then the matter will certainly be looked into," said Mr. Spencer.

#### Convention in Exhibition Week.

Before the meeting adjourned, President Shallcross expressed his appreciation for the splendid success that had attended the first gathering of its kind ever held in this city, and he was followed by several of the delegates who also tendered thanks on behalf of the gathering for the efforts of the board to co-operate with the farmer. Before adjourning it was stated that as there were so many problems still untouched, such as transportation rates on pedigreed stock, as well as on grade stock, the clearing of logged-off lands in the Fraser Valley, and several other important questions, the suggestion had been made that the convention meet again during exhibition week, which was unanimously agreed to. In this connection it was stated by one of the delegates in discussing the matter with H. S. Rolston, manager of the exhibition and one of the most enthusiastic workers in the present gathering, that the directors of the exhibition would act as hosts to the delegates at a similar luncheon as that tendered by the board of trade.

President Shallcross and Messrs. S. H. Shannon and J. W. Berry were appointed a special committee to present copies of the resolutions passed by the convention to the provincial government.

## WANT UNIVERSITY TO HELP SOLDIERS

### Appeal Sent to Government to "Make-over" Returned Men; Elaborate Plan Formed.

NEW WESTMINSTER—The returned soldier problem and the suggestion to solve it by furnishing a free series of courses at the University of British Columbia was taken up by the New Westminster board of trade at its meeting.

This suggestion was brought before a previous meeting by J. R. Grant and it was left in the hands of a special committee to report. Friday night a resolution in regard to the suggestion was laid before the meeting and passed by it.

In the resolution the board expressed hearty approval of the present steps taken to give disabled men suitable opportunities for establishing themselves again in civil life, but pointed out the proper treatment of the returned soldiers question should be based upon the needs of all men returning from the war, whether disabled or not.

After referring to the need for the proper education of the soldiers, so that they might aid in the development of the natural resources of the province, it was pointed out that the university could be utilized to this purpose.

It was suggested that a returned soldier should not be discharged until he had had the advantage of the education or was physically unfit to take, or refused to take, the offer.

#### Should Equip University.

The province should immediately equip the university so that one of the courses could be given to every returned soldier, who desired it, free of any expense to him.

The board asked that a business course be given and in addition one of the following: Agriculture or special allied subjects, horticulture, mining, engineering, forestry fisheries, navigation and shipping, chemistry, technical and mechanical trades and other courses to suit.

While the soldier was studying he should be paid the same amount, including separation allowance, payable at the same time, as he was receiving at the date of his return, or else that a definite amount be fixed by the government for that purpose.

That, on account of the different length of courses required, that the difference in expense should be equalized by the payment of the difference for the benefit of the advancement in life of the returned soldier who took the shorter course.

In connection with the agricultural settlement, the same resolution suggested for a basis that the returned man should have a special training in agriculture; that all settlements should be in colonies close to transportation and that means should be provided for him to purchase stock and equipment.

Also that the soldier should be sufficiently financed so that he could bring under cultivation enough of his property to give him a permanent living. It was decided to send copies of the resolution to the premier of Canada, the premier of the province, the provincial secretary, the president of the university, to the New Westminster members in the provincial and Dominion legislatures and to Senator J. D. Taylor, asking for their co-operation.

A letter was read from Charles E. Hope, Langley Fort, suggesting that steps should be taken to seed down the logged and burned over areas on the south side of the river. Mr. Hope will be invited to speak at the next meeting of the board. An invitation to attend the launching of the "War Edensaw" was accepted.

Sun June 9, 1918

MISS ISABEL MacINNES, of the University staff, expects to leave on Friday for Berkeley, Cal., where she will do graduation work in the University of California for the summer months.

Sun June 11, 1918

Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the provincial university, is at present in Eastern Canada, whither he has gone to attend conferences, including the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. He has been spending a few days at Toronto, and will return in the course of a fortnight or so.

Sun May 31, 1918

World May 30, 1918

Miss Isabel MacInnes of the staff of the University of B. C., expects to leave the last of this week for Berkeley, Cal., to do some special work in the University of California during the summer.

*World June 11, 1918*

## TO HOLD COMPLETE FLORA OF PROVINCE

### Interesting Visit of Natural History Society to Botanical Gardens.

For the past two or three weeks the botanical gardens at the university site, Point Grey, have been visited by several parties to observe their beautiful show of flowers, now to be seen at their best, and Saturday the Vancouver Natural History Society, under the direction of John Davidson, the provincial botanist, spent the afternoon there.

Although the lack of funds available for the purpose has delayed speedy operations, the botanical gardener, A. Hornby, under the direction of the botanical department of the university, is gradually shaping the garden in accordance with the plans carefully made before the nine or ten hundred species of plants that have already been assembled from various parts of the province were transplanted a year and a half ago from the former site at Escondale.

The scheme for the garden when completed includes an arboretum, a natatorium, a nursery, a section for shrubs and shrubby plants; a roadside plot of five special beds, with a reserve of an acre or so for any special purpose that may develop later. The whole comprises five acres. The main driveway from Marine drive to the university site passes the southern side of the gardens, along which will be arranged five botanical groups of plants, such as ferns, lilies, etc.

#### Grown in Province.

The most instructive section, immediately north of the five display beds, will be an arrangement of approximately one hundred plots, in which will be grown as fast as the additional 1500 can be assembled, the 2500 or more species of plants that grow in the province. Beginning at the lower orders, such as the fungi, and passing through the mosses, ferns, conifers, grasses, lilies, roses and so on, to the highest and most highly organized group, the composites, each species has had a number assigned to it, and a place allocated to it in the garden.

The plants now on hand, beginning this fall, will be gradually transplanted in their proper compartments and as new species are received they will be arranged in the same careful order that the dried specimens are now filed in the provincial herbarium. In due course of time there will be collected and kept in the garden a complete living and scientifically arranged flora of British Columbia. The plots have recently been completed and stakes placed for each species.

#### In the Arboretum.

The arboretum, the adjoining section, is laid out for accommodating about 60 species of trees and 100 species and varieties of shrubs. Already this includes the yew, spruce, tamarack or larch, birch, alder, flowering cornus, red-osier dogwood, cedar, poplar, vine, mountain and broad-leaved maple, devil's club, cascara sagrada, Labrador tea, sweet gale, buckbrush, the two species of Oregon grape, viburnum, sumach, and among the numerous others a species of rhododendron that is found in Canada only in the Skagit valley.

This is the evergreen variety of rhododendron, very showy and a large number of young plants are now growing in the nursery, true offspring of the one parent plant in the garden, the seeds having been produced after careful self-pollination last year with a brush, the flowers afterwards being protected from chance of other pollination by being wrapped in gauze.

#### Nursery Plants in Bloom.

The nursery has a large proportion of its plants now in flower and is very showy. Those now in bloom include such species as lupine, stonecrop, western buttercup, lina hypoleuca, to which no common name has yet been

given; wild onion, tiger lily, Rocky mountain lily, pentstemons, lackspur, the shown paint brush of higher altitudes, grousel, white and moss campion, Lewis' mimulus, blue eye grass, orange hawkweed, erigerons, fleabane, columbine, bluebell, violets, yerba buena, heuchera, geraniums and the poison and edible camas. Among the medicinal plants are tansy, yerba buena, golden seal and foxglove, the latter being grown to ascertain whether its content of digitalis is sufficient to warrant its cultivation in the province for drug purposes. England and Hungary are two of the chief countries where this plant is now grown commercially.

A short time ago seeds of 287 species of Himalayan plants were received from India, many of which are the same as in British Columbia, and seedlings of the lot are now appearing through the ground. The assortment includes fifteen Himalaya rhododendrons. In the section given over to shrubs and shrubby plants many species are being grown in considerable quantities for decoration of the university grounds, provincial school grounds and similar purposes.

#### Next Outing at Savary Island.

After a light lunch and tea served by Mrs. A. Hornby, the party visited the shore at the point and identified the glauc, sea lettuce, aleocharus, wild lettuce, cat-tails and the large Longsdorfi mimulus that grows in great profusion in the raynes facing the shore.

The next outing will be the summer camp at Savary Island, which will begin the last Saturday of the month and continue a week, until Sunday, July 7. Most of those who were in the party on Saturday expressed their intention of attending the summer camp. Members are requested to note that in the notice recently sent to them regarding

the camp the date of departure was erroneously stated to be Saturday, July 29, instead of Saturday, June 29. Notice of intention to attend should be given the secretary, Mr. H. J. McLatchy, not later than Saturday of this week.

Those who attended the excursion yesterday were Mrs. A. H. Bain, Mrs. M. Hodgson, Mrs. C. Berkeley, Mrs. M. Dunnington, Misses E. Fyles, M. H. Nicholson, C. H. McFarland, G. M. McDonald, A. G. Hill, C. Bertrand, F. Moule and J. Davidson; A. Bain, G. J. MacAdam, C. F. Connor, Jas. Lyall, W. Clark, A. Hornby, R. W. Brookes and H. J. McLatchy.

*Sun June 17, 1918.*

## SOCIETY VISITS BOTANICAL GARDEN

### Vancouver Natural History Section Goes Over University Grounds.

A glimpse of the floral wonders in store when the University plans are further developed was afforded to the Vancouver Natural History Society on Saturday, when its members paid a visit to the botanical gardens at the University site, under the direction of Mr. John Davidson, the provincial botanist.

Five acres in all have been set aside for the botanical gardens. The scheme when complete will include an arboretum, a natatorium, a nursery, a section for shrubs and shrubby plants; a roadside plot of five special beds, with an acre or so set apart in reverse for special purposes. The side of the garden which skirts the main driveway to the University will be set out in special beds arranged in botanical groups.

There are to be 100 plots, each devoted to the culture of one special order of British Columbia flora. Beginning at the fungi, the plots will grade upwards through the mosses, ferns, conifers, grasses, etc., until the plots show flowers of the rarest culture.

It is calculated that there are 2500 species of plants in British Columbia. The collection now exceeds 1000 species, including many rare mountain flowers, and this number is being continually added to. The interesting discovery was made recently as the result of receiving seeds from India of Himalayan plants, that many of them are of plants which are indigenous to our own province.

In the arboretum, on which a start has already been made, it is proposed to have growing specimens of the sixty species of trees and 100 species of shrubs which are to be found in the province.

After an inspection of the botanical gardens and the serving of a light tea, the party visited the ravines and seashore, and identified many of the botanical specimens growing in profusion there. The next outing of the society is to be at Savary Island when the summer camp will open on June 29.

*Fri June 17, 1918.*

The Government at Washington has paid a compliment to the University of British Columbia and to one of its professors by inviting Dr. Theodore Boggs, of the department of economics, to assist the tariff boards in the revision of customs legislation. Dr. Boggs has written many papers on the relation of the tariff to trade and to prices. He took his post graduate studies with Professor Sumner of Yale. He is a popular and inspiring teacher in the Provincial University and has frequently addressed the Board of Trade and various societies on social and economic subjects.

It would hardly be supposed by university students that Dr. Boggs in speaking English does not speak his native tongue. He was born in India and in childhood was more familiar with Telegu than with the mother tongue of his missionary parents. His father was the author of more books than the professor has yet written. I am afraid that Dr. Boggs could not now read this patristic literature as freely as one should be able to read the language of his boyhood. LUCIAN.

*Sun June 22, 1918.*

## PROF. S. J. WILLIS IS NEW PRINCIPAL

### Professor of Classics at B. C. University to Be Head of King Edward School.

After over three hours of discussion in private session last night, the school board, out of 23 applicants, selected Professor Samuel J. Willis, professor of classics at the University of British Columbia, as the new principal of the King Edward high school. Formal announcement that Professor Willis' selection was unanimous was made by both Chairman Dr. Lang and Trustee Long on behalf of the board at the end of the session in committee-of-the-whole. Trustee Long announced that Professor Willis' appointment carried with it a salary of \$3600 per annum. The board also decided that Stanley W. Matthews, the present principal of the King Edward high school should be transferred to some other post to be selected later by the management committee.

Both Trustee Mrs. Moody and Trustee Dr. Hall expressed the opinion that voting for Professor Willis the board had selected the best man available for the difficult post. Chairman Dr. Lang supplemented this with the statement that Professor Willis was considered the outstanding man available for the position and the members of the board were unanimous that he would fill it creditably. Originally Professor Willis was not among the list of applicants, but members of the board had prevailed upon him to send in an application.

#### Graduate of McGill.

Professor Willis is a graduate of McGill university, with honors. He taught in the Victoria high school, Toronto, for 15 years, beginning there as assistant teacher and filling that capacity for seven years. He was then promoted to the principalship, being selected for the post on sheer merit and was advanced over four others who were his seniors in service in that school, which employed no fewer than 24 teachers. Professor Willis spent two years in Stanford university in a post-graduate course.

*Sun June 25, 1918.*



## PROF. WILLIS NEW PRINCIPAL

Member of B. C. University Staff  
Appointed Head of King  
Edward High School  
by Trustees.

Mr. Samuel J. Willis, professor of classics at the University of British Columbia, has been appointed principal of the King Edward high school at a salary of \$3600 per annum. This was the decision of the board of school trustees at a special meeting Monday night. The board sat as a committee of the whole from 8 to 11:15 o'clock, when the press was admitted and informed of the action of the committee. Trustee Long, chairman of the committee, reported to the full board and the resolution was adopted.

There was a further recommendation that Mr. Stanley W. Matthews, ex-principal, be transferred to another position, to be determined later. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

Mrs. Moody said she gave her vote for Mr. Willis in order to make his selection unanimous. She wished to express her belief, however, that the board was running a grave risk in

regard to the future good of the city school system. She considered that by going over the heads of the staff the board would not draw to itself capable and ambitious teachers from elsewhere. In all probability they would lose the most capable and ambitious teachers they already had through resignations. But because the vote was almost unanimous she concurred in it feeling that Mr. Willis would make a thoroughly good principal.

Trustee Dr. Hall spoke along similar lines, stating that there was the general opinion among the members of the board that the principle spoken of by Mrs. Moody should be adhered to as much as possible, but that circumstances warranted the action of the trustees.

### Has High Qualifications.

Dr. Lang, chairman, explained that there had been 33 applications for the position, and that in appointing Mr. Willis it was felt that the board had secured the proper man for the position. Mr. Willis, he said, was a graduate of McGill University with honors. He taught in the Victoria high school for 15 years, serving as principal for eight years of that time, being raised to that position from fifth assistant. He had also taken a post graduate course of two years at Leland Stanford University.

Dr. Lang referred to a letter received from Prof. Robertson of the University, in which it was stated that he did not believe there was a better man in Canada for the position of principal of King Edward High School, and paying a high compliment to the newly appointed principal. Professor Robertson urged the appointment, stating in his letter that this would mean the end of the board's troubles in this connection.

The chairman stated that the letter of recommendation had had great weight with the board.

The question of school supervisors was touched upon, and it was decided to have a special meeting Tuesday night, July 2 to deal with this matter, when the board will meet as a committee of the whole.

No salaries will be paid teachers during the two holiday months, the pay being held over till the September cheque. This matter was commented upon after having been brought to the attention of the board by the municipal inspector. It was the result of recent new legislation. It was decided to have the secretary notify the teachers so that as little inconvenience as possible might be caused.

## FROM STAFF OF U. OF B. C. TO KING EDWARD

Prof. S. J. Willis Appointed  
Principal by Unanimous  
Vote of Trustees.

School Board Holds Three-  
hour Session to Determine  
Choice.

Salary of \$3000 for the Post  
Is Increased to  
\$3600.

New Principal McGill Gradu-  
ate and Former Head of  
Victoria High School.

Samuel J. Willis, professor of classics in the University of British Columbia, was appointed by the School Board on Monday night to the position of supervising principal of the King Edward High School at a salary of \$3600, or \$600 more than the board had originally advertised as the salary for that post.

The decision of the board was reached at a committee meeting of the whole board which lasted from 8 until after 11 p. m., when the meeting was opened to the general public and Chairman Dr. Lang received the recommendation of the committee.

Coupled with the recommendation of the committee to appoint Prof. Willis to King Edward was a recommendation that the present principal, Mr. S. W. Matthews, be transferred to another position to be decided upon later.

The recommendations of the committee were adopted unanimously.

In casting her vote, Trustee Mrs. Moody stated that in doing so she reserved the right to state to the board that she still stood strongly for the policy she had adopted since taking a place on the board, that wherever possible in making appointments advances should be made from the existing staff. There were two reasons for this: If the board did not follow this course it could not attract strong capable teachers when it advertised for applicants, and there was the possibility of losing some of the best teachers from the school staff if the board went over the heads of teachers for the best positions from outside the city. In order that the appointment might be made unanimously she would vote for the resolution, she said, believing Mr. Willis to be a man with exceptional qualifications for the position.

### UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

Trustee Dr. Hall spoke along the same lines, adding that the unusual circumstances existing at King Edward justified the board in its action.

Chairman Dr. Lang in making a statement for the board, said that Prof. Willis was a man of outstanding ability and the board was unanimously of the opinion that he was exceptionally well qualified for the position. He was a graduate of McGill University and had taught in the Victoria High School, one of the largest high schools in the province, for fifteen years, teaching as fifth assistant for seven years and then promoted to the position of principal. He had taught at Victoria with unqualified success, Dr. Lang said. For two years he had been professor of classics at the University of British Columbia.

Dr. Lang then read a letter from Prof. Robertson of the university in which Prof. Willis was recommended in glowing terms for the position at King Edward before he had made an application for the place. Prof. Robertson spoke of Prof. Willis as the one man in British Columbia for the King Edward School, describing him as not only an intellectual man but one of determination, good judgment, tact, courtesy, experience, ruling with an iron hand and also a glove of velvet. He was a man, Prof. Robertson wrote, who would have the confidence of the school board, the municipal inspector and the department at Victoria.

### WHAT ATTRACTED HIM.

"From what I have learned in the past few days of Prof. Willis," added Dr. Lang, "I feel that the board has made no mistake in selecting him."

"In making his application for the position Prof. Willis stated that he was chiefly attracted to the post by the difficulties that confronted the situation at King Edward and the opportunity of being of some real service. If Mr. Willis does not make good I will be very much surprised," concluded Mr. Lang.

Another echo of the Vance-Mackay report was heard in the suggestion of Trustee Mrs. Moody that the board meet as a committee of the whole on July 2 to consider the question of teachers' salaries and other matters that were brought up in the report. After some discussion the board decided to adopt the suggestion.

According to word received from the department, by a change in the School Act teachers will not be paid for the month of August until the end of September. This means that this year the teachers will have to wait two months before receiving their salaries. The trustees expressed regret over the arrangement, but could not suggest any way out of the difficulty owing to the action taken by the authorities at Victoria.

*Prov. June 25, 1918.*

### KING EDWARD PRINCIPAL.

Having decided to reorganize the King Edward High School under a new principal, the School Board has made a good beginning by placing Professor S. J. Willis at the head of the institution. Mr. Willis was a highly successful principal of the Victoria High School, and nothing but good has been said of him since he joined the staff of the University. The board is therefore trying no reckless experiment in making this appoint-

ment. On the contrary it is an eminently conservative course. Though the principal-elect is a classical scholar, and naturally sympathizes with the academic view in education, he showed in Victoria that he appreciates also the duty of the high schools to foster vocational and technical training.

By inviting the teachers of the King Edward School to nominate a principal the board placed a barren sceptre in their gripe. A choice was made promptly and it is said unanimously. The teacher selected by his colleagues will doubtless cherish this expression of their confidence. It is not so certain that the token of confidence which the board showed in the judgment of the teachers will be remembered by them with the same satisfaction.

The best thing that the board can now do is to give the principal of their choice as free an opportunity as the law allows to organize the school according to his best judgment. The retiring principal did not enjoy or at least did not exercise this privilege. Professor Willis enters on his new duties in an atmosphere of controversy, but he has had nothing to do with the disputations, and it will be well if all concerned in the disagreements will steep their senses in forgetfulness of these troubles.

*Prov. June 25, 1918.*

*Ed June 25, 1918.*



## HIGH POST FOR PROF. BROCK

Vancouver Man Appointed Geological Expert With the British Forces in Palestine.

LEAVING ENGLAND SOON  
FOR WORK IN HOLY LAND

Left University Here With Local Battalion — Is Highly Qualified.

Prof. Brock, dean of the faculty of applied science in the University of British Columbia, has been selected by the Imperial authorities as geological expert with the British forces in the Holy Land and will leave England shortly for Palestine to take up his new duties.

Prof. Brock, who left here as major in the 196th Western Universities Battalion, has now been overseas for over two years, but has been denied his wish to get to France by the authorities who have drafted him for other work for which he has special qualifications and aptitude. When the Khaki University was started at Seaford camp Major Brock was in England and was chosen for its head, and he has gathered about him in the past year a group of professors who with their gifted chief have made the new college famous. These include several of his former colleagues in the University of British Columbia, including Messrs. Mack Eastman and Jordan. In his letters home Major Brock speaks in enthusiastic terms of the keenness of the men attending the college, and of the great results which are flowing from Dr. Torry's experiment.

For his new post Major Brock, as is well known, has special qualifications. He was in charge of the Dominion geological survey before joining British Columbia University and was undoubtedly at the head of his profession in Canada when President Westbrook captured him for his faculty. The securing of Prof. Brock to head the mines department in the university of this province was everywhere regarded as extremely fortunate.

What his new duties will be neither Prof. Brock nor his friends know. Whether the Imperial government contemplates a preliminary survey of the mineral resources of the Holy Land preparatory to its re-occupation by the ancient race with which its name will always be associated, or whether his duties will be more immediately military in character remains to be learned. Possibly the intention is to investigate possible resources in the way of mineral oil.

*World June 28, 1918.*

## IS NEW PRINCIPAL AT KING EDWARD



PROF. S. J. WILLIS, who has been appointed supervising principal of King Edward High School, comes to his new duties with the highest recommendations from the University of British Columbia, the Victoria High School and other posts he has occupied. He is Canadian born and a graduate of McGill University. While principal of the Victoria High School he conducted the first two years' work of the McGill University class in that city. Eminent success in all his scholastic work, his friends are predicting a great success for Prof. Willis at King Edward.

*Pro. June 29, 1918.*

## UNIVERSITY SEEKS ADDITIONAL HELP

More Money Needed for This Year's Work—Deputation Sees Executive.

In a few days the board of the University will learn whether it may expect some addition to the appropriation voted by the Legislature for the current year. The vote was smaller than the board considers necessary for the efficient maintenance of the University with the obligations now thrust upon the institution or assumed by it in connection with the war. The situation was placed before the provincial cabinet yesterday afternoon by the board in a long and frank interview. Members of the board present in the council chamber were Chancellor Dr. McKechnie, Mr. Campbell Sweeney, Mr. Justice Murphy, Mr. R. P. McLennan, Mrs. Farris, Mrs. S. D. Scott and Mr. R. L. Reid. Deans Klink and Robinson were also present. The general case was set forth by the chancellor, and the financial position was outlined by Mr. Campbell Sweeney.

Mr. Justice Murphy made a strong presentation of the request for some addition to the grant. Dean Klink explained fully the work that has been carried on and the courses that are to be conducted for the instruction of returned soldiers in co-operation with the federal authorities. Other members of the board and Dean Robinson took part in the discussion that followed. Besides the direct question of financial support the board and the ministers discussed the imposition of class fees, and several other matters, including the management and disposition of the endowment lands.

A part of this 2,000,000 acres has already been surveyed and set apart, though none of the land is yet available for revenue purposes.

Premier Oliver and his colleagues expressed their strong sympathy with the work, aims and claims of the university and their desire to support it as far as the resources at their disposal would admit. The Premier stated that immediate consideration would be given to the university situation and the conclusions communicated to the board at an early date.

*Pro. July 5, 1918.*

## BOY SCOUTS TO BE CHOSEN FOR FAIR

Those to Represent High Schools of the City Are to Be Selected Next Week.

Boy scouts from the various high schools throughout the province are now being selected for the honor of being the chosen guests of the Vancouver Exhibition association during fair week. These boys will have the cost of their week's stay in the city, as well as their travelling expenses, defrayed by the association, and will also be privileged guests at the fair, having access to all departments of the exhibition.

The boys to represent the local high schools will be announced next week, it is expected. Chilliwack school is sending Maurice Maynard and Maurice Crocker. Agassiz high school will be represented by Gabriel Luyat and Nainimo is sending Walter Tiesu. Nominees of other high schools are expected to be announced soon.

An interesting and instructive course of lectures on agricultural and allied topics is to be given in connection with the exhibition next month. The list of speakers will include several members of the faculty of the University of B. C. The following is the schedule of these lectures as arranged:

### Schedules of Lectures.

Tuesday, August 20, at 10 a.m., "Judging Dairy Cattle," J. A. McLean, professor of animal husbandry at University of B. C.; Wednesday, August 21, at 10 a.m., "Seed and Crop Selection," T. A. Boving, professor of agronomy at University of B. C.; Thursday, August 22, at 10 a.m., "Judging and Selection of Poultry," A. G. Luna, professor of poultry at University of B. C.; Friday, August 23, "Selecting and Judging Fruit Crop," S. M. Clement, professor of poultry at University of B. C.

L. McCleeve, of Victoria, who is to give an exhibition of riding similar to the one provided last year, was in the city on Thursday making final arrangements to bring over 12 horses and six expert riders besides his daughter, who is one of the best woman riders in the province. Mr. McCleeve says he will have an unusually interesting number of events this year, including comedy races, which will be given daily during the week of the exhibition. He claims that he has several fine jumpers in his string and that the hurdle racing should be unusually good.

### "Corking Good Show."

The Toronto Exhibition has asked for the release of the Dominion government poultry exhibition which will be shown at Vancouver this year immediately after the fair here. Manager Rolston states that the general poultry show here should be a "corking good one," with probably 2,000 birds.

For the stock judging the directors are endeavoring to secure the services of E. S. Archibald, of Ottawa, who has the reputation of being the greatest authority on Holstein cattle in North America. The prospects for his attendance at the fair are excellent.

*Sun July 6, 1918.*

## University of British Columbia

The provincial government need have no fear of criticism from the general public if ample funds are provided for the University of British Columbia. The annual appropriations for this purpose should be whatever amount can be advantageously spent during the year.

Education, properly regarded, is an investment upon which the returns will in due time be more than ample. The schools, from top to bottom, are the very last place where a democratic country should indulge in cheeseparing economy.

The University of British Columbia has been projected on a basis commensurate with the future greatness of the province. At no distant day it is destined to be among the foremost institutions of its kind on the face of the earth.

Its requirements, as it develops, have been looked after by a grant of two million acres of land valued at five dollars per acre and much of which will eventually sell at a considerably higher figure.

These resources, however, are not immediately available. Money must be found elsewhere while the prospective land values are maturing. The only source of supply in the meantime is the provincial treasury. The "strong sympathy" of the premier and his colleagues is well enough as far as it goes. They will make no mistake if they translate their sympathy into something more substantial, even though they may have to pinch a little in other directions.

*Sun July 7, 1918*

## SUDDEN DEATH OF PROF. MACNAGHTEN

Greek Teacher in University  
of B. C.—Well-known  
Scholar and Writer.

Many students and former students of the University of British Columbia and of McGill College in Vancouver will learn with sorrow on this side of the water or in Europe of the sudden death on Friday, July 5, of their former Greek teacher, Professor R. E. Macnaghten at the age of 59. For the last year Professor Macnaghten had leave of absence on account of ill-health. The late professor came to Vancouver some years ago from Tasmania, where he had been in practice as a lawyer. He had been called to the bar in England after a remarkably brilliant classical course in Cambridge, of which university he was a master of arts. Belonging to a family of scholars, he had been educated in one of the celebrated public schools in England, and had spent some years in schools in France and Germany. Professor Macnaghten may have been found rather exacting and impetuous for students who were slow or badly prepared, but those who had natural or acquired tastes and aptitudes for classical study found him ready and eager to take them as far as they would go. He was himself widely and accurately read not only in classics but in English, French, German and Italian literature. He contributed to the classical publications of his own alma mater and to the University Magazine as well as to Blackwoods and to other British reviews. Outside of these contributions in prose and poetry he discussed social and business questions. For example, he wrote frequently for the Bankers Magazine. One subject in which he took a lively interest on public grounds was regulation of the liquor traffic. He favored the abolition of the bar, the elimination of profits, and treatment of the trade as a public monopoly. By way of experiment he and some associates established a dispensary in North Vancouver where liquor should be sold, not to be consumed on the premises, all profits to be devoted to public purposes. This project required a monopoly to make it a success and in this case it had to compete with bars. Prohibition brought the experiment to an end.

Professor Macnaghten took a strong interest in the municipal affairs of North Vancouver, where he resided, and was much interested in the progress and development of that city, in which he made considerable investments.

The late Professor Macnaghten came of a distinguished Anglo-Indian family. Baronet Sir Francis Macnaghten, first governor of Calcutta, was his great-grandfather. Lord Macnaghten of the civil law lords in England is a cousin. Two uncles on his mother's side, Col. Vibert and Major Vibert, commanded British forces during the Indian Mutiny.

A son, R. F., won the D. S. O. at Passchendaele. Two daughters live in North Vancouver.

A private funeral was set for today.

*Prov. July 8, 1918*

## UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT LANDS.

The provincial cabinet is considering the question whether the province should retain the 2,000,000 acres of land appropriated by statute to the University eleven years ago as endowment. About 750,000 acres has been surveyed and is provisionally allotted to the University though no part of the endowment lands has been conveyed to the board of governors or placed at the disposal of the department of education for university purposes.

There are many reasons why a revision of this endowment programme may be desirable. At the time the policy was adopted, and for some years afterward there was a great demand for land, even for areas of second-class quality for farm purposes. The price of \$2.50 per acre for the common run of land was considered so low that the government was accused of sacrificing the public domain when sales were made in large blocks at that price. Afterward it was raised to \$5 and still there were criticisms. But in fact the price paid was in most cases excessive.

If the university lands had been set aside at that time they might have been sold in the boom period at a price which would have proved a substantial endowment for the University. But as things have turned out such sales might have proved to be a scandal, not because the price was too low, but because it was too high considering the quality of the land which was surveyed for this purpose.

No part of it was sold, however, and at present there is no prospect of such sale. If the province is to allot free lands to returned soldiers and to homesteaders, it is not likely that many purchasers will be found for university lands unless they are of a high agricultural quality, or include timber or mineral wealth. It does not seem likely that for some years to come this land can be available to provide an annual revenue for the University.

If the endowment lands are to be settled on the University, according to the terms of the statute, they should be surveyed and set aside while good land is available. It would not carry out the purpose of the act to dispose of all the accessible farm lands to settlers and assign to the University its allotment out of the rest. But if good farm lands in large blocks are allotted to the University and so withheld from use the settlement of returned soldiers and homesteaders on free lands will be retarded. These unoccupied lands will lie between settlements and tend to isolate them.

These are doubtless some of the reasons why the ministers are taking up the question. It will, of course, be understood that if this land endowment should be withdrawn some equivalent financial provision would be made, so that a certain annual grant would go to the University by statute instead of by yearly vote of the House. The amount of this equivalent would be a matter for calculation based on fair prospective values.

A man of fine literary gifts and rare scholarship passed away last week. Professor R. E. Macnaghten of the university staff had the natural endowment of a poet and a philosopher, and received in youth such a training as the best schools in Europe give to those whose families place a value on culture, and have the means to seek it. In his boyhood he was sent to France and Germany to acquire familiar knowledge of modern language and European life. English public schools gave him a grounding in classics, which had a special attraction for him. Cambridge University does not concentrate all her strength on mathematics, and when he took his master's degree from that university he had enjoyed such a training as Milton and Tennyson found it possible to obtain there.

Professor Macnaghten reached Vancouver by way of Tasmania. He was a barrister in that colony, and had enjoyed a certain practice which seems to have given him no particular enjoyment. An engagement on the staff of the classical department of McGill College in Vancouver afforded him the opportunity to renew his acquaintance with the ancient poets and philosophers. He cared less for the classic historians. During his terms in London and his life in Tasmania he had never forgotten his Horace and Plato. Two or three years ago he published in the University Magazine in Montreal, a poem which expressed his love for Horace. That publication has not contained any lyric giving evidence of more delicate and sincere feeling.

Until the beginning of Professor Macnaghten's illness I saw a deal of him, and he was more than welcome visitor. His conversation was stimulating to anyone with intellectual interests in any degree related to his own. For myself I am but a poor Horatian, but it was a pleasure to meet one to whom Horace was as familiar as Tennyson, or Burns is to me. In Wilkie Collins' "Armada" there is a character who quotes Moore's Irish Melodies, and a lady who sets him right. When he sings:

Woe to the hour  
When to Evelyn's bower  
The lord of the valley with false vows  
came,  
The moon shone bright—

She interrupts to say that the moon did nothing of the kind. "I tell you, I know Tom Moore by heart," she declares:

The moon hid her light  
In the clouds that night—

Time was when I also could challenge a friend to quote a line from the Irish Melodies that I could not follow up. Professor Macnaghten could do the same with the Odes of Horace. He seemed to be equally familiar with those books of Plato in which Socrates is supposed to be speaking. Two years ago he contributed to a classical publication issued by Oxford and Cambridge Universities, a treatise concerning the Demon of Socrates. Here he took a view different from that I conceive to be the common view that Socrates introduced and quoted this supernatural and spiritual guide for rhetorical purposes, meaning no more than a voice of conscience in the high spiritual impulse. That is to say he meant the same as Milton did when he said in his tract on prelatry that if he should fail to make protest he should ever after hear a voice rebuking him, which "would have been my matins duly and my evensong."

But Professor Macnaghten supported the thesis that Socrates was really and consciously possessed by a spirit which in moments of doubt or hesitation delivered a message of warning, instruction, approval or rebuke. At least he held that Socrates believed himself to be so fortunately possessed, and acted accordingly. This interpretation he supported not only by the words of Plato, the poet philosopher, but by the Memorabilia of the matter-of-fact Xenophon.

It will be remembered that Professor Macnaghten wrote for the Westminster Magazine a poetic drama containing the story of the Book of Ruth, in which some play was allowed to imagination. This poem, which ran through three or four months, was intended for publication in a volume with other poems.

*Prov. July 13, 1918*

*Prov. July 10, 1918*

## HOSPITAL FORCED TO RAISE RATES

Public Ward Patients Will be  
Charged \$1.50 Instead of  
\$1—Operating Cost  
Increased.

### UNIVERSITY PERMITTED TO ERECT BUILDINGS

Coal Delivery Giving Directors  
Trouble—Present System  
May be Changed.

After having considered the matter for several weeks the directors of the Vancouver General Hospital finally decided at their regular monthly meeting last night to raise the rates charged public ward patients from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. This change will be effective Aug. 1 with the exception of those patients already in the hospital, who will not be expected to pay the advance until Sept. 1.

"Everything has gone up," stated Dr. C. H. Gatewood, chairman of the board, in introducing the subject. "Salaries, food, drugs and supplies of all kinds are costing the hospital a great deal more than they ever did before. I feel that it is nothing more than proper and fair to the public that we should declare this increase. It is a mild raise and should work a hardship on no one. It will also be of great financial assistance to the hospital."

Mr. G. H. Cottrell then moved the resolution and it was quickly seconded by Mr. H. T. Devine. In reply to a statement by Mr. R. S. Somerville, the chairman agreed that the change would mean a readjustment of several contracts which the hospital had with lodges and various societies. Mr. Devine asserted that nowadays it was almost impossible to get even good board for \$1.50 a day. In fact, he said, that much was an average charge for a room a day. Mr. W. C. Dittmars also thought the increase was justified. Alderman Owen suggested that the increase might discourage the prompt payment of bills where a larger amount was involved. He was told that the public ward was the only department of the hospital where a deficit was being shown.

#### Will Erect Buildings.

A deputation representing the directors of the University of British Columbia waited upon the board at the opening of the meeting with a view to securing permission to erect three buildings on the hospital grounds for the instruction of invalided soldiers, who will be taught engineering and other vocations. The permission was granted, the hospital understanding that these buildings will become the property of the hospital later.

The deputation also proposed to connect up with the hospital boilers to secure heat at certain periods, cost of such connections to be borne by the university. This matter was left over for further investigation.

The matter of coal delivery had been giving the hospital board considerable anxiety on account of the city's inability to deliver same during the past few weeks. The city's team have been kept very busy with summer street work and the bunkers are filled. Consequently the hospital has been compelled to draw on its coal reserves. The city hauls hospital coal for 60 cents a ton. A proposition was put up to the special committee appointed to deal with this matter by a local transfer man who offered to do the coal trucking for \$400 per month, the team to engage in other work for the hospital as well. The

committee thought the proposition a good one as the hospital averaged 800 tons a month which cost \$480 per month for the hauling. It was felt, however, that if possible, the city should get the business. The matter was referred back to the committee for more complete report. This committee recommended that the board purchase a one-ton auto truck at a cost of \$1,060, allowance being made on an old one.

#### A Slight Surplus.

The treasurer's report showed that the hospital has a slight surplus for the month. The total liabilities at the end of June were \$216,765.19 and the total assets \$117,798.39 leaving a deficit of \$98,966.80.

On recommendation of a special committee it was decided to raise the age limit of children in private ward patients from two years to five years. No action was taken with regard to the age limit for children in public wards for the present.

The Secretary reported that the sun balconies at the Military Annex which were built through the efforts of Mrs. Robert Rintoul, of Chicago, and her friends, were practically completed. It was decided that a suitable plate be placed in the Annex as a "Robert Rintoul Memorial."

*World July 26, 1918*

## HOSPITAL CHARGES WILL BE INCREASED

Vancouver General Rates in  
Public Wards Will Advance  
50 Per Cent. on August 1.

Charges in public wards at the Vancouver General Hospital will be increased by 50 per cent. August 1. This was decided at the monthly meeting of the board of directors held last evening. The question of additional charges was introduced by the chairman, Dr. Gatewood, who stated that more money was being lost in public wards than ever before. He said that it was only fair to the city and public that the costs to patients in these wards should be advanced. The increased revenue, he added, would be considerable under the new schedule.

Mr. H. T. Devine declared that it was impossible to obtain board and room for \$1.50 per day, let alone attendance such as was given at the hospital. When asked what effect the new rates would have upon contracts which had been previously made with private societies, the chairman stated that it would mean a readjustment of all contracts. It was suggested that patients now at the hospital will only be charged at the rate of \$1 per day until September 1 and that new patients be charged at the increased rate from August 1.

A deputation from the University of British Columbia requested permission to erect three buildings on the hospital grounds for invalid soldiers. The request was granted but it was decided to obtain further information regarding the cost of heating these structures from the hospital plant before doing anything in this respect.

The board decided to dispose of its motor truck at a figure in excess of \$250 and to purchase a new one listed at \$1060. Coal carrying was discussed and an offer from a private concern to provide a truck and crew at \$400 per month was held for further investigation. It was pointed out that the hospital board had to draw on its coal reserve recently and the city would not be able to guarantee vehicles for delivery for at least a month.

The financial statement showed that the liabilities at the end of May were \$100,837.02 and at the end of June \$98,966.80.

*Prov. July 26, 1918.*

## SERVICES ARE NO LONGER NEEDED

Dr. J. G. Davidson to Leave Uni-  
versity Staff—Education  
of Returned Soldiers  
Discussed.

Dr. J. G. Davidson, who has been associate professor of physics at the department at the University of British Columbia ever since the opening of the institution, will no longer fill that position. At a meeting of the board of governors on Monday evening the decision was reached to dispense with his services, but no steps were taken to appoint a successor. Dr. Davidson is a noted educationist and has lately carried through a number of successful experiments.

Several other changes in the staff were also decided upon.

The agreement between the government and the university in regard to the education of returned soldiers was discussed and ratified. Three buildings in connection with this work will be erected soon.

*World July 30, 1918.*

### VETERANS' INSTRUCTION

B. C. University to Construct Buildings  
for Teaching Forestry and Mechanics.

The term of his appointment having expired, Dr. J. G. Davidson, associate professor of physics at the University of British Columbia, has been stricken off from the strength of the faculty. For the past year or two Dr. Davidson has been engaged in experimental work apart from the university, and has not been able to devote much time to the work of his department. No steps have yet been taken to appoint his successor.

The board of governors of the university have revised the staff list, several minor changes being made, but the only decision affecting the faculty was the one to dispense with Dr. Davidson's services. The board ratified the agreement between the government and the university in regard to the education of returned soldiers, and decided to start work immediately upon the construction of three buildings where veterans will be given lessons in forestry and mechanics.

*Sun July 31, 1918.*



**THE MATRICULANTS.**

If the University receives the usual proportion of the students who have passed the matriculation examination, or stand a fair chance to pass supplementaries, the freshmen class will be a large one. It will contain some well-prepared students. From all that can be discovered there is no disposition on the part of students preparing for the University to give their attention wholly, or nearly so, to studies that may be called vocational. The academic or culture studies will always have their appeal to generous young men and women. It is shown that a number of students seeking the University this year have taken up the optional subject of Greek, and the Latin classes are always among the largest in the University. Those who regard classics as unpractical studies have a large undergraduate population against them, and also a considerable body of those graduates who are practical men of affairs.

*Pro. July 20, 1918.*

## APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE AT UNIVERSITY

**Dr. G. G. Sedgewick and Dr.  
A. E. R. Boak Latest Addi-  
tions to the Staff.**

Two appointments to the staff of the university were made at the Monday meeting of the board of governors on the recommendation of the president. The resignation of Professor Willis was accepted, but his successor has not yet been definitely appointed, though several names are under consideration.

The professors appointed are Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, associate professor of English and head of the department, and Dr. A. E. R. Boak, assistant professor and head of the department of history. Both are known in this province, as they taught here before taking up their post-graduate studies. Dr. Boak belongs to a Vancouver family. He is the son of Mr. H. W. C. Boak, barrister of this city.

Dr. Sedgewick belongs to a well-known Nova Scotia family and is a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sedgewick, and of the late Justice Sedgewick of the Supreme Court of Canada. He took his first degree at Dalhousie. Afterwards he taught in various high schools, including the King Edward in this city. He left British Columbia eight years ago and took up post-graduate studies at Harvard. His doctor's degree was taken in Harvard in 1913. He remained at Harvard for a time as instructor, and is now on the staff of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Professor Neilson of Harvard describes Dr. Sedgewick as the strongest man of his time in the graduate school. Professor Post ranks him among the two or three keenest in intellect and most thorough in research of those with whom he came in contact in the graduate school. Dr. Sedgewick's remarkable gift for interesting students in literature is still remembered by his former high school students.

Dr. Boak graduated in arts at Queens College, Kingston, where he was Watkins scholar. On graduation he was prizeman in Latin and university medalist. He took his M.A. in 1907, when he was again medalist, and this time prizeman in Greek. For a year he was tutor in Greek at Queens. Then he came west and was lecturer in Greek for three years in McGill University College. In 1910 he entered the graduate school of Harvard as university scholar. Holding another scholarship, he proceeded to his M.A. degree, and was appointed to a travelling fellowship. From 1912 to 1914 he studied abroad, first at Berlin, afterwards at Rome, Athens and Grenoble.

During his residence at Harvard and his two years abroad Mr. Boak was engaged in study and research in history, and archaeology. While his attention was primarily directed to Greek, and mediaeval history, as might be expected from his classical training, he has read widely in modern and constitutional history. At the close of his European term Harvard made him a doctor. Dr. Boak was at once appointed instructor in history at the University of Michigan, and the following year was promoted to the position of assistant professor in the same department. He is visiting professor of history in the summer school in the University of Wisconsin. He has already to his credit many contributions to magazines and journals of classical and historical research.

Dr. Boak's life and observations in Berlin have strengthened his conviction of the justice of the cause of the Allies. He is married, but the only doubt yet in the way of his coming to Vancouver results from an offer he has made to join one of the British services. Meanwhile he has been giving a good deal of time to training military classes. He has also done a good deal of public speaking on war subjects, which in the early stages was a valuable service in a state like Michigan, with its large German population.

Professor Eastman of the history department of that university enlisted two years ago. The chair was filled by the temporary appointment of Professor Barnes of the University of California, who has returned to that institution.

*Pro. July 31, 1918*

**University Appointments.**

The board of governors of the University of British Columbia have appointed to the staff Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, of Nova Scotia, associate professor of English and head of the department, and Dr. A. E. R. Boak, son of H. W. C. Boak, of Vancouver, assistant professor and head of the department of history. Both taught here before they went to take their post-graduate courses. The resignation of Prof. Willis was accepted, but nothing has been done, as yet, about his successor, though several names are under consideration.

*Sun Aug 1, 1918.*

## NEW PROFESSOR OF CLASSICS AT U. B. C.

President Westbrook received this morning a despatch from Dr. Otis Johnson Todd, announcing his acceptance of the position of associate professor of classics, in succession to Professor S. J. Willis, who resigned to become principal of the King Edward High School.

Dr. Todd is now on the staff of Carlton College, Minnesota. A native of Pennsylvania, he graduated at Harvard in 1906, summa cum laude, having taken the highest second year honors in classics. He took the Bowditch, Saltonstall, Gambrell and Palfrey scholarships and exhibitions, and was chosen Latin orator at the Commencement. For the following six years he was on the staff of Whitman College, first as assistant professor, then as professor of Greek. Returning to Harvard he became assistant professor of Greek and Latin there, and in 1914 he took his doctor's degree.

Dr. Todd is described as a man of uncommon scholarship and wide reading. Professor H. W. Smith of Harvard said in 1914: "In the last ten years Harvard has had no student who can vie with him for his lucid and elegant use of English in translating Greek and Latin."

*Pro. Aug. 1, 1918.*

**JOINS UNIVERSITY STAFF**

**Dr. O. J. Todd Is New Assistant Professor of Classics.**

Dr. Otis Johnson Todd, A.B., T.H.T., Harvard, has been appointed assistant professor of classics at the University of British Columbia to succeed Mr. S. J. Willis, who resigned to take the principalship of the King Edward high school. The announcement was made by Dr. Westbrook, president of the university, this morning.

Dr. Todd comes from Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.

*World Aug 1, 1918.*

**UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS.**

The board of governors of the University of British Columbia have appointed to the staff Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, of Nova Scotia, associate professor of English and head of the department, and Dr. A. E. R. Boak, son of H. W. C. Boak, of Vancouver, associate professor and head of the department of history. Both taught here before they went to take their post-graduate courses. The resignation of Prof. Willis was accepted, but nothing has been done, as yet, about his successor, though several names are under consideration.

*World Aug 1, 1918.*

## JUDGE HOWAY IS NEW HEAD OF INSTITUTE

**Annual Meeting of Vancouver Institute—Officers Elected.**

The members of the Vancouver Institute met on Thursday evening in the Biology Lecture room of the University for the purpose of hearing the honorary secretary's report on the work and membership, the honorary treasurer's financial report and the election of councillors. Dr. S. D. Scott, president, was in the chair, and called on the secretary, Mr. John Davidson, to present his report on the past session. During the winter 1917-18 twenty-four lectures were delivered before the institute, the average attendance being between 70 and 80, the total attendance being close on two thousand. Most of the lectures were illustrated by lantern slides, charts, and specimens.

There are 67 names on the membership roll, a slight increase over last year. Reference was made to the death of Mr. R. MacKay Fripp, one of the councillors of the institute.

Dr. T. P. Hall, honorary treasurer, then presented his financial statement of income and expenditure showing a balance in hand of \$27.56. Both reports were approved and adopted and the meeting proceeded to the election of nine councillors, the following being elected:

Dr. R. H. Clarke, R. R. Earle, K.C., Dr. T. P. Hall, Mrs. Plowden, R. L. Reid, K.C., J. Riddington Esq., Prof. L. Robertson, H. C. Shaw, K.C., President Westbrook.

The council met for the election of officers when the following were elected: Dr. F. F. Westbrook, hon. president; His Honor Judge F. W. Howay, president; R. L. Reid, K.C., first vice-president; Miss A. B. Jamieson, B.A., second vice-president; John Davidson, F.L.S., hon. secretary; Dr. T. P. Hall, hon. treasurer.

A committee was then appointed to arrange the programme of lectures for the ensuing session, this committee comprises the president-elect, and hon. secretary, together with Dr. R. H. Clarke, Dr. T. P. Hall, Miss A. B. Jamieson, Prof. L. Robertson, Dr. S. D. Scott, Dr. E. Thomas, and W. R. Trotter Esq.

*World Aug 10, 1918.*



## SEEK OPINIONS ON UNIVERSITY GRANT

VICTORIA, Aug. 13.—Whether the board of governors of the University of British Columbia secure extra financial assistance, will depend upon the majority opinion of the members of the Legislature.

Each of the latter has been asked for an individual opinion on the advisability of granting an extra \$46,000 in addition to the \$220,000 voted last session. Extra work has been imposed on the University through the courses for returned soldiers and the necessity for more adequate facilities for other university work.

Replies from the members of Parliament are being received by the government in response to the request for an expression of opinion but all have not yet been received, nor is there any indication of the tenor of those to hand.

*Pres. Aug 13, 1918.*

Dr. Arthur Boak, who was recently appointed professor of history in the university, has wired the president that he will be unable to take up the work for the coming year. He has been engaged in instruction and organization work in connection with the United States Navy Department, and the authorities are unwilling to release him. The naval work with which he is connected is carried on by the University of Michigan.

*Pres. Aug. 13, 1918.*

**Additional University Grant**—Whether the University secures extra financial assistance will depend upon the majority opinion of the members of the legislature. Each will state his view on granting an extra \$46,000 in addition to the \$220,000 voted last session. Extra work has been imposed on the university through the courses for returned soldiers. Replies from the members are being received by the government but all have not yet been received, nor is there any indication of the tenor of those to hand.

*World. Aug 13, 1918.*

If the University of British Columbia does not get the additional \$46,000 it is aping for from the provincial government this year, the courses for returned soldiers and other necessary work will have to be correspondingly curtailed. The members of the legislature have been asked their opinions as to this extra grant. It is to be hoped the facts have been fully put before them.

*Sun Aug. 14, 1918.*

## THE UNIVERSITY GRANT.

It is stated that the government is taking the opinion by letter of the members of the Legislature in respect to the supplementary grant required by the University to carry on its work on the same scale as last year. If the members fairly understand that they are not asked to increase materially the appropriation for the institution, but only to maintain it on substantially the present status they will not be likely to refuse their consent. Through some mistake, due perhaps to the fact that a supplementary grant had been given last year, the amounts voted in the estimates was much lower than the necessary expenditure of last year. It is not supposed that any member of the Legislature, or many electors desire to have the efficiency of the University reduced. As a matter of fact the institution is expected to increase its activities, and is now charged with a great deal of instruction of returned soldiers. Though the Dominion contributes to this work the University can not refuse the services of its staff. While most other wage and salary earners have claimed and receive an increase in their incomes the University professors have received slight advances or none at all in their salaries.

*Pres Aug 14, 1918*

## EDUCATIONAL MEN TO MEET IN BANFF

Co-ordination of Western Textbooks Will Be Arranged by Ministers.

The meeting of the ministers of education of the four western provinces to do the final work in the co-ordination of education throughout the West, will probably be held in Banff on or about the 20th of September, announced Hon. Dr. J. D. McLean, minister of education, this morning. The scheme is one of the things which the minister has been engaged upon for some time, so as to permit children from the prairies who comes to British Columbia for the winter months to take their places in schools here without any break in their education.

"The plan will mean a great economy in text books, which will be uniform throughout the West, and will also enable teachers to take the same examinations and pass from one province to another to take up positions without any difficulty," stated Dr. MacLean.

It had been arranged that the final meeting should take place in August, but the heads of the departments who will accompany their chiefs to the final conference, all report that the re-opening of the schools at the beginning of September entails a great amount of preparatory work during the latter part of August and the beginning of September.

Dr. McLean was asked what the government proposes to do in regard to the grant of \$46,000, which is being asked for by the provincial university in order to complete its work for this year.

"The matter is awaiting the opinions of several of the members of the Legislature," stated the minister, who pointed out that as the amount asked for is in addition to the \$220,000 already voted and as it can only be paid by special warrant, the government felt that it should lay the matter before the members of the Legislature for their consent.

Some of the members, it is understood, have taken the view that money should be supplied in order to keep the staff intact and permit no curtailment of the programme of

classes for the returned men, but that an enquiry should be made by the government to see if economies can not be effected on the arts side of the University until the province is able to make larger appropriations for the university work.

*Pres Aug 14, 1918*

## APPOINTED TO UNIVERSITY.

VICTORIA, Aug. 17.—Announcement is authorized by the minister of lands that Lieut. L. L. Brown, M.C., has been appointed by the provincial government to be director of the forests products laboratory connected with the University of B. C., the appointment to take effect immediately. Lieut. Brown was twice overseas in France. He has taken up residence in Vancouver.

*Sun Aug 18, 1918*

## FARMERS' DAY AT EXHIBITION DRAWS IMMENSE CROWD

B. C. Cattle Carry Off Highest Honors — Convention Discusses Important Topics.

TODAY IS CITIZEN'S DAY

Management Expects to Go Over the Top Today—"Best Fair Yet" Is Public Verdict.

### TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

9.30 a. m.—Judging of Holstein cattle, and all classes of swine.

2.15 p. m.—Racing programme starts, including the Vancouver Derby race for \$500 and a silver trophy.

Championship High jump, military attractions, motor cycle races will intersperse racing heats.

First day of the canary show; last day of the cat show.

A number of special events will be staged in order to make "Citizen's Day" the most successful of the exhibition.

TUESDAY was "farmers' day" at the Vancouver Exhibition and not a single element necessary to the success of such a day was lacking. Large crowds—nearly 10,000 people entered the grounds, blue skies, magnificent exhibits of great educational value, and a farmers' convention effected a combination which marks the day as one of the most successful of any exhibition day yet held in the history of Vancouver. At the close of events, Manager H. S. Rolston remarked, "We are making new records. Everything is going splendidly, and the holding of the exhibition is fully justified by the endorsement given it in the congratulations and comments of the thousands of people visiting it."

### B. C. Cattle Take Honors.

Apart from the racing programme and the very amusing and interesting attractions put on between the various racing heats, chief interest centred in the judging of cattle and the convention. The judges spent the day in reviewing the beef breeds, and the cattle exhibited by the University of British Columbia won all the first prizes and male and female championships in the Shorthorn ring. The three-year-old white Shorthorn bull belonging to the university named Rosebud Prince, was the outstanding bull of the Shorthorn show, and his yearling daughter, also exhibited by the university, won the female championship.

The excellent type and fitness of the Shorthorns shown by the university created much favorable comment.

This is the first time the university has exhibited stock at the exhibition, and the fact that the cattle were competing with some of the best in the land from all over the Dominion speaks well for the future of this province for stock-raising.

In the Ayrshire classes, the leading exhibitors were the University of B. C., Wells, of Sardis, and Maynard, of Chilliwack. The first prize for aged cow, and the champion female ribbons, were won by the university cow, Jess's Queen. The championship honors in the bull class were awarded to a bull calf, under six months, and shown by Maynard. In the Guernsey class, competition lay between Hawthorne and Banford Bros., both of Chilliwack. The aged Guernsey bull, shown by Hawthorne, is one well known to B. C. breeders. This bull was beaten for championship honors by one of its own sons, this being only the second time the aged bull has been defeated in the show ring.

### "Quality of the Finest."

Size, capacity, good lines, excellent udders and dairy temperament were the outstanding features in the Guernsey ring, and while the exhibit was not a very large one, the quality was fully equal to that displayed in most of the larger state fairs, while it is doubtful if a better exhibit of Guernseys could be found anywhere else in Canada.

In the Hereford classes the exhibit of Curtis Bros., of Calgary, had no competition. This exhibit is of the utmost educational value, as Curtis Bros. are known throughout the "Hereford world" as the breeders of the "Beau Dobald" family, and stand without a peer for Hereford breeding.

The Holstein-Friesians will be judged today, and there will be keen competition. J. M. Steves is exhibiting his \$5,000 bull calf, while C. J. Spratt, of Victoria, is exhibiting two exception-

ally good bulls—one an aged bull and the other a yearling.

### PROBLEM OF CULTIVATING BUSHLANDS DISCUSSED

THE task of finding a solution to the problem of bringing under cultivation the bushlands of the Fraser Valley was declared at the farmers' convention on Tuesday to belong to the people of Vancouver. The bottom lands are under cultivation now and the problem of bringing an appreciable quantity of the 400,000 acres of high lands under agricultural production was said to have defied successful effort for the last thirty years. It was stated that increased production on a large scale would not only benefit the farmers themselves and the transportation companies, but the merchants of Vancouver would be able to sell their goods to 150,000 more people in the valley and the consumers would also benefit in the increased production.

The remedy put forward by C. E. Hope, of Langley Fort, who introduced the subject, was the employment of the northern Chinamen who were now engaged by the thousands in France and would probably be glad to engage in such work cheaply on their return.

There was nothing to expect from the clearing of land by machinery to reduce the price of \$200 an acre which in normal years the land had cost to clear by hand labor, but years ago with cheap Chinese labor he had cleared such land for \$50 an acre and he believed this labor could be put to work without merging into the present Chinese population. If, however, there was no way of clearing this land except by a permanent increase in the Oriental population, he would say: "Don't let us clear another acre."

### What of Returned Soldiers?

In reply to a criticism from C. M. Woodworth, Mr. Hope said these men would not be coming in competition with the returned soldier; this particular class of work had not been in a sense a part of the labor market for thirty years.

H. T. Thrift, of Surrey, remembered the days when the settlers were allowed to use unrestricted fire. He thought the land could be cleared and made productive for a much lower figure; he did not mean take out the stumps but converted into land suitable for sheep and cattle grazing.

No resolution was passed at the close of the discussion on Mr. Hope's paper but a companion discussion was upon a resolution requesting the government to seed down the recently burned over, logged off lands. Here the absentee landlordism was touched upon but it was claimed by those in favor of the proposal that the government should undertake this seeding in the interests of the community and that much of this land would be passing out of the hands of absentees by tax sales soon. The resolution passed.

### Wants River Bar Lowered.

Spirited opposition came to a resolution proposed by Mr. Barton, of Chilliwack, that in view of the high waters of the last two or three years in the Fraser and the damage estimated at \$500,000 done to the lowlands this summer that the clay dyke or bar near the mouth of the river be lowered ten feet. The opponents to the resolution considered that it was so important to all the interests along the banks of the Fraser River that it ought to be referred to the Greater Vancouver bureau of the board of trade, with representatives from the upriver districts. This amendment carried.

A most informative paper on the feed situation was read by L. A. Walker, sales manager of the Vancouver Milling Co. He gave crop estimates, touching Canada, the United States, and the various districts of the province. The outlook for millfeeds in Canada was no better than it had been in the past season but he pointed to the fact that Chilliwack dairymen had gone far towards solving their problems by the general use of silos and the enjoyment of a good corn crop.

The convention was the second arranged between the business men of Vancouver and the farmers by the Vancouver board of trade.

Among the farmers in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Doering, Ashcroft; Geo. Hay, Kamloops; S. H. Hopkins, Duncan; C. M. Woodworth, Vancouver; W. W. Turnbull, Sullivan Station; H. Davidson, Port Langley; G. S. Harris, Moresby Island; W. Hugh, Cloverdale; Col. McLellan, Vancouver; W. K. Powley, Kelowna; Lynn Harvey, Kelowna; J. W. Fletcher, A. S. Knight, J. Thompson, H. Webb and A. C. Wells, Sardis; A. Knight, Victoria; A. McCulloch, Abbotsford; F. P. Maccey, Westminster district; A. Lundgren and son, Hammond; J. C. Readey, James Cartnell, W. Atkinson, R. H. S. Cresswell, and E. H. Barton, Chilliwack; Watkin Williams, Crescent; Thos. Foster and son, Glen Valley; F. H. Fadden, Huntingdon; John Dennison, Dennison Station; M. McLean, Nicomen; Chas. E. Hope, Langley Fort; Sam. Smith and Capt. Braley, Dewdney; H. Price, Salt Spring Island; G. H. Ray, Hammond; G. A. Buchanan, Maple Ridge; E. D. MacKenzie, Clover Valley; D. E. MacKenzie, New Westminster; N. W. Doherty, B. Thomas, E. May and H. R. May, Cloverdale; R. Owen, Mt. Lilely, Port Haney; J. E. Braithwaite, Vancouver; Daniel McLean, Kerrisdale; R. R. Campbell, Vancouver; Tlos. W. Hemphill, South Sumas; J. Knox, Chilliwack; W. J. Andrews, Salmon Arm; R. C. Abbott, Vancouver; W. H. Reid, Sardis; A. Brahaut, New Westminster; James Gregg, Aldergrove; Wm. Gay, Richmond; B. W. Menizes, Pender Island; E. W. Walker, Nicola; Henry Hayton, Matsqui; H. T. Thrift, White Rock; Stuart Wade, New Westminster; G. T. Corfield, Chilliwack.

### IS PEOPLE'S EXHIBITION AND HELPS TO WIN WAR

Rotarians listened with keen interest on Tuesday to President Miller, Vice-President Brown and E. S. Knowlton expatiate about the exceptional features of the exhibition and by their loud applause signified their approval of the efforts of the directors to keep the annual fair prospering.

Always deeply interested in the cattle, J. J. Miller said he did not fear contradiction when he described the dairy

cattle shown at the exhibition as the finest in the Dominion. He pointed to the great quality of the Holsteins and the Herefords, and was glad to see the University of British Columbia represented by its nucleus of a very fine herd of Jerseys and Guernseys. Both the Dominion and the provincial governments were assisting them with magnificent exhibits which helped to prove the exhibition a desirable institution. The exhibition stimulated production in every shape and was an element in winning the war.

It was not in any sense a joint stock company; half a million of the people's money had gone into the exhibition and it belonged to the people and was en-

titled to the support of all sections, Mr. Miller insisted.

Mr. Brown declared that though in some quarters at home the exhibition was apparently not popular, prominent men from the prairies assured them they had the best exhibition in Canada, outside of Toronto. The racing programme had attracted some of the best horses in the west, and while there were people who thought that the big prizes cost the association a lot of money, 60 per cent. of the money was furnished by the entries. It was harness racing that produced the best cavalry horse; the thoroughbred, being confined

to the dash, did not have the stamina required.

Mr. Knowlton discussed the amusement features at the fair and the attractions of various departments.

### VALUE OF CO-OPERATIVE GRADING OF WOOL SHOWN

The value of co-operative grading and co-operative selling in the marketing of wool is portrayed by the wool exhibit of the live stock branch, department of agriculture, at the exhibition this year. The exhibit takes the form of three panoramas, the first showing the wool in its initial stage on the ranch, the second the process of grading, and the third the interior of the woollen mill, showing the wool passing through one of the processes of construction into cloth. It illustrates the advantages of co-operative marketing and selling, and the advantages to be gained by direct marketing methods. A large map is featured pointing out the various wool-collecting centres in Canada.

The exhibit is presented under the direction of the Dominion live stock commissioner, H. S. Arkell, and Norman Stansfield, acting chief of the sheep and goat division, and is in the immediate charge of Arthur Morton.

### EGG AND POULTRY DISPLAY INDICATES NATIONAL SERVICE

Increased consumption is the subject of the egg and poultry exhibit of the live stock branch, department of agriculture, at the exhibition. This subject was chosen with the view of impressing upon consumers the national and patriotic service they can perform by using more eggs and poultry as substitutes for other meats now required for export to Europe.

The exhibit emphasizes ways and means in which the various egg dishes can be prepared, and illustrates graphically and attractively by means of pictures and models a number of different egg dishes. This display in itself is highly educational, but it remains for the particularly efficient imitations of roasted chickens, ducks and turkey to make the strongest appeal to the individual in the way of something good to eat.

*Sun Aug. 31, 1918*

## WOULD HAVE CHANGE IN BOARD ELECTION

### Trustee Lang Suggests General Nomination at Mass-meeting of Citizens.

Dr. W. H. Lang, chairman of the School Board, at the meeting of the board last night, proposed a change in the election of trustees and a return to the old plan of a general nomination and a mass-meeting of citizens for this purpose in November of each year. The board generally endorsed the proposal. Trustees Dr. J. E. Black, Dr. T. P. Hall, Thomas Matthews and G. Roy Long were favorable to the scheme but wished to hear from other public bodies.

Trustee Lang set forth his proposal in the following resolution: "Believing co-operation to be in the best interests of the educational system and also of the city at large, the Vancouver School Board recommends that a mass meeting of citizens constituting a 'nominating convention,' composed of representatives of all organizations who have the welfare of the city at heart, be convened in the month of November annually, for the purpose of selecting and nominating suitable candidates for the positions of mayor, councillors, school trustees and park commissioners, and that a copy of this recommendation be forwarded by the secretary to various representative organizations for their consideration, and requesting that they be good enough to favor the School Board with a reply at an early date, stating their opinion of this recommendation, also as to

whether or not their particular organization would co-operate, and if so, giving details of organization and method which they think would assure success, should such a convention be held.

The board appointed Dr. Robert Wightman as chief medical officer to succeed Dr. Brydone-Jack, who recently resigned.

Hereafter Mr. J. S. Gordon, municipal school inspector, will have an assistant in Mr. T. A. Brough, who was appointed last night.

Among the important appointments also was that of Mr. W. K. Beach to be director of night schools.

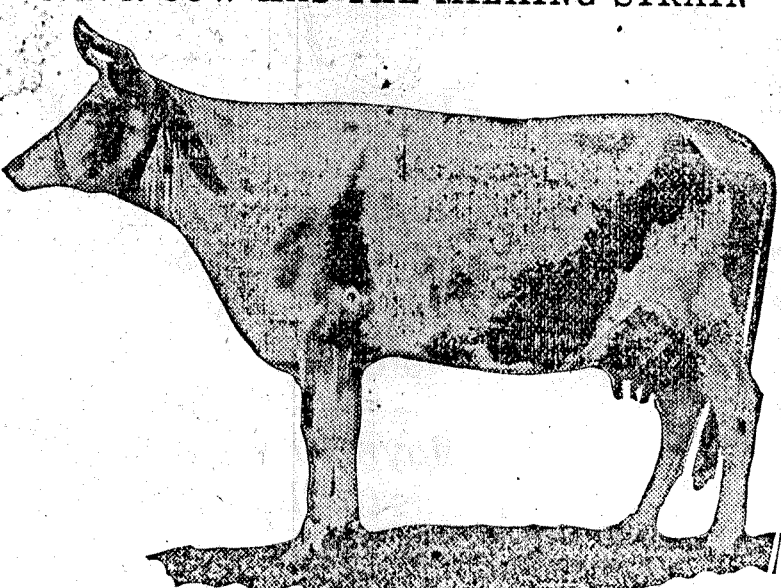
The trustees decided to open a commercial high school to be known as the Cecil Rhodes under the principalship of Mr. S. W. Matthews, former principal of the King Edward High School. The following appointments were made to the high schools staff: Messrs. D. S. Ackman, G. W. Mackenzie, William E. Grant, H. Chodat and Miss M. A. Chesley. The following were appointed to the public school staff: Principal Rines of the Strathcona School to the principalship of the Lord Roberts and Mr. J. E. Brown, principal of the General Gordon to be principal of the Strathcona; Mr. H. Paget, vice-principal of the Simon Fraser, was promoted to the principalship of the General Gordon. Mr. T. H. Calder was appointed vice-principal of the Lord Roberts. The following were also appointed to the public schools staff: Mr. H. T. Gamey, Miss M. Gilbert, Mrs. A. L. Fillmore, Miss R. Luno and Miss H. M. Herkins. To the manual training staff the appointments were Messrs. W. Wilson and A. J. Michelman.

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**U. B. C. COW HAS THE MILKING STRAIN**



THIS is a fine Jersey cow from the herd of the University of British Columbia. She has been favorably commented on by all who have inspected her.

*Prov. Aug. 21, 1918.*

*Prov. Aug. 21, 1918.*

## With Kings and Queens Of Dairy Herds at the Fair

**Cattlemen Urge Increased Accommodation  
Next Year With Main Shed in More Central  
Location — All Departments Concede First  
Place This Year to Dairy Cattle.**

**G**IVING due credit to the many other excellent features of this year's exhibition, nearly every department of the big show concedes first place for the largest and best exhibit, in point of quality, to the dairy cattle. The kings and queens of the best dairy stock of British Columbia, and for that matter Western Canada, are located in the large shed, and there is not a stall in this building but can boast of some aristocrat from the best stock of the continent. Unfortunately for the general public, stockmen say, this shed is located in an out-of-the-way part of the grounds, difficult to locate, so that many never see it.

Such a splendid showing this year, a showing claimed by P. H. Moore, Prof. McLean of the University of British Columbia, Premier Oliver, and others competent to judge, to be the best that has ever been seen in dairy cattle in Canada, means a much bigger display next year. In this connection more than one exhibitor told a Province representative on Tuesday night that for 1919 it would be imperative for the Exhibition Association to build another large cattle shed in order to house all the exhibits.

"And when this is built," said one of them, "we want it placed in a central portion of the grounds, preferably close to the judging pavilion, and if at all possible we would like to have the present shed moved up alongside of it."

**FROM KELOWNA.**

In the Holstein exhibit is that of the Kelowna Holstein Breeders' Association, which is represented by seventeen head. This association is of short standing, and is the result of the preaching of the doctrine of community by Prof. McLean, Manager Rolston of the exhibition, Mr. P. H. Moore and others. Twelve Kelowna men got together and organized the association, securing assistance from the bank. The Vancouver Exhibition put up the interest for the money, and the Kelowna men came to the coast, and through the generous co-operation of breeders here were enabled to get a fine herd assembled.

THIS herd is now on exhibition at the fair, and directly after the fair the members of the association will draw lots for selection, when the herd will be shipped to Kelowna. Seven were bought in the Milner district, and the remainder were obtained on Vancouver Island from Messrs. Frank Bishop, William Patterson and L. J. Solly. In the collection at the exhibition are two cows with R. O. P. records, giving 13,000 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butter fat a year, milking twice daily. Three were bred to the best-bred Holstein bull in British Columbia, Mr. J. Steves' first bull of note.

Mr. G. T. Corfield of the Eureka Thoroughbred Stock Farm at Cowichan, is one of the prominent breeders at the show. He has the largest exhibit of any individual exhibitor, occupying the unique position of being strong in both Holsteins and Jerseys. He has with him the Holstein bull, champion at Victoria in other years, and his Jersey herd is headed by the 9-year-old bull "Interested Violets' Oxford," which is said to be one of the best bulls individually or from a production standpoint that has ever been obtained from the Moose Hill Farms, the leading Jersey farm in the Eastern States. This bull was brought to Vancouver Island years ago by a couple of young men who afterwards went "broke" in the stock-farming business.

**PENTICTON MAN ATTENDS.**

Mr. S. J. Kinney of Penticton has the courage of his convictions. He is the only man from the upper country at the cattle show. His stock is largely of Steve's breeding, which to every man who knows Holsteins at once suggests that his herd has both quality and ability to produce. Mr. Kinney has nine entries, most of which will be sold by auction on Thursday.

Mr. Joseph Steves, of course, is represented. He has twelve head, headed by the widely-famed "Sir Ormsby Celantha Banostine," for which he paid \$5000 when but a few months old. The results from this splendid animal have long since justified Mr. Steves' wisdom. The grand dame of this bull was the first and only cow to produce more than 15,000 pounds of butter in a year up to the present. Mr. Steves is the oldest and most influential breeder of Holsteins in this province. He had the Canadian champion Holstein butter cow and most of the animals in his exhibit are closely related to her.

Stockmen are welcoming Mr. C. J. V. Spratt of Victoria. He is a newcomer to the Vancouver Exhibition and brings two bulls and is very much in the limelight with an aged bull and yearling bull of best type and in very fine condition.

The Terminal Transfer Company is represented with a 2-year-old Holstein bull that will take a lot of beating in any show.

A welcome departure in the practice of the Dominion Experimental Farms has been made this year by the Agassiz Experimental Farm, which has sent a Holstein herd and a flock of pure-bred sheep to the Vancouver Exhibition. The breeders of British Columbia are particularly pleased to have these animals here and to find them composed of so many heads of excellence. It is the hope of the Holstein men of British Columbia, if one can judge from the many expressions heard at the fair, that this will be a precedent for the Agassiz farm for the future, as stockmen say without hesitation that the farm has contributed much to the educational value of the stock display.

**COLONY FARM DISPLAY.**

Of course there is a fine representation from the famous Colony Farm Holstein herd and in this delegation "Zarilda Clothilde 8rd, DeKol," is the leading star. She is the world's best milk-producing cow. Everyone who visits the cattle barn wants to see the famous Zarilda. She is located at the far end of the barn, under a canopy of old gold and green. Her ladyship is used to the plaudits of the multitude and in dignified manner and quite unabashed chews her cud as thousands of admirers discuss her greatness in her hearing.

The University of British Columbia has a splendid exhibit that is a credit to the agricultural department of that seat of learning and also to Prof. McLean, who has been with the university less than two years, but who during that time has assembled the herd. Prof. McLean came to the province from Massachusetts with a fine reputation as a stockman, and in the opinion of a British Columbia breeder is living up to his renown.

The university exhibit is attracting attention by the variety and excellence of its first exhibit. There are sixteen head in the herd, composed of two pure-bred Ayrshires, seven pure-bred Shorthorns and seven pure-bred Jerseys, for the university gives instruction both in dairy and beef cattle. In Ayrshires the university won first and second in the aged cow classes and the championship for females.



**SHORTHORN.**

The Shorthorn herd is headed by the three-year-old white bull "Rosebud Prince," first prize and champion Shorthorn bull. In females the university had first prize aged cow, first prize junior yearling heifer and first prize senior heifer calf, and also had the champion Shorthorn female. The Jersey herd of the university is headed by the two-year-old bull "Ternisia's Owl's Rogue," for which the university paid \$1000 at the point of shipment. This bull has two grand dames, each of which produced more than 1000 pounds of butter in a year. The Jersey females were purchased from breeders in the province, and the cows were not only purchased at reasonable prices, but were of good quality.

The Aberdeen Angus breed is represented by that enthusiastic exponent of the "Doddies," Mr. Charles E. Hope, the well-known Langley Fort breeder. Mr. Hope has been breeding Aberdeen Angus for several years and is an enthusiastic over their milking as well as beef possibilities. While he is the only man at the show breeding Aber-

deen Angus he is quite satisfied that he has developed a milk and beef animal that well repays him for his interest in the breed.

To Charles, aged 16, and "Teddy," aged 8, the sons of Mr. E. H. Barton of Chilliwack, belong the credit of being among the two youngest showmen at the fair. They have complete charge of Mr. Barton's Jersey herd and are financing the trip to Vancouver with the skill of veteran showmen. Charlie started showing first at Vancouver at 12 years of age, and when his father said he was not going to come this year the youngster would give him no peace until he received permission to bring the herd. In this exhibit is "Merry Maid of Avelreagh" out of "Dorothy of Avelreagh," who produced last year the highest two-year-old record of butter fat by more than 100 pounds. The animal is considered a most promising heifer. There are eight head of young cattle in the Barton entry.

**FROM PENDER HARBOR.**

A. H. Menzies & Sons, of Pender Island have ten head of Jersey entered in the show. Conspicuous in the herd is a renowned one-time champion of British Columbia shows — "Buffs Lassie."

The Glen Olbee Farm, Mr. R. P. McLennan, has a very creditable small herd entered.

Among other exhibitors who are making their initial showing at the exhibition is Mr. G. S. Harris of Moresby Island. Prominent in his display is a yearling bull purchased in Oregon which is rich in the blood of the Golden Glow family which is well known in British Columbia.

Another new exhibitor is "Jack" L.

Burns, of Cloverdale, who is showing one bull imported from Hood Farm, and a grandson of Sophia 19th of Hood Farm, a grand champion cow of Jersey breed.

Wesley McIntyre of Chilliwack has a Jersey herd of sixteen head that are exceptionally uniform and are headed by "Sadie Macs Polo." This herd promises to provide some lively competition for honors. The most outstanding female is "Lady Pauline" who in three-year-old form produced 12,175 pounds of milk and 580 pounds of butter fat. Lloyd, the fifteen-year-old son of Mr. McIntyre, is looking after the interests of the herd at the show. In fact Mr. McIntyre says that he is only assisting the youngster.

Among other famous breeders here are the Curtice Cattle Co. Limited, of Peaceful Valley Ranch, Calgary, "the home of Beau Donald and Perfection Herefords." This firm has produced some of the most famous Herefords in Western Canada, or for that matter in America. The company has brought a full herd to Vancouver for the show. The Guernseys are ably represented by Mr. C. Hawthorne and Banford Brothers, of Chilliwack, and cattlemen will be well repaid by a visit to their stalls.

Not all the breeders have been mentioned, for the Dexter-Kerry, Red Poles and other grades are at the exhibition in great force and competition is keen in all classes. Altogether there are 273 head of cattle in the show, including eighty-four Holsteins and sixty-eight Jerseys.

Prov. Aug 21, 1918

## Keen Interest In Convention of Farmers

### Development of the Fraser Valley Is Urged.

### Employment of Or- ientals to Clear the Land Advocated.

### Vancouver's Future —Outlook of B. C. Crops.

**N**ORTHERN Chinamen now in France should be employed by the people of British Columbia in land clearing in the Fraser Valley," said Mr. C. E. Hope, Deep Creek Farm, Fort Langley, in concluding an address at the Exhibition on Tuesday upon land settlement problems before the second convention of farmers and business men of the lower mainland, under the auspices of the Board of Trade. Mr. Hope's statement was received in silence. One man, a visitor from the Valley, protested, declaring that he did not favor allowing any more aliens within the boundaries of British Columbia.

"These Chinamen," said Mr. Hope, "have been taken to France by the thousands for industrial work behind the Allied lines. They are stout, strong men from the northern portion of China. They are unlike the Chinamen now in this province in that they are strictly an agricultural race. The Chinese we have here today are chiefly from the southern parts of China and from the larger cities. I am opposed myself to bringing in any more Orientals, but I believe that these men could be brought here, on their way back after the war, and could be engaged here for a given period when they could resume their journey to their homes. I do not wish to bring up my children among Orientals any more than the trades unionists who would oppose the bringing in of indentured Oriental labor, but we must either bring these men in for land clearing operations or allow the land to be used for the production of timber only."

**FRASER VALLEY'S FUTURE.**

Mr. Hope's address struck a radical note throughout. "The work of clearing the Fraser Valley lands," he continued, "is the business chiefly of the people of Vancouver. They are the people who will profit chiefly from the building up of prosperous farming settlements on the excellent land now held by the forests. There is room in the Fraser Valley for 150,000 more persons than at present. But these people in the valley, 150,000 more of them, clear the land there for them, and you will have a population which will solve all your troubles in the city of Vancouver."

"Settle the Fraser Valley and you will have a producing population which will solve your troubles with transportation companies, with power and light companies, and other public utilities. It is up to business men of Vancouver to clear the Fraser Valley. Their interests are there as much as they are in this city and until the farm lands adjoining this city are fully developed, Vancouver business men will not enjoy the prosperity which their efforts warrant."

Business men applauded Mr. Hope's statement with regard to their interests in the valley.

"You must clear the land," he went on, "or put it back into timber and continue to import foodstuffs from abroad."

**PREDICTS RAPID GROWTH.**

Mr. Charles E. Tisdall presided at the dinner at the administrative building, where the convention was held. In opening, he referred to the present prosperity of the city.

"Vancouver within ten years," said Mr. Tisdall, "will furnish you farmers of British Columbia with a cash market of enormous possibilities. I believe that we will have here a population in a few years of 300,000 people. Producing the raw material for 900,000 meals a day for that body of people should furnish the farmers of the neighboring districts with all the work they will be able to handle. In addition," continued the chairman, whose remarks brought forth cheers, "you must consider the industries up and down the coast which must be supplied from Vancouver. There is the Britannia Mining Company, the immense paper and pulp mills here and there, the growing lumber manufacturing, and the many other enterprises which are being launched throughout the coast district. It is our duty and the duty of the Board of Trade particularly, to assist in keeping up a healthy relationship between the farmers of the province and the business men of this city with a view to the one end of developing our province along sane and intelligent lines for the common good."

Only one discordant note developed throughout the convention, and that was sounded in a letter from Mr. Maxwell Smith, chairman of the Land Settlement Board, sent to the Board of Trade following the last convention held at the Hotel Vancouver. At that convention a resolution was passed calling upon the government to render assistance in the Sumas dyking project. Mr. Smith, to whom Premier Oliver apparently had referred the letter, in a lengthy reply expressed surprise and indignation that the Board of Trade members were unaware of the important work done by the Land Settlement Board in regard to the Sumas undertaking.

**TRUNK ROAD TO LADNER.**

A letter was read before the convention from Hon. J. H. King, minister of public works, who thanked the convention for suggestions regarding the improvement of trunk roads contained in a resolution passed at the Hotel Vancouver meeting earlier in the summer. Hon. Dr. King said that already appropriations had been made for the trunk road to Ladner via Fraser avenue, and for the other arteries leading up the Fraser Valley, and connecting the valley with the Vancouver district. The road to Port Moody was being put in order, and the road leading to Port Coquitlam from New Westminster was being repaired.

Last night a resolution was put before the convention calling upon the Federal Government to remove a bar at the mouth of the Fraser River, an obstruction which, according to many farmers present, had much to do with blocking the river and causing the springtime floods which this year had done \$500,000 damage in the Fraser Valley.

Mr. C. M. Woodworth objected to this resolution. He feared that it might help in keeping the government from proceeding with dredging in the North Arm of the Fraser. The proposal to dig out the mouth of the river

would be opposed by shipping interests, Mr. Woodworth said, and if the resolution went forward much harm would result and little good. He pleaded that the whole matter be left to the Greater Vancouver committee of the Board of Trade which, acting with committees from Mission and New Westminster, might settle the course to be taken. Despite the fact that Mr. A. P. C. Macdonald, president of the New Westminster Board of Trade and others strenuously fought for the resolution, Mr. Woodworth won out and the matter of the clay bar was referred to the committee.

**OUTLOOK FOR B. C. CROPS.**

Mr. L. A. Walker, an official of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, predicts that it is going to be very difficult to get feed for poultry and pigs during the coming winter. He presented an interesting paper on the mill feed situation before the convention, which was listened to with close attention.

Referring to the crops in British Columbia this year he dealt with the various districts as follows:

Vancouver Island—Crops all light. Farmers will be forced to go into the market for winter feed almost immediately.

Ladner—Wheat crop: Increase of 25 per cent. over 1917; oat and hay crop



fair, but not beyond 75 per cent. of last year; roots fair.

Mission—Wheat an average crop; oats light, but of good quality; hay, good quality, but light; roots, short; potatoes, short.

Chilliwack—Wheat 25 per cent. above average; oats and hay 60 per cent. of the average crop; corn, the best crop in years.

Okanagan—Wheat, average; oats, increase, acreage, but average yield; Okanagan must be a buyer of oats this winter; hay, timothy and alfalfa, 50 per cent. of a crop.

Mr. Walker dealt with the United States crops for 1918 and while they would be but an average yield, he feared that the output of the western prairies would not come up to the crops of the last two years.

#### URGED FOOD SUBSTITUTES.

He referred to the American embargoes upon various mill feeds, cutting British Columbia off from a source freely drawn upon in the past for mill feed for hogs and poultry.

"Food Board regulations," he said, increased the extraction of flour from wheat, cutting us off from at least 25 per cent of the bran and shorts ordinarily supplied by the mills. Increased hog production, following upon the agitation for greater supplies of bacon and ham, made further inroads on supplies of mill feeds. Increase in mixed farming on the prairies has further depleted sources of mill feed.

In the face of the mill-feed famine confronting British Columbia, Mr. Walker urged that substitutes be introduced for feeding dairy cattle, hogs and poultry. For the dairy herds he urged his hearers to consider Chilliwack's example and go in for more corn and a greater number of silos. The government at Ottawa was importing 15,000 tons of oil cake to help out the hog raising industry.

"But we will get little of that consignment in British Columbia," said Mr. Walker. "Cocanut meal and cotton seed oil are good substitutes. Residue of corn after the starch has been taken out is also recommended as a splendid substitute for mill feeds in hog raising."

#### KEEN INTEREST IN CONVENTION.

Dealing with poultry prospects, Mr. Walker said:

"At any time the government might be expected to close down the feeding of wheat in any form to poultry. Here corn is recommended, oats, fish meal and meat scraps and mashes where mill products are mixed up and spread out as far as possible."

In answer to questions, Mr. Walker said that Japanese soy beans were out of the reach of Canadian farmers owing to the lack of tonnage on the Pacific. He hoped that an excellent substitute might be brought forward by using a certain low grade of molasses in mixtures for feeding hogs. He counselled the farmers to conserve their feed and to get down to a thorough system of checking up so as to find whether they were always getting back a proper return upon monies expended in feeding poultry and animals.

Interest in the farmers' convention continues to be keen. Among the farmers who sat down at dinner last night were:

Mr. F. B. Stacey, M.P., Chilliwack; Dean Klinek of the University of British Columbia; Thos. Foster, Green Valley; James Cartwell, Chilliwack; W. Atkinson, Chilliwack; W. H. Fedder, Huntington; John Dennison, Dennison Station, Matsqui; M. McLean, Nicomen Island; C. Woodward, Vancouver; S. Smith, Dewdney; Capt. Healey, Dewdney; H. Price, Salt Spring Island; G. H. Ray, Hammond; G. O. Buchanan, Maple Ridge; R. D. Mackenzie, Surrey; D. E. McKenzie, New Westminster; A. P. G. Macdonald, New Westminster; B. Thomas, Lulu Island; N. W. Doherty, Lulu Island; E. May, Lulu Island; H. R. May, Lulu Island; R. H. J. Cresswell, Chilliwack; N. Owen, Mt. Lehman; H. Beach, Mission City; John Lilly, Port Haney; J. E. Braithwaite, Portage La Prairie; D. McLean, Kerrisdale; R. P. Campbell, Vancouver; T. W. Hemphill, South Sumas; J. Knox, Chilliwack; W. J. Andrews, Salmon Arm; R. C. Abbott, Vancouver; W. H. Reid, Lulu Island; H. Webb, Sardis; A. Brebant, New Westminster; James Gregg, Aldergrove; William Gay, Richmond; N. W. Menzie, Pender Island; E. H. Barton, Chilliwack; E. G. Walker, Nicola; Henry Hayton, Matsqui; H. C. Thrift, White Rock; A. C. Wells, Sardis; Stuart Wade, New Westminster; G. T. Corfield, Cowichan; Charles Doering, Ashcroft; George Hay, Kamloops; S. H. Hopkins, Duncan; C. M. Woodworth, Vancouver; W. H. Turnbull, H. Davidson, Port Langley; G. T. Harris, Moresby Island; William Hugh, Cloverdale; Col. McLellan, Vancouver; W. R. Pooley, Kelowna; Lynn Harvey, Kelowna; J. W. Fletcher, Sardis; A. T. Knight, Sardis; J. Thompson, Sardis;

A. Knight, Victoria; A. McCulloch, Abbotsford; A. Lundgreen and son, Hammond; J. C. Reddie, Chilliwack and William Williams, Crescent.

## Over Twelve Thousand People Saw Exhibition at Park on Tuesday

**Second Day of Record-Breaking Fair Passes Off Without a Hitch—Richmond Captures Banner Prize for District Exhibit of Produce—Boy Guests Having Good Time—Vancouver Derby Today**

With an attendance 50 per cent. greater than on the opening day, a continuance of magnificent weather, and not a hitch in the entire day's proceedings, the second day of Vancouver's Exhibition came to a close on Tuesday night leaving directors, exhibitors and the general public filled with satisfaction on the showing made in every section and looking forward to an even more successful day today. It was estimated that over 12,000 passed through the turnstiles on Tuesday.

By the time the judges in the cattle and horse sections concluded their labors on Tuesday only a portion of the vast array of splendid stock had passed through their hands, and today they again take up their work.

One award made on Tuesday, however, which ranks as one of the most important of the Exhibition, is that in the section for district exhibits, including fruits, grains and agricultural seeds, table vegetables, stock roots, dairy products, poultry and eggs. Points were also awarded in this competition for the best arranged exhibit.

Richmond captured first place with 1,416 points, with Point Grey second with 1,253 points and West Vancouver third with 1,001 points.

The rivalry in this section was on the keenest but Richmond, with nearly 200 points to spare, did not leave any room for doubt when the judges had completed their task.

The competition was introduced by the directors of the exhibition with a view to assisting the different localities in bringing to the attention of the thousands of visitors to the exhibition, the agricultural possibilities of the various districts. To induce as good a showing as possible a first prize of \$400 and diploma, a second prize of \$300 and diploma, and a third prize of \$200 and diploma are offered.

This year's showing was the finest yet presented by the various districts and the directors have the gratification that so well satisfied were the exhibitors with the arrangements made this year for their displays, not only will they present even better exhibits next year, but many districts not represented this year have signified their intention of getting into the race when the next exhibition rolls around.

In this connection the request has been made to the directors that the big pavilion housing the exhibits this year be set aside as a permanent horticultural and agricultural building, the exhibitors promising that if given the building they will utilize every inch of space in it. President Miller informed the district representatives that his board of directors will seriously consider the request and will probably be only too willing to grant it.

#### Boy Guests Have Royal Time.

There were 36 young visitors at the exhibition on Tuesday, at least, who enjoyed every minute of the time. These were the boy guests, who are housed in the pavilion, where they have their dormitory, their sitting room and lecture room, and hospital. From 8 o'clock in the morning, until 10 o'clock at night their was a continuous programme for their entertainment under way.

With getting up exercise from 8 to 8:30, this was followed by breakfast, with a lecture by Professor J. A. MacLean on judging dairy cattle, illustrated with motion pictures. From 12 to 1 o'clock the boys partook of lunch and were received by the president, a visit to Pat Burns' abattoir followed from 1:30 to 3 o'clock, a visit to the cattle exhibits on the grounds from 4 to 6 o'clock, dinner from 6 to 7 o'clock and were then given the freedom of the exhibition to do as they desired until 10 o'clock.

Today they have another full programme, which takes in a lecture this morning by Professor C. A. Boving, a visit to the Canadian Fish Company's cannery and the mineral and forestry exhibits. Every day during the fair the boys will be taken to visit one or other of the large local industries.

#### Eggs and Poultry Exhibit

One of the numerous phases of the exhibition which impress upon the visitor the need for greater and better production, as well as conservation of foodstuffs, is that of the live stock branch of the department of agriculture. Increased consumption is the subject of the egg and poultry

exhibit displayed by the department, a subject chosen with a view to impressing upon consumers the national and patriotic service they can perform by using more eggs and poultry as substitutes for their meats now required for export in Europe.

#### Imitated Roasted Chickens

The exhibit emphasizes ways and means in which the various egg dishes can be prepared and illustrates graphically and attractively by means of pictures and models a number of different egg dishes. This display in itself is highly educational, but it remains for the particularly efficient imitations of roasted chickens, ducks and turkey to make the strongest appeal to the individual in the way of something good to eat.

These models are displayed in show cases and have as their setting an appropriately draped booth which forms a background for five large paintings. The outer scene on the left is a breakfast scene, the family seated at the table and "Commencing the Day Well" with a large ration of eggs. Balancing this on the extreme right is the dinner scene with "Expectations Satisfied," as the result of the prospects for a full meal of appetizing and well cooked chicken.

#### Production, Health, Profit.

Production is not lost sight of, and the central painting is entitled "Production, Health, Profit." It is an excellent reproduction and typical of

rural Canada and illustrates poultry-keeping as it really is, an attractive occupation, and one in which the keeper of the poultry is doing her bit towards winning the war, by producing more food, and further doing it in a way that brings health and profit in close attendance upon her patriotism.

This exhibit is representative of one phase of the progressive agricultural policy authorized by the Dominion minister of agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar. It is presented under the direction of the Dominion live stock commissioner, H. S. Arkell, and W. A. Brown, chief of the poultry division, and was prepared under the immediate supervision of Ernest Rhoades.

#### Mayor Gray's Tribute.

One enthusiastic visitor to the exhibition on Tuesday was Mayor Gray of New Westminster. During the day he was taken around the various buildings and given an opportunity of inspecting the different displays.

"Vancouver has every reason to be proud of its exhibition," he said, after making the round. "I never saw the equal of the cattle and horses anywhere. They are a credit to the men who brought them here, to the directors for securing their attendance and to the province for having such fine specimens of their breed."

#### Prominent Farmers Attend.

Other visitors to the exhibition numbered among them some of the best known farmers of the Fraser Valley and Lower Mainland generally, present to attend the big convention of farmers and business men. After registering at the administration

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building they were given the freedom of the grounds and from then until 5:30 p.m., when they met again as guests of the Exhibition Association at dinner, which was followed by the business portion of the convention. They spent the time admiring the exhibits in the various sections, more particularly in those sections devoted to the different kinds of stock.

The convention itself was featured by several very able addresses on problems of vital interest to the farmer, as well as to his business confrere, and was attended by between three and four hundred delegates.

#### Today's Judging Programme.

In addition to the classes in the cattle and horse sections not dealt with on Tuesday, there remains on the judging programme for today the awarding in the cattle section of the various prizes, championships and special for the Holstein-Friesians; in the horse section the placing of the awards for best mare or gelding under 15 hands; for the pair of mares or geldings, 14.2 hands or over; for pair of trotters, roadsters, mares or geldings, three years and over; for single delivery horse; and the championship high jump.

On the track today the leading feature will be the Vancouver Derby, for a purse of \$500, and quite a large number of speedy runners are entered for this event.

#### University Showing Cattle.

For the first time in its history the University of British Columbia is represented in the exhibits in the cattle section, and the showing made by that institution in the judging speaks well for the class of stock raised at the university's farm at Point Grey. In the Shorthorn section the university won all the first prizes and male and female championships, the Shorthorn bull, Rosebud Prince, heading the herd.

In the Ayrshire section the University won first prize for aged cow and championship honors, with Jess' Queen. L. Maynard of Chilliwack won the championship in the male class with his six-month-old bull. The Wells brothers of Sardis were also exhibitors in this section. In the Guernsey class two Chilliwack exhibitors, Hawthorne and Banford brothers, were the leading competitors, the championship bull belonging to Hawthorne being beaten by one of its own sons. In the Hereford class Curtice brothers of Pleasant Valley, Alta., were the only competitors.

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### BOTANICAL FEATURES AMAZINGLY COMPLEX

UNUSUALLY elaborate and instructive are the botanical features at the Vancouver Exhibition this year. This interesting feature is appropriately located in the Forestry building, and is largely made up of an exhibition by the botanical department of the University of British Columbia. The display fills one end of the large building, and consists of a complete collection of specimens illustrating the native trees of the province, each being represented by a portion of the trunk of the tree or a branch showing the characteristics of the foliage. This is further supplemented in some cases by the cones or fruits. A collection so complete as this one affords a splendid opportunity to those who do not know the common trees by sight to learn their identification characteristics and become acquainted with them. Accompanying the display of native trees is a series of native shrubs in fruit, some of them being very attractive with their red, white or blue berries.

#### Valuable to Stock Rangers.

One section of the collection which should be of particular interest to the stock-raisers of the province, illustrates the medicinal and poisonous plants of the province, accompanied by notes concerning the uses and price given for medicinal plants, and notes regarding the properties of certain plants which are known to have caused the loss of many thousands of dollars through the death of cows, horses, sheep, etc., in this province.

A collection also of interest to stockmen and rangers is a series to show some of the different types of grasses found in the province. Few people, apart from botanists, realize that British Columbia has so many different kinds, and when one considers that each of the types represent anything up to 30 different varieties, or species, it shows that a ranger must have a very intimate knowledge of grasses before he can determine which are of most value for pasture.

#### For Horticulturists.

Another exhibit which always proves of interest and draws both amateur and professional horticulturists, is the collection of pressed specimens of weeds. All are named so that people may be able to identify any particular weed which infests their garden. The value of this collection is considerably enhanced by notes on each sheet as to the methods to be employed in controlling or eradicating the pest.

The pressed specimens and sections of tree stems are from the university herbarium, and the fresh specimens of trees and shrubs are from the university botanical garden, Point Grey.

This exhibit was put up by Dr. A. H. Hutchinson and J. Davidson, on behalf of the university. Arrangements have been made for them, or some other member of the staff, to be in attendance most of the time to give information concerning the exhibits or answer questions relating to the floral wealth of the province.

*Sun Aug. 22, 1918*

#### For Horticulturists.

Another exhibit which always proves of interest and draws both amateur and professional horticulturists is the collection of pressed specimens of weeds. All are named so that people may be able to identify any particular weed which infests their garden. The value of this collection is considerably enhanced by notes on each sheet as to the methods to be employed in controlling or eradicating the pest.

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#### BOTANICAL FEATURE.

An interesting feature this year in the forestry building is an exhibit by the botanical department of the University. The display fills one corner of the large building, and consists of a collection of specimens to illustrate the native trees of the province, each being represented by a portion of the trunk of the tree, a branch showing the foliage, and in most cases cones or fruits.

This affords a splendid opportunity to those who do not know the common trees to learn their identification characters and become acquainted with them. Accompanying these is a series of native shrubs in fruit, some of which are very attractive with their red, white, black or blue berries.

#### FOR STOCK-RANGERS.

Another collection illustrates the medicinal and poisonous plants of the province, accompanied by notes concerning the uses and price given for medicinal plants, and notes regarding the properties of certain plants which are known to have caused the loss of many thousands of dollars through the death of cows, horses, sheep, etc., in this province. This collection is likely to be of particular interest to stockmen of the interior.

A collection of interest to stockmen and rangers is a series to show some of the different types of grasses found in British Columbia. Few people apart from botanists realize that this province has so many different kinds, and when one considers that each of the types represent anything up to thirty different varieties or species; it shows that a ranger must have a very intimate knowledge of grasses before he can determine which are of most value for pasture.

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### POULTRY MEN PLAN A MARKET ASSOCIATION

A RESOLUTION in favor of the poultrymen of British Columbia forming an organization for the marketing by the producers of the poultry products of the province, was passed at the poultrymen's convention at the exhibition on Thursday night, and a committee consisting of a delegate from each poultry association, with the provincial departmental officers, was appointed to go to work on the proposal.

Some opposition was forthcoming from representatives of up-country associations who were of the opinion that, instead, the Dominion government should be asked to give the assistance to British Columbia that it had given to other provinces by the formation of egg circles, but the resolution passed by a majority of three to one. Those advocates of the proposal for co-operative marketing quoted the success of the Fraser Milk Producers' association, and applause met every statement that the producer should be able to control the market price and not the wholesaler.

Professor Lund presided over the gathering, which was declared to be the most representative convention of poultrymen ever held in the province, every poultry district was represented and the assembly of nearly 300 men and women was referred to as "representing" no less than 200,000 hens.

#### Save Thousands of Dollars.

The resolution in favor of co-operative marketing of poultry produce was brought forward by J. T. Harrison, secretary of the United Farmers Ltd., of Maple Ridge, who have saved thousands of dollars for their members since their formation in 1912 by co-operative feed buying. They were convinced the time had arrived to tackle the other half of their problem, co-operative marketing. Instead of their flocks being largely cut down by the high feed prices, the feathered flocks in that district had increased by several thousand since the war started.

A resolution for the appointment of an advisory committee to take up the feed question, as it related to poultrymen, with the food board was also passed.

Professor Lund said the poultry industry in British Columbia was now too large to have it wiped out or even cut down if effort on their part would keep supplies coming forward. Coming from New England where 50 per cent of the birds had been sold off because of the acute feed situation, he was very pleased to find that the commercial poultrymen of British Columbia had increased their flocks.

#### SHADOW OF FAMINE.

"While there is no immediate danger of famine in Canada, there is this possibility, that if we in this country and in other countries do not appreciate the gravity of the situation and govern ourselves accordingly, a very large number of people will be facing famine in the near future," was the startling statement of Dean Klink in his address on food conservation and control.

There was no immediate prospect of food stuffs becoming cheaper, the speaker said. There was a practical certainty that instead of becoming cheaper they would become dearer. Food conservation and control was not a subject for today only, but it was at least a three or four years' job and we had been very late in waking up to the fact that we were being confronted by a grave situation. The saving of food today was more important than the saving of money.

#### Big Home Market.

G. M. Cormie, of the Dominion Livestock department, stationed in Alberta, pointed to the fact that British Columbia did not produce more than 50 per cent of its poultry supplies and the producers had a big home market to fill. The department had established a standard for Canadian eggs; Canada had now secured a foothold in such an enviable market as that of Great Britain for its poultry products and did not want to lose it. There was unlimited room for the expansion of the poultry industry in Canada.

President Miller, of the Exhibition association, presided.

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# American Day at Exhibition Park

Great Crowds Thronged Buildings All Day—Biggest Attendance So Far This Week—Dog Show Opens—  
Nearly 300 Poultrymen Confer and Pass Resolutions of Concern to the Industry

With Thursday's big record attendance of close on 19,000 as a guiding mark, directors of Vancouver's ninth annual Exhibition are out today to establish an even greater showing. Partly with this in view, but chiefly from the fact that they desire it to become a generally known fact, that the Exhibition is in every sense a war time Exhibition, with war time aims, all soldiers in uniform are being admitted to the grounds free of charge. That this decision has truly given the Exhibition war time appearance is evidenced by the large number of men in khaki on the grounds.

Thursday was Americans' Day, by far the biggest day of the week, so far. While the grandstand and every other section of the grounds were crowded during the afternoon, it was in the evening that the greatest crowd was present, remaining until a late hour taking in the sights.

**Dog Show Opened.**  
The opening of the dog show doubtless proved a big drawing card for many, the building housing the little competitors in this section being thronged from the time the judging commenced in the afternoon until the building closed for the night. Around the judging ring all afternoon eager and interested spectators followed the movements of the judge as he inspected each animal, and were not lacking in their applause when the awards were placed.

Every known breed is on display, quite a large number of them being well known prize winners at other dog shows, from San Francisco north to Vancouver, and no small percentage of this number are local dogs.

Around the cattle and horse barns, the sheep and swine exhibits, and in the poultry building big crowds of visitors were present during the afternoon and evening, these buildings, like the other sections of the Exhibition, drawing what was probably the greatest number of people of any day of the week.

In the horse and cattle barns particularly, where every well known exhibitor of the province, and a great many from other parts, are so ably represented, the magnificent animals were made the subject of much enthusiastic praise.

**Feature of Fair.**  
One outstanding feature of this year's Exhibition has been the large number of gatherings held during the week. Taking advantage of the presence on the grounds of so many exhibitors, those interested in the different breeds and kinds of exhibits have met and discussed their various problems, and in many instances have decided upon definite courses to pursue in an endeavor to reach solutions.

The horticulturists, the farmers, the mining men and the poultrymen have met in convention and as guests of the directors at dinner, and have discussed in free and open fashion their troubles and joys and passed resolutions with a view to further action on many subjects. Tonight the stock breeders will meet in convention and at dinner, when one of the questions slated for discussion will be a suggestion to the exhibition directors that the gathering be held during September of each year, instead of in August, thus enabling many farmers and breeders who have hitherto been unable to attend to take in the exhibition, as well as eliminating many of the difficulties with which many of those exhibitors present each year are confronted with.

Just what will be the outcome of this discussion is difficult to predict, since the directors, who have given much thought to the question, take the view that a later or an earlier date for the exhibition is too uncertain to ensure the exhibition being a financial success and quite a large number of the exhibits in the horticultural section would be missing owing to the fact that it would be too late in the season for them. If a date was selected in July they say it would be too early for most of the exhibits.

## Poultrymen at Dinner.

At Thursday night's meeting of the poultrymen in the neighborhood of between 250 and 300 sat down to dinner and took part in the discussions following. Several very interesting addresses to breeders of that particular class of stock were delivered by well-known speakers, among them being Dean Klinck, Prof. A. C. Lunn, both of the University of B. C.; L. A. Walker, sales manager for the Vancouver Milling and Grain Company, and G. M. Cormie, of the Dominion live stock branch in Alberta.

Among the resolutions passed was one placing the poultrymen of British Columbia on record as being in favor of the formation of a co-operative company for the handling and marketing of eggs and poultry raised in this province. This resolution, which was moved by J. T. Harrison and seconded by Rev. R. McDermid, stated that:

"Whereas it is a well-known fact that eggs and poultry in many instances are not handled by producers and dealers with the dispatch and care that such valuable foodstuffs require, resulting in great depreciation in value and serious loss to both consumer and producer;

"And whereas we believe that a co-operative company with an intelligent supervision of their shareholders and prompt collection and careful handling could raise the standard of poultry products in B. C. to a marked degree, and result in great benefit to all engaged in this important industry and also to the general public;

"Therefore resolved: (1) That this convention of B. C. poultrymen place itself on record as favoring the formation of such a company. (2) That a committee be formed consisting of one delegate from each poultry association in B. C., Mr. J. R. Terry, Mr. H. E. Upton and Prof. A. D. Lunn of the University of British Columbia, who shall be conveners to consider the whole question and if found advisable to proceed with the organization of such a company. The above mentioned delegates are to be appointed prior to September 15, 1918."

Another resolution calling upon the Dominion government to assist the poultrymen of British Columbia by providing proper marketing facilities for them and also that an experienced man be sent to this province to organize the poultrymen

was referred to a committee consisting of Prof. A. C. Lunn, J. R. Terry and R. E. Upton and a delegate from each of the 32 poultry associations in

the province, to name a committee to handle the problem and decide what was the best course to pursue, this committee to report to the association by September 15.

A resolution was also passed urging the need for representation on the food board, or of a local representative to deal with the poultry industry for the board.

## Professor's Address.

The convention was formally welcomed by President J. J. Miller, of the Exhibition Association. Prof. Lunn then took the chair and in an eloquent address remarked that poultrymen were present from as far east as Nelson and as far west as the west coast of Vancouver Island, a gathering, he declared, by far the most

representative that had ever been held.

Dean Klinck dealt with the question of food conservation and production, during which he reviewed the work accomplished and the regulations passed by the food board and dealt with the food situation as it exists today. He pointed out that what affected one country in this respect affected the other, and said that food may yet be the arbiter in the war. He also referred to the valuable part the poultrymen of the province could take in assisting in solving the food shortage problem. He said poultry products had not been listed by the food board as the most desirable foodstuffs for overseas, and in consequence the attention had been diverted from them. He felt, however, that the poultrymen knew that the national need for their products had not been shown.

## Poultry Shortage in Britain.

J. M. Cormie, of the Live Stock Branch, said that the Mother Country was suffering a shortage of poultry products, but that Canada was also needing more poultry products, and that as long as the war lasts will need the entire output of the country.

He urged the poultrymen to prepare for the big demand for their products after the war, but said that particular attention would have to be paid to the standard; that so long as Canadian poultrymen maintained a high standard with their products, so long would the market be greedy for them. He referred to the egg marketing services established by the Dominion government in some parts of the country and the success which had attended the establishment of these services.

## Half Consumption Raised Here.

As far as the local consumption of eggs was concerned he said that about only 50 per cent of them were produced here, the rest being imported. The demand of late for B. C. eggs in the East might be responsible to some extent for this. He closed by urging the poultrymen to enlist the aid of the Live Stock Branch in solving any or all of their troubles.

L. A. Walker reviewed the feed situation in British Columbia, along similar lines to his address before the farmers' convention earlier in the week, and impressed upon his audience the need for conservation and greater production of foodstuffs, despite the announcement made in the press recently that food conditions in Great Britain were so much improved.

*World Aug 23, 1918*



# Conventions At The Fair Are In Full Swing

**Poultrymen Inaugurate Movement to  
Secure Better Marketing Conditions—  
Adopt Resolutions at Well Attended  
Session—Stockmen and Beekeepers  
Convene—Suggestion to Hold the Ex-  
hibition Later in the Year Discussed.**

**D**ESPITE threatening weather there was a large attendance at the Exhibition on Thursday afternoon, and an evening that was just suitable for visiting the fair brought the largest night attendance of the week. The usual programme was carried out during the day and in the evening, following a dinner at which more than 250 were present, the poultry men in attendance at the Exhibition held an informal convention. The dog show also got away to a good start, and the goat breeders, who are this year numerous and full of enthusiasm, held a meeting in the afternoon.

The stockmen will dine at 5:30 this evening, after which they will discuss problems peculiar to their industry. Among the matters which will likely come up for consideration is the suggestion that the annual exhibition at Vancouver be held at a date one month later than at present. This has been an annual request from many stockmen who have been attending the Vancouver Exhibition, and according to what several of them stated to press representatives today, they will probably bring it up again tonight.

Some of the breeders say that by delaying the exhibition one month not only would there be a large attendance of stockmen and more entries, but that the date would suit their convenience much better. Directors of the exhibition, on the other hand, are not likely to entertain the suggestion as President Miller pointed out that the weather could not be depended upon in September. "We have tried out September and lost money," he said, "and if we have to place the show back one month it means that we will eventually have to close up shop."

## SATURDAY'S BIG FEATURE.

The big feature of the programme tomorrow for grandstand patrons will be the automobile races. Several speed kings from the South are in the city, and they are going after the big money prizes for their events. The management of the exhibition has taken pains to find out that the men running the fast cars are out for a real race. They are representing big firms and if they do not win they get none of the money—in other words, the winnings are not pooled.

Thursday afternoon an auction sale of cattle was held. Bidding was by no means spirited, \$200 being the highest price brought by one cow, belonging to Mr. S. J. Kinney of Penticton. There were many bulls up for sale and as they were not in demand a number went over for the concluding auction sale of cattle today. Horses will be under the hammer on Saturday as well as other stock still unsold.

In line with the effort to make the fair an educational institution the stock judges are giving short lectures following their judging of the various classes in which they answer any questions anyone wishes to ask, and tell why they have awarded certain marks, what was wrong with the losing animals, and a general talk on how to improve production. These talks have proved interesting to the many farmers represented in the entries and have been largely attended.

Some uneasiness has been caused Vancouver Island visitors on account of the threatened tie-up of shipping, and many from Duncan, Victoria, Nanaimo and other Island points are already hurrying home to avoid being stranded in case the Gulf ferries should lay up.

## POULTRY SHOW "A HUMMER."

To use the words of a big poultry-producer the poultry show was "a hummer." Poultrymen are here from every district of the province interested in the industry and there are 2000 entries at the poultry building. White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, are the most largely represented and as the vernacular goes were "the hot classes." A pleasing feature of the show to the fanciers was the large number of entries from children and returned soldiers, especially in the utility classes. The most remarkable win of the whole show was made by the Children's Aid Society, the beautiful White Leghorn bird entered by the children from the home outdistancing the high-class entries by the professional breeders.

Better marketing conditions whereby there will be some better regulation of the spread between the producer and the consumer was the big topic that faced the convention of poultrymen from all parts of British Columbia who crowded the large dining-hall in the Administration Building in the evening. The subject originated from a resolution passed by the poultrymen of Maple Ridge on August 16 who, after drawing attention to the manner in which they had solved the food-buying problem in 1912, by the formation of the United Farmers' Limited, proposed that all the poultrymen in the province should unite to grapple with the other half of their problem by co-operating in the marketing of poultry products.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

As an illustration of the point of the discussion a record was read of a sample week of marketing produce from a country point was given for the week starting August 1 and quoting government market prices. The produce at the country point, after passing through the country collector and the jobber, was sold to the wholesaler for 53 cents a dozen, and disposed of by the retailer for 60 cents a dozen, the producer receiving 45 cents a dozen as his share.

The following resolution was adopted:

Moved by J. T. Harrison, seconded by Rev. R. McDermid:

"Whereas it is a well-known fact that eggs and poultry in many instances are not handled by producers and dealers with the despatch and care that such valuable foodstuffs require, resulting in great depreciation in value and serious loss to both consumer and producer.

"And whereas we believe that a co-operative company with an intelligent supervision by their shareholders and prompt collection and careful handling could raise the standard of poultry products in British Columbia to a marked degree, and result in great benefit to all engaged in this important industry and also to the general public.

"Resolved: 1. That this convention of B. C. poultrymen place itself on record as favoring the formation of such a company. 2. That a committee be formed consisting of one delegate from each poultry association in B. C. Mr. J. R. Terry, Mr. H. E. Upton and Prof. A. D. Lunn of the University of British Columbia, who shall be conveners to consider the whole question and if found advisable to proceed with the organization of such a company. The above-mentioned delegates are to be appointed prior to Sept. 15, 1913."

Mr. Harrison reported that—in his

district, Fort Hammond, the poultry census showed an increase from 1500 to 15,000.

## TO INTERVIEW FOOD BOARD.

Another resolution dealt with the desire of the poultrymen to have a representative go before the British Columbia Food Board to take up matters affecting their interests. Messrs. Robinson of Maple Ridge, Richard Wilson of Vancouver, Rutledge of Chilliwack, and L. J. Solly of Duncan were appointed as a committee in this matter.

Another resolution moved by Mr. Cale and seconded by Mr. Waby was passed to the effect that the convention ask the Dominion Government to extend to the poultrymen of British Columbia the same assistance that has been given to the other provinces of the Dominion. The need of proper marketing facilities will also be brought to the attention of the government which will be asked to send experienced men to organize the poultrymen of British Columbia to this end and to supervise their efforts until the concern is placed on a firm basis.

Prof. Lund of the poultry section of the department of agriculture of the British Columbia University was chairman of the meeting and Mr. J. J. Miller, president of the exhibition, welcomed the breeders on behalf of his directorate. Amidst applause he stated that the association next year would re-establish an egg-laying competition and he hinted that given the proper co-operation from the poultrymen it might be possible to provide a larger poultry building for the next exhibition.

## REPRESENTATIVE MEETING.

Prof. Lund described the gathering as the most representative meeting of British Columbia poultrymen that had ever been held. He drew attention to the serious situation facing the breeders in the feeding problem, and stated that they must have some plan to meet this as the poultry industry of the province was too large to wipe out or allow to go down hill. He had come from New England in the spring, he said, where 50 per cent. of the stock had been sold, and was surprised and pleased to see that the British Columbia men had actually increased production.

Dean Klinck of the university gave a thoughtful address on the food situation, speaking from the standpoint as a member of the Food Board. The shortage of food, he said, was a serious matter with no immediate relief in sight. There was no prospect of securing cheaper food; in fact, there was a certainty that food prices would increase. Food production and control was not a matter for tomorrow, but one that would take three or four years to work out. He maintained that the business of the Food Board was not to sell at cost, set prices, eliminate the middleman, or rectify economic abuses of long standing, but to help win the war. At the present time the saving of food was of more importance than saving money. The regulations of the Food Board, so far, had been productive of much good. They were not the best by any means, as there was much to learn, but progress was being made.

The speaker paid considerable attention to the subject of British Columbia poultry, and struck a responsive chord when he said that the administration must keep down the price of food so far as practical. The present high price of feed, and the absence of goods hitherto believed indispensable made the situation more difficult. In these times of stress every industry, said Dean Klinck, must stand on its own merits.

Mr. G. M. Cormie of the livestock department of the Dominion Government, who is stationed in Alberta, told of the policy followed by the department to encourage increased production. He stated that there was a market in Great Britain for Canadian eggs at present, and that if Canada maintained the quality a greedy market would soon be established. The present egg campaign of the department was to aid the producer and the consumer, and it was not worrying much about the wholesaler.

## B. C.'S ADVANTAGES.

The speaker said that British Columbia producers had special advantages over Alberta producers, the Alberta eggs at present being slightly inferior to the British Columbia eggs. Alberta, however, was gradually overcoming difficulties in this respect, and would soon have an egg as good as produced anywhere in the Dominion. The marketing intelligence service of the Dominion Government, he added, was several years ahead of that in vogue in any other country, but there was unlimited room for the expansion of the industry. No eggs should be exported that were not up to standard. If this policy were followed Canada would soon acquire a world-wide reputation on the best markets.

Mr. Cormie maintained that it was



profitable to produce eggs even at the present high prices of feed, and other things connected with the industry.

Mr. L. A. Walker, general sales manager of the Vancouver Milling Company, by request repeated his address given at the Farmers' Convention on Tuesday on crop prospects. In his remarks, particularly addressed to the poultry men, he said that the reason for the shortage of bran and shorts was that the government had fixed the price on them, a reasonable price based on the price of other commodities, with the result that farmers made every effort to get mill feeds. Another reason for the shortage was the great increase of mixed farming and the increased pig production.

*Pro Aug 23, 1918*

### LIVESTOCK BREEDERS GUESTS OF DIRECTORS

One of the interesting and instructive features of the Vancouver

exhibition on Friday evening was the convention of livestock men held in the directors' dining hall and which brought together one of the most representative gatherings of stockmen and breeding experts that has ever assembled in Vancouver. All sorts of compliments were showered on the directors of the exhibition over the excellence of the livestock display this year, the excellence of the prizes offered, and the manner in which the exhibitors were looked after. During the session the suggestion was made that the exhibition should be held one month later in the year, and while the exhibition directors will give the suggestion careful consideration, it is not thought likely that any change will be made in the time of holding the fair, as the only times the date was changed and the fair held in September, bad luck was encountered in the matter of weather and the show sustained a big deficit which it has been trying ever since to wipe out.

**President Presided.**  
President J. J. Miller presided at the opening of the stockmen's convention, but later, when called to attend to other duties, his place was taken by Director E. J. Clarke. The speakers included Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture for B. C.; Dr. F. S. Tolmie, M.P., former Dominion live stock commissioner and frequent judge of live stock displays; Dean Klinck, of the University of B. C. staff; Sam Shannon of Cloverdale, judge of dairy produce at the fair; Prof. McLean of the University of B. C. staff, and P. H. Moore, manager of the provincial government Colony Farm, who had charge of the arrangements for the display of the live stock exhibits at the present fair. All of the speakers delivered timely and snappy addresses.

Incidentally Mr. Moore's work in the thankless task of making the preliminary arrangements for the live stock and seeing to their carrying out, received some very high commendation from many of the leading exhibitors.

**Provincial Exhibits.**  
Considerable discussion has taken place among the live stock men and breeders as to whether or no it was right that the provincial government Colony Farm and the University of B. C. live stock department should be allowed to compete with private stockmen for special prizes and diplomas. Opinion seems about equally divided on this point, but the opinion of one well known stockman is worth quoting.

Chas. E. Hope, of Langley Fort, who is also a director of the fair, as an exhibitor of one class of animals which neither the Colony Farm nor the University had entered, expressed his regret that he did not have competition in the classes in question from these two big institutions. Mr. Hope pointed out that if it were not for the high standard set by such institutions the stockman would not be able to satisfactorily compare his animals and strive for that constant improvement that all breeders sought in the way of superior stock. Several other well known exhibitors supported Mr. Hope's contention in regard to this phase of the competition.

*Aug 24, Sun*

# B. C. Farmers Solidly Behind The Exhibition

## Say Fair Is Factor In Agricultural Development.

## Changes Suggested By Speakers at Luncheon.

## Committee to Confer With Board— Closing Day.

**F**ARMERS of British Columbia who were represented at the Vancouver Exhibition this week, declared themselves firmly behind the association in the effort to build up the annual fair and make it a great educational and agricultural exhibit and an asset to the province. This was also expressed by the various departments of agriculture which have been holding meetings throughout the week at the Exhibition grounds, and it was emphatically reiterated at a dinner of the stockmen in the administration building on Friday night.

High praise of the Exhibition and its management was voiced and some suggestions offered was of a friendly nature. Mr. Sam Shannon of Cloverdale struck the keynote of the sentiment of the many present, representing the majority of the largest and most successful breeders in the province, when he said that constructive criticism was always welcomed.

"I see items in the press from time to time," he said, "knocking the exhibition and saying that no show should have been held this year. When any paper or party comes out with adverse criticism and has nothing better to offer I think it were better left unsaid."

### SHOULD BE ASSISTED.

Mr. Shannon added that the exhibition was one of the biggest educational features in the province. He had been all over the continent and believed that British Columbia could produce as good animals as any place, having the advantage of climatic conditions. The livestock display of this year was a great inspiration to young breeders, and it was time, he declared, that people got away from the idea that the Vancouver Exhibition was a mere country fair. Breeders and everyone else, he said, must realize that this exhibition could be made one of the greatest in Canada and all should pull together to assist it.

Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture; Dr. Tolmie, M. P., of Victoria; Dean Klinck of the University of British Columbia, P. H. Moore of the Colony Farm, Prof. McLean and many others spoke along similar lines, endorsing the show as a great factor in promoting production and educating the farmer.

The suggestions made by the stockmen to the directors in brief were: To hold the exhibition a month later next year; to increase the amount of the prizes and to give cattlemen better and larger accommodation for showing their animals.

J. S. Harris, secretary of the Jersey-men's Association; Mr. Joseph Steves and other breeders stated that the stockmen came here at great personal sacrifice of time and money this year to show their cattle simply to help the exhibition. They explained that there was a shortage of help on their farms, grain was standing uncut, but they left everything in answer to the call for help from Mr. P. H. Moore and Prof. McLean, who organized the stock

show and who asked them to look on support of the exhibition this year as a patriotic duty. Next year, however, they wanted the directors to consider them when the date and prize lists were decided.

### WILL CONFER WITH BOARD.

As a result of the suggestions it is probable that a committee of farmers will be organized to consult with the board for next year's exhibition.

Introducing Hon. Mr. Barrow, President J. J. Miller paid a high tribute to the loyal way in which the city of Vancouver had contributed money in the past for the fair and indirectly reminded the minister that the association was receiving no Provincial Government aid and but little from the Dominion authorities.

Hon. Mr. Barrow stated that curtailment of expenditures had been necessary, but that he was more than ever convinced now of the importance of assisting stock shows and assured his audience that he would use his influence to the end that livestock and agricultural shows would get as much assistance as it was reasonably possible to give.

The minister said that it was impossible to raise too much stock at present and that every effort should be made to conserve the hay for the dairy cattle as there would be a big demand for the new development areas that were being opened. He praised the work of the boys and girls as displayed in the exhibit of pigs at the show, and spoke of the necessity of farmers adopting modern ideas, introducing a cost system in running their business and attending such shows as the one held this week in order to mix with other farmers and acquire new ideas.

### SOUNDS A WARNING.

Dr. Tolmie commented upon the marked improvement in the exhibition and praised the "splendid hospitality" of the directors in arranging such gatherings. He dwelt on the importance of introducing pure bred stock, saying that pure-bred sires were more necessary now than at any time as they would help reduce production expenses.

The speaker sounded a note of warning to those who were crying for cheaper pork now that the tremendous production of pigs had relieved a situation once serious for the Allies. This tendency to lower prices at once, he said, was a most critical one, as farmers should be allowed to market their product at a figure which would at least repay them the cost of production. With a big sudden drop in prices now, he said, Canada would be almost certain to be faced with a shortage in 1919, as the farmers would cease producing in that particular line of the agricultural industry. He hoped the government would give the farmer every facility for marketing his produce which he had secured under such high cost.

As a judge at the exhibition, Mr. Sam Shannon said that the animals at the show this year would compare favorably with any that could be shown any place in America. He spoke in favor of holding the fair at a later date and adding to the value of the prizes.

"The University of British Columbia stands squarely behind this exhibition

and all others that has for its aim the advancement of agricultural interests," said Dean Klinck, of the agricultural faculty of that institution.

He stated he was at a loss to understand any criticism that was levelled at the University for exhibiting at the fair, as if there was anything to gain by having the University show stock. It was up to the institution to produce its best for the fair. If the school had poor stock it would soon hear from the people, he said. The day was past when farmers referred to university trained farmers as "kid gloved or silk-stocking farmers," and he added that inspiration came to university men, not by sitting in an armchair, but by getting out among the people and studying their wants.

Prof. McLean was in favor of a September fair, better accommodation and increased prize money. He combatted the impression that an August fair meant fine weather by quoting statistics from the meteorological department for the past twelve years in which he made out a fifty-fifty argument for a dry week the last of September, as against a dry week in August, starting about the twentieth. He contended that it was impossible to bring cattle, grain, fruit and root crops in good shape to an August fair.

**WOULD INCREASE PRIZES.**

Larger prizes was the theme of the address of Mr. S. J. Kinney of Pen-ticton, who stated that \$1000 was offered for a horse race and \$20 for a cattle prize. He would not, he said, suggest smaller purses for the racing men, but would increase the money for the stockmen.

Mr. P. H. Moore, who was received with a great burst of applause, paid a tribute to the stockmen for their co-operation in helping to make the fair a success. He defended the principle of government institutions exhibiting at the fair and pointed out that every state in the United States not only exhibited but took prize money as well, which was not the case in British Columbia, where the ribbons only were accepted.

Amidst great enthusiasm a hearty vote of thanks was given Prof. McLean and Mr. P. H. Moore for their work in organizing the cattle show this year.

Mr. W. McLellan Moore, Miss Evans, Mr. Markey and several of the acts from Pantages Theatre supplied the musical part of the evening's programme, Mr. Moore being particularly well received. His topical hits were greatly enjoyed.

**JUDGING COMPETITION.**

The boy judging competition brought many contestants on Thursday afternoon, youngsters from 10 years up to boys of 18 taking part in the judging under the supervision of Prof. McLean. This is one of the ways in which the Exhibition Association is endeavoring to fulfill its mission of agricultural education.

Three carloads of cattle were hurried out of the grounds on Thursday morning in order to be taken to the homes of the owners on Vancouver Island before the gulf vessels were tied up.

The directors are much indebted to the Children's Aid Society for the entertainment that has been given every afternoon before the grandstand by the children from the home whose athletic exhibition has been a source of pleasure to the crowds.

There were 195 entries in the canary show, run under the auspices of the Vancouver Cage Bird Society. The birds were all local owned, the biggest winners being Messrs. Hodgson, Gray, Cameron, Connor and E. S. Rolston. The champion bird, Norwich, was bred in the city. Mr. Sloan won the singing bird competition with a fine canary. The show was responsible for securing many new members for the society, among them being Mrs. Chambers who has bred 648 canaries in the city in the last year. This was the first exhibition of the society and it intends staging a much larger exhibition next year.

The dog show was pronounced the largest and best in the history of the local kennel club. There were nineteen champions shown and competition was keen in all classes.

**LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST.**

The livestock judges gave out the following list of winners in the order named:

Lloyd Day, Kelowna; T. J. Wood, Ted Barton, Chas. M. Barton, S. Morgan, Gabriel Luyat, A. Gordon, Lawrence Hallett, Edward Pretious, M. W. Crocker, Eric W. Jackson, Walter Tiesu, S. N. Purdy, John Mulgrew, Cecil White, Robt. Lindsey, John Stevenson, Maurice Maynard, Alex. Houghin, Frank Appleby, N. E. Stanley, Lloyd McIntyre, Roy Stibbs, J. M. Campbell, Harry Fulton.

## Livestock Men Have Their Big Day at the Exhibition

*Great Parade of Cattle and Goats Enjoyed by Immense Crowd—Breeder Keenly Discuss Questions Affecting Industry—Aim to Alter Date of Annual Fair*

The wisdom or otherwise of setting the dates of the Vancouver Exhibition just one month later than has been the custom for the past few years, is a question which will be fought out on its merits when representatives of the exhibitors in the agricultural sections of the Exhibition meet the directors in the near future.

The farmers, more especially the breeders, have raised this question from one year to another, but this year, from the fact alone that they have stood behind the Exhibition almost solidly and have contributed in no small way to its success, they feel that their side of the question should receive considerably more consideration at the hands of the directors than it has in the past.

While they admit that the directors have a good case in being practically unanimous in favor of the August dates, the breeders are contending that having established the fact that with their undivided support the exhibition can be made of the greatest in the country, the serious inconvenience the August dates have put them to should be removed by the time another year rolls around.

This was the subject of considerable debate at the big gathering of exhibiting breeders held at Hastings Park on Friday evening, when they were the guests of the directors at dinner and were given the opportunity of discussing their problems at its conclusion.

The important part they have taken in this year's exhibition was amply demonstrated when the great collection of horses, cattle and goats, the finest shown at any exhibition in the country, were led around the enclosure on Friday afternoon in the big stock parade, the first parade held during the exhibition.

Headed by Terra Nova, the magnificent grand champion stallion, owned by Malcolm Stewart of Vancouver, the parade formed up and extended almost the entire distance around the track. Following Terra Nova came the other prize winning stallions, mares, colts and ponies, with the famous Currice Hereford herd next, followed by the Shorthorns, with the University of B. C. well represented, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Red Polls, Aberdeens and prize winners in other breeds. The goats brought up the rear, each particular breed being placarded for the information of the public.

"The quality of the live stock at the Vancouver exhibition is beyond all question," declared Dr. Tolmie, M. P. for Victoria, as he stood watching the big parade. "You will not find better cattle anywhere than the splendid display you see there."

Thousands thronged the grandstand to view the finest horses and herds in the country, and it was not until after 7 o'clock in the evening that the stand began to empty. With the holding of the parade as an added attraction, the staging of the attempt by Credential to beat the world's record for the high jump, and the additional heat necessary in the 2:24 trot for the \$1000 purse, the programme proved one of the longest presented during any day of the fair.

From point of attendance there seemed to be little difference on the grandstand, in the buildings and on the grounds, than on the preceding day, when over 19,000 passed through the turnstiles.

The meeting of the breeders was the concluding one of the many held during the Exhibition. In the afternoon the goat breeders met to discuss their own particular problems, as did the horsemen and apiarists. At all of these meetings questions of vital importance to each section have come up for discussion and solutions found to quite a number.

President Miller was again on hand to tender an address of welcome when the breeders met, and in doing so was not stinting in his praise of the good work performed by the breeders, referring particularly to the display in the cattle section, and declaring that British Columbia was one of the most wonderful countries in the world for dairy cattle. As far as beef cattle were concerned, he said the prevailing urgent need for beef for export should be incentive enough for all farmers to engage in production of cattle for that purpose.

When he stated that the Exhibition had not received any support of a financial character from either the provincial or Dominion governments since the war started, he also pointed out that the need for retrenchment had evidently been the guiding factor to a very great extent and expressed the hope that the governments would see their way clear to again grant assistance when the war was concluded.

In the Exhibition buildings alone over half a million dollars were represented, and contended that the Exhibition had now reached proportions deserving of the united support of every farmer and citizen.

Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, said the provincial government was ready to do all that lay in its power to assist such a worthy cause, but with so many pressing needs for expenditure confronting it, it was finding its work a difficult matter.

As far as the stock exhibited there was concerned, he took the view that it would be useless to mention that he had never viewed stock more worthy than at the Vancouver Exhibition this year. Greater and better production was one of the tasks given the farmer to perform, he said, and pointed out that on a trip to Comox, from which he had just returned, one mill alone there was handling between 500,000 and 600,000 feet of lumber a day, this being only one of the parts of a large industry which, with other industries, depended on the farmer to provide the foodstuffs for the vast army of workers employed there and also for the men overseas.

At present there existed a heavy demand for live stock, he said, stating that settlers in the Bulkley Valley and in the Cariboo country were

needing young stock and would have to come to the coast districts for that stock.

The government anticipated an acute shortage of feed this winter, he said, and was trying to arrange so that there would be enough feed on hand to carry the stock through the winter.

He pointed to the educational features of the Exhibition and said he would do all that he could to get the government to lend as much assistance as possible to the Vancouver Exhibition.

He referred to the need for co-operation and also the need for more scientific methods being adopted by the farmers, pointing out that only by accurate knowledge of the cost of production could the farmer hope for success. In this connection he said the pig clubs could offer a wonderful help to many farmers.

Dr. Tolmie, M. P., complimented Manager H. S. Rolston for the part he had taken in making the exhibition such a success, and Mrs. Rolston for the part she had taken as hostess at each of the dinners given by the directors to the various exhibitors.

With regard to the exhibits, he said it was very pleasing to notice the marked improvement in the stock. There were more outstanding features in the exhibits than in any he had seen at any exhibition before. He commended the breeders for bringing in such fine stock to British Columbia.

"The people of this province do not realize the value of such work," he declared. "As a matter of fact the true value of pure bred stock is not fully appreciated, I find, by the majority of breeders."

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He said the Dominion Livestock Branch in conjunction with the provincial department of agriculture should take up the work of educating the breeders by giving practical demonstrations of its value. The poor cow had no place on the farm under granted that no further need for conservation existed.

An agitation was already on foot for a cut in the prices of pork, but pointed out that many farmers had gone into greater production of pork at the earnest solicitation of the government, and that the cost of raising this pork had been considerably greater than it previously was, but that the farmers had readily taken it up because they knew that the price was good. He said he would urge the government to make provision for the sale of all hogs at prices high enough to enable the farmers to derive a reasonable revenue for their labor.

He assured the breeders that while he was a member of the federal parliament he would be only too willing to endeavor to further their aims.

S. H. Shannon of Cloverdale expressed the opinion that the exhibition was the greatest educational institution in the province today, especially to young breeders. He had acted as judge at other exhibitions and could truthfully say that the cattle exhibit could not be equalled at almost any exhibition on the continent.

He did state, however, that some of the exhibits should not have been brought to the exhibition. Breeders must get away from the belief that the Vancouver Exhibition was a country fair and remember that it could be made the greatest exhibition in Canada. He warned the breeders, also, that they must be careful or some of the classes they represented would be "off the map."

He said he had noticed criticisms of the exhibition in the press and declared that this was a wrong policy, that all should get behind the exhibition and boost. If any paper came out with criticism and did not offer anything in the way of remedy, it should not be read, he said.

He expressed the opinion that more money should be offered as prizes in the cattle sections, stating that this would encourage exhibitors. He favored the holding of the exhibition a little later in the year, declaring that this was decided upon they would have an exhibition that would be an eye opener to outsiders.

Dean Klinck said that in regard to criticism he wanted to state that the University of British Columbia stood squarely behind the Vancouver Exhibition, and all other exhibitions that stood for the advancement of agriculture in all its phases.

He commended the exhibitors of the sportsmanlike manner in which they had taken the decisions of the judges. Some criticism had been levelled at the university for entering cattle at the exhibition, he said, but he was at a loss to understand the reason for this. If the university has the best cattle in the province, it was the duty of the university to put it on exhibition where it could be seen by other exhibitors. If it had poor stock then it had no right to exist as an agricultural university.

Referring to what he said had been termed "kid-gloved farmers" and also "silk stockinged farmers" he pointed out that a man who was supposed to lead other men, must be an educated man and also be able to take his place in the ring with those other men.

Prof. J. A. MacLean said the breeders had made the exhibition this year. If it was to be made greater it would be by the men who had had so hard a time getting to it this year, leaving their grain in the fields when they should have been attending to it.

He strongly favored holding the exhibition later in the year declaring that he did not see how it could continue to have so successful a display of livestock if it continued on the same dates each year. For one he did not feel like inviting men next year to leave their work and take part in the proceedings.

He admitted that the question was an old one, but the argument presented by some against the change, that the weather was better during August, he contended was contradicted by the weather records during the

past few years. The question was one of vital importance to the men who were making the fair.

#### Date of Future Fairs.

Director E. J. Clarke said the question of dates had come up from year to year and the directors thought they were doing the wise thing by holding the exhibition during August. He said all the information the board had showed that there was far less likelihood of rain during August than during September. It was vital to the success of the exhibition to hold the gathering when the greatest number of people could attend.

It was Joseph Steeves, of Steveston, one of the prominent winners in the Holstein section, who succeeded in bringing the matter to a head when he moved that the question of the dates be left in the hands of a committee of the breeders to be appointed, this committee to wait upon the directors in the near future and discuss the various phases of the matter.

P. H. Moore, who with Prof. J. A. MacLean, were given credit by various speakers for bringing the big herds in the cattle sections together, denied that he had had any very great share in this work, contending that the credit was due entirely to the exhibitors themselves. They knew just what they had to sacrifice, he said, and had willingly left their crops and other stock to give their assistance to the exhibition.

#### Should Varsity Cattle Compete.

He referred to the difference of opinion among the breeders with regard to the display of cattle from the

university farm, in competition with their own. In every state in the union to the south, he said, government institutions placed exhibits in the rings at almost every exhibition, and pointed to the educational value of competition with such displays. As good cattle could be displayed by the breeders of British Columbia at the Vancouver exhibition, he declared, as had ever been presented to a judge in the Pacific Northwest or the prairie provinces. More prize money should be offered to bring out the best, however, stating amid applause that one judging of cows at this year's exhibition was worth considerably more money than all the race horses present at the exhibition.

Several other speakers dealt with the question of the change of dates, the amount offered in prizes and other matters of interest to the breeders and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered by the gathering to P. H. Moore and Prof. MacLean. The thanks of the gathering were also tendered to W. McMoore, Miss Evans, Mrs. H. S. Rolston, Mr. Markey of Fruit and Farm, and to Manager G. Pantages for providing musical and vocal numbers.

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## AWARDS IN SHEEP AND SWINE SECTIONS AT THE EXHIBITION

The results of the judging in the sheep and swine section at the Vancouver Exhibition were announced on Friday night as follows:

#### SWINE.

##### Sweepstakes.

Best boar in the show—McClughan Bros., Port Kells.  
Best sow in the show—University of British Columbia.  
Best exhibit of swine—Oscar Miller, Strathmore, Alta.

##### Yorkshires.

Boar two years and over—1, McClughan Bros., Port Kells.  
Boar one year and under two—1, McClughan Bros.; 2, University of B. C.  
Boar six months and under seven—1 and 2, W. H. Higginson, Sardis; 3, McClughan Bros.  
Boar three months and under six—1, 2 and 3, McClughan Bros.  
Sow one year and under two—1, W. H. Higginson; 2 and 3, McClughan Bros.  
Sow two years and over—1, 2 and 3, McClughan Bros.  
Sow six months and under twelve—1 and 2, McClughan Bros.  
Sow three months and under six—1, Wesley McIntyre, Chilliwack; 2 and 3, McClughan Bros.  
Herd—1, McClughan Bros.; 2, W. H. Higginson.  
Champion boar—McClughan Bros.  
Champion sow—W. H. Higginson.

##### Berkshires.

Boar six months and under twelve—1, University of B. C.; 2, Lionel Taylor.  
Boar three months and under six—1, 2 and 3, Oscar Miller.  
Sow six months and under twelve—1, Lionel Taylor; 2 and 3, University of B. C.

Sow six months and under six—1, 2 and 3, Oscar Miller.  
Herd—1, University of B. C.; 2, Oscar Miller.  
Best boar—University of B. C.  
Best sow—Lionel Taylor.

##### Poland China.

All classes won by Oscar Miller.

##### Tamworths.

Sow six months and under twelve—1 and 2, Banford Bros.  
All classes won by Banford Bros.  
Duroc, Jersey and Essex.  
All classes won by Oscar Miller.

##### Chester Whites.

Boar one year and under twelve—1, G. T. White.  
Boar six months and under twelve—1, G. T. White.  
Boar three months and under six—1 and 3, G. T. White; 2, C. Hawthorne.  
Sow two years and over—1, G. T. White.  
Sow years and under two—1, G. T. White.  
Sow six months and under twelve—1, G. T. White.  
Sow three months and under six—1, Chas. Barton; 2 and 3, C. Hawthorne.  
Herd—1, G. T. White; 2, C. Hawthorne.  
Best boar—G. T. White.  
Best sow—G. T. White.

Chester White Record Association Special.  
Best boar under six months—G. T. White.  
Highest award for produce of dam—G. T. White.

##### Sweepstake Pigs.

Boar—McClughan Bros.  
Sow—Lionel Taylor.  
Herd—Oscar Miller.

Exhibit of swine—Oscar Miller.

##### Pig Club.

Finished—1, Alvin Aitkin; 2, Ray Hawthorne; 3, Jean McGillivray; 4, Ayliffe Carey; 5, Harry Tooke; 6, Lillian Stringer; 7, Don McGillivray; 8, Victor Maynard; 9, Morris Maynard. Unfinished—1, Shirley McIntyre; 2, Jack Ready; 3, Margaret Carey; 4, Lloyd McIntyre; 5, Morris Crocker; 6, Arthur Barker; 7, Stanley Hilton; 8, Chas. Barton.

##### Sheep.

Three shearing wethers—1, W. H. Higginson; 2, W. G. Hawkshaw.  
Wether lamb—1 and 3, W. G. Hawkshaw; 2, J. A. Higginson.  
Ewe lamb—1, J. A. Higginson; 2, W. G. Hawkshaw.

Best, any age or sex—H. S. Currie.

##### Sweepstake Pen—Fleece Wool.

Domestic fine medium—1, McClughan Bros.; 2, Capt. R. P. Vigors.  
Domestic medium—1, Capt. R. P. Vigors; 2, McClughan Bros.  
Domestic coarse—1, Capt. R. P. Vigors.

##### Leicesters.

All sections won by Banford Bros.  
Cotswolds.  
All classes won by W. H. Hawkshaw.  
Dorset Horn.  
All classes won by Dominion Experimental Farm.

##### Shropshires.

Ram two shears and over—1, Banford Bros.; 2, H. S. Currie; 3, W. H. Hawkshaw.  
Ram shearing—1, W. H. Hawkshaw; 2, Banford Bros.  
Ram lamb—1 and 2, W. H. Hawkshaw; 3, Banford Bros.  
Ram champion—W. H. Hawkshaw.  
Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2, W. H. Hawkshaw; 3, Banford Bros.  
Ewe shearing—1 and 2, W. H. Hawkshaw; 3, Banford Bros.  
Ewe lamb—1, W. H. Hawkshaw; 2 and 3, Banford Bros.  
Ewe champion—Banford Bros.  
Pen—1, Banford Bros.; 2, W. H. Hawkshaw.

##### Suffolk Downs.

Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2, W. H. Higginson; 3, W. H. Hawkshaw.  
All other classes won by W. H. Higginson.

##### Hampshire.

Rams, two shears and over—1, G. S. Harris.  
Ram shearing—1, G. S. Harris; 2, Chas. E. Hope.  
Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, G. S. Harris.  
Ram champion—G. S. Harris.  
Ewe, two shears and over—1, G. S. Harris; 2 and 3, Chas. E. Hope.  
Ewe shearing—1 and 2, G. S. Harris.  
Ewe lamb—1 and 2, G. S. Harris; 3, Chas. E. Hope.  
Ewe champion—G. S. Harris.  
Pen—1 and 2, G. S. Harris.

##### South Downs.

All classes won by Jas. A. Higginson.  
Ram, two shears and over—1 and 2, H. S. Currie.  
Ram shearing—1, 2 and 3, H. S. Currie.  
Ram lamb—1, H. S. Currie; 2 and 3, McClughan Bros.  
Ram champion—H. S. Currie.  
Ewe, two shears and over—1 and 2, H. S. Currie; 3, McClughan Bros.  
Ewe shearing—1, 2 and 3, H. S. Currie.  
Ewe lamb—1 and 3, H. S. Currie; 2, McClughan Bros.  
Ewe champion—H. S. Currie.  
Pen—1 and 2, H. S. Currie.

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## PAY MORE ATTENTION TO POULTRY AT UNIVERSITY

Twenty-two Acres to Be Devoted to Work, Professor Lund Tells North Shore Meeting.

NORTH VANCOUVER, Aug. 28.—At the Poultry Association meeting last evening addresses on co-operative methods of handling poultry products were given by Professor Lund of the university, and Mr. Cormie, of the department of agriculture, Alberta.

Professor Lund advocated co-operation in marketing poultry products, explained the work the university was planning in its poultry branch, and said while there was now only one man looking after the poultry it was proposed to devote twenty-two acres to raising and studying poultry, with a larger staff.

Mr. Cormie said co-operative egg-selling in Alberta had proved very successful generally, but in many cases it was found a dealer would succeed in breaking up the combination by offering a half or a cent more a dozen for eggs, resulting in disorganization and loss to the co-operative associations. He advocated the local association to adopt the plan here.

It was decided to postpone the poultry exhibition for this year.

World Aug 28, 1918

## MANY SOLDIERS TAKE VOCATIONAL COURSE

More Than 450 Are Fitting Themselves for Return to Civilian Life.

More than 450 returned soldiers in Vancouver have taken or are at present undergoing vocational training which is taught under the auspices of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The men, many of whom are placed for training purposes with city firms, are following work which covers almost every branch of industrial activity in progress in the province.

Several men have finished their courses and are now in business for themselves in various parts of the province. Among the Vancouver men who have completed their training and have opened up business in the city are C. H. Armstrong, who is now operating a welding shop on Main street at the end of the Main street bridge, and Jack Pacey, who runs the Corner Shop Shoe Repair House at Twenty-fifth and Main street. Many other men are working for different houses in the city, and are giving good satisfaction to their employers.

Six men are now qualifying for moving picture operators, others are learning cabinet making, automobile ignition and battery work, wire spring bed manufacturing, mattress making, saw filing, vulcanizing, photography, shoe-making, typewriter mechanics, etc. One man, who is an experienced agriculturalist, but whose wounds have incapacitated him from hard labor, is learning to be a milk tester. Another is a linotype operator and will soon have finished his trade. Other men wishing to be compositors have been sent to Winnipeg where a very good arrangement has been effected for teaching men the printing business. A course that is appealing to a large class is the agricultural class at the University of British Columbia, where the men state that they are given every chance to advance themselves under courteous and very competent instruction.

The vocational work is for men whose war service has made it impossible for them to follow their former occupations. While taking up the various courses the men are paid by the government, allowances also being made for men who are married. Yesterday afternoon a tubercular case was sent to a sanitarium where he will not only get treatment but vocational training and his wife and family will be provided for by the vocational department.

The vocational department is working in harmony with organized labor and already has an agreement with the moving picture operators, the cigar-makers, the tailors' unions for giving men training in work represented by them. An arrangement has also been made with the Typographical Union covering the case of men who have the necessary preliminary training and who wish to take a course on the linotype. It is expected that before long these agreements will be quite general.

## Teaches Them to Swing Axe and Work the Peavy

Dean Klinck's Soldier-Farmer Class Is Making Progress at the University Grounds—Practical Instruction Given Men in Order to Fit Them for Life on the Land—Veterans Are Anxious to Learn.

IN the farming industry in most parts of British Columbia the essential tool is the axe. There are many kinds of axes—broad axes and two-faced axes.

When Dean Klinck asked Mr. DesLaurier, manager of the farm at the University of British Columbia, to jump in and lend a hand in the work of instructing twelve returned soldiers in the science of farming, Mr. DesLaurier, who is an oldtime Canadian farmer, said:

"Dean Klinck, do any of the boys know anything about an axe?"

This question was put to the "scholars," and while all admitted that they had seen axes and had handled them in their time, only three in the crowd claimed to have any special knowledge on the subject.

Mr. DesLaurier went into the tool house and came out in a few minutes with a double-bitted axe without a handle. It was rusty and dull and full of nicks.

Members of the class and even Dean Klinck wondered what the farmer proposed to do with it. DesLaurier held it up for inspection for a moment, then he led the way to the grindstone and, while a hero of Vimy Ridge turned the handle, this professor, who had never attended a university, gave an excellent lecture on the axe. He illustrated his remarks as he went along. One bit of the axe he ground properly and on the other side he showed just how an axe should not be ground. The soldiers watched the work closely, each took a hand in the turning and some helped in holding the axe on the stone. After the grinding was over, DesLaurier took a handle and showed the men how an axe should be hung.

### LESSONS IN CUTTING TREES.

Then DesLaurier took his class to the bush and lessons were given in cutting down trees. Several of the men were already experts in throwing trees. One chap, Private Bourgeois, born in Nova Scotia, could swing an axe so cleverly that the top of a stump, after he had felled the tree, looked as though it had been planed and varnished, so even and regular had been the axe strokes. And soon Bourgeois was voted assistant instructor in axemanship.

After demonstrating the axe and its uses, the farmer then took up the grub-hoe or mattock, the pick, the shovel and the peavy and briefly lectured on the care and correct uses of these common, everyday tools. He gave the students in agriculture many a pointer which farmers often only discover for themselves after long experience.

"I shall not soon forget," said Dean Klinck, "the assistance given by Mr. DesLaurier. He has been a great help in the work."

War work of a most important character is being carried on by the head of the faculty of agriculture at the university farm at Point Grey. He has been living there in an 8 by 10 tent all summer, laying the foundation of the most important work, he says, which any teacher ever took up. The twelve returned soldiers, who are at present attending Dean Klinck's classes at the university, are the advance guard of thousands who will probably find the agricultural department of the University of British Columbia an important connecting link between active service in the Great War and profitable and contented life upon the land of British Columbia after the war is over.

At the university the twelve soldier-students now attending the dean's classes have an opportunity of studying agriculture in all its branches. Good progress is being made despite the fact that the university is lacking teaching facilities. In the course which has been arranged and in the methods of instruction being followed, Dean Klinck is "breaking new ground" to a large extent and he declares himself proud of the fact that he has at least won the confidence of the men who have so far passed under his care and has succeeded in arousing in their minds a great and growing interest in the work in hand.

### WORK IS PRACTICAL.

The story of how the farmer, Mr. DesLaurier, lectured on the axe, is related with the view of showing the very practical way in which Dean Klinck is going about his work. The axe lecture preceded another lecture in which the subject was land clearing. "First in British Columbia we must clear the land," said Dean Klinck, "so that we do not neglect to make actual experiments in this work."

On the south side of the farm is a small area of new ground which a short time ago carried virgin forest. This area was cleared by Dean Klinck's class. They felled the trees and took out the stumps and grubbed the soil. And in this work the dean again conscripted his head farmer for service as a sort of deputy professor.

"How did they stand the blasting?" Dean Klinck was asked. Anyone would think that men who had been a year or so in the front line, who had gone over the top at Vimy Ridge and had been all through the big battle of Ypres would regard such business as dynamiting a stump in British Columbia as mere child's play.

"As a matter of fact," said the dean, "one of the boys couldn't stand the noise. All of them retired to a safe distance and I believe that several of them dodged their heads down when the explosion took place."

Private W. Guy, who went across with the 3rd Field Ambulance, and who saw much of the fighting in Flanders, in discussing the work, said that he liked every branch of it. Asked if he liked blowing stumps, he said, "I draw the line there. Life is too short to have much to do with dynamite."

### THREE COURSES OFFERED.

For the returned soldier, three courses, each of three months' duration, are offered during the year. These courses are designed to give the men as complete a knowledge of agriculture and general farm work as the limited time will permit. In teaching the various subjects, special emphasis is laid on laboratory, practical and field work, and includes instruction, demonstration and practice work in a wide range of farm operations from the actual clearing and tilling of land to the harvesting of crops and feeding them to livestock.

Each course is divided into five main subjects. The order in which these are presented is as follows: 1, Agronomy; 2, Animal Husbandry; 3, Horticulture; 4, Poultry; 5, Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Mathematics and Book-keeping.

But one subject is taught at a time. This makes it possible to present the subject in proper sequence, and does not tend to confuse those who have not recently been accustomed to study. Divisions I. to IV. inclusive are presented by the staff of the faculty of agriculture. Division V. is given by the teaching staff of the Invalidated Soldiers' Commission.

Animal husbandry, a department presided over by Professor MacLean, one of the leading livestock experts in the Dominion of Canada, has considerable of interest for the returned soldier.

There is one man at the university whose name is Malcolm Robertson, who was wounded at Ypres and has not yet recovered from his wounds and from shell shock, who is a lover of animals, and who proposes to go into stockraising in the Cariboo. He owns 122 acres at 105-mile House on the Cariboo road, in an excellent grazing country.

"I have ridden the range for years," said Sgt. Robertson. "I worked for the Douglas Lake Company and for Guichons in the Nicola and was for years at High River, Alberta. I know a little about the practical end of stockraising. But I have learned more from Professor MacLean here about the science of the game than I ever thought it was possible to know. I propose after my course is out to

work for a time for the professor and after that, if I can ever get \$1600 together, I am going into the raising of thoroughbred stock in the Cariboo. I need a thousand dollars for cattle and six hundred for expenses and I can make enough to pay the whole thing back in a few years. That is a good cattle country, it's near the P.G.E. railway and behind my place there are thousands of acres of good grazing lands now held as a university reserve where there is feed enough for a big herd."

#### STUDYING THE STOCK.

When Professor MacLean was asked to give a brief outline of the three weeks course in animal husbandry which he gives returned men, he said, "We study, in the brief time at our disposal, the characteristics, adaptabilities and selection of the market classes and types of beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, sheep and swine; leading breeds of livestock and their distinguishing features; composition of the principal grains, hay and forage crops, their value, importance and use in livestock feeding; rations and balancing rations; essential features in the housing of the various types of farm animals; feeding, care and development of all types of farm animals from birth to marketing or maturity. Particular attention is given to the judging of the various classes of stock and to the practical phases of their care and feeding."

At the Point Grey Industrial School yesterday afternoon several of the members of the returned soldiers' class were engaged pruning apple trees under the direction of Professor F. M. Clement.

Private W. J. Kent, a man who went to France with the 103rd Regiment, and who lost his boy in France, still has ambition and enough energy to endeavor to fit himself for work in scientific small farming and horticulture. Private Kent was deeply interested in his work when a newspaperman found him up in the branches of a tree.

"I must say," said the ex-soldier, who was right through the thickest of the fighting at Vimy, "that we are much indebted to the university men for the way they are instructing us in this work. Each of us have benefited immensely from the care and help given, and while some of us have had a smattering of knowledge of farming, Dean Klinck and his assistants have put the whole industry up to us in a new light. Those of us who will take up farming, and all of us in this class are enthusiastic over it now, will go along much more rapidly, and will avoid a great waste of time and of labor as a result of the instruction given us. If we can follow this instruction up by securing a small bit of land from the government in the right part of the country, then indeed we will feel that the people who have stayed behind while we were absent have done well by us."

#### ANXIOUS TO GET LAND.

Private Evans of the 16th Battalion pruned away at his tree and told of early experience in farm work. As a boy he had chored about a farm, and was anxious after his period of service in France to secure a piece of land. "Before coming here to the university," said Private Evans, "some of us looked upon the land as a last resort. The professors have opened our eyes and awakened our keen interest in the business. We now realize that farming in the modern way is a highly scientific business, and with possibilities in accordance with the intelligent work put in at it."

Professor Clement has had the returned men dig into many branches of horticultural work. He has had them plant fruit trees and graft fruit trees. Many phases of vegetable growing has been taken up. The professor has even taught fruit-packing and preparation for market.

Private Cummings of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles was particularly interested in poultry, and proposes later taking up a poultry farm.

During the course at the University the pupils are instructed in such phases of the poultry business as:

Construction and equipment of poultry houses; the most important utility breeds; incubation; feeding and rearing chicks; management and care of farm flock for egg production or for market; feeds and feeding and marketing.

Dean Klinck was asked how the returned men acted in the class room.

"They are absolutely attentive and orderly. They take a keen interest in the work of the class room and help the teacher out much by their enthusiasm for further knowledge of the subject," he said.

"Are they able to concentrate on the many problems?" the dean was asked.

"Yes," was the reply, "when they get their pipes lit and get down to business their powers of concentration are much better than those of the ordinary pupils."

"Do you actually allow smoking in your class rooms?"

"If the returned men prefer to smoke I am glad to have them smoke, glad to have them absolutely at their ease. They can do better work when they feel at home."

Dean Klinck's "scholars" are gathered up every morning at the post-office and taken out to Point Grey. They spend the day "in school" and return home in the evening.

#### RECEIVE SMALL WAGE.

During their attendance at the university the Dominion Government pays them the vocational training wage which is barely enough to help defray expense but which enables them to spend their time upon the courses.

Of twelve men who started in at the University, three only knew enough about farming to harness a team of horses. The others did not know and did not pretend to know but came anxious to learn and willing to start in at the very beginning of things in the agricultural industry.

"It is my ambition," said Dean Klinck, "to be prepared at the University to handle thousands of these returned men and be of some service in enabling them to get upon farms. To this end we are prepared at the University to work day and night. We fully appreciate the responsibility which rests upon us."

In view of the decision of the

Provincial Government to open up Crown lands for settlement by returned soldiers, the work of Dean Klinck fits in well at this time, it is pointed out. Of the scores of returned men who will file upon homesteads, only a percentage will probably have had farm experience. It is therefore probable that some arrangements may be entered into whereby Dean Klinck's staff may be of service in aiding in the intelligent settlement of returned soldiers' colonies.

Pro. Aug 30. 1918

## Tomatoes Grown At University for The Red Cross

The University of British Columbia has donated their splendid crop of ripe tomatoes to Ward Six branch of the Red Cross. The first consignment of these tomatoes, which were grown for experimental purposes, and are in perfect condition, will be for sale this afternoon and tomorrow at the Red Cross rooms, 2020 Yew street. Orders may be given by telephoning Bayview 2436L during the morning, or Bayview 2941 in the afternoon.

Pro. Aug 30. 1918

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATES ELECT NEW OFFICERS

### Members Indorse Revenue Bill Zone System for Periodicals and Newspapers.

Electing John Ridington, of Vancouver, B. C., as president for the ensuing year, the Pacific Northwest Library Association at an adjourned session of its ninth annual conference held Tuesday went on record as approving the provision of the war revenue bill which establishes a zone system for periodicals and newspapers, and also adopted a resolution urging the war industries board to permit publishers to donate to libraries as many free copies as they deem expedient.

The other officers elected follow: William Brewster, Portland, Or., first vice president; Miss Mispah Blair, Salem, Or., second vice president; Miss Elizabeth Topping, Everett, secretary; Miss Eva W. Graves, Seattle, treasurer.

The conference ended with a dinner served in the tea room and a short meeting held last night in the members' hall of the Y. W. C. A. The speakers at the dinner were President-elect Ridington and James F. Burfill, of Victoria, B. C., the latter of whom read to the members a greeting sent to the conference by Dr. Herbert Putnam, general director of the American Library Association's war service.

## RIDINGTON IS NEW PRESIDENT

### University Librarian is Honored by Conference of Pacific Northwest Library Associations.

At the concluding session of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, held in Seattle on Tuesday evening, the association went on record as approving the provision of the war revenue bill establishing a zone system for periodicals and newspapers.

John Ridington, acting librarian of the British Columbia University, Vancouver, was elected president; William Brewster, Portland, Ore., first vice-president; Miss Mispah Blair, Salem, Ore., second vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Topping, Everett, secretary; Miss Eva W. Graves, Seattle, treasurer.

The association decided to hold the conference next year in British Columbia. A very hearty invitation to make Vancouver the place of meeting was given by Mr. R. W. Douglas, the Vancouver librarian, and supported by Mr. A. M. Pound and Mr. J. Francis Bursill. The decision is left with the executive, but it is regarded as pretty sure Vancouver will be selected, as Victoria was the scene of the conference a few years ago.

#### War and Libraries.

Mr. John Ridington, Miss Helen Stewart, of Victoria, Miss Russell, Mr. R. W. Douglas, Mr. A. M. Pound, Mr. J. Forsyth, of the provincial library, and other British Columbia delegates took an active part in the proceedings. The addresses delivered by Miss Helen Stewart and Mr. Ridington dealt with the war and the libraries, and pointed out how the public library could help now and in the work of reconstruction after the war.

A draft of the Library Act which is proposed for British Columbia was read and approved. This act, if it becomes law, will provide libraries even for rural districts, and it was pointed out that British Columbia was almost destitute of public libraries, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nelson being the only places known as possessing such institutions worthy of note.

The Vancouver delegates were much impressed with the splendid library work done in the United States cities and much valuable information was gleaned and will be utilized.

World Sept. 4. 1918

## VANCOUVER LIBRARIAN ELECTED PRESIDENT

SEATTLE, Sept. 4.—At its concluding session here yesterday the Pacific Northwest Library Association went on record as approving the provision of the war revenue bill establishing a zone system for periodicals and newspapers. John Ridington of Vancouver was elected president; William Brewster, Portland, Ore., first vice-president; Miss Mispah Blair, Salem, Ore., second vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Topping, Everett, secretary; Miss Eva W. Graves, Seattle, treasurer.

Pro. Sept. 4. 1918

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETS AT SEATTLE

Convention Most Successful  
Yet Held—Mr. J. Ridington,  
of B.C. University Library,  
Is to Be President.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held in Seattle on Monday and Tuesday, and it proved the most successful yet held from the standpoint of addresses and attendance. The Y. W. C. A. was the headquarters for the conference.

British Columbia was well represented, and two of the Librarians from the Province gave addresses before the convention. Miss Helen Stewart, Librarian of the Victoria Public Library, gave what was considered the finest example of oratory at the gathering, choosing for the title, "En Avant, Mes Enfants." Mr. John Ridington, Librarian of the B. C. University, spoke on the work of the University Library and its connection with the returned soldiers' problem. He told of conditions in Canada, and what had been done, applying these to the problems which the States must soon face. This address will be issued in printed form to all library workers.

### Big Drive Planned

The main theme of the conference was the war and also the plans for a great drive to start the second week in November and which is to raise three and a half million dollars for the American Library Association to carry on a book service among the U. S. home training camps and the army overseas. This is but one branch of a drive which will provide funds for the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and for the Army Community Movement, all of which are going to spend the money in social service work. Plans for the drive were discussed. Altogether one hundred and thirty-three and a half millions will be sought for.

The last night of the convention a dinner was held at the Y. W. C. A., with Mr. J. B. Kaiser presiding. The chairman read a message to the western librarians from Dr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress, who has been appointed by President Wilson to look after all library work in the army.

British Columbia was honored at the convention by having one of her librarians, Mr. Ridington, selected as the president of the Association for the coming year.

Victoria and Vancouver both issued invitations to the Association to meet at the respective cities next year. Vancouver was chosen as the next convention point, and besides the Northwestern States and British Columbia sending delegates, the Library Association of California and the association of Alberta and Saskatchewan will be represented.

Vick. Col. Sept 5

## A Criticism of the University

A STUDENT of educational problems in British Columbia, Mr. George Hindle, B.A., D. Paed., whose booklet on the educational system of the province has been already referred to in The World, devotes some attention to the University of British Columbia. His conclusions respecting that institution will bear reproduction in view of recent events.

"While the University Act," he says, "is a much more statesmanlike and comprehensive production than the Public Schools Act, it has nevertheless chronicled another act of abdication in favor of the executive council. This political junta through its Board of Governors can absolutely control all appointments so that the seat of higher education for which we had hoped and prayed and labored so long and earnestly became, from a political angle, simply another addition to the patronage at the disposal of the dominant party.

"The appointment of the president, the deans of all the faculties, the professors, the associate professors, the lecturers, the instructors, the officers, the clerks, even the janitors, is in the hands of the Board of Governors. . . . But any member of the board may at any time be removed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and no action can be brought against the Board of Governors except by consent of the Attorney-General. . . . If the situation is fully realized one begins to fear consequences, and his fears are scarcely allayed when he glances over the list of governors and afterwards finds men of very unequal academic standing occupying positions of like dignity and responsibility on the teaching force of the university."

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World Sept 6 1918

## VISIT SARDIS TO JUDGE SEEDS

Dean Klinck and Prof. Boving of  
B. C. University Make Of-  
ficial Tour of Seed  
Growing Area.

SARDIS, B. C., Sept. 5.—Dean Klinck and Professor Boving, of the University of B. C., visited the district on Thursday for the purpose of judging seed-fields.

Mr. Ed. White, assistant horticulturist, also visited the district during the week, and made an official inspection of the stock in the B. C. Nurseries, expressing himself as very well pleased with the quality, health and cleanliness of all the plants and trees.

Crops are being harvested rapidly, and threshing machines are getting in good work. The crop returns have been satisfactory so far.

World Sept 8 1918

## NEW VARSITY BUILDING

Building for Commercial Training  
Classes to Cost \$9000.

The University of British Columbia will erect a building to house the commercial training classes at the corner of Laurel Street and Tenth Avenue at a cost of \$9000, a permit having been taken out at the city hall. Other permits are: Dwelling, Nootka Street, \$700, T. McLean; dwelling, 3220 Venables Street, \$1000, S. King; alterations to store front, 46 Hastings Street, \$1000, A. Lewerke.

World Sept. 12, 1918

Coming to University—Prof. W. N. Sage, M. A., of the department of history at Queen's University, Kingston, has accepted a position as head of the department in the British Columbia University.

World Sept 14 1918

## SCHOLARSHIP FOR SOME OF WORKMEN

Interesting Offer by Consolidated Mining Company.

J. J. Warren, manager of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, which owns the Trail smelter, has made an offer for the company of a \$500 scholarship in 1919 to the son of any employee of the company working at day labor who heads his class in the matriculation examinations for applied science in the British Columbia university. It will amount to \$500 a year during the applied science course, which may be taken either at the British Columbia university or any other Canadian university. Sons of workmen of the company living in Rossland, Trail, Ainsworth, Kimberly, Eholt or elsewhere where the company has properties are eligible.

World Sept 20 1918

The University Book Store is prepared to meet all demands for text books for the coming session. Intending students will consult the convenience both of themselves and of the University by purchasing their books at once.

Sun Sept 21, 1918

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR B. C. UNIVERSITY

At a meeting on Friday night of the board of governors of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning it was reported that after winding up the McGill College work in Vancouver there was a surplus on hand of \$10,000. The board decided to allocate \$8000 of this amount to the University of British Columbia. The interest on this will be used from year to year for providing scholarships at the University. The money is now invested in war bonds and is bringing in approximately 5 per cent. interest.

The balance of the money will be given to McGill University at Montreal to be used in scholarships in commemoration of the great interest McGill has shown in educational work in this province. Those present at the meeting were Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton, chairman, and Messrs. Campbell Sweeney, Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, J. S. Gordon, George E. Robinson, A. C. Stewart and David Robertson.

World Sept. 31, 1918

### University Appointments.

The Board of Governors has approved of the following appointments to the professorate of the University of British Columbia: Walter Sage, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), formerly of Queen's, Kingston, to be assistant professor of history; J. F. A. Clark, B.A. (Tor.), M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), lately with the University of Washington, Seattle, to be assistant professor of French.

Added to the list of appointments

Sun. Sept. 24, 1918



# ENROLMENT IS RECORD BREAKER

University Reopens With Largest  
Attendance of Students in  
History of the In-  
stitution.

PRESIDENT IS ABSENT  
—  
OWING TO ILLNESS

Students Are Welcomed by Dean  
Klinck, Assistant to Dr.  
Wesbrook.

The fourth teaching session of the University of B. C. opened this morning with the largest enrolment of under-graduates in the history of the institution, registration being nearly 500. The student body assembled in the main auditorium at 9:15 and was welcomed by Dean Klinck, assistant to President Wesbrook, whose ill health prevented his personal attendance. On the platform with Dean Klinck was the chancellor, Dr. McKechnie, Dean Robinson from the faculty of art, and the other members of the faculty. Dean Klinck gave a fine address, formally welcoming the students, and calling their attention to the considerable increase in members as well as the changes in the instructional staff.

He voiced the regret of all at the death of the late Professor MacNaghten, and was specially rejoiced to welcome the return of a number of students who had been serving their King and Empire at the front. They would have noticed the erection of three new buildings since the congregation last May. These were designed for work not usually associated with that of a university and had been erected for returned soldiers' vocational training entrusted to the university by the Dominion Invalid Soldiers' Commission. The registration here is expected to reach from 300 to 350. He bespoke the sympathy and co-operation of the under-graduates in this new work, and rejoiced at this enlarged sphere of usefulness of the institution. His speech included sound advice to the students in regard to personal adjustment of work for the year, and ended with remarking on the time-table and other routine matters.

## Chancellor's Address.

Chancellor McKechnie stated that he had often been accused of forgetting important dates but there was one burned in his memory—the day he left Winnipeg to enter McGill University. He spoke of the developments and rapid changes taking place in the conceptions of the university function. Universities are sometimes accused of looking backward. Last year students would have noted with interest the new work undertaken for returned soldiers, an indication that this university, though as yet without traditions and atmosphere of old and revered centres of learning, is in the process of adjusting itself as circumstances permit to the exigencies and necessities of these stirring and fateful days. The chance was pointed out for inevitable self-discipline as one of the most valuable heritages of a university course. He spoke of the life-long friendship formed, the reactions upon character and temperament, and urged the students to so equip themselves as to honorably discharge the obligations to the university in which they were taking their course, their duty to the province which has given them educational facilities, and to the Dominion of which he hoped they would all be honored citizens.

## Student Soldiers Excel.

Lieut.-Col. Dr. McIntosh, M. P. P., who has recently returned from the front, gave a brief but interesting address, telling the students in what high honor Canada and "Canadians" are held in the fighting fields of France, referring to the splendid record of the university students at the front, wishing them every success in the year's work, and urging them to intelligent co-operation in the task of enlarging and making permanent the ideals for which this and all democratic universities stand.

Dean Robinson read a message from President Wesbrook to the student body. The message contained much of inspiration and encouragement together with suggestion and advice. The rousing reception given to this message was testimony to the high place the president holds in the affection and esteem of the students and staff. At the conclusion of the reading of the president's message, the chancellor and the faculty retired and Mr. W. J. Sutcliffe, president of the Students' Council for the present year, outlined the work of the council for the students.

World Sept. 25. 1918

# GREET VETERANS AT UNIVERSITY

Welcome to Returned Men  
Extended by Dean-  
Klinck.

Opening exercises of the fourth annual session of the University of British Columbia took place this morning in Laurel street auditorium. In the absence of Dr. Wesbrook, who is ill, Dean Klinck, B. S. A., of the faculty of agriculture, presided. Nearly 500 students have registered for the session and all of these were present to hear the opening addresses.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, the chancellor, and Dr. McIntosh, M. L. A., addressed the students. Dr. McKechnie congratulated them on the excellent showing they had made, and declared that it should be a source of mutual pride that the University of British Columbia should be progressing in spite of the difficult conditions under which it labors. He spoke of the importance of a university career and told of the development and growth of the university idea. He declared that the university was a democracy, and pointed the students to the inspirational, cultural and social advantages of the career to which they were pledged. He declared that the board of governors would "carry on," and that they were behind the students in making the University of British Columbia worthy of her sons who had given up cap and gown to don the khaki.

Dr. McIntosh declared that he had come as the representative of the people to see and to hear of the work of the "people's university." He spoke in eulogizing terms of the work of President Wesbrook, and expressed his regret that the president could not be present. He also congratulated the faculty and the students on the appointment of Dr. McKechnie to the position of chancellor. In drawing the attention of the students to the value of the university, he showed that British Columbia was a land of many resources.

"It is a land of resources in its mines, in its rivers, in its timber, and in its agricultural lands," he declared, "but in all this list of resources we forget the greatest—our men. All this is nothing unless you have men."

He spoke of the representation of the university at the front, and declared that the honor of the Varsity, British Columbia and Canada was being upheld in the ablest manner by the boys overseas. His remark that in the last general election of all provinces British Columbia ranked highest with twenty-eight per cent. of the total votes cast, being cast by enlisted men was greeted with applause.

In conclusion Dr. McIntosh declared that British Columbia could afford to do many things but that it could not afford to suffer any retrenchment in the policy of the university. He urged the students to high ideals, declaring

that all education was the development of a noble character.

Dean Klinck in his opening address gave an especial welcome to the returned soldiers who are again taking up their work in Varsity halls.

"If we were honored in the going of these men who counted their lives not too dear to lay on the altar of sacrifice we are thrice honored in their return to our classes," he declared. He spoke of the atmosphere and splendid past of the older university, and urged the students to live so that their actions would become a precedent worthy of British Columbia.

"Let us set our faces resolutely toward the accomplishment of a great task in the face of greater difficulty and the reward will be ours."

A letter of welcome from President Wesbrook to the students was read by Dean Robinson.

After the general meeting Mr. W. G. Sutcliffe, president of the Alma Mater Society, presided over a general meeting of that body. A resolution of sympathy expressing best wishes for the speedy recovery of President Wesbrook was passed unanimously. Mr. Sutcliffe welcomed the students to Varsity, and outlined the ideals of the students' organization to the new members. Mr. Sutcliffe has found it necessary to discontinue his Arts course in order to continue important war work for the government, and therefore bade farewell to the students. He is probably one of the most popular who have ever been elected to the highest office in Varsity and his going will be much regretted by both students and faculty. In the afternoon the lectures commenced after students had been given their places in the lecture halls.

Pro. Sept. 25. 1918.

# UNIVERSITY OF B.C. STARTS ON FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION

Warm Tributes Paid to Re-  
turned Soldiers by Speakers  
in Opening Addresses.

Returned soldiers were specially welcomed to the University of British Columbia when the opening exercises of its fourth yearly session were held yesterday morning in the Laurel street auditorium. In the absence through illness of the president, Dr. Wesbrook, Dean Klinck, B.S.A., of the faculty of agriculture, presided. Opening addresses by Dean Klinck, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, the chancellor, and Major (Dr.) McIntosh, M.L.A., were heard by nearly 500 students who have registered for the session. A letter of welcome to the students from Dr. Wesbrook was read by Dean Robinson. Later in the morning a general meeting of the Alma Mater Society was presided over by W. G. Sutcliffe, whose address of welcome to the students was a farewell also, as war work for the government has made it impossible for him to continue his arts course. Lectures commenced in the afternoon.

## The Speakers.

Dean Klinck in his opening address said of the soldiers who were returning to their work at the university: "If we were honored in the going of these men who counted their lives not too dear to lay on the altar of sacrifice, we are thrice honored in their return to our classes."

Dr. McKechnie spoke of the progress made by the University of British Columbia in spite of difficult conditions. He outlined the growth of the university idea as democratic, and pointed out the inspirational, cultural and social advantages of the career to which the students were pledged. He declared that the board of governors was behind the students in making the university worthy of her sons who had given up cap and gown for the khaki.

Dr. McIntosh expressed his regret that the president could not be present, he congratulated both faculty and students on the appointment of Dr. McKechnie as chancellor, and in drawing the attention of his audience to the value of the university, showed that British Columbia was a land of many resources in mines, timber, agriculture, and most of all, in men.

Sun Sept 26. 1918

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

One of the matters that was considered by the B. C. Union of Municipalities at its meeting at Penticton was the draft of a bill entitled the "Public Libraries Act," which is to be discussed by the Legislature at its next session. It has been prepared under the superintendence of Mr. John Ridington of the University of British Columbia Library, Miss Helen Stewart, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Victoria, and Mr. R. W. Douglas of the Vancouver Library. As the Union of the Municipalities of British Columbia makes the claim that it represents 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of the province, its approval may be said to score a point towards the aims of the promoters of the bill being realized.

The measure proposes to create a commission of three suitable persons to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with librarians, library boards and associations on matters pertaining to their work. But it also embraces the institution of a network of emporiums of literature to cover the province, and the taking over and maintaining the travelling libraries already existing. In municipalities in which there is no public library or in any unorganized district, any number of residents not fewer than ten may form an association for the purpose of establishing a library. In rural school districts a special rate not exceeding three-quarters of a mill on the dollar of assessment is to be collected along with the school rate and paid over quarterly by the provincial minister of finance. Minor clauses have to do with the working of the libraries, and a section of the draft act is devoted to municipal libraries in cities of over 5000 inhabitants.

One of the most practical provisions of the act is the appointment by the proposed library commission of an organizer and chief officer, who is to be a duly trained and qualified librarian. He is to act as secretary of the commission and will no doubt be the "live wire" of the organization. Another notable suggestion is that the commission may co-operate with the University of British Columbia in establishing and maintaining a training class for library workers.

Taken as a whole the draft act appears to be an intelligent effort towards the distribution of mental pabulum to the entire population. In many respects the work mapped out is similar to that which for years has been carried on in Ontario. It is highly desirable that such an institution or series of institutions as is thus sketched out shall be kept free from anything like political pull. The proposed commissioners should be fairly at home in the world of books, and the organizer should not be appointed on the sole ground of being a zealous party campaigner. The unionist principle that has come into vogue through the war should certainly be manifested in a work which is distinctively one of peace.

Prov. Sept. 27. 1918.

Since the publication of the calendar of the University of British Columbia, A. N. St. John Mildmay, M. A. (Oxon.), has been appointed tutor in classics.

Prov. Oct. 1. 1918.

University Announcement — Since the publication of the calendar of the University of British Columbia, A. N. St. John Mildmay, M. A. (Oxon.), has been appointed tutor in classics.

World Oct. 1. 1918.

BIG REGISTRATION  
AT THE UNIVERSITYFreshman Class Divided Into  
Many Sections and Rooms  
Are Crowded.

The University faculty and governors are confronted with some unforeseen difficulties. Registration of students has far surpassed that of last year, and the expectation of the staff. Classrooms are crowded. Lockers and tables in the laboratories are inadequate. It has been necessary to divide the freshman classes into more sections than was expected, and the professors will have to give more hours to instruction than the usual university allowance. The necessity for additional equipment is making a strain on the appropriations, based on estimated attendance the same as last year.

The freshman class of this year numbers 260, of whom 230 are in the arts faculty. The total registration of undergraduates down to yesterday was 494. The list is not yet complete, and there is little doubt that the total number will exceed 500. Last year's total registration was 416. In addition to the regular classes over 100 returned soldiers are taking instruction from the university professors.

Notwithstanding that a large proportion of the undergraduates, and of men who would otherwise be in college, are overseas, the male students registered number 207. The majority of these are in the junior classes, and are below the draft age. Some are exempt from physical disability, and a number have returned wounded and are resuming their studies. The number of women students registered is 270. Of the men, 85, and of the women, over a hundred, reside outside of Greater Vancouver.

Prov. Oct. 1. 1918.

MEN STUDENTS NOT  
FAR OUTNUMBERED

The men students at the University of British Columbia are not so greatly in the minority this year as might have been expected. From a total of 494 undergraduates, which will probably increase to over 500, they number 207. The majority of these are in the junior classes and below draft age; some have been invalided home after service overseas, while others are exempt through physical disability. Only 85 of the men students reside outside Greater Vancouver and 100 of the women.

The number of students registering has so far surpassed the estimate upon which money appropriations and equipment were based that there has been some difficulty in providing all with accommodation and tuition. The freshman arts class, numbering 230 out of the 250 freshmen, has been divided into more sections than were originally planned, and the professors will give more lectures than the usual university time table requires. There is an increase of almost 100 over the enrolment at the last session, there being that number of returned soldiers taking instruction at the university.

Sun Oct. 2. 1918.

Tutor in Classics. — Since the publication of the calendar of the University of British Columbia, A. N. St. John Mildmay, M. A. (Oxon.), has been appointed tutor in classics.

Sun Oct. 2. 1918.

MINISTER VISITED  
UNIVERSITY FARMDr. J. D. MacLean Spent  
Yesterday On Tour of  
Inspection.

It can not be said hereafter that the minister of education is without personal knowledge of the affairs of the University of British Columbia. Save the time needed for a rather hurried lunch and dinner, Dr. MacLean devoted more than twelve solid hours on Wednesday to a study of the work, management and machinery of the University. Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, also spent the afternoon on the University grounds at the city site and Point Grey.

Dr. MacLean had promised the board of governors that he would come over and spend a day with them. In response to their repeated invitations, arrangements were made for a special meeting of the board on Wednesday morning. The minister met the board at the University, and the morning session was occupied in a discussion of matters of policy and administration, including the question whether class fees should be imposed as is done in most other Canadian universities.

Immediately after lunch Dr. MacLean returned to the University with Mr. Hart, and under the guidance of Deans Klinck and Robinson visited all the rooms and temporary buildings, including those used and under construction for the training of returned soldiers in co-operation with the Invalided Soldiers' Commission.

They were shown that the building now being erected for the soldiers occupies the last fraction of ground formerly available for outdoor exercise, or for military training of students. The congested state of the classrooms, and the necessity for additional equipment by reason of the increased attendance, were pointed out to the board.

Dr. MacLean seemed to be much impressed by the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the professors in the utilization of space and material. It was noticed that the skill of the staff in the mechanical engineering department was equal to the task of making new tools and machinery, when war conditions made it impossible to procure the regular plant.

A few more registrations in the last few days has brought the attendance of undergraduate students above the 500 mark, and more than a hundred soldiers are included among the special students.

## ASK FOR LECTURES.

It may be mentioned here that the soldiers training in Hastings Park have asked the university professors for a course of lectures at least one a week on a variety of subjects outside altogether of vocational work. This is an intellectual movement, expressing a desire for instructive and stimulating lectures on subjects of human interest.

A similar request has come from the soldiers in Victoria. A committee of the faculty is arranging for these lectures, and for addresses to various organizations in the city and province, including the Board of Trade.

Having made a pretty thorough investigation of the work and equipment of the university in the city the ministers, the board, and the deans drove out to Point Grey, where the remainder of the afternoon was consumed in the inspection of the farm, the crops, the building and the stock. Dean Klinck gave the company some surprising information as to the results obtained in the cultivation of certain crops which had been found adapted to the soil and climate. The minister of education has one criticism to make of the staff and of the board. They do not sufficiently make known to the public the valuable research work that is done.

## USE TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

The new dairy barn and dairy are not large or expensive, but they are the last word in neat and convenient arrangement and sanitary perfection. These and the horticultural barn are the only permanent buildings. The cattle barns are the remains of sheds which were used by the contractors in land-clearing operations. The greenhouse is a structure made out of used and discarded boards, and was built by the farmers themselves. Scores of dollars' worth of cucumbers have been sold from this little structure.

Clover grown on the farm is stored in roofed stacks. Crops of corn and sunflowers are so much larger than the estimate that an additional silo must be put up. The surprising statement was made that many plots of clover have yielded nine tons to the acre, including a third crop estimated at one ton to the acre still standing.

In the evening the minister of education and the board of governors were in a position to go into an intelligent and thorough discussion of university finance. In a three-hour meeting the minister went carefully through the statements of expenditure and the estimates of the current year. After this rigid analysis the minister will be in a position to discuss the university affairs in the legislature and elsewhere with the authority of first-hand knowledge.

Prov. Oct. 3. 1918

### SERVED WITH U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION

Dr. T. H. Boggs, professor of economics of the University of British Columbia, has returned to the city after an absence of nearly three months spent in Washington, D.C., in the service of the United States Tariff Commission, which has been conducting a series of studies principally concerning the effect of the war on a group of selected or specified industries and upon commerce in general. Hundreds of college professors throughout the United States are engaged in this work and many of them will continue in this new capacity for some months.

The professor intimated that the Tariff Commission under which he worked was only one of a series of commissions which had been formed since the entry of the United States into the war. These included the United States Shipping Board, which had to do with the placing of goods on the embargo list; the Federal Tax Commission; the War Labor Policies Board; the War Finance Board and the War Industries Board, one of whose duties was to make decisions as to what industries might receive raw materials. There were many non-essential industries which were dependent upon certain essential materials to their business. The War Industries Board decided in what measure the needed materials might be filled. The old policy of supply and demand was not being observed, he said. The endeavor at Washington was to direct labor and capital into the most judicious lines for the prosecution of the war.

There was also a body of experts, said the professor, whose duty it was to advise the Ways and Means Committee in its attempt to find ways of raising \$8,000,000,000 through taxes. Included in the personnel of this body was a considerable number of college men.

Touching upon his own work in Washington, Dr. Boggs said that he had been asked to carry on a little study as to the condition of trade in European countries during the years preceding the war as compared with the present. The various commissions dealt with commerce, finance, labor and other phases of national life in the Allied countries and those of the Central and neutral powers.

Prov. Oct. 3. 1918

#### War's Effect on Industry.

After spending almost three months at Washington, D. C., in the service of the United States tariff commission, Dr. T. H. Boggs, professor of economics in the University of British Columbia, has returned to the city. Hundreds of college professors from various states were engaged in studying the effect of the war on certain industries and on commerce in general. A number of college men were also advisors to the ways and means committee on how to raise eight billions of dollars by taxation.

Sun. Oct. 4. 1918

### EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN AGRICULTURE OF IMMENSE VALUE TO B.C.

"While the government was spending considerable money in the agricultural course of the University of British Columbia and on the experimental plots at Point Grey," said Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, when seen at the Hotel Vancouver on Thursday, "the experimental work being done on the garden plots was of the greatest value to the province if only as a demonstration of what can be accomplished in agricultural training."

Hon. Dr. MacLean arrived in Vancouver on Wednesday and met the governors of the university and the deans of the faculty. An informal discussion took place with them over the present financial condition of the institution and the plans for the future. Accompanied by the governors and Hon. John Hart, minister of finance, Dr. MacLean visited the site at Point Grey which some day will become the permanent home of the institution, and viewed the work that the agricultural department was accomplishing there. The minister stated that the number of students at the university was 25 per cent more than last year, the total enrolment being about 500 not including the soldiers. The soldiers, he said, were doing good work. They were interested in their studies and the class were well attended. Dr. MacLean returned to Victoria on Thursday night.

Sun Oct. 4. 1918

#### UNIVERSITY ADVERTISING.

It is doubtless true, as the minister of education says, that the University of British Columbia is not sufficiently advertised. Not only the people of the interior and of Vancouver Island, but those of the Vancouver district, are badly informed as to the scope and character of the work done in this institution. Many still believe that the University is only or mainly serviceable to families in good financial circumstances, and to students intending to enter the learned professions, or to enjoy a life of leisure. In fact the University is devised and organized to be of the greatest benefit to people who are not rich. Whatever may be the rule in the future its classes are now free, except for a small registration fee. It is the only Canadian University without class fees. While undergraduate students require matriculation, classes are open to all who are able to follow the instruction intelligently. This applies to the technical and vocational work, and especially to the short courses which are given in agriculture and other subjects. The regular classes in agriculture are not closed to any who can profit by them. It may be said of this school as the president of the University of Wisconsin said of his institution, that if any man or woman wishes to learn anything the university will help him if it can.

Universities are not supposed to be great advertisers. Their work and their alumni speak for them. But a young university has little to show in the way of record, and a generation of influential graduates is the product of many years of academic activity. It is evident that the University of British Columbia is sufficiently well known to attract about all the students that can be accommodated by the existing buildings and plant. As more seek admission provision must be made for them, either in the city or at Point Grey. It does not seem to be prudent to erect buildings in the city which must be abandoned when moving time comes, but it is surprising how staff and students in war time can work in cheap temporary buildings. Stone and steel do not make a university.

It is not so much to gain students as to obtain adequate public financial support that the University most needs advertising. Members of the government, the Legislature, and the electorate need to know what the University is doing and is capable of doing for the province. The academic side, which is known best and favorably, does not appeal to all taxpayers, though it ought to be an inspiration to a struggling farmer or mechanic to know that his boy or girl can attain the same culture as the children of the finest scholar or wealthiest magnate in their town. It is not so well known that the most practical and successful farmers in the country are connected with this University. Each of them is an expert in his own specialty, and all are ready to do their best, in a short term or a long one, to fit a young man from the land to farm to the best advantage in the circumstances in which he is placed. It is not so well known that men are conducting research and experimental work on a newly cleared farm at Point Grey, the results of which will be worth millions to the province. These professors are not working over the heads of the ordinary farmer, but in conditions similar to his own, and by methods open to any husbandman.

Some way must be found to make these facts known to the people in every part of the province. If any intelligent farmer could spend a day at Point Grey and meet the staff there, the agriculture faculty of the

University of British Columbia would need no more advertising so far as that man is concerned.

Prov. Oct. 4. 1918

### ROTARIANS LUNCH IN CATTLE BARN

Business and University Men Attend Official Opening of New Dairy at Point Grey.

It is not likely that the official opening of a cattle barn was ever marked by a more august assemblage than that of business men, university professors and councillors who lunched—actually lunched—on Tuesday in the new dairy barn which has just been completed at the B. C. University site, Point Grey. Neither is it likely that a dairy barn was ever more worthy of such an inauguration, embodying, as it does, all the best modern ideas for the production of absolutely pure milk.

The idea of the luncheon was initiated and arrangements made by the Rotary club, the members of which, more than a hundred strong, motored out from the city by way of Fourth avenue and Marine drive, making the air along their trail vocal with a rallying cry to the effect that their common denomination was Rotary, and their destination the U. of B.C. At the university site they were met by Dean Klinck, of the faculty of agriculture; Prof. John A. McLean, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the university, and other members of the faculty and board of governors.

#### Dairy de Luxe.

Tables and benches to accommodate about a hundred guests were set in the feed alley of the new dairy, but there was such a large attendance that the overflow ate their lunch standing, the scarcity applying only to the seating accommodation and not to the commissariat department. It proved a pleasant place for such a gathering, one of the unusual features of the barn being the generous lighting arrangements, the upper walls being entirely windows and framework. Other improvements are in the ventilation and drainage, and the method of sending the feed direct from the silo. It will accommodate 50 head of cattle, and is only a wing of the final structure, for which the cement foundation is already being laid.



**Outdoor Laboratories.**

J. Watson, president of the Rotary Club, made a few introductory remarks before calling on the first speaker, Dean Klinck, who laid stress on three main objects of the university—investigation, teaching and extension work. He spoke of the steady growth of the student body, from 416 last year to over 500 this year, besides about 160 vocational students enrolled in short courses, many of whom were returned soldiers studying agriculture or mechanical engineering. "Although the faculty of agriculture may be emphasized on an occasion of this sort," said Dean Klinck, "it is only one of many parts, including the arts faculty, forestry and applied science." It was to be regarded in the same way, its experimental plots being outdoor laboratories.

Professor McLean's remarks were partly humorous and partly descriptive, explaining how everything in the dairy arrangements was done not to erect a pretentious building, but with definite reasons tending towards the realization of an ideal dairy.

**Object for Enthusiasm.**

Dr. McKechnie's appeal was for the rotarians to turn some of the enthusiasm for which they were noted towards boosting the university, should they decide that it was worthy of their active support.

Campbell Sweeny, chairman of the finance committee of the university, told what was being done not only locally but in the interests of the entire province.

Before leaving for the city the Rotary club members were shown the live stock and the experimental plots, the latter probably the nearest approach in B. C. to a Burbank workshop.

*Sun. Oct. 9. 1918.*

**Lunched at University.**

More than a hundred members of the Rotary Club motored to the University on Tuesday where luncheon was served in the new dairy barn erected for the agricultural department work. Prof. McLean took the visitors into his confidence and told them all about the plans of the University in connection with the dairy work, while Dean Klinck spoke generally of the growth of the University. Mr. Campbell Sweeny, chairman of the finance committee of the University, dealt with the work of the institution in relation to the whole province, while Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the University, asked the Rotarians to turn some of that enthusiasm for which they were noted towards aiding the University. The novelty of the luncheon in the new barns appealed to the members of the club. Visits to the livestock and experimental plants of the agricultural department added to their education.

*Pro. Oct. 9. 1918.*

## ROTARIANS HELD NOVEL LUNCHEON

**Were Guests of Faculty of University—Dedicated New Dairy Building at Point Grey.**

A new departure in Rotary luncheons was that held at the University of British Columbia, when the Rotarians were the guests of the faculty and the new dairy barn of the university was formally dedicated. Over 125 Rotarians left the Hotel Vancouver headquarters shortly after 12 o'clock and journeyed in automobiles to the university grounds at Point Grey. The trip was made in short time, and when luncheon was served there was not a vacant seat. At each plate was a glass of milk produced on the farm.

On behalf of the university, Dean Klinck welcomed the visitors and gave an outline of the work of the institution, particularly the aims of the faculty of agriculture. He told that there were over 500 students at the institution and it was expected that within a few years there would be 1000. In addition there were nearly 200 returned soldiers taking the vocational courses. He explained the nature of the work being done at the farm and said that the aim was to produce as high quality produce as possible and show through careful experimentation just what could be done. The stables, dairy barns, and other farm buildings were part of the university laboratory.

**Outlined Work.**

Some idea of the work being accomplished was given by Dean Klinck when he stated that hay was being produced that would yield as high as \$100 per acre this year, and that already three and in some instances four crops of had had been cut. He appealed for the co-operation of the Rotarians and the general public, stating that the university was a provincial institution, open to all who wished education and entitled to the heartiest support of everyone.

Prof. McLean gave a short address, outlining the work of the animal husbandry and explaining the objects of that department.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, on behalf of the board of governors, spoke of the Rotary Club as a utilitarian institution and one to which the governors looked for strong support. He told of the expenditure of a quarter million dollars in the city as a result of the existence of the institution, and said that this would shortly be increased to a half million.

Mr. Campbell Sweeny also appealed for the heartiest support of the Rotarians, telling briefly what it was hoped to accomplish.

Following the luncheon an inspection was made of the other buildings on the farm.

*World. Oct. 11. 1918*

## NEW VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL

**B. C. University Authorized to Erect New Building at Point Grey for Returned Soldiers.**

**TEMPORARY STRUCTURE ALSO AT WILLOW STREET**

**Dean Klinck Describes Work Done at Meeting of All-Round Club.**

Another building, to be devoted to vocational training for returned soldiers in connection with the B. C. University, has been authorized from Ottawa. There are already three buildings being used for this purpose on the present university site on Willow Street, but these have proved inadequate. The new building, which will be of a permanent character will be erected on the permanent university site at Point Grey.

A telegram was received on Friday by Dean L. S. Klinck, signed by George H. Deane, district vocational officer for British Columbia, who is now in Ottawa, authorizing the sum of \$12,500 for the erection of a building for returned soldiers at Point Grey. This building will include class room, common room and laboratory for the men.

Surveyors were at work this morning getting the lines for the location of the building and the work of construction will be commenced at once.

**Steam Heating Wanted**

Construction has also been authorized for another building to be placed on the temporary site at the corner of Tenth and Willow, but the university will not go ahead with it until authority has been given for the heating of it by steam rather than heating by stoves, as suggested by Mr. Deane. Heating by means of stoves would increase the rate of insurance on all the university buildings. A system of steam heating, it is estimated, will cost \$1000, which is regarded as not excessive, and until permission to use this method is recommended the building will not be erected.

There are now over five hundred students on the regular roll of the university, and over six hundred in all classes. The institution seems not only to meet, but to stimulate the demands for greater and wider educational facilities.

These are assuming new forms, Dean Klinck, the assistant to the president, told the members of the All-Round Club on Friday night. In one building the board of governors, the Imperial Munitions Board, and the forestry department, are jointly undertaking investigations into the strain capacity and other features of B. C. timber, with special reference to airplane demands.

**No Discipline Problem.**

But most interesting of all is the work now being carried on to fit the returned soldier for civil duties. To this Dean Klinck himself has given much thought and personal attention, and it formed the theme of his engrossingly interesting talk to the club members. He camped out with his soldier classes for several weeks at the university farm, and with the other professors had his reward in the keen interest of his pupils. He found no problems of discipline. Although the matriculation tests have been waived, the soldier students are more eager than the regular ones. The whole experiment as described by Dean Klinck is most encouraging.

*World Oct. 12. 1918*

**MET VANCOUVER BOYS.**

Yoes brings word of a number of well-known Vancouver men. He says all the men have the greatest admiration for Capt. Jordan of Vancouver, formerly lecturer in mathematics at the University, who is now in the Khaki College work in England. He is loud in his praise of the good work done in France by Rev. M. H. Jackson who was known to his comrades as "Pete Jackson, the Fighting Parson." "Jackson is a mighty good scout" is his way of putting it.

Yoes also met Prof. Max Eastman of the University staff, who went to France as a private and became battalion scout, in which capacity he did such good work that he is now in England studying for a commission. Eastman, he says, reverted from sergeant to the rank of private to get to France.

*Pro. Oct. 14. 1918.*

# INFLUENZA IS MAKING STRIDES

Vancouver Now Has 200 Cases and Seven Deaths—  
No Move to Close City.

University Auditorium to Be  
Used as an Isolation  
Hospital.

Reviewing the Spanish influenza situation in Vancouver at noon today, Dr. F. T. Underhill issued the following statement:

"Cases, 217; deaths, seven; contained in 142 buildings.

"Expect to be in a position to receive patients at the new University of British Columbia hospital quarters early this afternoon.

"At a meeting this morning in my office with Aldermen Kirk and Owen, with Dr. Carder, it was decided to 'carry-on' with vigorous preventive measures rather than ask for an order which would close up everything, crippling business, prohibiting public gatherings of all kinds and create a situation where we would have less control than at present.

"The full health department staff is remaining constantly at work. This afternoon inspectors will commence the work of going thoroughly through all downtown hotels and rooming-houses to check up every case of sickness.

"The proprietors of such lodging-houses will be notified of their duty, which is to immediately to summon proper medical assistance for any person falling sick while a guest.

"All downtown poolrooms, bowling alleys, penny arcades and similar places where people congregate are advised to obtain liquid antiseptic solutions and sprinkle the floors by means of a watering pot."

Spanish influenza in Vancouver now claims more than 200 victims and there have been seven deaths attributed to the disease. Local hospitals are so overcrowded, that the University of British Columbia auditorium building has been taken over by the General Hospital staff and 100 beds have been installed there for the reception of Spanish "flu" cases. St. Paul's Hospital had no vacant rooms on Sunday night. There is a prevailing scarcity of trained nurses, all who could be spared having been sent to Coquitlam, where the military quarantine is being maintained. Several city physicians are down with the disease, which has also claimed victims from both the police and fire services.

Two special City Council meetings were held on Sunday morning to cope with the crowded hospital situation and the ever-increasing number of Spanish "flu" reports. The University authorities, when consulted, readily gave up their auditorium and adjacent classroom building, to be converted into a hospital ward and special rooms. Cases admitted to this section of the improvised hospital will be strictly confined to Spanish influenza.

Mr. S. D. Scott, honorary secretary of the Board of University Governors, made the following statement:

"I am instructed to announce that the auditorium and adjacent classrooms of the University are to be occupied by the Vancouver General Hospital for the care of patients suffering from Spanish influenza. Those members of the University board who are in the city have consented to this occupation on the representation of the city health officer and of the hospital board that such additional accommodation in the vicinity of the hospital is absolutely necessary in the present situation, and their assurance that the use of the building for this purpose will not be a source of danger to the students. The auditorium is a separate structure, and all communication with the other University buildings will be cut off."

## KEEP CITY OPEN.

Dr. F. T. Underhill, city medical officer, who, with his staff of inspectors, worked continuously through the week-end, announced that the hospital accommodations are provided for the benefit of the poorer people, to ensure proper treatment. Apparently the intention to keep the city open and not to issue any general closing order still holds good as neither Mayor Gale nor the medical officer have issued any order or given intimation of any step in this direction.

"These measures have been taken with a view to checking the disease among the members of the transient population of the city," said Dr. F. T. Underhill, medical health officer of the city. "We do not intend to be behindhand with our preparations. It is recognized that the trouble is far greater in the poorer districts of the city and among the rooming-houses than in private residences, and it is deemed necessary to at once remove any cases found there to hospitals, where they can be quarantined and properly treated. Our intention is to carry on as far as possible without closing the city up, as has been done in many cities, and to prevent the disease spreading in crowded districts. The acquisition of the auditorium and class rooms of the university should go a long way towards solving our problems, as this building is close to the General Hospital, which is essential, and is also separated from other buildings. The danger is not nearly as great in private houses, but in a seaport, with a large transient population, it is vital to have buildings with every convenience devoted exclusively to the care of these people. So far the cases have included a Russian, two Japanese, a negro and two Indians, all of whom were temporary residents. It is among such cases that the real danger lies. We are not contemplating the closing of the theatres or other public gathering places at this juncture."

Prov. Oct. 14, 1918

## TAKE UNIVERSITY CLASS ROOMS FOR INFLUENZA CASES

Over 180 Cases in City and Hospitals Are Overcrowded; Seven Deaths Reported.

### SUNDAY COUNCIL MEETINGS

City Will Remain Open; Visiting Cut Out at Hospitals; Cases Under Quarantine.

**S**UCH headway has the epidemic of Spanish influenza made in the city and so overcrowded have become the Vancouver hospitals that the city medical authorities have arranged to take over the auditorium and adjacent class rooms at the B. C. university for the purpose of coping with the disease.

The Vancouver General hospital will, except in most vital cases, admit none but sufferers from influenza until further notice.

The arrangements regarding the use of the university building were made at two special meetings with the city council on Sunday. The morning meeting was adjourned to allow the university authorities to be fully consulted and was resumed in the afternoon when the final details were completed. Already the necessary work in the auditorium and class rooms is well under way and should be completed today.

These measures were decided upon as a precaution against any further spread of the epidemic. They are part of the organization of the city and hospital authorities throughout the city, these bodies combining in their fight against the disease.

The number of cases in the city up to last night had been reported as over 180, with those under treatment in the hospital reported as being in a satisfactory condition at a late hour. There have been seven deaths to date.

## Not to Close Up City.

"These measures have been taken with a view to checking the disease among the members of the transient population of the city," said Dr. F. T. Underhill, medical health officer of the city, to The Sun last night. "We do not intend to be behindhand with our preparations. It is recognized that the trouble is far greater in the poorer districts of the city and among the rooming houses than in private residences, and it is deemed necessary to at once remove any cases found there to hospitals, where they can be quarantined and properly treated. Our intention is to carry on as far as possible without closing the city up, as has been done in many cities, and to prevent the disease spreading in crowded districts. The acquisition of the auditorium and class rooms of the university should go a long way towards solving our problems, as this building is close to the General hospital, which is essential, and is also separated from other buildings. The danger is not nearly as great in private houses, but in a seaport with a large transient population it is vital to have buildings with every convenience devoted exclusively to the care of these people. So far the cases have included a Russian, two Japanese, a negro and two Indians, all of whom were temporary residents. It is among such cases that the real danger lies. We are not contemplating the closing of theatres or other public gathering places at this juncture."

### University Board's Approval.

Last night Mr. S. P. Scott, honorary secretary of the board of university governors, made the following statement to The Sun:

"I am instructed to announce that the auditorium and adjacent class rooms of the university are to be occupied by the Vancouver General hospital for the care of patients suffering from Spanish influenza. Those members of the university board who are in the city have consented to this occupation on the representations of the city and health officer and of the hospital board that such additional accommodation in the vicinity of the hospital is absolutely necessary in the present situation, and their assurance that the use of the building for this purpose will not be a source of danger to the students. The auditorium is a separate structure, and all communication with the other university buildings will be cut off."

Sun Oct. 14, 1918

### UNIVERSITY AND HOSPITAL.

Many good reasons have been given why the University of British Columbia should be established at its proper home at Point Grey. The one reason to the contrary is financial, and the force of this argument may be conceded. To the arguments for the transfer made on behalf of the University itself is now added one on behalf of the citizens of Vancouver and the province. The University occupies a fine permanent building, intended to become a part of the hospital plant when the University no longer needs it. About this stone structure stands a group of temporary wooden buildings, all used for University purposes, including instruction work for returned soldiers. One of these wooden buildings is now handed over to the hospital for influenza cases. It was necessary for the hospital to make this extension because there it has little margin for epidemics. Before calling on the University the hospital board had diverted from their original purpose some of the buildings set apart for other contagious diseases.

It all goes to show that the hospital will need the grounds and buildings in its neighborhood. The present emergency may be met, but it suggests grave possibilities. Vancouver is a seaport and centre of travel. It is the place to which sick people gather from all parts of the Canadian Pacific mainland. The city is young and has only begun to grow. In such a community the chief hospital and the only public institution of the kind should have more than sufficient accommodations for normal conditions. A margin of safety ought to be provided.

Prov. Oct. 17, 1918

The war-time supper to have been held by the Alumni Association of the University on October 26 has been indefinitely postponed. \*\*\* 317-1-174

Nov. Oct. 19. 1918.

## EFFORT TO SECURE CONVOCATION MEMBERS

All Graduates of Universities Are Eligible.

In an effort to secure more members of convocation of the University of British Columbia, Mr. J. S. Gordon has sent out the following notice to every part of the province:

At the last session of the Provincial Legislature it was enacted that "all graduates of any university in His Majesty's dominions who were actually residing in the province and were so graduated prior to the first day of May, 1916, and who produce to the registrar of the university satisfactory proof of their qualifications, accompanied by a fee of Two Dollars (\$2.00), on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1918," may become members of Convocation of the University of British Columbia. There may be university graduates in this city who are desirous of becoming more closely identified with our provincial university's work. These may become members of Convocation if they can meet the requirements of the University Act and will do so before the close of the year.

World Oct 19. 1918.

## DR. WESBROOK IS VERY SERIOUSLY ILL

Friends will regret to learn that Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is not expected to live through the day. He has been in a serious condition for several weeks.

Nov. Oct. 19. 1918.

## DR. WESBROOK CRITICALLY ILL

President of University is Not Expected to Live Through-out the Day, Doctor Reports.

That Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, who has been ill for several weeks, and who has been sinking rapidly during the past few days, could scarcely be expected to live through the day, was the report given to The World this afternoon by Dr. R. F. McKee, chancellor of the university.

Dr. Westbrook became the first president of the University of British Columbia in 1913, having formerly held the chair of bacteriology in the University of Wisconsin. He was born in Brant County, Ontario, July 12, 1868, and received his B. A. at the University of Manitoba in 1887, and the degrees M.A., M.D. and C.M. in 1900. He held the chair of pathology at the University of Manitoba, and was a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota from 1896 until he came to Vancouver. Prof. Klinck, acting head of the University, is confined to his bed for a few days with a severe cold.

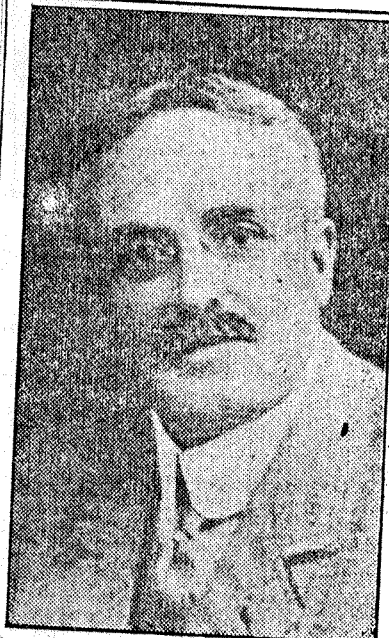
World Oct 19. 1918.

## DR. F. F. WESBROOK IS REPORTED VERY ILL

Up to the time of going to press there was no change in the condition of Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia.

Sun Oct. 20. 1918

## CALLED BY DEATH



DR. FRANK FAIRCHILD WESBROOK, president of the University of B.C., whose death occurred yesterday afternoon.

## BRILLIANT CAREER OF DR. WESBROOK CLOSED BY DEATH

President of B.C. University Passed Away After Lengthy Illness at Age of 50 Years.

## SERIOUS LOSS TO CANADA

Had Devoted His Life to Development of University; Internationally Renowned.

**F**AILING to rally from an acute attack of an ailment from which he had been suffering for almost a year, Dr. Frank Fairchild Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, passed away at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. His decline had been rapid since February, when he was no longer able to carry on his duties as president. After a two months' trip to California in the spring he again attempted to resume his place at the university in June, but was forced to relinquish his work and became gradually worse until the end came after an exceptionally severe attack.

During the greater part of the summer Dr. Westbrook lived at Caulfeilds, on the north shore of the inlet. At the first of the present month he returned to his home in the city. He leaves, besides his wife, resident here, one daughter, Miss Helen Westbrook, who is now in her senior year in arts at the University of B.C. A brother, Donald McD. Westbrook, resides in Duluth, Minn.

## Loss to Canada.

In the passing of Dr. Westbrook Vancouver loses one of its most prominent and respected citizens, while the educational life of the country suffers a setback the extent of which it is hard to calculate. Dr. Westbrook came here from Minnesota five years ago to take charge of the branch of McGill university, and about a year later he was elected president of the University of British Columbia when it became a separate institution.

He was born at Brant, County Brant, Ontario, on July 12, 1868, and was therefore 50 years of age. He was the son of H. S. Westbrook, formerly mayor of Winnipeg. His early education was obtained in the public schools of London, Ont., and Winnipeg. He was made a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Manitoba in 1887, and given the degrees of M.A., M.D., and C.M. in 1900. Immediately after graduation from the Manitoba university he was given the chair of pathology, which he held for about a year. He also studied at McGill university. Leaving Canada he went to England, where he became a John Lucas Walker fellow at Caius college, Cambridge, and was a student in this university from 1892 to 1895 in the pathology and bacteriology laboratories. Afterwards he was attached to St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, and the Rotunda hospital in Dublin. He also studied extensively at large hospitals in Germany. He married in April, 1896, in Winnipeg, a daughter of Sir Thomas W. Taylor, late chief justice of Manitoba.

## Distinguished Career.

After a distinguished scholastic career he accepted the chair of pathology and bacteriology in the University of Minnesota. He was appointed dean there in 1906. He was also a director of the Minnesota state board of health laboratory all the time that he was in Minnesota, about 18 years. During the time that he was connected with the University of Minnesota it stood forth in comparison with all the medical faculties of the United States. Dr. Westbrook held four honorary degrees of LL.D. from the universities of Toronto, Manitoba, Alberta and California.

## Became President in 1913.

Dr. Westbrook first became president of the University of British Columbia in 1913. In this important position he displayed great talent for organization and administration in connection with university work, and his ability and personality made a deep impression on all with whom he came in contact. As a contributor to various British and continental medical and scientific journals his reputation was world-wide, and in him the cause of modern science has lost an outstanding champion. He was a member of some of the leading laboratories of health and hospital service on the American continent, and known to the leading government experts in this work in the United States government. The University of British Columbia and the cause of higher education in this province have lost a leader whose services cannot at the present time be estimated.

## Unswerving Devotion.

Speaking on behalf of the faculty of the university, Dean L. S. Klinck, assistant to the president and dean of agriculture, said Sunday: "The late president, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, was a man of scholarly attainment, of acknowledged executive and administrative ability, of untiring energy and of unswerving devotion to his one great task, which, as he conceived it, was nothing less than the building up in the Province of British Columbia of a university worthy of her people and of the idea and of the ideals for which the British Empire stands. This single purpose dominated his life since his appointment to the presidency of the university five years ago, and to this task he brought the best that his matured judgment enabled him to gather from an unusually wide knowledge of educational systems and from

a long and intimate personal acquaintance with many of the foremost educators not only in America, but in Europe as well. His unbounded energy and forceful personality were tempered by a kindly disposition and abiding faith in the people and a humanness that made him beloved by faculty and students alike. In his early death the University of British Columbia suffers an irreparable loss and America one of its best known educational leaders."

The funeral of the late Dr. Westbrook will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from his late residence, 4023 Alexandra street, Shaughnessy Heights.



**Offered Services for War.**

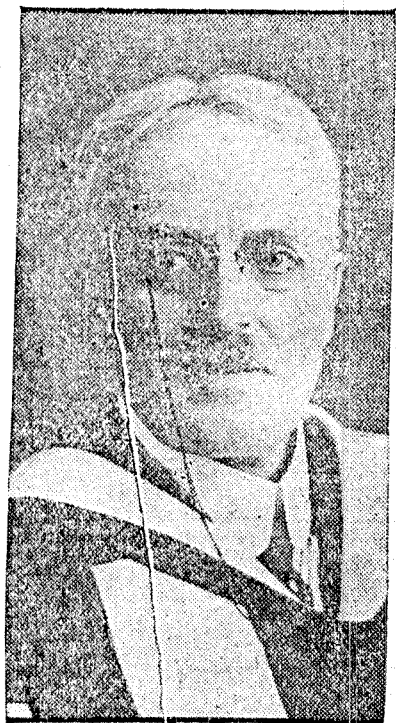
George E. Robinson, dean of arts of the university, said: "During the summer, in the conferences with the executive in the attempt to reconcile the government grant and the budget of the university, later in the organization of the session which has just opened, we have greatly missed the counsel and the direction of the president, but we were looking forward to having him again with us by the new year. It came as a great shock when we learned two days ago that he would never come back to us."

"It will be remembered that at the opening of the war he offered himself to the Imperial government and was accepted, but the board of governors decided that his duty lay with the university. He was disappointed, for he felt that his special training in hygiene and in the organization of public health would have proved of value to the nation and while he threw himself wholeheartedly and with all his energy into the organization of the officers' training corps, and the formation of the University Battalion, the work of the Food Control board and other war activities he felt that he had not scope and opportunity for what he was specially trained to do."

"More than once, to the faculty, he expressed regret that he could not connect his own work and that of the university more intimately and effectively with the effort of the nation to win the war. He had a vision of what President Wilson and his advisers had realized on that side of the line, the possibility of making use of the men in the universities. It fretted and worried him that this did not receive fuller recognition in Canada. He felt himself confined in this regard, especially in the early years of the war and now that the function of the university in connection with the re-establishment of returned soldiers in civil life had begun to be recognized and to some extent defined it seems sad that he is to have no part in this great work and more regrettable that the university is deprived of his vision and enthusiasm."

"Dr. Westbrook identified himself most thoroughly with all the interests and activities of the university and came into intimate relation with all the members of the staff and a great many of the students. With his alertness, buoyancy, kindness and charm he was everywhere a vivifying influence and to us all his loss is a personal bereavement."

*Sun Oct. 22, 1918.*



THE LATE DR. WESBROOK

*Mon. Oct. 21, 1918.*

## DR. F. F. WESBROOK, BELOVED HEAD OF UNIVERSITY OF B. C., DIED ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON

**Had Great Career — Was  
Expert in Public  
Health.**

**Had Broad Ambition to  
Create Real Institution  
of Learning.**

**D**R. F. F. WESBROOK, president of the University of British Columbia, died on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He had been seriously ill for several weeks of arterial trouble and his death was not unexpected. His passing will be a national loss for Canada; and in his adopted province, where his personality and work were so much appreciated, he will be greatly missed indeed. He was a broad-minded educationist and a great leader; altogether a very able man.

**WONDERFUL STUDENT CAREER.**

The death of President Westbrook at the early age of fifty, came as a great shock to his many friends, who had noticed for some time growing evidences of overwork and failing strength. The heavy responsibility of building up the University during the adverse years, increased by the many calls upon his strength by war-time activities, and the development of heart weakness, overcame the originally fine constitution of the University president and made it difficult for him to wage a successful fight against disease.

Dr. F. F. Westbrook was a Canadian by birth, having been brought up in Winnipeg, of which city his father was one of the first mayors, and being one of the first graduates from the university of that province. He was born on July 12, 1868, and graduated with his B. A. degree in 1887 and his M. A. degree in 1890. His studies in medicine at home and Dublin won him a scholarship in pathology at Cambridge where he spent three very happy and useful years from 1893 to 1895. After further research study on the Continent he returned to Manitoba to become professor of pathology at the University of Manitoba. Dr. Westbrook in 1896 married Miss Annie Taylor, the daughter of Chief Justice Sir Thomas W. Taylor of Winnipeg, who with their daughter survives him. Miss Westbrook is in her senior year in the University.

**EXPERT IN PUBLIC HEALTH.**

The scholastic abilities of Dr. Westbrook won him notice in the United States and he was appointed to the staff of the State University of Minnesota, becoming professor of public health and bacteriology. In 1906 he was promoted to the position of dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery. Throughout the whole of his career in Minnesota, extending from 1896 until 1913, Dr. Westbrook was a director of the board of health laboratories of that state, and was a frequent writer on subjects of public health. In 1912 he was honored by being selected for the presidency of the section on state and municipal hygiene, at the International Congress on Hygiene, and for ten years, from 1904 till his departure for British Columbia in 1913, was a member of the advisory board of the Hygienic Laboratory, in connection with the United States public health service.

In 1913, following the report of a government commission appointed to recommend the best available man to take charge of the proposed Provincial University of British Columbia, Dr. Westbrook was chosen. At that time an ambitious programme had been mapped out for the University and Dr. Westbrook flung himself into the work of selecting a staff that should make the University of British Columbia distinctive in the world of education by reason of its high standards, its democracy and its adaptiveness to the needs and aspirations of this western province.

**CNE OBJECT IN VIEW.**

In the task Dr. Westbrook displayed unusual executive ability and breadth of judgment. His ideal was to make the new university distinctively British Columbian in its character and to avoid having a minor Oxford or Cambridge or Harvard on the coast. In his recommendations he combed all the American and European universities, and bore very heroically the disappointment when provincial and war conditions in 1914 necessitated a halt in the university plans. The vision of a great university on the Point Grey campus, leading the industry and culture of the province was always before his mind, so that not a piece of furniture or equipment was bought for the temporary buildings on Willow street unless the president was satisfied that it would fit into the plans prepared for the permanent buildings at Point Grey.

Since the war, in addition to looking after the university and working out ways and means to make a start on the Point Grey site with limited means, Dr. Westbrook was at work on numerous national committees and had been striving to specially adapt the university to the equipment of returned men to engage in agricultural, engineering, mining and lumber trade occupations, and had found great satisfaction in knowing that though every eligible youth, save half a dozen or so, in the university had "joined up" long before conscription came in, that the university led all Canada by the fact that its students were numerically greater than ever. His loss is being very sincerely mourned in university circles apart altogether from the grief that is felt by those who loved his warm friendship and lofty sincere character.

**OFFERED FOR WAR WORK.**

In the second year of the war Dr. Westbrook felt his special status in sanitary science and pathology should be placed at the service of the army, and asked the university whether he might be released for such service. While appreciating the president's desire to serve his country at the front, the board, after careful consideration, concluded that he could be of more service to his country in the work he was then doing. He took a course of military training during the summer of 1915, and shared in the work of training the students. During the last two years he kept up correspondence with many of the university students, and all of the professors overseas.

Last year Dr. Westbrook's scientific eminence was recognized by his election to membership in the Royal Society of Canada.

In his university days he was a famous athlete, and his cabinet contains a large number of medals won in various local and outside competitions.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the residence at Shaughnessy Heights.

*Mon. Oct. 21, 1918.*

**PRESIDENT WESBROOK.**

British Columbia suffers a serious loss by the untimely death of the president of the University. Dr. Westbrook was qualified by native ability, academic training, educational experience, energy, enthusiasm and open mindedness to take up the organization of the chief institution of higher learning in this province. The ambitious and enlightened university programme of six years ago, and a patriotic desire to devote to his native country whatever constructive ability he possessed, drew Dr. Westbrook away from a position of great influence and importance in one of the great universities of the United States, and from conspicuous activities in the public health service of that country. Few in this province knew what he gave up when he left an educational sphere of national importance, and an eminent circle in which he was a distinguished figure, to engage in this pioneer enterprise. The policy which President Westbrook came to carry out was hampered by the financial reaction, and further de-

laid by the war. It was not his fortune to see established on the splendid site at Point Grey even the original group of colleges forming the nucleus of the University which he had in his mind.

But Dr. Wesbrook was not the man to be discouraged or diverted from his main purpose by temporary adverse circumstances. Without abatement of heart or hope he took up so much of the University work as was possible in the circumstances, and the schools now housed in temporary quarters have steadily grown in public favor and in the esteem of educated people. In gathering the staff he sought only for the best, drawing men from the largest and strongest universities in Canada and the United States. We believe that the arts college of this University has a faculty not inferior to any other in Canada, and the number of students in that faculty must be either third or fourth among Canadian universities, though no other has sent to the war a larger proportion of its male students. In spite of disappointment and delays Dr. Wesbrook always kept before him the first ideal, never doubting its ultimate accomplishment. Yet he gave his close heed to the work in hand, neglecting nothing, sparing no effort of his own that the students under his care should receive the best training and culture which it was possible to provide. Buildings might be temporary but he insisted that the laboratory and other equipment should be fully up to date. Classes might have to meet in sections for want of room but the library was probably the best in any western Canadian university.

Though Dr. Wesbrook had served in the professional department of other universities, and held strongly to the view that a provincial university should so far as possible furnish instruction and guidance in any honorable human activity, he did not think lightly of pure academic culture. He had the traditions of Cambridge and Trinity, as well as those of the technical schools. He wished the University to be both a centre of culture and a place of high training for the business of life. So while he hastened the development of the school of agriculture, and brought to Vancouver the head of the Canadian geological survey to organize the scientific school and especially the school of mines; while he worked hard to obtain support for a school of forestry, and welcomed the suggestion of the Board of Trade for a school of commerce, Dr. Wesbrook would not give a sympathetic hearing to any attacks on academic studies. He would not have liked to see the University course so modified that a student could not get instruction in Greek if he desired it. The University will be fortunate if in the successor to Dr. Wesbrook it finds a man who arbitrates so fairly between the claims of culture and vocation.

The future president who will have the privilege of superintending the construction of the University establishments at Point Grey, will find plans prepared and worked out in detail by Dr. Wesbrook not only for the first organization but for systematic development, as the population and resources and necessities of the province increase.

Dr. Wesbrook's desire to be of service to the community and the country imposed too heavy a strain upon a constitution which was less strong than others thought. It was the expression of his natural helpfulness and geniality, increased by an unusually strong and highly cultivated sense of duty. Every call made upon him as a citizen of the province, every appeal of the nation for war service, every necessity of his neighbors and fellow citizens, especially every claim pertaining to the comfort and benefit of the students and faculty, met with a ready and cheerful response so long as he had strength left to be of service. Among the genuine mourners will be many young men serving overseas, who have personal reasons for grateful remembrance.

## President Wesbrook Passed Away Sunday

Head of B. C. University Succumbs After Gallant Struggle Against Long-Standing Ailment.

ONE OF FOREMOST AMONG  
CANADIAN EDUCATIONISTS

Had Taken Leading Part in  
Public Affairs of This  
City.

The death of Dr. Frank Fairchild Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, who passed away Sunday afternoon after an illness extending over a year, leaves a big gap in the ranks of foremost Canadian educationists and brought deep regret to a host of friends and admirers all over Canada and the United States. The funeral will be held from the family residence, 4023 Alexandra Street, Shaughnessy Heights, on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Dr. Wesbrook was stricken nearly a year ago, but remained at his post and it was not until February that he was forced to temporarily retire. He spent two months in California and in June returned to his work, but was unable to carry on his duties. Most of the summer was spent at Caulfeilds, where a brave fight for health was made. However, an unusually severe attack last week hastened the end.

Besides his wife, who resides here, Dr. Wesbrook left a daughter, Miss Helen, who is now in her senior year in arts at the University of British Columbia, and a brother, Mr. Donald McD. Wesbrook, of Duluth, Min.

Here Five Years.

Dr. Wesbrook came to Vancouver in 1913 to take charge of the local branch of McGill University and a year later he was appointed president of the new provincial university, devoting every effort since that time to the upbuilding of an educational institution suited to the needs of the Pacific province.

He was born at Brant, County Brant, Ontario, on July 12, 1868, and was therefore 50 years of age. He was the son of H. S. Wesbrook, formerly mayor of Winnipeg. His early education was obtained in the public schools of London, Ont., and Winnipeg. He was made a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Manitoba in 1887, and given the degrees of M. A., M. D. and C. M. in 1900. Immediately after graduation from the Manitoba University he was given the chair of pathology, which he held for about a year. He also studied at McGill University.

Leaving Canada he went to England, where he became a John Lucas Walker fellow at Caius College, Cambridge, and was a student in this university from 1892 to 1895 in the pathologist and bacteriologist laboratories. Afterwards he was attached to St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, and the Rotunda hospital in Dublin. He also studied extensively at large hospitals in Germany. He married in April, 1896, in Winnipeg, a daughter of Sir Thomas W. Taylor, late chief justice of Manitoba.

After distinguished service in educational work Dr. Wesbrook accepted the chair of pathology and bacteriology in the University of Minnesota, becoming dean there in 1906. He also became a director of the state board of health laboratory, retaining that position for 18 years. He held four honorary LL.D. degrees from the Universities of Toronto, Manitoba, Alberta and California.

In addition to his numerous duties as a leader of education Dr. Wesbrook took a prominent part in public affairs, always lending his sympathy and co-operation in every movement of public benefit and during the years of his residence in Vancouver occupied a place of distinguished prominence. His was a genial nature, and his unfailing optimism was typical of the bigness of the man. He had endeared himself to the faculty of the university and to the student body and his loss is an irreparable one.

Ex-Chancellor's Tribute

"The death of Dr. Wesbrook means a serious loss to the University of British Columbia and to education in Canada as a whole," said Mr. F. Carter Cotton, former chancellor of the university, to The World in expressing his regret over the passing of the celebrated educationist. "My associa-

tions with Dr. Wesbrook were most happy. His unbounded enthusiasm and unfailing energy and optimism were always in evidence and to his tireless efforts may be attributed the progress of the institution. He was a great believer in co-operation and was ever ready to assist by word or deed the chancellor and board of governors. Yes, the loss of Dr. Wesbrook is a great misfortune.

"Irreparable Loss,"—Dean Klinck

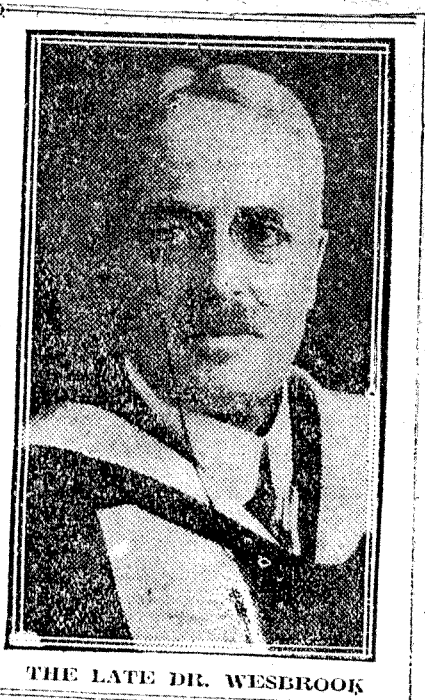
Dean L. S. Klinck, who has been acting president of the university during the illness of Dr. Wesbrook, in speaking on behalf of the faculty, said: "The late president was one of the foremost educational leaders in America and his death means an irreparable loss to the university. His scholarly attainment and administrative ability were most marked and he devoted every effort to the building up in British Columbia of an educational institution worthy of the province. He had a wide knowledge of educational systems and an intimate acquaintance with many of the leading educationists of America. This enabled him to bring to his work a soundness of judgment which resulted in successful development. Dr. Wesbrook had an abiding faith in humankind and a kindly disposition, which made him beloved of faculty and students alike."

Professor Robinson's Eulogy

Prof. George E. Robinson, dean of arts, was most eulogistic in his expression of esteem for Dr. Wesbrook. He referred to his untiring efforts to further the cause of the allies in war; how the president had offered his services to the government, feeling that his wide knowledge of hygiene would be valuable in combatting disease. The board of governors, however, thought that his duty lay with the university which he was building up so rapidly. Dr. Wesbrook then devoted himself wholeheartedly to the work of the Food Control board and the organization of the officers' training corps and University Battalion. "He felt himself restricted in his efforts," said Professor Robinson, "and now that the function of the university in connection with the re-establishment of returned soldiers in civil life had begun to be recognized and to some extent defined it seems sad to think that he is to have no part in this great work and more regrettable that the university is deprived of his vision and enthusiasm."

World Oct. 21, 1918.

Prov. Oct. 21, 1918.



THE LATE DR. WESBROOK

World Oct. 21, 1918.

## MINISTER PAYS TRIBUTE

Hon. Dr. MacLean Refers to Death of Dr. Westbrook.

VICTORIA, Oct. 21.—Keenly regretting the death of Dr. Westbrook, Hon. J. D. MacLean paid eloquent tribute to the sterling worth and magnificent attainments of the departed scholar this morning.

"The late Dr. Westbrook was a kindly man of broad vision. His activities were many. He was a prolific writer and a forceful speaker," observed the minister of education. "He had the satisfaction of knowing before death closed his brilliant career that he succeeded in laying solid foundation work for the new institution under the most difficult circumstances and during the most trying days ever experienced by the Dominion. He has written a name of the scroll of fame which time will not efface."

World Oct. 21, 1918.

## The Death of Dr. F. F. Westbrook

IN the death of Dr. F. F. Westbrook, education in British Columbia suffers the severest loss it has known.

As head of the British Columbia University, Dr. Westbrook was engaged in building up a great institution, one which, he hoped, would some day take its place on an equality with the great universities of the British Empire.

He gave his time, thought and labor to that ideal. Although hampered by many difficulties, not the least being inadequate financial support due to the government's inability to provide as generously as anticipated, he did much to make the university a centre for the spread of practical knowledge throughout the province and for whole-hearted endeavor in war activity.

The late Dr. Westbrook had a brilliant career. He was a specialist in bacteriology, in hygiene, and in public health. He studied extensively in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, as well as in the United States. He had a marked personality and a kindly disposition, and nowhere than amongst the faculty and students of the university will his death create a keener sense of loss.

World Oct. 21, 1918.

OUTDOOR SERVICE  
AT FUNERAL OF THE  
LATE DR. WESBROOK

To Take Place on Lawn This Afternoon; Mrs. Chambers to Sing Favorite Hymns.

The funeral of the late Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, will take place from the home, 4023 Alexander avenue, Shaughnessy Heights at 3:30 this afternoon. There will be an outdoor service and the friends who propose to attend the service are advised to come warmly clad. It will be conducted on the lawn.

Rev. Dr. Logan, who is at present looking after St. Andrew's church, where Dr. Westbrook was a member, will be in charge of the funeral, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Smith, of St. John's church. Mrs. Chambers is to sing two of the deceased's favorite hymns at the service.

Sun Oct. 22, 1918.

SIMPLE BURIAL FOR  
LATE DR. WESBROOK

The late Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, was buried this afternoon, under the most simple and dignified circumstances. That there should be no pomp or public burial services was the wish of the family in view of existing local circumstances and the entire funeral therefore was of the most simple nature.

The brief service was held at 4023 Alexander avenue, Shaughnessy Heights, at 3:30 o'clock. The honorary pallbearers were members of the University Board of Governors, Rev. Dr. Logan of St. Andrew's Church, where the late Dr. Westbrook attended for a number of years, conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Dr. Smith of St. John's Church. Organist Wrigley of St. Andrew's played and Mrs. Chambers sang two hymns which were held in favor by Dr. Westbrook during his life.

Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, arrived from Victoria today to attend the funeral. Having been so closely associated with the late head of the University, Hon. Dr. MacLean feels the loss very keenly.

"Probably the most noticeable feature about Dr. Westbrook was his broad outlook on life," said the minister of education this morning. He added:

"A man of high education, his activities were wide and varied. He was a prolific contributor to scientific magazines and a lecturer who was much sought after. Born in Canada, and educated in this country, he migrated to the United States where his talents were soon recognized and at the time he was selected as the first head of the University of British Columbia he was with the University of Minnesota engaged in a great work which had done much to give that institution the prominent place which it holds."

"Though Dr. Westbrook was handicapped by the war and tightened finance he nevertheless laid broadly and well the foundation for a great institution here. His conception of the value of a university was the modern one—that it should be utilitarian, instead of purely cultural. In a province such as this, which will ultimately be the home of industries, that conception was the right one."

Prow. Oct. 22, 1918.

LATE DR. WESBROOK  
IS LAID TO REST

Members of the Senate and Faculty as Pallbearers.

The funeral of the late Dr. Frank Fairchild Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, took place at the family residence, 4023 Alexander Avenue, at 3:30 this afternoon and was attended by a large gathering of friends. Many floral tributes were sent from various societies and circles of acquaintances.

Rev. Dr. Smith of St. John's Church gave the reading and assisted with the prayer, while Rev. Dr. Logan of St. Andrew's, of which Dr. Westbrook was a member, delivered the sermon and pronounced the benediction.

Mrs. F. T. Chambers sang one of the deceased's favorite hymns, "The Sands of Time Are Sinking."

The pallbearers were: Dean Klinck, Dr. Robertson, Dr. McIntosh and Dr. H. Ashton, members of the faculty and the senate; Mr. W. G. Sutcliffe and Mr. Hogg, the former president of the Alma Mater. Members of the board of governors acted as honorary pallbearers.

Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, represented the provincial government.

World Oct. 22, 1918.

In addition to the closing of the day classes and other educational activities at the University, a number of educational organizations whose headquarters are at the University will also have their activities curtailed on account of the recent closing order. Amongst the organizations affected by the closing order is the Vancouver Institute, but in compliance with the closing order no meetings of the Institute will be held until the order is repealed, and so with the meetings of the Vancouver Natural History Society. The evening classes in botany, which began last Tuesday with the enrolment of students and a brief introductory address, have also been postponed until further notice.

Prow. Oct. 22, 1918.

Varsity Lectures Off—In addition to the closing of the day classes and other educational activities at the University, a number of educational organizations whose headquarters are at the University will also have their activities curtailed on account of the recent closing order. Amongst the organizations affected is the Vancouver Institute. At the last meeting it was intimated that Mr. W. A. Pritchard was to lecture to the Institute on behalf of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, and so with the meetings of the Vancouver Natural History Society. An exhibition of microscopes and specimens was on the programme for Wednesday evening, this has been postponed, and will possibly be held later in the season, and the evening classes in Botany—which began last Tuesday with the enrolment of students and a brief introductory address—have also been postponed until further notice.

World Oct. 22, 1918.



**CONDITIONS IN HOWE SOUND.**

Rev. A. N. St. John Mildmay, lecturer of the University of British Columbia, was released from school duties by the closing of the institution last Friday, and on Saturday morning reported at Port Mellon as a volunteer "flu" worker. Reports had been received that the "flu" was raging upon the paper mill workers there.

Dr. Ingles was in charge and when Mr. Mildmay arrived there were but nine cases of "flu" out of the 120 workers. A very effective isolation cottage system was started and when Mr. Mildmay left on Tuesday five of the cases had entirely recovered, leaving only four still ill. One accidental death and one death from pneumonia, probably the effects of an exposed case of "flu" in the case of a man who walked in from the outside, constituted the casualty list.

Mr. Mildmay ventured the opinion that reports stating the "flu" was raging throughout Howe Sound were exaggerated. He was unable to learn of any additional places where conditions were bad, he said today.

*Nov. Oct. 23, 1918.*

**Few Cases at Paper Mills.**

A. St. John Mildmay, who has just returned from Port Mellon where he had gone a few days ago as a volunteer worker among influenza cases, states that of 100 employees at the Rainy River Pulp and Paper mills there, only nine contracted influenza, and five have already been discharged as cured. There have been two deaths recently among the workers, but one was due to an accident and the other to pneumonia. A cottage system of isolation was effectively used for the influenza patients.

*Sun Oct. 24, 1918.*

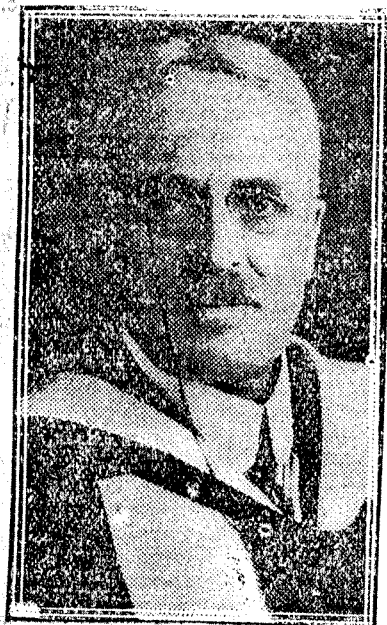
According to a statement from Mr. A. St. John Mildmay, only nine out of 100 employees at the Rainy River Pulp and Paper Mills had caught the disease, and five had already been discharged as cured. There had been two deaths, but one was due to accident and the other to pneumonia.

According to Relief Superintendent Ireland 26 families were reported on Wednesday as being in need of help and to 18 of them nurses had been sent.

*World Oct. 24, 1918.*

At the university lectures, at many social functions, the good-natured smile of Dr. Westbrook was ever cheering, his ready sympathy with any good movement was encouraging, and encouragement is what one needs—and one does not get it as often as one needs it. Dr. Westbrook will be missed.

*World Oct. 24, 1918.*

**DR. WESTBROOK DEAD**

President of the University of B. C. passed away on Sunday last. He was 50 years of age and had been ailing since February.

*World Oct. 24, 1918.*

**THOSE WHO KNEW DR. WESTBROOK** even slightly, which was my own case, can not but feel that the withdrawal of a personality so magnetic yet so purposeful, so genial yet so full of a sense of duty, is a sad and serious loss to this community. His was a happily constituted nature, and his character was revealed in his face. He had the simplicity and absence of self-consciousness which often accompany large gifts and great acquisitions. I remember how encouraged I was once by a letter he took the trouble to write to me in which he said that he always read this column of miscellaneous observations and found entertainment in it, a thing which seemed to me as unusual as it was gracious, so that I can not help recalling it now that he has left us.

*Nov. Oct. 25, 1918.*

**WILL TAKE TIME IN NAMING SUCCESSOR**

It is not expected that the appointment of a successor to President Westbrook as head of the University of British Columbia will be made immediately. The appointment is vested in the board of governors, who are not likely to act hastily in this important matter. During the illness of the late president Dean Klinck acted as his assistant.

By an oversight the statute does not give the board authority to appoint an acting or interim president, as it was found when Dr. Westbrook proposed that during his own illness Dean Klinck should hold the former position. Some way will, however, be found to carry on the work of administration until the appointment of a new president. The board will meet early next week to take such action as may be necessary. Meanwhile the university is closed by public order, and one of its buildings is used as an emergency hospital. The last official act of Dr. Westbrook was his assent to that occupation.

*Nov. Oct. 25, 1918.*

**Letter of Condolence**—The directors of the General Hospital passed a resolution expressing sympathy to the family of the late Dr. Westbrook at their meeting Thursday night and instructed the secretary to draft a letter of condolence to Mrs. Westbrook expressing the sympathy of the board in her said bereavement.

*World, Oct. 25, 1918.*

**GROWING RUBBER HERE.**

Prof. John Davidson, of the University of British Columbia, deprecates strongly the effort being made to induce the belief that rubber production can be profitably undertaken on the Pacific coast as far north as Washington, and even in British Columbia. Rubber plants, he says, can be grown here, but thinks it is idle to contend that it could be made a profitable commercial proposition. He says that the agitation is simply a revival of one that was started four or five years ago, and that the development of the rubber industry can be safely left to the people in the climate to which the plant is really suited.

*World, Oct. 25, 1918.*

**SAYS COAST CAN PRODUCE RUBBER**

**But Prof. Davidson Takes Issue With California Botanist.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The Pacific Coast states have a rubber supply which can go a long way toward meeting the needs of the country in an emergency, according to an announcement by the committee on scientific research of the state council of defence here today.

Rubber-producing shrubs occur in quantity as far east as Colorado, north to Washington and south to New Mexico, and the produce, although not as good as the highest grade rubbers, is better than the African variety, according to researches made by H. M. Hall, associate professor of economic botany, University of California, and a member of the committee.

"I think that if we leave the development of rubber to the people of the tropical swamps and they leave the development of cedar to the people of the temperate swamps it would be a better division of labor," said Prof. John Davidson of the University of British Columbia, when asked regarding the possibilities of rubber production in the area outlined in the above despatch.

"It is an exaggeration," he said, "to lead people to believe that rubber production can be carried on as a profitable commercial proposition as far north as Washington. I remember four or five years ago a man from New York was investigating the possibilities of the British Columbia swamps. Rubber plants can be grown here, and are grown in the houses, but the fact that they can not be sure to survive the winter makes it not a good business to take the place of the British Columbia cedar. That was my belief then, and is yet."

Professor Davidson pointed out that while there are plants growing in British Columbia which produce the milk from which rubber is obtained, they did not grow in any quantity or size that would make them commercially useful. In order to make a success of rubber production one must grow the big trees, and these could not be grown with any degree of success in the swamps of this province, or, in his belief, in Washington, consequently it would be a waste of labor to endeavor to develop a rubber industry.

*Nov. Oct. 25, 1918.*

**University Board to Meet.**

The appointment of a successor to the late Dr. Westbrook as president of the University of British Columbia is vested in the board of governors, but the statute does not make provision for the appointing of an acting-president. The board will meet next week to take such action as is necessary to meet that situation. During the illness of the late president Dean Klinck acted in his stead.

*Sun Oct. 26, 1918.*

Six years ago, when Dr. Westbrook first heard the suggestion of the presidency of the University of British Columbia, this province was at the height of the boom period, and the university prospects were rosy as the dawn. All that was then proposed for the institution will be realized, but not so soon as was then expected. The site will not be changed, and the area of land set aside for the university is already greater than was designed at the beginning. This latter enlargement might have been more difficult to obtain if the government had still been able to place values of \$10,000 an acre on the Point Grey estate.

But in 1912 the two million acres of endowment lands looked like an almost immediately available asset of ten million dollars or more, and the proposed expenditure of three or four millions on the first group of buildings did not seem large in the general scale of expenditure and surplus. Dr. Westbrook had reason to expect when he accepted the appointment that in five years the university would be firmly established at Point Grey with two or three large buildings for instruction, and one or two for the residence of students. Neither he nor the government of that day could foresee the war.

It required the inducement of a noble undertaking to seduce the dean of the medical faculty of the University of Minnesota to leave his position. At the age of 37, after ten years' service as a professor, he had become head of one of the three or four greatest medical schools on the continent, and was one of the principal deans of the largest or second largest state university in the republic. He was already one of the leaders in the health organization of the nation. In his own school he directed a larger staff than he could for some time hope to have under him in this province, and the annual expenditure in his control was several times larger than that the University of British Columbia has expended in any year.

But Dr. Westbrook was a Canadian, and preferred to serve the country of his birth. He saw great possibilities in the new western university. He had received his own early training in Manitoba, where university work was done in a group of denominational colleges. Here at least was a province whose course in high education was unhampered by sectarian traditions, where there was a chance to gather all the high academic and professional training in arts, science, mining, forestry, agriculture, medicine, law, pedagogy and other technical work in one organization, free from professional, religious or sectional rivalries. Looking forward to a time when British Columbia would be one of the most populous provinces, as it is the richest of the provinces in natural resources, Dr. Westbrook pictured the university as one of the great American institutions of learning. He knew that he might not live to see this much, but it was open to him to lay the foundations.

It would be a pity if the impression should prevail that the late president was in any way discouraged or disheartened by the impediments which have hindered the progress of this fine enterprise. He was not a man easily discouraged and he cheerfully accepted all the conditions that he could not change. Other universities were depopulated and hampered by the war as well as ours. All universities are restrained by want of funds. Dr. Westbrook was pleased to see how well his own school bore the strain and how much had been accomplished under adverse circumstances. Among the governors, senators and faculty he was one of the most cheerful and sanguine. If any road was blocked he set out at once to blaze a new one.

Dr. Westbrook's university policy included one positive principle. That was unity. He knew of the struggle in Ontario over the federation of the colleges, so that the province might better concentrate on the one public university. Even after the consolidation Ontario has five or six degree, conferring universities and an agricultural college practically separate from them all. In Manitoba, where Dr. Westbrook took his arts course, there was a group of sectarian colleges duplicating the work of each other. He knew of the seven universities in the Maritime provinces. In Washington, Iowa and several other states, the state university and the state college of agriculture or mines were separate institutions competing with each other for government grants, keeping up an unseemly jealousy, duplicating the teaching staffs, laboratories and other equipment, training students in separate and in some cases hostile camps, instead of establishing the comradeship that should be cultivated among citizens of different vocations.

Wherefore, Dr. Westbrook from the first resolutely set his face against the proposition for the establishment of an agricultural school elsewhere than at Point Grey. He could not agree to the plan of establishing the school at the government farm at Escondale, a few miles away. That organization would call for separate departments and laboratories in chemistry, biology and bacteriology. It would be found necessary to give instruction in English, economy, social science, physics, mechanical engineering and so on, until gradually there would be produced a large part of another university.

The same thing would happen if a forestry or mining college should be established elsewhere in connection with or separate from the university. The objection to this duplication or implication is not wholly or mainly financial.

Dr. Westbrook thought a great deal of the spiritual and social effects of unity. This province is not well acquainted with itself. It is not like an eastern province whose people grew up together. It has been peopled by settlers from all parts of Canada and outside. Even the city of Vancouver is inhabited by people who are strangers to each other in a sense that they are not in the larger cities of Toronto and Montreal. That is one reason why it is so hard to carry out a get together movement.

A common university, where students work, play and associate together, is a great bond of future union and comradeship. So much the better if the young men and maidens are taking different courses of study and preparing for different vocations. Living in the same residences, meeting in the same societies, playing in the same teams, working in the same classes, they learn to respect and understand each other. The arts student, close pressed in class or in football by the farm student, is not likely afterward to regard him as a hayseed, nor will the engineer or miner or sawmill man sneer at his comrade of the club or fraternity as a highbrow and a snob because he has studied Greek.

Here I have wandered from Dr. Westbrook's argument to my own, but the president was more emphatic on this question of consolidation of the university control at one point than on most other questions. He believed fully in extension work, and rather held to the doctrine that the university should carry its instruction to the man wherever he could be reached, but not so as to interfere with the solidarity of the institution.

For these reasons he steadily persisted in the campaign for an extension of the university grounds at Point Grey. He lived to see that enlargement, and he desired to add further to the farm properties an area of Delta land or bottom land as near as possible to the university, where large crops could be grown, stock maintained and experimental work conducted appropriate to that kind of land. This also will come to pass.

*Proo. Oct. 26, 1918*

## MRS. WESBROOK IS MADE ADMINISTRATOR

Mrs. Anne Westbrook, widow of the late President F. F. Westbrook of the University of B. C., was this morning appointed by Mr. Justice Morrison to act as administrator of her husband's estate. The debts are limited to funeral expenses and current obligations.

Dr. Westbrook, it was stated in the affidavits, died without leaving a will. His estate, after the payment of debts is said to be about \$15,000, including \$11,000 in life insurance. Under the provincial law, Mrs. Westbrook will inherit all of the personality.

*Proo. Nov. 7, 1918*

## NEW DIRECTORATE FOR VANCOUVER EXHIBITION ASSN.

The work of electing the directors of the Vancouver Exhibition association, which has been carried out by balloting through the mail, has been completed and the result was announced Wednesday. The following gentlemen were elected: Prof. J. A. McLean, University of B. C.; C. M. Rolston, P. H. Moore, of Colony Farm; E. S. Knowlton, S. L. Howe, J. J. Banfield, G. N. Stacey, J. M. Steves, Steveston; Chas. E. Hope, Langley Port; Prof. A. G. Lunn, University of B. C.; R. P. McLennan, W. S. Holland, J. T. Little, R. W. Holland, H. T. Lockyer, H. J. de Forest, E. J. Clark and Jas. Ashworth. The officers of the association were announced previously. They are: President, J. J. Miller; vice-presidents, W. C. Brown, S. J. Crowe, M.P., G. W. Hutchings and C. E. Tisdall. The honorary treasurer is G. F. Baldwin. Owing to the epidemic, the annual meeting of the association has been postponed.

*Sun. Nov. 8, 1918*

## NO SUCCESSOR YET TO DR. F. F. WESBROOK

### Dean Klinck Will Direct University to End of Academic Term

Dean Klinck, who assisted Dr. F. F. Westbrook in his work as president of the University of British Columbia, and who filled the office during the illness of the late president, is carrying on the work as head of the institution and will doubtless do so until the end of the academic term, according to the opinion of various members of the faculty.

It is stated as probable that the method of selecting a successor will be the same as heretofore, when the government appointed a commission to act upon applications of candidates. This will probably take place during the summer vacation. It is unofficially stated to be unlikely that the policy or plans of the late president for the university will be subject to change. No names have as yet been suggested for the office.

*World, Nov. 20, 1918*

### Dean Klinck Acting Head.

Dean Klinck, who acted as head of the university during the late Dr. Westbrook's illness, is expected to continue to act as head until the end of the present academic term.

*Sun, Nov. 21, 1918*

## NEW STUDY COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITY

The university will probably reopen classes on Tuesday next. The lost time may be partly recovered by shortening the Christmas holidays and continuing classes during the period usually allowed for Christmas examinations and preparatory for them.

Besides the regular undergraduate work the university is carrying on many courses of instruction for returned soldiers and special students. During the remainder of the year three courses will be given in agriculture for returned soldiers and others. From January 6 to 17 inclusive, classes will be held in agronomy and animal husbandry; for the next fortnight classes in poultry husbandry, and for a fortnight in February, fruit growing.

For returned soldiers alone three longer courses are given this year, one through July, August and September in horticulture, poultry and dairying; one from October 1 to the end of the year, and one from April 1 to the end of June.

The subjects include field farming, animal husbandry, horticulture, poultry, dairying and bee-keeping.

In mining, instruction is given in two groups. For returned soldiers and the general public courses covering eight weeks beginning January 13 are given in mining, smelting, geology, ore deposits, mineralogy and rock study, fire assaying, chemistry and blacksmithing.

Longer courses are given to returned soldiers alone. There is a six months' course in mining, with a further six months' assaying and chemistry, making a total vocational course of twelve months.

For returned soldiers the vocational course in mechanical engineering covers a great variety of activities. There is a four months' course for automobile mechanics, and one of six months for chauffeurs. The former includes automobiles and engines, machine work, woodworking mechanics, bookkeeping and drawing. Other mechanical courses are given, each requiring four to six months. These include engineering, practical electricity, steam engineering, training for electricians, for machinists and for toolroom machinists, for moving picture operating and garage machinists.

*Pro. Nov. 23, 1918.*

### COURSES FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS ARE PLANNED BY UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

New courses for returned soldiers in agriculture, mining and engineering are being arranged in connection with the University of British Columbia. It is expected that classes will be reopened there next Tuesday, and part of the time lost during the enforcement of the closing order may be made up by dispensing with the Christmas examinations and shortening the holidays.

Three courses in agriculture for returned soldiers and others outlined for the remainder of the year include: agronomy and animal husbandry, January 6 to 17; poultry husbandry, the following fortnight, and fruit growing during another two weeks.

Returned soldiers alone are eligible for three longer courses given this year in agriculture, extending in succession from July until December, and from April until June. The longer mining course, for returned soldiers only, are six months in mining and an additional six months in assaying and chemistry. The general public will be admitted to the eight-week courses beginning January 13 in mining and allied studies.

The vocational course in mechanical engineering for returned soldiers includes six months in chauffeur training, automobile mechanics, four months. From four to six months are required for courses in practical electricity, steam engineering, training for electricians, for machinists and for toolroom machinists, for motion picture operating and garage mechanics.

*Sun Nov 24, 1918.*

### UNIVERSITY IS REOPENED

Classes Are Organized—Will Be In Full Swing Shortly.

The University of British Columbia opened this morning with a fair attendance, considering the many students who had been ill and the inclemency of the weather. The classes are organized and have resumed work, but it is not expected that the regular schedule will be in full swing before next week.

*World Nov 26, 1918*

**Reopen Botany Classes** — The classes in botany held every Tuesday evening in the biology class room of the university, will resume on Tuesday, December 3, at 7:30 p.m. Intending students may enroll at the close of this lecture. The course is so arranged that novices with no previous knowledge of the subject can make a beginning. From time to time throughout the session emphasis is made on points of special interest to teachers of botany or nature study, or to gardeners, and frequent reference is made to the economic value of the plants studied. The classes are free to all desiring to know something of the plant life of the province. There is no enrollment fee, though a nominal contribution is collected to defray expenses. The class is conducted free by Mr. J. Davidson, F.L.S., F.B.S.E.

*World Nov. 28, 1918*

### BOTANY CLASSES WILL RESUME DEC. 3

The classes in botany held every Tuesday evening in the biology class room of the University, Tenth and Laurel street, will resume on Dec. 3, at 7:30 p.m.

The introductory lecture was given on Oct. 15. Since then, owing to the "flu" ban, no further lectures have been given. The reopening of the class has been deferred one week in order to accommodate the school teachers who have not yet returned to the city. Next week, however, the classes will be resumed and intending students who were unable to be present on the opening night will have an opportunity of enrolling at the close of Tuesday night's lecture.

The class does not follow any text book, the lectures being adapted to suit the students who usually hail from many varied vocations; nevertheless the work given more than covers the field prescribed for junior matriculation. The course is so arranged that novices, with no previous knowledge of the subject, can make a beginning.

From time to time throughout the session emphasis is made on points of special interest to teachers of botany or nature study, or to gardeners, and frequent reference is made to the economic value of the plants studied. The lectures are illustrated by specimens, diagrams, microscope and lantern slides, and a series of excursions follows at the end of the session. The classes are free to all desiring to know something of the plant life of the province. The class is conducted by Mr. J. Davidson, F.L.S., F.B.S.E., instructor in botany at the university, at the request of the Vancouver Natural History Society, Mr. Davidson giving his services free.

*Pro. Nov. 28, 1918*

### UNIVERSITY HELD FITTEST MEMORIAL

Erection of Point Grey Building Suggested As Tribute to B. C. Heroes of War.

The erection of a great university on the Point Grey site as a living, lasting memorial to the sons and daughters of British Columbia, who died during the Great War that freedom might live, was suggested by Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris last night before the Vancouver Institute, her subject being "The University of British Columbia and Its Relation to the Life of the Province."

Mrs. Douglas McIntosh presided during the lecture, which was under the auspices of the University Women's Club, and S. D. Scott, in moving the vote of thanks, which was seconded by

Mrs. Baird, said that while Mrs. Farris had spoken only for herself, her stand would be endorsed by the board of governors of the university, and he hoped, by the whole province. Some members of the faculty, he added, were planning a campaign to inform the people of the province more fully as to the work of the institution.

Mrs. Farris recalled the tremendous contribution that the province had made to the fight for freedom, and the number of brilliant and useful lives that had been sacrificed. While the present generation would never forget that sacrifice it was only fitting that a memorial should be raised in order that those who came after might never forget. "And what more fitting," asked Mrs. Farris, "than a great university at Point Grey, built by a great people, its lights shining over the tossing waters of the gulf, a symbol of intellectual radiance diffused from it throughout the length and breadth of the land." Leaving the details aside for the present, she laid stress on one point, that every citizen should have a share in the enterprise according to his means, whether it were the price of one book for the library, or of equipping a laboratory.

Such a university would, the speaker claimed, be not only a memorial to the dead soldier, but a boon to the living, as it would be able, if amply provided with funds, to greatly extend the courses for returned men.

*Sun, Nov. 29, 1918*

### MRS. FARRIS AND THE UNIVERSITY

Aim Must be to Make Hall of Learning Fitting Memorial to Those Who Nobly Served Country.

The subject, "The University of British Columbia and Its Relation to the Life of the Province," was so ably treated by Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris in her lecture given Thursday night in the University assembly hall that the enthusiasm of all who heard the speaker was aroused to the realization of the grand opportunity offered the people of this province to turn the reconstructive thought of the period to were improving and enlarging the University of British Columbia so that it shall be a fitting memorial to those who have fallen on the battlefields in France, or have served their country in other ways.

The naming of the buildings in honor of great battles and gallant fighters as an inspiration to students and the placing of honor rolls was dealt with appreciatively.

Mrs. Farris opened her address with a tribute to the late president, Dr. Westbrook, speaking of his patience and courage under the trying ordeals incident to the war times. "Through the many trials, disappointments and sad experiences during the past few years," said the speaker, "no one ever heard him complain. His is a worthy name to head the honor roll."

The fact was pointed out that never has there been such a heart-searching review of activities and institutions of every kind with the natural elimination of useless features. The result has drawn the attention of the world to the most important subject of all, the conservation of child life and the welfare of children, that is their education.

In respect to land endowment, it was made clear that none of the lands are revenue producing, consequently the University is utterly dependent upon the legislature, in other words, the people of the province, for revenue. The advance by which the institution now occupies its present home was then traced from the beginning of interest in higher education here in 1890 to 1915, when the University opened its doors. The inconvenience and inadequacy of the buildings to accommodate the present enrollment, now 600 students, was



explained, the work being hampered and narrowed by the lack of suitable facilities. "To continue staying here is a policy which cannot be advocated," stated the speaker, "either from the viewpoint of efficiency or economy."

The question was asked: "Suppose the province puts up the money for removal of the University to the permanent site at Point Grey, what will be the return materially? The answer would come in the increase in production along agricultural lines and the impetus which would be given to lumber, mining and trades for which the training would come from the University course. The preparation of the young people to take part in the reconstruction of the activities of the country would be inestimable advantage also.

The lecture concluded with the following appeal: "Shall we not then by united action of a great people of a great province build in Point Grey a university, the lights of which shining out over the Gulf waters shall be symbolical of the intellectual radiance which it shall shed in the province—a university which shall stand as a splendid and undying memorial to those who have given their lives that truth and justice might rule throughout all time."

*World, Nov. 29, 1918.*

## UNIVERSITY AS A WAR MEMORIAL

### Mrs. Farris Suggests Completion of Point Grey Institution Suitable.

The best memorial which this province can set up for the soldiers who have fallen in the war is the Provincial University structure at Point Grey, which will for all time to come perpetuate their memory and serve the country for which they gave their lives. This was the opinion expressed by Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris in an eloquent and impressive lecture in the Vancouver Institute course last evening.

The lecturer is herself a member of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia, and has been a member of the Senate, whose case she pleads with eloquence and sustains with sound argument. A peoples' university, not for the rich man, not for the poor man, but for all men, which will be the completion of the public school system, offering help to any person seeking higher instruction in his calling, and be a centre of intellectual culture and a home of generous and patriotic ideals. Such a university Mrs. Farris considers to be worth more to the province than the people have yet consented to pay.

She maintained that under the lead of the late president, to whose ability, zeal and fortitude under discouragements the lecturer paid a high tribute, the University had already made a remarkable beginning in these directions. With an undergraduate membership of more than 500 and a total class attendance of 800, this university was the only one in Canada which had increased its attendance during the war. Yet its student body was so ready to respond to the call of the country that when conscription came only eight students were affected by the measure. The lecturer believes that the people of this province can better afford to spend the amount of money necessary to establish the University at Point Grey than they can afford to leave it where it is. She was proud of the noble subscription of the province to the Victory Loan and pleased to have a little share in it, but believed it would have been as good an investment and as fine an act of patriotism if they had contributed two millions of that amount to the establishment of the University in its permanent home.

Mrs. Douglas MacIntosh presided. The hearty thanks of the audience was given to the lecturer on the motion of Mr. S. D. Scott and Mrs. W. J. Baird. The lecture was given under the auspices of the University Women's Club, of which Mrs. Farris was one of the founders.

#### Endorses Suggestion.

Editor Province.—Hundreds will be in hearty accord with the suggestion that the Provincial University at Point Grey be erected as a memorial for the sons and daughters of British Columbia who have sacrificed their lives in the Great War, that the blessings of truth, freedom and righteousness might continue to be ours. The suggestion is an excellent one and will meet with general approval throughout the entire province. Already the University has done much for returned men by giving short courses in agriculture, horticulture, poultry raising, electricity and all kinds of engineering, the construction and repairing of motors, mineralogy, classes in history and literature, etc.

If so much has been accomplished under adverse conditions owing to cramped quarters and lack of equipment, how much greater work could be done at Point Grey when the new buildings are erected? The returned men who have taken these short courses at the University speak in high terms of praise of the extended knowledge they have received, as it has given them a greater interest in their work and broadened their outlook on life.

Each branch is manned by professors who are experts in their departments and take a delight in doing their very best to help the returned men. The general public will unanimously endorse the suggestion of Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris that the great University on the Point Grey site be our memorial of the Great War.

T. H. WRIGHT.

*Prov. Nov 29, 1918*

University Addition.—The University of British Columbia has taken out a permit for the erection of a workshop and cafeteria to cost \$4200. Messrs. Crane, Ltd., will build a frame warehouse on Industrial Island at a cost of \$8000.

*World Nov 29, 1918*

The University of British Columbia has obtained a building permit for a frame workshop and cafeteria building to cost \$4200. Crane Limited also got to cost \$4200. Crane Limited also got a permit for an \$8000 frame warehouse on Industrial Island, and J. L. Klipp took out a permit for a \$1000 store at 1801 Georgia west.

*Prov. Nov 29, 1918*

## PLAN TO MOVE UNIVERSITY TO POINT GREY SITE

Preliminary Estimates for  
Adapting Present Buildings  
Under Consideration.

CONSULT GOVERNMENT

Details of Cost to Be Submitted to Legislature—  
Ready to Proceed at Once.

**P**RELIMINARY plans and estimates for moving the University of British Columbia out to the Point Grey site, and adapting the buildings already there so as to house all the various departments, have been under consideration by the university board of governors and C. J. Thompson, architect, of the firm of Sharpe and Thomson.

F. Dallas, bursar of the university, stated yesterday afternoon that the board would probably reach a decision within the coming week as to whether these plans and estimates should be submitted to the provincial legislature in January. Asked whether the details of the proposal would be made public when completed and before being laid before the government, Mr. Dallas replied in the negative.

From some of those who have been in close touch with these discussions, it was learned that their object was to set clearly before the government just what would be the cost and what steps would be necessary to move the university to Point Grey in the near future without waiting for the completion of the magnificent group of buildings already foreshadowed to accommodate the arts, science and various other faculties. At present the faculty of agriculture has some fine modern buildings and considerable other equipment at the Point Grey site. Should the estimates be approved by the government no time would be lost in acting upon them.

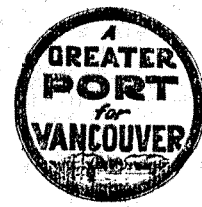
In the opinion of a member of a large realty firm in the city the establishment of the University of B. C. at Point Grey would inevitably bring the growth of a fine residential community there. Residences for professors and students alone would make quite a colony, with possibly other houses where students would be taken as roomers. He believed that these would attract many more people in search of home sites, as the vicinity of a university was generally considered desirable as a residential district.

*Sun Dec. 3, 1918.*

## Wanted---Varsity Course in B. C. on Foreign Trade

By E. M. YOUNG

**I**N seeking to help the development of the foreign trade of the port, Vancouver can learn from the methods and ideas of other countries. The ports across the line are now especially willing and keen to profit by the experience thus afforded.



Shortly before the war began, several representatives of the U.S. government and public bodies were sent to the South American republics in the interests of American trade. They were to report on the opportunities for

opening and extending new markets. They were surprised to find that, notwithstanding its geographical and other advantages, the U.S. imports were being driven out of Chile, Peru and other South American countries by both British and German goods.

Several reasons were given for the poor showing of United States trade in these Latin countries as compared with that of Germany, whose goods were generally of inferior quality. One of the reasons given was that Germany sent out trade missionaries to these countries to study exactly what class of goods the nations wanted. They then drummed up the trade and got it.

Since then, and especially during recent months, a big campaign has been in progress throughout the U.S. to gain the foreign trade of the world, hitherto largely in the hands of Great Britain and Germany. In fact, the trade war is now on.

Recently a prominent Los Angeles shipper, addressing a body of business men, said: "But you must send men who know something of the country you want to deal with, or who are ready to learn on the spot the customs and exact trade needs of the people."

If such advice was necessary in American Pacific coast cities, where there has been for years a much larger foreign trade than in Vancouver, it no doubt applies also to this port.

As the trade of the Orient should be the special aim of Vancouver and the province, it may be useful to know the views of a Japanese tradesman of this city.

"I quite agree with you," said this Japanese merchant, "as to the great need of developing the Oriental trade with Vancouver. But permit me to suggest that men be sent to these foreign countries who have an adequate knowledge of foreign trade. An ordinary man with a little experience can open up a retail store, but few people can engage in the foreign trade without some education or experience in that kind of business."

"I venture to say," politely declared this Oriental merchant, "there are very few people in British Columbia, or rather in Vancouver, who have attained a specialized foreign trade education either at school, or from practical experience. I do not think there is any institution in Vancouver or in B. C., either public or private, giving courses in foreign trade such as exchange, transportation, tariffs, marine insurance, marketing and commercial geography."

"As the U.S. government recently announced the putting aside of a large sum for the development of the Pacific coast ports such as Seattle, San Francisco and Tacoma, no doubt the Dominion government will also materially assist Vancouver for the same purpose. But, I am sorry to say, Vancouver is as much behind Seattle, San Francisco and Tacoma in not having an institution to educate men or youths to be fitted for the coming foreign trade war."

"As you are well aware, the American universities of the coast, namely University of Washington, University of California and University of Oregon, are already having splendid courses in foreign trade, and have recently opened up night schools for the men unable to attend in the daytime, giving lectures in foreign trade by the professors of the universities. But what about B.C.? There is none, either by day or night. I venture to think that the business men of Vancouver should now realize the necessity of such education and urge the university and night schools to add such a course without any hesitation."

These are the views, or a certain angle of them, offered by a well educated Japanese merchant of Vancouver, who has had experience of foreign trade both here and in the Orient.

Sun Dec. 7, 1918.

### PLAN TO TRAIN CITY MERCHANTS AT UNIVERSITY

Business is rapidly becoming a profession, said A. L. Struthers, when speaking to the retailers of the Board of Trade at a luncheon yesterday in the Hudson's Bay restaurant. He predicted a time at no distant date when governments would demand a certain standard of men entering business, as of those entering professions. As a step in this direction he suggested that the merchants of the province should appeal to the government for financial assistance in the training of merchants at the university similar to the help given them by the Manitoba government.

At the close of his address the chairman was given power to appoint

a committee to investigate the question and bring in a report.

Sun Dec. 7, 1918

### SHORTENED HOLIDAY

Two Weeks Will Also be Added to University Term.

The University of British Columbia will have a slightly shortened holiday and there will be added an extra two weeks at the end of the term in the spring which will in a small measure make up a portion of the valuable time lost during the recent closing. There will be no examinations.

Would Dec. 17, 1918

### UNIVERSITY SESSION EXTENDED.

The University of British Columbia will continue in session two weeks beyond the usual closing time in the spring and the Christmas holidays will also be slightly shortened in order to make up for time lost during the influenza epidemic. No examinations will be held before Christmas.

Sun Dec. 18, 1918.

## AIRPLANE FOR UNIVERSITY

Various Types of Engines  
Will Accompany Gift of  
Royal Air Force.

Commanding Officer of 46th  
Battalion Sending German  
Machine Guns.

An airplane with a number of engines will shortly be added to the mechanical engineering department of the University of British Columbia. The University expects also to come into possession of three German machine guns captured at Cambrai by a battalion in which a number of University men have served. Moreover there is a prospect that an interesting war museum will be formed of souvenirs collected in behalf of the University by its friends at the front.

The initiative in the matter of the airship was taken by Captain A. R. Seymour of the Royal Air Force at Toronto. He inquired whether the University desired an airplane complete along with some equipment for instructional purposes. The reply was that the gift would be appreciated especially if along with the flying machine were sent engines of several different types, used with the planes. After some further correspondence Capt. Seymour wrote that he hoped to obtain for the University a serviceable Curtiss airplane, complete with engine, wireless, bombing and camera outfit, also one Le Rhone rotary engine, one mono rotary, one Bearmore stationary engine, one Curtiss and one field wireless receiving station.

The University is arranging to take care of this machinery when it arrives.

### GUNS ALSO COMING.

After the battle of Cambrai Captain Sherwood Lett asked the officer commanding the 46th Battalion if he would present to the University of British Columbia three of the German machine guns captured during that battle. As a large number of the students of the University who enlisted in the 196th Western Universities Battalion were later drafted into the 46th, it was considered that these machine guns would be acceptable as a memento of those men whose services were so greatly appreciated, and whose gallant work contributed very largely to the successful operations in which the 46th were engaged during the closing campaign. Lt.-Col. W. J. Davison, of the 46th (Saskatchewan) Battalion, fell in with the proposal at once, and applied through the regular channels to have the guns forwarded. He writes to the acting president stating that these are ordinary German machine guns, giving their numbers, and expressing the hope that the University will accept them as a memento of the war, and of those students of the University "who served so faithfully with my unit."

### COLLECTING SOUVENIRS.

Professor Logan, of the University staff, who has been overseas since the war began, is one of those who are active in the collection of souvenirs for the University war museum. It is hoped that all who are in a position to obtain interesting and illustrative trophies will remember the University and have these souvenirs placed where they will remain as a permanent record.

Proc. Dec. 31, 1918

An offer of an airplane for instructional purposes at the University of B.C. has been received and accepted. It is also expected a number of war souvenirs, such as machine guns, etc., will be presented to the university.

Sun. Jan. 1, 1919.

### THE DRAMA OF THE FARM.

It is not convenient for all farmers, dairymen, breeders, poultry-keepers, fruitgrowers and owners of gardens to attend college and take full professional agricultural courses. Some have passed the age for such an introduction, some have only limited time to spare, some are interested in only one branch of work on the land, and are mainly concerned with other activities. To all these a fine opportunity is afforded in the short courses in agriculture which the University of British Columbia offers from next Monday on to the middle of February. These classes were exceedingly popular last year, attracting a large number of intensely interested men and women of all grades of experience.

The University staff in agriculture includes half a dozen or more men who are not only experts in their special knowledge, but have been chosen also for their gifts as teachers, and their power to make their work interesting. Some of them can make their class-work as absorbing as a play, and are able to clothe the daily occupation and experience of the farmer with the charm of romance, while they show how to add to its material profit.

Agricultural work at Point Grey is only in its pioneer stage, and the staff has not yet published much of the results of experimental operations. The department prefers to carry the tests through a wider range of climatic and soil variations. But the enquiring farmer who visits the farm is shown everything, and if he attends these three short courses of a fortnight each, he will be likely to hear of all that has been learned in these few years of close observation and experiment in this environment.

Some of these achievements are surprising. They reveal extraordinary possibilities in the production of certain varieties of cereals, grasses and roots, and as clearly show the unprofitable result of cultivating other varieties which succeed elsewhere. This process of elimination and selection is one of the ways in which experimental farming protects farmers similarly situated from waste by each one investing heavily in such experiments, often without the necessary criteria for judgment.

By the copious use of fertilizers most soils may be made to produce large crops. Dean Klineck and his staff are trying to show what crops may be produced on common and inferior soils with the least expenditure for manures. They can give the local farmers some surprises in their story of wonderful crops of selected clovers produced with moderate inducements by soil and culture adapted to the particular variety of grasses chosen after careful tests. We mention these instances to show that the University farmers have something to tell even the experienced farmer. No farmer who has to know many things can know so much about one thing as the expert who gives his particular attention to one class of experiments, conducted under scientific conditions.

It is with men fresh from such farm problems, fortified with long previous study and with the results of the work carried on all over the world by other students, that the men and women who attend these short courses come into contact.

We have spoken of the courses in agronomy. As much might be said of the classes in animal husbandry, of poultry husbandry, and of fruit-growing and gardening. A fortnight is given to each of these three groups of subjects. The classes are open to all on payment of a fee, which is not more than sufficient to be a guarantee of good faith.

There are no plays to be put on in Vancouver this winter of more human interest than the drama of the farm. As the theatre presents in an evening the great events in a life history, these lectures condense a lifetime of the tragedy and comedy of the farm, with the emotion and the suspense, the plot and counter-plot, the hopes and fears of heroes and heroines, their struggle with open and subtle enemies, their disappointments and their rewards. With it all there is the orchestra of the field and the barnyard, the stage army of the pasture and the byre, the limelight of the fair and the market.

*Proo. Jan. 2, 1918*

### WILL HOLD CLASSES AT HASTINGS PARK

The three agricultural courses to be offered, through the next six weeks by the University, will not be given in the University buildings as originally proposed. There is not room enough. Through the good offices of Col. Montzambert arrangements have been made to hold these classes in one of the buildings at Hastings Park, where there is ample space and where animals required for demonstration purpose can be collected. It is proposed to bring in not only the stock from the Point Grey farm, including swine and poultry, but also some of the stock of the Colony Farm, representing breeds not kept at Point Grey. Farm and garden exhibits of various kinds will also be transported to Hastings Park for illustration purposes. Classes will probably be taken one day to Colony Farm, and once at least to Point Grey to inspect the work and plant on these farms.

*Proo. Jan. 3, 1918*

### COURSE IN AGRONOMY AND HUSBANDRY OPENS

With an attendance of 60 students, about half of whom are returned soldiers, the second annual short course in agronomy and animal husbandry was opened yesterday by the faculty of agriculture of the University of British Columbia. The opening session was held at the university buildings on Tenth Ave., but Dean L. S. Klinck in his opening remarks explained that on account of crowded conditions the remainder of the course would be conducted at Hastings Park, where crop and livestock material needed in the course would be assembled.

Prof. P. A. Boving spoke on soils and soil fertility. He said that in the air above every acre of land was enough nitrogen for a hundred bushels of crop every season for 500,000 years. The farmers could introduce some of that nitrogen into the soil by growing leguminous plants such as clover, alfalfa, beans.

Prof. J. A. McLean, in a lecture on the livestock industry of B. C., said that present world conditions gave to Canada, including B. C., an opportunity to help restock the depleted areas of Europe, but at present the province was not even producing enough beef mutton, bacon or butter for her own consumption.

*Sun Jan. 7, 1919*

### THE UNIVERSITY PROBLEM.

Before the provincial estimates are passed the government will again have to answer the annual question whether the University is to move to Point Grey or try to operate one year more on the hospital site. Each year the difficulty of carrying on work at the temporary site increases. The number of undergraduate students in the classes is 108 more than last year. The number of special students, mostly returned soldiers, has more than doubled. There is room on the hospital grounds to crowd in one more building and the vocational officers are planning a structure there for soldier classes. Seven temporary wooden buildings on these grounds have been erected from time to time for regular university purposes and one for soldier classes. There is no gymnasium and there are no athletic grounds for the University students, and never can be while the University remains on the hospital site.

The trouble is only beginning. Since Christmas a dozen undergraduates have come back from Europe and entered the classes. Next year one hundred to two hundred of those who left their classes to go to the war may be back. Next year several hundred, perhaps more than a thousand soldiers will seek special vocational classes. It is certain that they will continue to come faster than the University can get ready for them. The federal organizations are paying for the buildings and equipment that the soldiers use. They are paying the instructors whom the University engages especially for soldier work. But they expect the University to direct the classes, supervise construction and equipment, and administer the service. This the University staff is glad to do, though it imposes a strain on the heads of departments and increases the cost of general administration.

But the experience so far has been that after an estimate is made for a building for soldier work, and accommodation has been provided to meet the supposed requirements, so many soldier students arrive that when the rooms are completed they are not more than half large enough. The building about to be erected was not supposed to be necessary when the plans were made for this winter's work.

It is distressing to practical people about the University to see all this building going on and to know that the plant must one of these days be scrapped, so far as the University is concerned, and begun over again at Point Grey. It does not seem thrifty for the province to allow the Dominion to go on paying for buildings at the hospital site, which will, so far as one can see, be useless when the work at this place is finished. If the University were established at Point Grey the soldier buildings would be erected there by the federal commission, and would revert to the University when the Dominion was done with them. For it is the agreement between the soldiers' commission and the University that all the buildings go to the University when the vocational work for soldiers is completed.

It will cost near half a million dollars, or at least \$400,000 to set up the University at Point Grey, in case the price of transportation facilities is included. The Dominion might fairly pay a part of this latter expense, for the soldiers will need to

be transported the same as other students. In fact the federal government is now paying for the conveyance of soldier students of agriculture to the Point Grey classes. Should the University be moved while the training of soldiers is going on there the commission must spend a large amount of capital in buildings which the University will inherit. If the work goes on as best it can in town this capital will still be expended but the inheritance will be lost, along with the capital that the province is investing on the hospital site.

For this month and next some hundreds of students are attending short-term classes in agriculture given by the University. These classes can not be held at the University, for there is no room. They can not be held at Point Grey because there is no means of transportation. They are held at Hastings Park, and the stock and farm exhibits are brought in for use in teaching. If the University were established at Point Grey the classes would be held there where the farm, the stock, the barns and all utensils and machinery are found. The University has five hundred acres of land at its proper home, and is crowded into a few square yards at Fairview.

The plan which the government is asked to consider involves the completion, so far as is necessary for temporary purposes, of the partially-built science building at Point Grey, and the erection of something like a score of such wooden buildings as those now clustered about the hospital building. These temporary houses would be good for many years, and as they would not occupy the site of future buildings they would not interfere with the future programme. Every one of them would serve some purpose in the future, as they could be moved to some other part of the farm when they were no longer required for the original purpose. At a price of three to ten thousand dollars each for the wooden buildings the whole colony, including the steel and concrete science building as now planned, would not cost more than one-half the price mentioned for the proposed Vancouver city building.

All this is understood by some if not all the ministers, and by some members of the Legislature. The ministers will probably be prepared to authorize the transfer if they can convince the Legislature. The members will doubtless support the programme if the electors approve, and the people will approve if they fully understood.

*Proo. Jan 7, 1919*

**University Classes Open.** — The second annual short course in agronomy and animal husbandry was opened Monday by the faculty of agriculture of the University, with an attendance of some 60 students, about half of them returned soldiers. The session was held at the university buildings, but Dean Klinck explained that on account of the crowded condition the remainder of the course would be conducted at Hastings Park, where crop and live stock material needed in the course could be assembled. Soils and soil fertility was the subject of a lecture delivered by Prof. P. A. Boving. Prof. McLean lectured on the live stock industry.

**Evening Classes in Botany.** — The classes in botany held every Tuesday evening, will be resumed tonight at 7.30 o'clock in the biology classroom of the university. It is hoped that the weekly lectures will continue without interruption till the end of the season, about April or May. Owing to the recent "flu" ban, the classes have not advanced so far as in former years, and contrary to the usual custom, students desiring to take advantage of this course will be allowed to join now. The work leads up to classification of plants and at the close of the lecture season is followed by a series of excursions to various places around Vancouver.

*World Jan 7, 1919*



## CLASSES REOPENED AT THE UNIVERSITY

### Undergraduates Home from War Are Added to Student Body on Monday.

The University governors have prepared the estimates for next year, and it is expected that on Thursday the chancellor, the acting president and other members of the board will meet the ministers at Victoria to discuss the financial matters and also the question of moving to the permanent site at Point Grey. As usual, the estimates have been prepared on the basis of the transfer to the permanent site, with alternative figures for continued operations at Fairview if that is deemed advisable. The board is still in favor of establishing the university at Point Grey and carrying on the greater part of the work there next year and for some time in temporary wooden buildings.

Classes reopened yesterday with about a dozen undergraduates added, mostly former students lately home from the war. The undergraduate registration is now 523, which is 108 more than last year. The new buildings used for the training of special classes of returned soldiers are already overcrowded, and the vocational training officers are asking the hospital authorities to allow them to put up another structure about 200 feet long on grounds south of the university.

The repatriation department at Ottawa has called a meeting of Canadian university presidents at Ottawa next week, for the discussion of questions of vocational training. If possible Acting President Klinck will attend.

Classes in the short course in agriculture open to all began at the university yesterday. They are continued at Hastings Park today and will be held there during this and next month.

It may be mentioned here that Mrs. Farris, wife of the attorney-general, and a member of the Board of governors, is to speak tomorrow on university question to the Women's Canadian Club of this city. Those who heard the address of Mrs. Farris to the Vancouver Institute do not need to be told that she is strongly in favor of moving to Point Grey.

*Pro Jan 7 1919*

## NIGHT CLASSES RESUME

Sessions in Botany at University Resumed Last Evening.

The classes in botany, held every Tuesday evening, were resumed last night in the biology class-room of the university on Laurel street, near Tenth avenue, and it is hoped that the weekly lectures will continue without interruption till the end of the season—about April or May. Owing to the recent "flu" ban the classes have not advanced so far as in former years, and, contrary to the usual custom, students desiring to take advantage of this course will be allowed to join now.

The work leads up to the classification of plants, and at the close of the lecture season is followed by a series of excursions to various places around Vancouver, to enable students to become familiar with the flora in the field and forest. These excursions are eagerly looked forward to by those who have had some preliminary training.

*See Jan 8 1919*

## "HORACE" PRAISED BY PROFESSOR KING

Although humorists have made "Horace" a butt for cruel jokes and flip-pant persiflage he is nevertheless an admirable creature, according to H. M. King, assistant professor of animal husbandry at the University of British Columbia. Professor King holds that the backyard rancher who goes in for porcine development is handling the most economic consumer of by-products among all kinds of livestock, not even pail—or tin can—fed goats being superior. In pork culture, he pointed out the gain in weight is made more cheaply before the hog has passed the age of six or seven months.

Professor King's address at the short course lecture at the university on Tuesday was listened to with great interest.

Dr. Bruce, veterinarian of the Dominion experimental farm at Agassiz, spoke on the subject of sheep, their ailments and treatment.

Dean Klinck began a series of lectures and demonstrations on grain production. He stated that this province can not yet be properly styled a grain-growing province, though it does produce considerable grain. He laid emphasis on the importance of the agriculturalists growing grain in the right way. Experiments as to the best way to grow grain in British Columbia have been conducted at the Point Grey site of the university, and Dean Klinck made reference to the results thus gained.

*Pro Jan 8 1919*

## UNIVERSITY DELEGATION IS GOING TO VICTORIA

Will Place Before Cabinet This Week Urgent Need of Early Move to Point Grey

Whether the university will be established at Point Grey at once or continue this year on the present site, is the question which will probably be definitely answered after the facts are presented to the Cabinet of the Provincial Government at Victoria on Thursday, when it is expected that the following members of the board of governors in company with others, will go to the capital for that purpose: Chancellor R. E. McKechnie, Dean Klinck, Mr. R. B. McLennan, Mr. Campbell Sweeney, and Mrs. J. W. De B. Farris, who is a resident of Victoria, will be present. The bursar, Mr. F. Dallas, will also accompany the representatives of the university.

*World Jan 8 1919*

## Mrs. Farris Urges University Claims

An eloquent and earnest plea for a broader plea for a broader and more sympathetic consideration of the provincial university and its problems was made by Mrs. J. W. De B. Farris in her address given before the Women's Canadian Club yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Farris took as her subject, "The University of British Columbia and Its Relation to the Life of the Province," and the course of her address she showed how the development of a university affects almost every phase of the life of a province or state.

She dealt with the subject from intellectual, social and economic points of view, and showed how in each the university is a factor which cannot be ignored if there is to be true development and progress. The value of a university could not be counted in dollars and cents, neither could the value of a university student be limited by any such method of calculation, but apart from all this she was sure that if only from the material and economic standpoint the university would soon make returns satisfactory to even the most practical business man.

The present university buildings, she declared, were entirely inadequate to carry on the work, and in some of the departments the work was hampered because of the lack of properly equipped rooms. She pointed out that the university of this province is entirely dependent upon the legislature, and indirectly upon the people for its funds, and when the question of larger grants was mentioned to the

legislators their answer was that they did not feel that the people would approve of greater expenditure. This, she believed was a mistaken idea, for she reasoned that if the people were willing to pay something over \$9.00 per year for education in the public schools, they would be willing to pay more for higher education than the present 65 cents per year, which is the sum at which the expenditure figures out.

British Columbia University's development was hampered, she declared, by the present system, which she considered was also bad from a business point of view, as it seemed like

*World Jan 9 1919*

The Wednesday lectures at the University short course in agriculture were devoted to drainage and the ailments of the horse. Prof. P. A. Bovington spoke on "Drainage and Liming," advocating burned lime only in the initial stages. He stated that ordinarily, after the first liming, crushed limestone at the rate of two tons per acre every four to six years would give satisfaction. Dr. S. Ransom lectured on common ailments of the horse. Prof. J. A. McLean gave a class demonstration in judging draft horses

*Pro Jan 9 1919*

## UNIVERSITY IN PERMANENT HOME

Board of Governors Submitted Plans to Minister of Education.

University estimates for next year, with plans for the transfer of operations to Point Grey, were submitted to the minister of education on Thursday at Victoria by the Board of Governors.

In a conference which occupied most of the forenoon, the estimates for equipment and maintenance were explained and discussed, and the construction plans for Point Grey were presented. They contemplate the completion without decorative features of the concrete structure partly built, and the erection of about a dozen one-storey temporary wooden buildings, such as the seven which have been built at the hospital site. It remains for the government, which has to find the money, to decide the question of policy, whether the University shall remain at the present site and provide accommodation for the two or three hundred additional students expected next year, or shall occupy its permanent home.

Dean Klinck, acting president, returned with other members of the board by the afternoon boat and proceeded directly to Ottawa to attend a meeting of university presidents called to consider the part the universities may take in repatriation of soldiers and their vocational training. No Canadian university has been so closely associated with soldiers' vocational training as the University of British Columbia, but it is believed that this part of its work is only beginning, and it is possible that the repatriation authorities will undertake rather extensive building operations at Point Grey for the accommodation of soldier classes if the University is established there.

*Pro Jan 10 1919*

# The University of British Columbia.

*Briefly Outlining Some of the Principal Activities in the Faculty of Agriculture.*

**I**NVESTIGATION must precede vital, effective teaching, whether in the class-room or in a farmers' field meeting in the open country. To give this effect, the first essential, after the head of a department has been appointed, is to give the appointee an opportunity of familiarizing himself with the status, practices, and possibilities of the principal areas in the Province in which the work of his department will have the most direct and immediate bearing. The survey this policy necessitates is the only effective means by which heads of departments can secure first-hand knowledge, both with sources of information which will enable them to teach with some measure of understanding and appreciation of local conditions.

Without this information, and without the results of investigations and researches conducted at the permanent site of the University, the agricultural staff would be compelled to fall back upon books, tabulated statistics, and reports of the proceedings of various bodies which not infrequently sustain but little relation to the problems which confront the instructors and their students. The agricultural instructor who undertakes to teach any phase of agriculture anywhere, and especially in British Columbia, must be familiar with local conditions, and at the same time must conduct researches at his experimental base; otherwise he cannot properly teach his students at the college, nor can he be of material assistance to the farmers in his constituency.

It is for this reason that at Point Grey members of the Faculty of Agriculture have, aside from their routine duties, many lines of investigation without which it would be impossible for the staff, no matter how large it might be, to render any worthwhile service to the student body or to the agricultural community at large. These investigations call for technical knowledge, experience, skill, and natural aptitude equal to that required by men whose researches are conducted in inside laboratories if results of far-reaching value to the agricultural interests of the Province are to be secured.

The division of work, as unanimously agreed upon at the conference held last November between representatives of

*By DEAN KLINCK.*

the Department of Education, the Department of Agriculture, and the University, is, I believe, being strictly adhered to, so that the danger of duplication which previously existed has been reduced to a minimum.

## Department of Agronomy.

The area devoted to experiments in the Department of Agronomy in 1916 was 2½ acres; in 1917, 7 acres; and in 1918, 12 acres. The principal lines

staff of this department—viz., Mr. P. A. Boying and myself—have personally superintended the clearing of the greater part of the land as well as the underdraining, fencing, fertilizing, cropping, and general management of the 200 acres which will ultimately constitute the campus of the University. During the past year Mr. Boying has assumed the greater part of the responsibility connected with the carrying-out of the experiments in agronomy, with the management of the farm and with the direction of the necessary labour.

## Department of Horticulture.

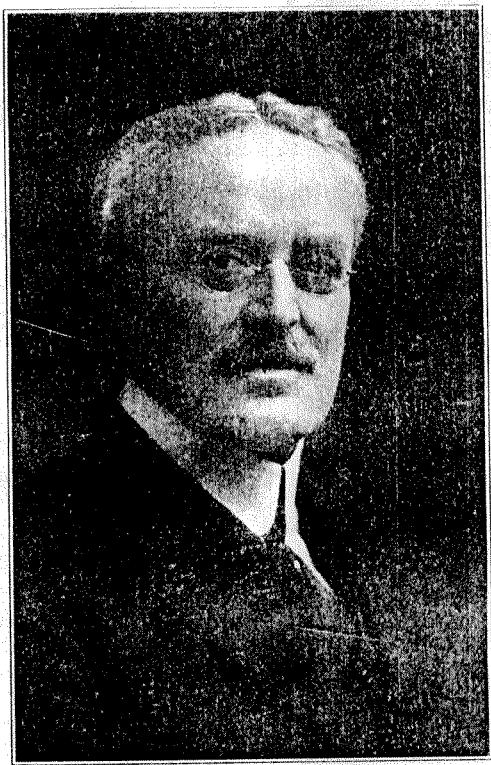
In this department an area of approximately 10 acres is being devoted to investigational work in pomology and olericulture. An orchard of seventy-eight varieties of tree-fruits has been established for practice-work with students, and also to obtain specimens for instructional purposes. A plantation of cane-fruits has been set out for class study and practice, for variety tests, and for breeding-work. In addition to a fairly complete list of typical varieties of vegetables, seed-selection work is being conducted with more than twenty varieties of tomatoes for earliness, uniformity, and shipping qualities, and foundation-work is under way with varieties of beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, celery, and beans. Vine selections are being made with seven varieties of garden peas, while close descriptive and botanical studies are being conducted with more than fifty varieties of this crop.

As Secretary of the British Columbia Fruit-growers' Association, the Professor of Horticulture has been brought into the closest possible touch with the producers and shippers of fruit in the Province. During the past eight months 2,700 circulars and circular letters and 2,500 letters have been mailed from this department.

## Department of Animal Husbandry.

The Department of Animal Husbandry was the third department to be organized in the Faculty of Agriculture. When Professor McLean assumed his duties there were no buildings, no live stock, and very little cleared land on which to grow the necessary roughage and concentrates for live-stock

(Continued on page 245.)



THE LATE DR. F. F. WESTBROOK.

of work comprise cultural methods, fertilizer experiments, variety tests, and breeding-work with clovers, grasses, forage-crops, cereals, field potatoes, and root-crops. A good foundation has been laid for improvement-work, and gratifying progress has been made with a number of crops, although selection and breeding-work has not yet been conducted for a sufficient number of years to warrant the dissemination of numerous strains which thus far have outyielded the best procurable commercial varieties.

The Agronomy Department, in addition to the above investigation-work at Point Grey, is responsible for the general farm. The members of the

maintenance. To-day the department has a modern dairy-stable, a good farm dairy, a splendid nucleus of two breeds of dairy cows purchased from breeders in this Province, a small herd of Short-horn cattle, and a large number of swine representing two standard breeds.

In the two weeks' short course in "Animal Husbandry and Agronomy" offered last winter there was an enrolment of eighty-nine students. During the summer the Professor of Animal Husbandry taught ninety-six hours. At present he is spending seventeen hours a week in the class-room. More than half of this teaching is done at Point Grey, at Colony Farm, or at other outside points, on account of the lack of sufficient class-room material at the University. Until the University is transferred to its permanent site at Point Grey, this constitutes a heavy handicap, which, unfortunately, will continue to work more and more to the disadvantage of members of the Faculty of Agriculture as their classes increase in number and in size.

#### Department of Poultry Husbandry.

The department has been but recently organized, and, as a result, Mr. A. G. Lunn has as yet done but little teaching. In accordance with the general policy adopted he has made a close personal study of the standpoint of production and from that of marketing. He has perfected his plans for the development of the poultry plant at Point Grey, had planned and personally superintended the erection and equipment of twenty colony houses, and has purchased stock from the most careful experiment-station breeders on both sides of the line. As all the foundation stock has not yet arrived, Mr. Lunn has found it necessary to take his returned soldier students to poultry plants in the immediate vicinity of Vancouver for instruction. A two weeks' short course in "Poultry" has been arranged for in January, and, in addition, six hours' instruction per week will be given during the spring term.

#### Department of Dairying.

The Associate Professor of Dairying, Mr. W. Sadler, was the last department head to be appointed. His experimental and research work will be conducted in the farm dairy at Point Grey and in his bacteriological laboratory at the temporary site. The former building is now almost ready for occupation. Alterations in the biology building are nearing completion, which, when made, will afford temporary laboratory accommodation. The necessary supplies and equipment to make a beginning have already been ordered.

In his personal study of the dairy situation in this Province in relation to the home and commercial handling of milk and the farm and commercial

manufacturing of butter and cheese, several important problems of a biochemical and bacteriological nature have been brought to his attention for solution. For example, samples of butter representing a large consignment which had been refused by the buyer and returned to the creamery have recently been sent to Mr. Sadler. In this case much money is involved, the reputation of the creamery is at stake, and valuable food products are being lost to the community. With facilities for the necessary researches, Mr. Sadler is confident that he can materially assist the butter and cheese makers by eliminating the possibility of such loss.

*Agricultural Jnl.  
Dec. 1918.*

## Mrs. deB. Farris Speaks on Value of University of B. C.

Is Guest of Honor at Women's Canadian Club  
—Thinks University Course Should Be Available to Every Public School Boy and Girl—  
Reception and Tea for Visitors.

THE meeting of the Women's Canadian Club held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Vancouver was of more than usual interest for the members, for not only were they afforded the opportunity of meeting a number of distinguished guests, but also of hearing an address by Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris and an excellent musical programme. Mrs. S. D. Scott presided.

Mrs. Farris took as her theme "The University of British Columbia and Its Relation to the Life of the Province," a subject with which she is thoroughly conversant, having been associated with that institution since its organization, and a subject about which she is highly enthusiastic.

"The shadow of a great war is passing from over us, and we are passing into the sunshine of a great peace," said Mrs. Farris in commencing her address. "Never before has there been so searching an examination into our national life and institutions," she continued, "and the first institutions to be inquired into are those of an educational nature. The problem of the life and training of the childhood of all nations has become of more importance than ever before. There is to be found the material for the reconstruction period upon which we are now entering."

#### Early Days of University.

Mrs. Farris then touched upon the early history of the university, its growth and its struggles against various obstacles. It is a logical conclusion to the public school system, she stated. With tuition there free the course will be looked forward to by all ambitious boys and girls in the public schools of our province. The duty of the university will be to keep all the schools throughout British Columbia working together to uphold our national ideals. Then, too, Mrs. Farris continued, there is a natural disinclination to send children far away from home to study, and with the University of British Columbia built up to be one of the finest in Canada, as it could be if supported

whole-heartedly by the citizens of the province, there would be no necessity for this. The site at Point Grey is one of the finest which the institution could have, she pointed out, and it is hoped that before long the university will be able to leave its inadequate quarters at the corner of Tenth avenue and Willow street and take up its permanent home.

Mrs. Farris touched upon some of the courses given at the university and the benefits to be derived from them, and pointed out the quality of leadership so vital to the Empire's future progress, which would be built up by a university education, and the originality and resourcefulness which it would encourage.

#### Duty to Returned Men.

Then, too, continued the speaker, there is our duty to the returned men to whom the courses in the university will provide the means by which they can take up once more their civilian life. The University of British Columbia is blazing its own trail, she stated, and will be limited only by its own resources and courage. There will be no slavish imitation of other such institutions. What more suitable memorial could we raise to the memory of those who have laid down their lives in the defense of the Empire than a university, she asked in conclusion.

Mr. J. S. Gordon spoke briefly on the school by-laws. The music of the afternoon was provided by Mrs. G. C. McGeer and Miss Marjorie Stevens. A vote of thanks to the speakers and to the musicians was proposed by Mrs. de Pencier and seconded by Mrs. White. At the conclusion of the meeting tea was served in the Rose du Barry room.

Among the invited guests were Senator D. M. Farris and Mrs. Farris, Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, Mrs. R. S. Day, Mrs. Spofford of Victoria, Madame Volkoff and Russian nurses, Mrs. Herbert Drummond, Nursing Sister Wishart, Miss Goddard of Revelstoke, Mrs. Dunnington Grubb of Toronto, and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald of Toronto.

*Press Jan 9, 1919*

"THE University of British Columbia and Its Relation to the Life of the Province," was the subject of an address by Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, guest of honor, at a meeting of the Women's Canadian club held on Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Vancouver. The speaker dwelt on the splendid work the university had accomplished, especially during the past four years, under many difficulties and with inadequate buildings and equipment. The buildings at the hospital site had been proved to be quite insufficient and it was to be hoped, she said, that the public spirited citizens of Vancouver would give their whole-hearted support to the project of making the University of British Columbia all that it should be and provide every possible advantage to ambitious and promising young people, both boys and girls of the city and province.

"There is a growing disinclination," the speaker said, "towards sending young boys and girls away from home to be educated," and it was pointed out, that with the splendid site provided at Point Grey, a university equal or superior to eastern institutions might be provided. Mrs. Farris spoke of the beneficial influence, both mental and moral, of the university upon the public schools and the public generally, stating that it was from the universities that the public leaders came. Another important factor to be considered, she stated, was the increased production of the natural resources of the province and by the thorough training afforded the students along agriculture and other lines. It would help to control, she said, the great development to take place within the next few years.

Many criticisms of the university that had been made from time to time were unjust and displayed, to the speaker's mind, a lack of sympathy, appreciation and interest in the work of the institution. The spirit of true democracy, it was said, were being advanced by the University of British Columbia and its future, with larger and better buildings and more adequate equipment, was indeed bright and promising.

J. S. Gordon also spoke. He pointed out the present overcrowding in the city schools and emphasized the need for additional class rooms, the erection of more schools, and more especially the establishment of a technical school, which would greatly relieve the congestion in the public and high schools throughout the city. The speaker dwelt on the necessity of the women supporting with their ballots the proposed by-laws in the coming elections for the furtherance of education in the city.

During the afternoon Mrs. G. C. McGeer sang, and Miss Marjorie Stevens rendered a violin solo. Mrs. S. D. Scott occupied the chair.



After the meeting an informal reception was held in the Blue Room and afternoon tea served in honor of Mrs. Farris. Many other distinguished guests were present, including Mrs. D. M. Farris, Mrs. W. B. Farris, Mrs. R. S. Day, Mrs. Spofford, of Victoria, Mrs. MacDonald, of Toronto, Madame Wolkoff and several Russian nurses, Mrs. Herbert Drummond, Nursing Sister Wishart, Mrs. Dunington, Mrs. Grubb, of Toronto, Miss Goddard, of Revelstoke, and others.

*sun Jan 9. 1919*

Thursday's course in agriculture for university classes was held at Hastings Park, and consisted of demonstrations and lectures relating to wool and potatoes. At the morning session Professor J. A. McLean lectured and demonstrated on sheep judging, and Professor P. A. Boving lectured on potato-growing. At the afternoon session W. P. Ankell-Jones conducted a class in judging and selecting potatoes.

*Pres. Jan. 10. 1919.*

## UNIVERSITY ASKS FOR HALF MILLION

Tabulated Estimates for Coming Year Are Presented to Provincial Minister of Education.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—With tabulated estimates for the coming financial year, the board of governors of the University of British Columbia waited upon the Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education and provincial secretary, yesterday afternoon, with a number of requests for the consideration of the government.

The delegation asked that the whole of the plant now constituting the university buildings be removed to the Point Grey site. It was also requested that the partially completed structure on the same location be now pressed to a finish after a halt of nearly three years.

The total estimated expenditure required on capital account for the ensuing year is placed at \$485,000.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the university; Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, S. D. Scott, R. F. Greene, M. P., R. P. McLennan, Campbell Sweeny and Dean Klinck comprised the deputation.

*World Jan 10. 1919*

Short courses in Mining of the University of British Columbia will commence on January 13th at the Hospital site, corner of Laurel street and Tenth avenue. Students will meet in the Chemistry building at 9 a.m. Students should register at the University office before noon of January 11th. Registration fee is \$5.00 for the 8 weeks' course. No fee is required of returned men.

*Sun Jan 11. 1919.*

## VARSITY PLANS PRESENTED

Government Now to Decide as to Furnishing Accommodation.

The estimates for transferring all departments of the University of B.C. to Point Grey include plans for the completion, in the plainest way, of the concrete building now partly up and the erection of about a dozen one-storey frame buildings of a temporary nature. The plans were presented to the minister of education at Victoria on Thursday by representatives of the university and it now remains for the government to decide whether it shall finance this plan or provide further accommodation at the present quarters for two or three hundred additional students who are expected next year.

*Sun Jan 11. 1919.*

## DAIRIES TO BE VISITED

University Professor Will Give Class Practical Lessons on Premises.

Germs "entirely control the good or bad behavior of cream and milk," so Prof. W. Sadler, of the University of B. C. dairy department, stated yesterday to the students of the short course in agriculture. He drew attention to the necessity, therefore, of controlling the action of harmful bacteria by cleanliness and sanitation.

Lionel Stevenson, director of the experimental farm at Sidney, Vancouver Island, lectured on beans and vegetable seed, and gave many useful hints concerning the threshing and cleaning of vegetable seed. Prof. P. A. Boving, who is deputizing for Dean Klinck during the latter's absence in Ottawa, addressed the class on artificial manures and the afternoon was taken up in judging beef and dairy types, Prof. H. M. King presiding.

This morning Prof. Sadler will visit a couple of city dairies with the class to give the members practical illustrations of how carefully milk should be handled in order to reach the consumer in wholesome condition.

*Sun Jan 11. 1919.*

## JUDGING OF HERDS IS PART OF PROGRAMME

Interesting Animal Husbandry Classes Arranged.

The short course in agricultural and animal husbandry, despite all the difficulties under which it is being offered, has an excellent attendance and is being entirely successful.

Next week the programme is of especial importance to dairy breeders and producers. A fine programme is slated for Monday, Holstein Day. Besides the morning discussions, a visit to Colony Farm for the especial purpose of studying and judging Holstein type is planned. In the evening a programme under the management of the British Columbia Holstein Breeders' Association will be held in the physics building at the university. Two strong features in this programme are an address by Dr. S. F. Tolmie of Victoria and one by P. H. Moore, who is recognized as one of Canada's best men where Holstein breeding is concerned. Mr. Moore's talk will be upon great Holstein individuals and families and is to be accompanied by lantern slides of the famous representatives of the breed throughout the world.

On Thursday, Jersey Day, the afternoon will be devoted to Jersey judging, and at night the Jersey Association of British Columbia is going to hold a meeting at which the greatest Jersey breeders of Canada are going to talk of nothing but Jerseys. In addition, Professor McLean will give an illustrated talk on some great Jerseys and how they are bred. The Jersey breeders are determined that no stone will be left unturned in making this the beginning of a new and greater era in the dairy business of British Columbia.

On account of the impossibility of heating any building in Hastings Park no classes are held there. The morning lectures are at the university at Eleventh Avenue and Willow Street, and the live stock judging is conducted through the courtesy of Mr. Granby of the De Laval Supply Company, in their basement, 1168 Homer Street.

Every person interested is invited to attend these two special days, and particularly the evening meeting.

*World Jan 11. 1919.*

## HOLSTEINS AND JERSEYS GET INNINGS

Special Lectures Next Week With Visit to the Colony Farm.

The short course in agriculture and animal husbandry, despite all the difficulties under which it is being offered, has an excellent attendance and is being entirely successful.

Next week the programme is of special importance to dairy breeders and producers. A fine programme is slated for Monday, January 13, which is Holstein day. Besides the morning discussions, a visit to Colony Farm for the especial purpose of studying and judging Holstein type is planned. In the evening a programme under the management of the British Columbia Holstein Breeders' Association will be held in the Physics building at the University. Two strong features in this programme are an address by the universally popular Dr. F. S. Tolmie of Victoria and one by Mr. P. H. Moore who is recognized as one of Canada's best men where Holstein breeding is concerned. Mr. Moore's talk is upon great Holstein individuals and families and is accompanied by lantern slides of the famous representatives of the breed throughout the world. Every breeder of Holsteins should be present and benefit by this, the first address of this kind ever given in British Columbia.

Thursday, January 16, is an equally important day for all the lovers of Jerseys in the province. It is Jersey Day, and Jerseys will be talked, bred, raised and fed throughout the day. The afternoon will be devoted to Jersey judging, and at night the Jersey Association of British Columbia is going to hold a meeting at which the greatest Jersey breeders of Canada are going to tell all about Jerseys. In addition, Professor McLean will give an illustrated talk on some great Jerseys and how they were bred. The Jersey breeders are determined that no stone will be left unturned in making this the beginning of a new and greater era in the dairy business of British Columbia.

On account of the impossibility of heating any building in Hastings Park, no classes are held there. The morning lectures are at the University at Eleventh Avenue and Willow Street, and the live stock judging is conducted through the courtesy of Mr. Grandy of the De Laval Dairy Supply Co., in their basement at 1168 Homer Street.

Every person interested is invited to attend these two special days and particularly the evening meetings.

*Pres Jan 11. 1919*

## HOLSTEINS, JERSEYS TO BE DISCUSSED

Fine Programme Slated for  
Short Course Addresses on  
Agriculture at University.

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Sun Jan 12, 1919

## PRODUCE MILK BY THE TUBFULL

Virtues of Holstein-Friesians  
Are Explained to University Class.

Monday was Holstein Day with the animal husbandry class now taking a special course at the University. Prof. McLean and fifty of his livestock enthusiasts spent the afternoon at Colony Farm, where they saw in the flesh some of the finest members of the breed in this country.

In the evening, short lectures were given by Dr. R. F. Tolmie, M.P., of Victoria, and Mr. P. H. Moore, who is in charge of Colony Farm. Thursday will be Jersey Day, when Prof. McLean will be a chief exponent of the virtues of the breed which he is so much in love with.

Dr. Tolmie, who is an exceedingly ready speaker, last evening traced Holstein-Friesian history from the arrival of the first individuals in America from Dutch and German farms. He prophesied, by the way, that at the coming meeting of Canadian breeders in Toronto in February, the name of the breed would be changed to "Friesian" alone. Dr. Tolmie admitted that the breed is not notable for the richness of its milk in percentage of butter fat, but asserted that this was more than counter-balanced by the enormous quantities produced. Dr. Tolmie was formerly milk inspector in Victoria, and he sometimes received complaints that milk was too rich for babies of the Capital City. All that was necessary was to switch over to Holstein milk of around 3 per cent. fat, and the babies immediately recovered, said Dr. Tolmie, amid some laughter.

Mr. P. H. Moore followed with a lecture descriptive of outstanding individuals in the Holstein world. Pictures of "DeKols" and "Cornucopias," and "Pontiacs" were shown on the screen—besides some of the best animals of this progeny at Colony Farm and on the Steeves ranch. Great strides have been made in recent years in production from picked animals. Five years ago there were only three Holsteins in the world which had produced forty pounds of butter in a seven-day test; today this number has grown to thirty-seven. The climax of Mr. Moore's address was reached when he showed the picture of a cow which gave more than a hundred pounds of milk a day—two men milking her at the same time, using a huge washtub instead of an ordinary milk-pail.

Pro Jan 17, 1919

## GOOD FEATURES OF JERSEYS OUTLINED

Excellent Addresses at University on Thursday by  
Leading Experts.

Jersey enthusiasts made out a very convincing case for that popular dairy animal last evening at the University short course lectures. Thursday was Jersey Day for the special class which is closing today in Animal Husbandry, and which will reopen on Monday for the remainder of the month for a course in poultry-keeping. This should be exceedingly interesting and a large attendance is looked for.

Under the presidency of Mr. Manzi, a well-known breeder of Pender Island, the Jersey Association put on last night's programme. Prof. J. A. McLean presented a good series of lantern slides of the finest animals of the breed, chiefly from the period around 1893 when at the World's Fair in Chicago the Jerseys made such a wonderful showing. Splendid individuals of the Hood Farm in Massachusetts and the Ayer & McKinney collection in Philadelphia were amongst the pictures shown. One of the best Jersey types presented was "Vive-la-France," a handsome young cow, bred in Oregon. This animal, Prof. McLean expects, will take the lead as a producer against any other Jersey in the world.

That the Pacific Coast as exemplified by the wonderful showing of "Vive-la-France" and by records made in British Columbia, is destined to be the home of some of the greatest representatives of the breed, is the opinion of another speaker last evening, Mr. Harris of Moresby Island. The Gulf islands, lying between here and Victoria, appear by the way to constitute a great Jersey preserve. The climate of this coast, said Mr. Harris, is very like that of the native home of the breed in the English Channel. Of 98 cows in all Canada which had made notable records, 48 were in British Columbia. Comparing the Jersey with other breeds, he called attention to their almost complete immunity from tuberculosis.

The latter distinction was fully discussed by Mr. E. H. Barton, a leading breeder of Chilliwack, in the course of an admirable address. He said that in the four largest Jersey herds in the Chilliwack Valley not a single case of tuberculosis had been discovered by the first inspection undertaken by the government some years ago. For economy of production, richness of milk and beauty of animal form and color he maintained that the Jersey is unsurpassed.

Pro Jan 17, 1919

## UNIVERSITY HAS TWO AIRPLANES; NOT TO BE FLOWN

Pair of Machines From R. A. F.  
Training Camp Will Be Used  
for Study and Experiment.

When the two airplanes sent to the University of British Columbia from the R. A. F. training camp near Toronto arrived in Vancouver a few days ago, the consignees were somewhat in the position of an apartment house tenant, should he receive a pair of fully grown ostriches as a present from a southern friend. The airplanes were very welcome and very interesting but the question of where to put them required some thinking. There was no room for them at the present university quarters at Willow and Tenth Ave., so it was decided to send them to the permanent site at Point Grey until better arrangements can be made.

As none of those who received the winged machines at this end of the journey felt like making a "flying trip" in them to Point Grey they were trundled out behind a truck, looking as they were, out of their element moving awkwardly along the ground instead of riding upon the air.

**No Aerial Joyriding.**  
It was learned on Saturday afternoon from Prof. Lawrence Killam, head of the mechanical engineering department of the university that the airplanes are to become part of the laboratory equipment of that department. There is no intention at present, he said, of adding a course in aviation to the curriculum. The airplanes will be used for study and experiment but it is not likely that any of the students will be allowed to take them out for a joyride.

Sun Jan 19, 1919

Two aeroplanes have been received from an Ontario R. A. F. training centre by the University of British Columbia. They are for the use of the mechanical engineering department and will become part of the laboratory equipment, but will not be used for flying purposes. The machines have been stored at the permanent university site at Point Grey.

Pro Jan 20, 1919

**Airplanes Have Arrived**—The two airplanes promised by the government for study and experiments by the mechanical engineering department of the university have arrived and are temporarily located at the permanent site of the institution at Point Grey.

World Jan 20, 1919

## FRUIT GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS

C. E. Barnes of Wallachin Is  
Again Head of B. C.  
Association.

PENTICTON, Jan. 22.—The B. C. Fruitgrowers' Association, in convention here today, elected the following directors: Victoria, W. F. Somers of Gordon Head; Duncan-Nanaimo-Comox, R. M. Palmer of Cowichan Bay; Gulf Islands, W. E. Scott of Salt Spring Island; North Fraser, James Alexander of Hammond; Mission-North Bend, C. K. Ward of Mission; South Fraser, G. I. Thornton of Sardis; Lytton-Lillooet-Kamloops, C. E. Barnes of Wallachin; Salmon Arm, L. B. Pangman of Salmon Arm; Armstrong-Larkin-Sicamous, W. E. Chapple of Armstrong; Vernon, J. T. Mutrie of Vernon; Coldstream, W. F. Laidman of Vernon; Oyama-Okanagan Centre, E. Trask of Oyama; North Kelowna, L. E. Taylor of Kelowna; South Kelowna, E. M. Carruthers of Kelowna; Westbank-Peachland, T. Powell of Peachland; Summerland-Naramata, R. V. Agur of Summerland; Penticton-Kaleden, A. H. Huntley of Penticton; Keremeos-Similkameen, J. J. Armstrong of Keremeos; Grand Forks-Rock Creek, H. W. Collins of Grand Forks; Revelstoke-Deer Park, Thos. Abriel of Nakusp; South Kootenay, Mr. Johnston of Nelson; West Arm-Kootenay Lake, J. H. Hoyle of Queens Bay; Creston-East Kootenay, James Compton of Creston; Greater Vancouver-New Westminster-Lulu Island, Mr. Sprott of Burnaby Lake.

The directors met at noon and selected the following executive: President, C. E. Barnes, Wallachin, re-elected; vice-president, L. E. Taylor, Kelowna; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Clement, Vancouver, re-elected. Executive, Thos. Abriel, Nakusp; W. E. Chapple, Armstrong; R. M. Palmer, Cowichan Bay, and R. F. Laidman, Vernon.

*Pro. Jan, 22. 1919*

## B. C. FRUIT-GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION

C. E. Barnes, of Wallachin, is Again  
President, With E. L. Taylor, of  
Kelowna, in Vice Chair.

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*World Jan 23. 1919*

## CLUB TO ENDOW SCHOLARSHIP

Members of Terminal City Club  
to Have Memorial for  
Members Fallen  
in War.

INSTITUTION IN VERY  
FLOURISHING CONDITION

F. G. Crisk Elected President at  
Annual Meeting on  
Saturday.

A scholarship at the University of British Columbia is to be provided by the Terminal City Club. This was at least the gist of a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the club on Saturday evening. Originally it was intended to erect a memorial on an elaborate scale in honor of the nine members of the club who had given their lives in the war. Later, this idea was modified, and it has now been decided to erect a smaller memorial and to devote the greater part of the fund towards the endowment of a scholarship. While it is understood that in its first application it will be devoted as much as possible to the help of relatives and successors to fallen heroes, complete details of the plan have yet to be worked out.

### Club Entirely Out of Debt.

The meeting was well attended, and the secretary was able to announce that for the first time since it was founded the club was completely out of debt. In his annual address, the retiring president, Mr. K. J. Burns, showed that the club was flourishing in every department. During the year many things had been supplied the Red Cross and other war activities, and during the "flu" epidemic in October last the club had done its share also in sending supplies for the sufferers in the hospitals.

The membership roll showed an increase of 73 during the year, it standing at 531 for 1918 as against 458 for 1917. During the year the club had lost seven members by death. They had been able to invest \$1000 of the funds in Victory bonds, which were fully paid up. A series of billiard tournaments is projected for the present year, with instructions for beginners.

The newly elected officers are: President, F. G. Crisk; vice-president, C. E. Disher; directors, O. B. Allan, W. M. Carson, W. H. Crower, C. N. Cornell, J. M. Drainie, H. O. Kirkham, F. B. Lewis, C. Millard, A. N. Wolverton, Frank Wilkinson. H. S. Brine is the permanent secretary.

*World Jan 27. 1919*

## PRESIDENTS APPLYING

Heads of Other Institutions Seek Appointment to University.

Among the applicants for the presidency of the University of British Columbia are included men who are presidents of other universities. Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the university, states that the board of governors has received a number of applications, and is well pleased with the choice afforded them.

He did not seem surprised that men of the highest academic and executive qualifications were willing to come to the U. B. C., remarking that "we have the making of a big university here." He expects that it will be the beginning of the next university year, or close to that time, before the new head of the university is announced.

*Sun Jan 28. 1919.*

## A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Terminal Club of Vancouver is endowing a scholarship in the University of British Columbia as a memorial of members who have fallen in the war. Other organizations have established war memorials, but we call special attention to this one because it is the first British Columbia University scholarship founded from without the University itself. The few scholarships now existing were established from the assets of the former McGill College. This scholarship is a fitting memorial of the fallen soldiers, and is also a permanent testimony of the sympathy of the members of the Terminal Club with the aims of the chief institution of learning in the province. The Terminal Club has set a good example to organizations and to private citizens, and has the promise of a long list of men and women by whom it will be held in grateful remembrance.

*Pro. Jan. 28. 1919.*

## WHAT IS BOLSHEVISM?

Sir Bernard Pares to Speak in University Auditorium This Afternoon.

Under the auspices of the Alma Mater society of the University of British Columbia, Sir Bernard Pares, professor of Russian studies at University of London, En., will speak in the university auditorium at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon on, "What is Bolshevism?" An officer of the society said: "It is indeed a privilege that the students and friends of the university have in hearing a man who is internationally recognized as an authority on Russia."

*Sun. Jan 29. 1919*

## RUSSIA WILL PULL THROUGH ALL RIGHT

Sir Bernard Pares Pleads for  
Canadians to Understand  
and Help That Country.

Following a clean-cut study of Bolshevism itself, its relation to other political factors, and the combination of circumstances that placed Russia in its present chaotic condition, Sir Bernard Pares, speaking under the auspices of the Alma Mater society of the University of British Columbia, made a strong plea for Russian language, history and psychology to be given an important place in the university programme.

He supported his plea by the assertion that 500 British men so trained, if they could have been on the spot when Russian society was breaking under its agonizing war strain, might have saved the situation. He gave instances of the tremendous steady influence exerted by Sir Geo. Buchanan and a few other individuals. If their number could have been several hundred times as great the present chapter of Russian history might have been less tragic, he said, for the Russian people as a whole responded much more sympathetically to British than to German influence.

The University of British Columbia, situated on the Pacific coast in "the advance guard," might, he believed, do a great service in aiding Canadians to understand and to help Russia, which was the same thing as helping themselves, for Bolshevism was not a Russian question but a world question, and so a Canadian question.

### Destruction is Aim.

The speaker showed that compromise with Bolshevism is impossible for people who want not class war but class union; not a new class hate substituted for the old, but national representation of all classes. Bolsheviki, he said, want not only to disqualify, but to destroy all other classes. They do



not believe, in practice, in the representative principle, and he doubted if anyone in his audience would have a vote under their rule. He found that the most convinced democrats were the most convinced anti-Bolsheviks. The agents of Bolshevism were, in many cases, the same persons as the agents of the old autocracy. There was the same squandering of national substance, the same personal ambition without even the old measure of national representation.

**Russia Will Pull Through.**  
"To belong to the Bolsheviks," he said, "you must have no country. They are trying to kill Russia and to infect all other countries with their doctrine. Bolshevism is a war sickness which will come in every country according to the measure of social discontent and of war suffering in that country. But it is a dead certainty that Russia will pull through all right. In the past the people may have lacked political experience, but now they are getting a lot of that in a short time. Moreover, the instinct of the community is nowhere stronger than in Russia. Things seen are temporal. Things not seen—the soul of the real Russia—are eternal."

The meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the university auditorium. W. G. Sutcliffe, president of the Alma Mater society, presided. The audience, which completely filled the auditorium, accorded the speaker close attention and frequent applause.

Sun, Jan. 30. 1919.

## PRACTICAL WORK AT COLONY FARM

### Soldier Students of University to Spend Summer on Land.

Returned soldiers who have been studying agriculture during the winter with a view to going back to the land, will be given an opportunity to study farming at close range at the Colony Farm at Essondale. A practical training lasting through several of the summer months will be given them. The work which will be begun soon, will not only be demonstrated to them, but they will participate in it and will be educated under the principle of "experience teaches."

The course will begin at the plowing and fertilizing of the land and will be carried through the spring and summer months, giving the men practical experience in agricultural work, including planting, thinning, weeding, transplanting, pruning, as well as the many things to be learned in connection with the care of livestock and the building of barns and storehouses. In all it will be a complete course in modern methods of farming.

The Colony Farm at Essondale is well fitted for the purpose and practical demonstrations of all work that would be done on the modern farm can quite easily be supplied. The Colony is a model farm in itself, and will afford a splendid opportunity for the instruction of the veterans. Pain will be taken to secure the best instructors available to conduct the classes in the various branches of the work.

At present there are about thirty-four returned men taking the three-months' course in agriculture at the University of B. C. and more are registering every day. Two courses have already been finished and a third is in progress. The faculty of the University is endeavoring to make the courses continuous because of the increasing demand for instruction by returning soldiers.

The men take the view that the time they spend in learning the science of farming is profitably spent and that when they start farming in earnest they will be as good farmers as the men brought up in the "profession." During the winter months they have been working industriously at the University and have gained a working knowledge of agriculture, horticulture and husbandry. They have been taught the composition of soils and the various fertilizers required in the production of good crops. The care of trees has been explained to them and the art of pruning, planting and grafting demonstrated as well as possible. Several trips to the Colony Farm have been made and the care and judging of stock has been explained. But these visits have served only to emphasize the necessity of practical demonstration and the men are looking forward to a pleasant and very profitable summer on the farm.

Paw 7d 3. 1919

## Vancouver Members Speak of Important Matters to Come Up

Burning Questions for Consideration of Legislature Expected to Include Re-establishment of Soldiers in Civil Life, Public Utilities Commission, Public Works for Unemployment and University Building.

**M**EMBERS of the legislative assembly for Vancouver, who were interviewed as to the important matters which they expect to come before the house at the session opening on Thursday, spoke, among other things, of the formation of a public utilities commission; the establishment of the University of British Columbia in its permanent home at Point Grey; the sanctioning of extensive public works to create employment and open up natural resources; and the share of the province in repatriating soldiers. Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.A.L., gave pre-eminence to the last-named question. J. S. Cowper, Dr. J. W. McIntosh and M. A. Macdonald also dealt with this and other matters of great moment which are to be decided.

Mrs. Ralph Smith, M.L.A., considers that the whole problem of reconstruction, and especially the re-establishment of the soldier in civil life so far as the provincial authorities are responsible for it, will be of first importance during the coming session of the legislative assembly. "It is all important," she said, "to get the men back into civil life and enable them to be happy and contented there. Responsibility in this regard will have to be clearly adjusted between the Dominion and the provincial government. The actual placing of men on the land is, as I understand it, to be a Federal function, although the province may put the land into shape for occupation. The provincial share in civil re-establishment should include, to my mind, the building of houses, the adjustment of employment conditions, if necessary even the opening of new industries. These are bound to be burning questions, and I feel that beside them all others, however important in themselves, must have second place."

### Public Works to Be Urged.

"I certainly intend to urge upon the provincial government the adoption of a large programme of public works in order both to relieve the employment situation and to assist in making the vast natural wealth of the province of real intrinsic value." In this way, J. S. Cowper, M.L.A., expressed one of the purposes with which he will go to the opening of the legislature on Thursday.

Asked how he considered British Columbia would finance such a programme, Mr. Cowper said that he thought the province would be able to borrow money, to be repayable to Ottawa in 20 years' time. Such money spent on public works would do far more than pay for itself, as it would help put B. C. in a position to begin "realizing" on her limitless natural resources, and probably before 20 years had passed the population would have increased to four times its present figure.

"The university question is almost certain to come up," said Mr. Cowper: "both the question of establishing the university in permanent quarters at Point Grey and of raising money to carry out, on more extensive lines, the splendid work of vocational training for returned soldiers, at which the agricultural department of the university will develop during the next few years on the technical, practical and scientific side more than in the arts or purely academic branches, and will, in this way, perform a great work in helping the veterans to find their niche again in civil life."

### Delay Not in Victoria.

Asked whether he expected civil re-establishment in all its phases to occupy the attention of the provincial legislature to any great extent, Mr. Cowper expressed a belief that a considerable part of the public is under a misapprehension as to how responsibility for this task is divided between the Federal and provincial governments. "A lot of people," he said, "talk as though the provincial government had not yet done anything towards the repatriation of the soldiers. The land settlement scheme is an ex-

ample. The cause of delay is not with the provincial government, which has already tendered to the repatriation board at Ottawa more than 80,000 acres of land already surveyed for occupation by returned soldiers. The delay is at the other end, the Federal government not having passed the necessary legislation to enable it to take over the title to this land, which would be necessary before placing soldiers upon it."

Mr. Cowper recalled that at the recent conference at Ottawa with provincial representatives, the Dominion government went on record as assuming responsibility for all the work of repatriating the soldier. This he considered only just, as the revenue and the means of raising revenue at the command of the Dominion government were much greater than those available to the provincial government. Many a man paid only the \$5 poll tax to the province. To the Dominion he paid taxes every time he bought a tariff-protected article.

But while recognizing the greater financial ability of the Dominion government to handle the situation, the provincial government, said Mr. Cowper, undertook to give as its own contribution a large area of land in the province. It was prepared to survey this land and put it into good shape for soldiers' settlement, but at that point the land would be turned over entirely to the Dominion government, which is to place the men on it, giving them each a grant of \$2,500 from public revenues to provide stock, implements, seed and other necessary equipment. He mentioned the public utilities commission as a leading piece of prospective legislation. Labor agitation he did not think would loom large in debate on the floor of the house, as it had to do chiefly with matters coming under Federal jurisdiction.

### Irrigation Important.

Dr. J. W. McIntosh, M.L.A., expects that the question of soldiers' land settlement, more particularly of the purchase in the South Okanagan, will occupy an important place in the consideration of the house. Dr. McIntosh said that he had been through that country and thought it would ultimately be an excellent proposition if considered and carried through in a statesmanlike manner. "Of course," he continued, "it brings up the question of irrigation. A large part of the land would need to be irrigated, and that would cost a good deal of money. I do not know exactly what the proposal of the government is, but it would likely have to go into irrigation as a government measure. Irrigation is of such importance in this province that personally I welcome anything which brings on a government 'show down' on the matter. The land in the Okanagan would not cover the whole soldiers' settlement problem in B. C., but it includes 22,000 acres and would support some thousands of people."

"I understand that the university question is to be brought up," he went on, "and I am inclined to think that the government will deal favorably with the proposal to move it to the permanent site at Point Grey. It would mean a large expenditure, but some money will have to be spent, in any event, on increased accommodation, and money spent in enlarging the present quarters is more or less wasted on temporary buildings."

### Powers to Be Defined.

M. A. Macdonald, M.L.A., thinks that one of the most important pieces of prospective legislation for this province is the creation of a public utilities commission, a step to which the government has practically committed itself. Discussion on the subject will probably aim at defining the powers of such a commission, the number of its members and the manner of their selection. Its purpose would be to regulate rates and charges of public utilities corporations, such as electric railroads, light and power companies. Another of its functions would be to prevent the peddling of worthless securities.

Sun, Jan. 30 1919

# Many Returned Soldiers Take 'Varsity's First Short Course in Poultry Farming



That the winter short courses in agriculture offered by the University of British Columbia are being heartily appreciated by the people of the province generally, and especially by returned soldiers, was shown in an unmistakable manner by the attendance at the various courses. This was particularly marked in the case of the poultry course, which completed a most successful two weeks' session on Saturday with a visit to the University farm at Point Grey.

## 30 Returned Men in Class.

Notwithstanding the fact that through lack of better accommodation the class sat through lectures and demonstrations on hard benches, there was an average attendance of 84 people from all sections of the province. Among them were 30 returned soldiers, some of whom plan to enter the poultry business as a specialty, while others plan to make it a large part of their general farm work.

The 32 lectures and demonstrations given during the two weeks were received with enthusiasm.

One of the students valued the course at one hundred dollars per lecture. Another stated that "Professor Boying's advice on 'How to Select a Farm' had saved him a thousand dollars."

## Lines of Instruction.

The course was arranged by Professor A. G. Lunn, head of the poultry department of the university, who was assisted in the lectures and demonstrations by members of the university staff and the provincial department of agriculture. Instruction was given on "How to Select a Farm," "What Breeds of Chickens to Select," "How Chickens Should Be Housed and Fed" in order to obtain from them the highest number of eggs. Emphasis was laid throughout the course on the value of good stock and advice given on how it should be bred.

## Demonstrations With Live Birds.

One of the most valuable demonstrations was that showing how to detect the brooder hen. Live birds were used, and the class was shown the various points indicating the laying condition of the hen.

The course ended with an excursion to the University farm at Point Grey, where the class inspected the new poultry plant just completed last fall. An opportunity was given to examine the houses and equipment. The class showed great interest in the breeding stock, which Professor Lunn said was second to none in the country.

## Next Course in Fruit Growing.

The poultry course will be followed by a two weeks' short course in fruit growing, starting on Monday, February 3.

## Prospective Poultry Experts.

Following is the list of students in the short course on poultry farming (R.S. before the name "returned soldier"): R.S. Charles E. G. Adams, R.S. Mrs. W. S. Allan, R.S. Wm. James Andrews, R.S. Geo. Balcombe, R.S. W. G. Barber, R.S. Arthur L. Bagg, R.S. Frederick Binn, R.S. Fred Bool, Reuben Wm. Brooks, R.S. J. C. Burke, R.S. John Butler, R.S. Benjamin Deacon, R.S. A. Eckford, R.S. Walter Kendrick Edwards, R.S. Christian Edwin, Wm. John Ellison, Mrs. Annie Fitzjohn, R.S. Frederick Samuel Fitzjohn, R.S. John Fowler, R.S. Albert H. Gilpin, John Russell Gray, R.S. Arthur Wm. Grist, R.S. Herbert Sidney Hand, R.S. Joseph Martin, R.S. Wilson Herbert, R. B. Hayward, Oliver H. Heywood, R.S. Walter Hill, R.S. Wm. Thomas Hanse, R.S. Wm. John Jackson, Jamie Porteous Jeffrey, R.S. Alfred Chas. Jolly, Kathleen Judge, Mrs. W. M. Logan, Robert Dougal MacKenzie, R.S. Tadarero Maye, R.S. John McNeill, Mrs. H. E. Moore, R.S. Wm. Mouncey, Frank B. Nicol, R.S. James H. Northwood, R.S. Charles H. Osborne, R.S. Wm. John Palmer, Clarence Pfister, Roy Phinney, Richard Henry F. Purdon, Henry Pybus, James L. Quiney, R.S. James Reekie, Wm. Rogers, Andrew Gray Service, Mildred Ward Shuking, R.S. Wm. Richard Lyne Smith, Peter Geo. Stebbings, Margaret Steine, Mrs. Amy Struthers, R.S. Wm. Sumner, R.S. Wm. Sutton, Annie Blanche Sweeting, R.S. Charles Wesley Traves, R.S. John Turner, John Tyson, R.S. Edgar Adam Valens, R.S. Adam McMurray Walker, R.S. John Thomas Webster, Catherine Westmacott, Mrs. Alice Whittaker, R.S. John Simon Whittaker, R.S. Arthur Wood, Ernest Zellweger, R.S. E. B. Bolivar, R.S. C. Miatt, R.S. H. Wilson, R.S. P. Carrs, R.S. H. J. L. Egglestone, R.S. J. Holtum, R.S. W. R. Sellings, R.S. Thos. Martin, R.S. Jas. Brockbank, R.S. W. Attenborough, R.S. J. R. Smith, R.S. W. Waugh, R.S. R. N. Main, R.S. J. C. Williams, R.S. A. Raino, R.S. D. R. Meaden.

*Sun Feb. 2, 1919*

## PROBLEM OF THE SOLDIER STUDENT

### Dr. Klinck Back from Ottawa Conference—Agricultural Classes for Soldiers.

Dr. L. S. Klinck, acting president of the University of British Columbia and Dean of the College of Agriculture, has just returned from Ottawa where he went three weeks ago to attend the conference of university presidents, and representatives of the Great War Veterans' Association with the repatriation committee. While in the East, Dr. Klinck inspected the work done at the different Canadian university agricultural colleges, and has come back firm in the belief that the work done at Saskatchewan and British Columbia Universities is better than that of the Eastern schools.

In an interview today, Dr. Klinck attributed this to two facts:

"These two institutions," he said, "are the only ones that have taken up the returned soldiers work in agriculture and planned a separate course for the men. They have also seen that all instruction is given by the most highly trained men on the staff rather than by young men. At present I do not quite know how to deal with the great number of applicants who want to enter the agricultural classes. When the course was begun last July, it was stipulated that no special course would be given during the months of January, February or March but by the middle of December we had so many applicants that we had to put on a special course for which the Soldiers' civil re-establishing committee furnished some of the funds and part of the necessary equipment."



The purpose of the conference at Ottawa was to deal with the problem of the student who had enlisted before matriculating, the student who had enlisted while in the first years of his course, the soldiers who were anxious to take up a university career, and the professional man who required employment after demobilization.

"With regard to the student whose course was interrupted by the war," explained Dr. Klinck, "it was suggested to appoint tutors who will give special attention to men in order that they may make up for lost time. At the Toronto University this work will begin on Monday next and will last until the end of August."

Although special attention was paid to the students who enlisted after enrolling at the university, the conference also devoted considerable attention to the idea of "including all soldiers who wish to benefit educationally, practically trying to bring about an extension of the system which the government has adopted with the education for 'wounded men.'"

One of the resolutions passed embodied the following:

"That the Department of Labor should organize a special branch to deal with unemployment in the professional classes and that its special duty should be to collect full information regarding all men who desire teaching and university appointments, and regarding the appointments that may be available."

"This bureau," Dr. Klinck pointed out, "was urgently needed as many professional men were returning and would need work which could not be obtained through the regular labor bureau channels."

Nothing definite was arranged in connection with the returned men as agricultural students at the different universities, but the plans were submitted and discussed for an extension of the course at present being offered. Many details in connection with the proposed courses under the Land Settlement Board were discussed.

"It is hoped," added Dr. Klinck, "that when the representative of the Land Settlement Board, Lieut.-Col. (Dr.) Innes visits Vancouver, as he contemplates doing this week, a satisfactory work basis between the university and the board will be evolved."

*Pro. Feb. 5, 1919*

### NIGHT SCHOOLS TO GIVE MATRICULATION COURSE

Work leading to matriculation into the university is to be taken up in the night schools next autumn, providing the senate of the University of B. C. will make satisfactory arrangements for the students in such classes to complete the course in three successive years, and that enough students offer themselves for the work to warrant undertaking it.

A recommendation to this effect was adopted by the school board yesterday, and it was decided to ask the university senate if it would co-operate in such a move. Night school students who, after enrolling, found themselves unable to attend their classes, are to get a refund on their fees only in cases of extreme necessity.

*Sun. Feb. 8, 1919*

### DR. EASTMAN IN CLASSROOM NOW

After Winning His Commission  
Vancouver Professor Joins  
Staff of Khaki University of Canada.

That after winning his commission on the field, Dr. Mack Eastman, who left the staff of the B. C. University

to enlist as a private soldier for overseas, found his occupation as a warrior gone, the armistice having been signed by the time he had completed the special course of training at Bexhill-in-Sea, and at the request of the president, Dr. Tory, joined the staff of the Khaki University of Canada, is the news contained in a dispatch from Port Stanley, published in a recent issue of the St. Thomas Times-Journal. The dispatch follows:

"In a letter recently received from Dr. Mack Eastman, of Port Stanley, formerly professor of history in the University of British Columbia, he speaks of the Amiens offensive, beginning August 8, 1918, in which the 29th Canadians—the battalion with which he was connected while in France—entered the enemy trenches on the evening of that day, and pushing on, captured the village of Rosiere in the early afternoon of the following day, after fierce fighting in which the battalion lost 251 men (about one-quarter of its strength) killed and wounded in a couple of hours, among the wounded being the commanding officer, Col. Latta, who was close beside him when wounded.

#### Congratulated by Colonel.

"Shortly after the Amiens push Dr. Eastman was recommended for a commission, and while training for it at Bexhill-on-Sea, England, he received a letter from Col. Latta, in which he says, among other things, 'I am happier than I can say to know that you got through the fighting of August 9th safely, and are now at Bexhill. You have well earned your commission by the splendid work you did for the battalion in France. I wish you to know that I very heartily appreciate your gallan-

try and the sportsmanlike manner in which you entered into every task allotted to you. I congratulate you on the splendid success you have achieved and am very glad that you were spared to reap some regard at least. Your services as an officer I feel assured will be of even greater benefit to the cause for which we are fighting."

After obtaining his commission, the armistice having been signed, Lieut. Eastman was transferred to the teaching staff of the Khaki University of Canada, at the request of the president, Dr. Tory, a position which he had declined before going to France, as he did later, a similar offer by Dr. Oliver president of the "Vimy Ridge University," France, feeling that while hostilities continued and health continued, his duty was with the men in the fighting line. The Khaki University has rendered valuable service to many of the soldiers during the war; and its services ought not to be less valuable during demobilization.

*World Feb. 10, 1919*

#### DR. MACK EASTMAN APPOINTED.

Dr. Mack Eastman, assistant professor of history at the University of British Columbia, who obtained leave of absence to go overseas as a private soldier and who was in training for a commission when the armistice was signed, has since been transferred to the teaching staff of the Khaki University of Canada, his appointment being made at the request of the president, Dr. Tory. As long as hostilities continued, Dr. Eastman declined to accept a position either with the Khaki University or the Vimy Ridge University, going instead with the 29th Battalion to which he was attached while in France.

*Sun Feb. 11, 1919*

### PLAN PROPOSED FOR FINANCING REMOVAL OF UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

In expressing last night, at the annual meeting of the governors of the General hospital, the obligation the university authorities were under for the accommodation given them on the hospital ground reserves, Campbell Sweeney said he hoped the hospital board would make some public utterance which might induce the provincial government to provide the funds which would enable the university to move out to its own site in Point Grey.

Mr. Sweeney declared university authorities had seen for some time they were face to face with the situation that they should move out to the site to which they properly belonged. This year they based their budget on going to Point Grey and when they made their estimates to go out there in the most economical way possible, they found it would cost so near \$1,000,000 that they might call it that amount. The finance committee had asked the government to provide it.

The government asked if they had any idea where the money was to come from and he told them he had an idea. It was that if the government would make an issue of \$1,000,000 worth of bonds and earmark it absolutely for the university, the issue would be absorbed in British Columbia as quickly as they could get it out and he did not think the people would grudge the \$60,000 a year it would cost.

*Sun Feb. 13, 1919*

### WESTERN MINING MEN COMING HERE

Forthcoming Convention Is to Be of International Importance.

It is a significant fact that both Seattle and Spokane have signified their intention of sending large and representative delegations on March 17, 18 and 19 to the International Mining convention, which is to be held in this city. While on a visit to the Sound City, Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, one of the members of the convention committee, interviewed a number of prominent mining men with reference to the convention. Spokane having decided to postpone its gathering of a similar character, the Seattle mine operators and engineers declared their willingness to make the Terminal City their headquarters on the above dates. It is believed that from fifty to one hundred mining men from Seattle will take an active part in the proceedings.

Dr. Hodge stated that the mining men across the line are most enthusiastic over the proposal of a convention in Vancouver that will be representative of men who are identified with the industry in the Pacific northwest, and that he is of the opinion that Seattle will co-operate fully. Not having a convention to handle for some time at least, Spokane will likewise send many of its well-known miners to represent that city. Tacoma is expected to follow suit, and there is every probability of a large number coming north from the city by the Golden Gate.

So far as the exhibition of ores and mining machinery is concerned, John D. Kearns, manager of the convention, is already inundated with applications for space. The intention is to make this display thoroughly representative of British Columbia ores and of the methods that prevail in the handling of the ores. It is stated that every effort will be made in making this exhibition the most comprehensive that has yet been put on.

The final details of the programme are being worked out, and the committee hope to be in a position to make these known within a short time. Several men who are qualified to speak on mining have stated that they will come to Vancouver the third week of March, and the committee are sanguine of securing the services of other men who stand high in the profession of mining engineering and geology. It might safely be said that the convention is already an assured success from every point of view.

*Sun Feb. 13, 1919*



## Students of University Short Course in Fruit Growing



The short course in fruit growing, like the other short courses put on this winter by the faculty of agriculture, University of British Columbia, has been well attended. Returned soldiers make up a large part of its enrollment, but some women students are entered as well. The fruit growing course continues from February 3 to 14, being now half completed. Besides several of the university professors, a number of fruit experts were secured as speakers from outside the faculty. F. M. Clements, B.S.A., professor of horticulture, is shown in the picture at the centre of the second row from the front, between two women students. Directly below him is A. P. Barss, assistant professor of horticulture. Sitting on the left of Mr. Barss is J. L. Hilborn, a fruit and vegetable grower of Summerland, B.C. The other speakers who are assisting with lectures on fruit growing, and who were not present when the picture was taken, are Prof. P. A. Ewing, Prof. A. H. Hutchinson, F. W. Downes, assistant to the Dominion entomologist; R. G. L. Clarke, fruit inspector for B. C.; J. W. Eastham, provincial pathologist; R. C. Abbott, coast markets commissioner, and J. A. Grant, prairie markets commissioner. The address of welcome was given by L. S. Klinck, dean of the faculty of agriculture.

Sun Feb 9. 1919

## Would Affiliate Training School With University

### The Complete Re-organization of Training Nurses Advocated

by Dr. M. T. MacEachern.

### SUGGESTS SIX MONTHS' COURSE BEFORE

### Pupils in Unreceptive Mood After Nursing Many Hours.

Radical changes in the method of training nurses at the Vancouver General Hospital were advocated by Dr. M. T. MacEachern, superintendent of the institution, in a lengthy report presented to the board of directors at a special meeting held last night. The most important phase of the question, he stated, was the necessity of placing the instruction and practice upon an entirely separate basis. A six months' course before the nurse entered the hospital in place of the thirty months' one now in operation and an affiliation with the University of British Columbia, where a department of nursing might be established, were the main features of the report which was referred to the house committee for investigation and report to the board.

At the outset Dr. MacEachern pointed out there had been no agitation on the part of the nurses for a change nor complaints of overwork, that the health and physical condition of the nurses had been satisfactory, and that the nursing staff

had declared against outside interference and had expressed confidence in the board of directors and superintendent to guide their destinies along the best channels, that the directors were expected to inaugurate and develop modern and more practical methods in hospital work and that changes were prohibitive of recent years owing to the war and influenza epidemic.

#### Establish Criterion.

The report was presented, he stated, to improve conditions which do not serve the best interests of our training school, to put nursing for this hospital on the highest possible plane, and therefore establish a criterion for other provinces of our Dominion or possibly states of the union; to secure for our nurses training the keenest stimuli for their best efforts, and to raise the status of our hospital inasmuch as the criterion of its efficiency is, to a certain extent, measured by the standing of the training school for nurses.

He pointed out the defects in the system in vogue. The hours were too long to permit of nursing and instruction simultaneously, the system fragmentary, there were many unavoidable interruptions in the nursing service, sometimes nurses with inadequate training were compelled to care for patients, and insufficient opportunity of encouraging nurses in training following any special aptitudes that may develop for a certain particular line.

#### The New System.

The following was the superintendent's suggestion in part: "Condense the preliminary teaching now spread over thirty months while on nursing service into six months of purely educational training. More adequate teaching would result and the pupils would be in a more receptive mood. The nursing day would be shortened without decreasing the service and it will permit of more intensive teaching of the practical portion of the nurse's training.

"To carry this out I would recommend that the instruction of the nurses be turned over to the University of British Columbia, who could establish a 'Chair of Nursing,' or 'Department in Nursing' in the university, which 'chair' should be held by the principal of the training school who will be really 'dean of the nursing faculty.' This would require a curriculum of study satisfactory to the university and the hospital, and I have no doubt that the one laid down at present would be satisfactory.

#### Would Confer Degree.

"The university would supply all the teaching and supervise same, and at the end of three years, the practical work having been satisfactorily spent, might confer a diploma or a B. N. degree (Bachelor of Nursing) on the nurses on presentation of the hospital diploma. To commence with, and for the time being, for this service the hospital could assume the salary of the principal, the instructor of nurses and the demonstrator of nurses, whose

appointment would be made on mutual approval of the university and the board of directors, or some other such arrangement."

#### Matters for Consideration.

Several matters would have to be considered, he pointed out. Those were a proper place for training; a well organized staff of trained instructors, an adequate supply of teaching equipment and apparatus, and the method of financing the scheme. These phases of the question could all be worked out satisfactorily.

The advantages of the scheme were obvious. The connection of the training school with the university would place the former on a much higher plane and attract the best type of young women. The teaching would be more thorough and systematic, the great advantage to the patient, it would set a criterion for other training schools.

World Feb. 14. 1919

## University Course for Pupil Nurses Is Proposed

Dr. Malcolm McEachern Reports on Practicability of Scheme to Give Probationers Thorough Grounding in Theory—Hospital to Place Recommendations Before University Senate.

ESTABLISHMENT of a "Chair of Nursing" at the University of British Columbia, where pupil nurses at the Vancouver General Hospital can receive a six months' course in the theory of nursing, absolutely apart from practical connection with the hospital itself except insofar as necessitated for intensive practical application of theoretical teaching, is embodied in a report submitted to the Hospital Board last night by Superintendent Dr. Malcolm McEachern.

The proposed departure from the present system of training is so wide and its future effects may be so far-reaching on the communal and educational life of the city's great healing institution, that the board delegated its house committee to confer with the University senate on the report, they to submit their findings to a special meeting of the Hospital Board on February 27.

Briefly, Dr. McEachern's idea is to condense the present preliminary or probationary period, spread over thirty months, into six months of purely educational training at the University, under the supervision of a principal of the training school, who will be in reality "Dean of the Nursing Faculty," and who will carry on under a curriculum of study satisfactory to the University and to the hospital. From the University the student nurse, at the end of six months, would complete her three-year course by practical work at the hospital, and then, says Dr. McEachern, "the practical work satisfactorily completed, the University might confer a diploma or a B. N. (bachelor of nursing) degree on the nurses, on presentation of the hospital diploma."

### A THOROUGH GRASP OF THEORETICAL SIDE.

Details of the proposal are carefully gone into in the report and the suggestion thrown out that the salary of the principal, the instructor of nurses and the demonstrator might be borne by the hospital, for the time being at least, presuming that the scheme is feasible and accepted. All three appointments to be mutually satisfactory to the hospital and the University governors.

Special qualifications will be required of the principal, who may, says the report, devote her whole time to instruction of the classes, which might consist of two half-yearly classes of fifty nurses each, and it is suggested the present hospital curriculum of study will be found satisfactory. During the two and a half years' nursing service, following the course, weekly advanced study lectures can be given with the object of broadening their minds, but not with the intention of obligating them for extra study at night.

"I want it to be distinctly understood," Dr. McEachern observes, "that I do not intend by this scheme to load up our nurses with a lot of useless theory, but I do want to see them have such a thorough theoretical grasp of the principles of nursing that they can make the most efficient, practical application of same."

### PEEPS INTO FUTURE.

Taking a peep into the possible future, Dr. McEachern goes on to say that while probably the budget for such an undertaking as he proposes would be the most important, this should not be. "Let us suppose," he says, "that we shortly arrive at such a condition when applicants will be so plentiful, through the attractiveness of our course, that girls will come to the university, house, feed and laundry at their own expense, outside the hospital, coming on the same basis as the girl does at present to the university to take her preliminary education."

"This would mean a saving of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 every six months on fifty nurses, which will constitute our half-yearly class. Perhaps we can not do that to commence with, but any nurse receiving such a splendid course as this will willingly forego the \$6 per month now paid to her, as she is not giving the hospital any service during the six months and that saving alone would amount to \$1200, a sum which would pay the principal at least. Therefore the initial cost may hardly be considered in this scheme."

Speaking of the advantages to be derived from such a scheme, the doctor sees it attracting the best type of young women, whose connection with the university is sure to place the nursing school on a much higher plane, the teaching will be more thorough, and a great advantage to the patient will be immunity from the care of untrained probationers and the scheme will set a criterion for others to follow.

*Pro. Feb. 14. 1919.*

## THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES AT UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

Authorized in Recommendation Adopted by Senate.

The report of the senate committee of the University of British Columbia recommends that theological colleges may be situated on the campus of the university, but beyond being governed by the campus regulations, they will determine their own course in accordance with the regulations of the church to which they belong.

A regular student in other departments in the university may take a religious knowledge option course, the work demanded on it must be such as to meet with the approval of the senate. The recommendations have been adopted by the university senate.

*World Feb. 14. 1919.*

## UNIVERSITY SETTLES AFFILIATED BASIS

Position of Theological Colleges Is Now Clearly Defined.

At a meeting on Wednesday night of the senate of the University of British Columbia the report of the senate committee on the affiliation of theological colleges with the University was received and adopted as follows:

1. In response to the committee's request for a definition of the term "affiliation," the committee representing the theological colleges submitted the following, which was accepted: "The theological colleges may be situated upon the campus of the University and come under any general regulations governing such campus but in their own proper work of teaching theology, they shall be completely autonomous, determining their own courses in accordance with the regulations of the church to which they belong."

2. Religious knowledge options to students in arts should only be permitted students who file with the registrar a written statement expressing their intention of graduating in theology.

3. The details of the religious knowledge options should appear in the curricula of the affiliated colleges, not in the curriculum of the University.

4. The religious knowledge options for intending theological students should be Hebrew, Biblical Literature, New Testament Greek, Church History, Christian Ethics and Apologetics. Not more than one of these subjects can be taken in any one year. The amount of work demanded in any religious knowledge option course must be such as to meet with the approval of the senate.

5. In conference with the representatives of the theological colleges, it was mutually agreed not to take action with regard to the proposed changes in the University Act as set forth by Secretary J. G. Brown in his letter of August 29, 1918.

*Pro. Feb. 14. 1919.*

## 6 MONTHS' NURSING COURSE ADVOCATED

Superintendent of the General Hospital Proposes "Chair of Nursing" at University.

A six-months' course in the theory of nursing to precede the practical training in the hospital is the recommendation of Dr. Malcolm MacEachern, superintendent of the general hospital, to the new hospital board. He suggests this should be brought about by the establishment of a "chair of nursing" at the University of British Columbia, and that the salaries of the principal, the instructor and the demonstrator might be paid by the hospital if necessary. The house committee was delegated to take the matter up with the hospital authorities.

Dr. MacEachern wishes it distinctly understood that he does not intend by this scheme to load the nurses up with a lot of useless theory, but he wants to see them have such a thorough theoretical grasp of the principles of nursing that they can make the most efficient, practical application of it. He believes it will attract the best type of women, whose connection with the university is sure to place the nursing school on a much higher plane. The defects of the present nursing system are that the hours were too long to permit of nursing and instruction simultaneously, and there were too many unavoidable interruptions in the nursing service; sometimes also nurses, with inadequate training, being required to look after patients.

The six months' instruction in theory would be part of the three-year course; and he presumes that, as with all the young women taking university courses, the students would house and feed themselves, and this would mean a saving of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 every six months on fifty nurses.



The report proposes that the board aim at increasing the training school to three hundred nurses, and that a strong effort be made to speed up the execution of the Greater Vancouver hospital scheme.

H. T. Devine was elected chairman, R. S. Somerville vice-chairman, W. C. Dittmars treasurer. These three gentlemen form the executive committee, and other committees are as follows: House, R. R. Burns, J. J. Banfield, Ald. Owen, Cotteril, Dr. F. T. Underhill, Mrs. E. C. Stoddard and Dr. A. Cumming; building, G. H. Gatewood, Blake Wilson, Ald. Owen and Dr. Underhill; finance, Ald. Kirk, Dr. A. S. Munro, R. R. Burns and F. J. Burd; economy, G. Cotteril, J. J. Banfield, Mrs. Stoddard and the executive committee.

Sun Feb. 15, 1919.

#### STATUS OF COLLEGES SETTLED

The status of theological colleges affiliated with the University of British Columbia has been settled by the university senate, which accepted the report of its committee on affiliation. Theological colleges may be situated on the university campus and be subject to the general campus regulations, but in teaching theology and determining their own courses they will be entirely autonomous. It was decided that religious knowledge options should only be permitted to such students in arts as intend graduating in theology and not more than one such option may be taken in one year.

Sun Feb. 15, 1919.

## PROVINCE GETS BOOM BENEFITS

**Influx of Prairie Students to B. C. University Expected Shortly.**

**Don't Worry About Your Lumber Orders After Next Year, Says Visitor.**

In the opinion of Dr. E. W. Stapleford, principal of Regina College, who is a guest at the Terminal City Club for a few days, in a very few years there will be a stream of prairie students to the University of British Columbia. The favorable climate of British Columbia for open-air recreation the year round, and the fact that hundreds of parents are already spending their winters in this province, will result in this influx he thinks.

Dr. Stapleford, who was formerly secretary of the Methodist Church in British Columbia, left for Regina in 1915, and since his arrival there the school has made remarkable progress, the number of pupils having practically doubled, so that there is an average attendance now of 610.

The success of the school, Dr. Stapleford largely attributes to the comfortable circumstances many prairie farmers now find themselves in. Like the Ontario farmer in the olden days the first thought of many of the prairie residents after they have been successful is for the education of their children. This kind of support has enabled the Regina College to expend \$600,000 already on its plant, and four additional buildings are now being planned at a cost of \$500,000.

#### MANY FOREIGN BORN.

One of the chief aims of the college is to make good citizens, and with 46 per cent. of the population of Saskatchewan foreign born, Dr. Stapleford says there is plenty of material on which the school can work. This estimate of 46 per cent. does not include American born, so that there is quite a sprinkling of Austrians, Germans and Ruthenians in the school. The principal is of the opinion that good results are being obtained through education. Obedience to law and order, the inculcation of loyalty and respect for the established institutions of the country is the message of the college, which policy, he maintains, will do more than all else to down Bolshevism.

Dr. Stapleford says that the language question is solving itself on the prairies. The children of foreign-born parents, he finds, are keen to learn English and want to be Canadians. This sentiment, he says, is not skin deep, but deeply rooted.

#### PREDICTS BUILDING BOOM.

Speaking of business conditions, Dr. Stapleford says that the lumber trade of British Columbia need not worry about a market after the next twelve months, for an enormous amount of building will be then proceeded with on the prairies. For three years there has been practically no building, and now there is hardly a house to rent in any of the prairie centres. Farmers have paid up their mortgages, are even legging mortgagors to allow them to pay up before notes are due and save interest, and they are planning new houses and barns. It is impossible to get a house to rent in Regina, and more building is planned there for this year than for the past three years. Business in every way has never been so healthy on the prairies, he says, and this condition is bound to reflect itself in British Columbia in the form of lumber orders and in increased travel to this province.

Pros. Feb. 15, 1919

#### MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE TO VISIT UNIVERSITY

VICTORIA, Feb. 20.—An invitation has been extended to the members of the legislature to visit the university on Saturday. A number of them are going over on Friday night for the purpose.

Sun. Feb. 21, 1919.

The visit of the members of the Provincial Legislature to the University of British Columbia, which was planned for tomorrow, has been cancelled, according to word received here today.

Pros Feb. 21, 1919

The members of the legislature, who were expected from Victoria today to visit the university, will not be able to come this week-end. The trip may possibly be made some time next week.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the university, said that they still hoped to entertain a delegation from the provincial legislators, being anxious to show them just how the university is equipped and what standard of work it is achieving.

Sun Feb. 23, 1919.

#### CONDUCTING SHORT COURSES

Many Farmers Attending Courses Under Auspices of University of B. C.

Extension short courses are being conducted at various centres in the province by the college of agriculture of the University of British Columbia, each course lasting four days with five lectures daily.

The series opened last week at Courtenay, with an average attendance of more than 60 farmers from the surrounding district. In connection with each course one evening meeting has been arranged at which addresses will be given on the university and agricultural college. One of these evening gatherings will be held at Revelstoke on Saturday under the auspices of the university extension committee, of which Dr. R. H. Clark is chairman.

The schedule for the three remaining courses is: Armstrong, February 25 to 28 inclusive, L. W. Patton, local chairman; Nakusp, March 3 to 6, H. W. Herridge, local chairman; Creston, March 11 to 14, James Compton, local chairman.

The lectures, which cover a wide range of subjects, including soil cultivation, dairying, animal husbandry, fruit farming and poultry raising, are being given by the following members of the university staff: Prof. P. A. Boving, Prof. W. Sadler, Prof. J. A. McLean, Prof. F. M. Clement and Prof. A. G. Lunn.

World Feb. 25, 1919

## UNIVERSITY CLASS IS GETTING OVERCROWDED

**Big Increase in Soldier-Students Makes Live Problem.**

One of the most important questions having a place in the work of reconstruction was taken up Monday night by the Board of Governors of the University when the problem of accommodating the increasing number of returned soldier students who are enrolling in the mechanical department of instruction was discussed. A conference will be held with the Invalid Soldiers' Commission in an endeavor to find an answer to this problem by providing greater accommodation. At Point Grey buildings are under erection for the housing of the agricultural courses, though the decision as to the removal of the university proper to that site next year has not yet been reached.

The announcement was made that certain scholarships belonging to McGill University have been transferred to the University of British Columbia. The Dunsmuir Scholarship composing the proceeds of a fund of \$3000 is assigned to the third year in Applied Science. The McGill Graduate Scholarship of \$2500 will yield its income for the establishment of competitive scholarship in English and French. The remaining amount of the same scholarship is the Shaw Memorial to be awarded to students in the second year in Arts competing in two of the three subjects, English, Latin and Greek.

World Feb. 25, 1919.

Dean Klinck, acting president of the University of British Columbia, is leaving for Armstrong this evening in connection with the extension course.

World, Feb. 25, 1919.

**Memorial Prize Established**—In memory of their son, Gerald Myles Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Harvey have established a prize in books to be awarded for the best essay on economic subjects connected with the development of the natural resources of the province. The young man was a student of the University and was greatly interested in this line of study.

World Feb. 25, 1919.

**Valuable Collection Donated**—The University is receiving as a gift from Mrs. A. J. Hill, of New Westminster, valuable collections of botanical specimens which were gathered, mounted, and classified by her late husband. Mrs. Hill has also presented to the University library 25 bound volumes of the report of the Canadian Geological Survey between 1874-99, the earlier volumes of which are very rare and valuable. The advent of this addition to the library shelves will be welcomed by many students and professors.

World Feb. 25, 1919.



# International Mining Convention to Boost British Columbia Resources



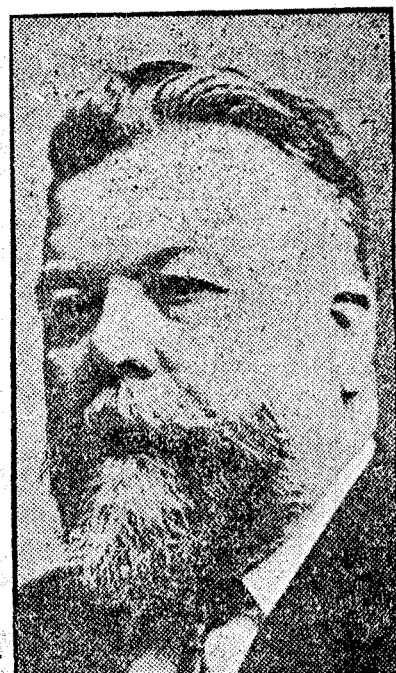
**A. M. WHITESIDE**, president of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines, who was recently in Spokane, where he secured promises from many mining men to come to the convention.



**DR. EDWIN T. HODGE**, chairman of the programme committee.



**JOHN D. KEARNS**, the live-wire manager of the convention.



**NICOL THOMPSON**, former president of the Chamber of Mines, who will start tomorrow night for Prince Rupert and other northern points to enlist support and arrange for delegations for the convention.

"THE mining men of the interior of British Columbia are with us in our efforts to make the international mining convention in Vancouver on March 17, 18 and 19 a great success," writes H. P. McCraney, one of the members of the advisory committee, who is touring the province to look after the appointment of local committees in the various centres, who will in turn select delegates to attend the convention. Mr. McCraney has been gone about a week, and in that time he has covered a large area, and from every point he has visited he has sent to Vancouver glowing reports of his reception and what has been promised by the mining men of British Columbia to help the Chamber of Mines.

Roseland, Trail, Nelson, Princeton, Cranbrook, Fernie have all been visited, and in no place did he meet with anything but the most cordial reception when the nature of his mission became known. "Just the thing that the mining men of this province have been looking forward to," he was told in Nelson, which is also making arrangements for the holding of a convention. "A convention of this character is what should have been held long ago," he was informed in Greenwood; while in Princeton it was stated that it was the duty of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines to have such a gathering in some part of the province every year.

It is taken from these remarks that the mining men are behind the movement. Grand Forks told Mr. McCraney that that city would do whatever the chamber asked in the way of sending a delegation and boosting the convention in every possible way. Kaslo is keen on the coming meeting. The men interested in mining all around the Slokan country say they will be here to a man, and Trail is going to see to it that that district is thoroughly represented. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that every mining section in B.C. will have a representative delegation here when the convention opens on St. Patrick's Day next in the Hotel Vancouver.

## American Delegates.

The delegations, it is said, will not be confined to this province. From Placerville, Cal., prominent mining engineers have promised to come and take an active part in the proceedings. San Francisco has sent an intimation that several of its mining experts will attend. Los Angeles will not be far behind Frisco. Denver, Colorado is another centre south of the international boundary that will be represented by some of its most eminent geologists.



**H. P. McCRANEY**, who is now touring the interior points on behalf of the convention. He expects to arrange for large delegations from all the important centres in British Columbia.

From Spokane will come one of the largest delegations outside the province. The connection between the Washington city and British Columbia mining is of long standing and Spokane will show its sympathy and support in the objects of the convention by sending a big crowd to boost the mining game in B.C. It is expected that Portland will come along with a bunch of mining optimists, keen on seeing that B.C. comes into its own as an important ore-producing district. Seattle, while not so interested in mining as Spokane, will nevertheless, be well represented. So that it is taken that from Prince Rupert, and perhaps farther north, to San Francisco the Pacific coast will be well to the fore in the matter of delegates.

Representatives will also attend from districts further east. There are many well-known mining engineers in Montreal, Toronto and other cities in eastern Canada who, it is said, are anxious



**J. M. LAY**, one of the members of the advisory committee.

to come and who will probably be here on the opening day. Several of the cities of the middle west, both in the Dominion and in the United States, are certain to send representatives. It will be a coast to coast affair, the most important gathering in the history of mining that has ever taken place in Canada.

## Interesting Programme.

While the programme has not been definitely drawn up, it may be stated

that the subjects mentioned in these columns some days ago will form the basis for discussion. These will include: "Gold-mining in B.C.," "the better utilization of B.C. coal," "the prospector and how to encourage him," "the advisability of establishing an iron smelter on the southern coast of British Columbia," "taxation of mining properties," "legislation to effect the reduction of B.C. ores within the province," and several other matters affecting the mining industry. Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines for B.C., will be one of the principal speakers and the list of those who will deliver addresses will include some of the best known engineers both in Canada and the United States.

The statements by the district mining

engineers of B.C. should prove one of the attractions of the convention. These will deal with the work that has taken place in their districts and with prospects that should be developed or that give promise of a rich yield. During the convention any of these engineers will be available for private interviews with those who have claims or properties in their districts and arrangements can be made through the manager, John D. Kearns, by persons who wish to consult with them.

S. J. Crocker, who is in charge of the exhibition, reports that everything is coming along fine. The entire space allotted in the basement of the Vancouver block will be filled with the most modern display of mining exhibits ever seen anywhere. Everything that goes to make for the success of mining will be on view and this part of the convention is sure of a crowded house from the first till the last day.

While the business end is the main thing to be looked after, the social part of the convention is not being lost sight of and the announcement dealing with this will be made later.

*Done Feb. 23 1919*

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 'VARSITY

Several additional prizes and scholarships have been made available for students in the University. The board of governors at Monday evening's meeting received intimation that certain scholarship funds which had been provided for the Royal Institute of Learning (McGill College), were now offered to the University through the chancellor of the Royal Institute, Hon. Francis Carter-Cotton.

One of these is the McGill graduates fund of \$2500, the proceeds of which are offered as a scholarship in English and French for competition of students in the second year in arts.

The Shaw Memorial Fund of \$2500 is associated with the memory of the late Professor Shaw of McGill College. It is proposed that the income shall be paid to any son of Professor Shaw who may be a student in the University, and in case there is none in attendance it is open for competition to students of the second year in two of the three subjects, English, Latin and Greek. These were the studies in which Professor Shaw was most interested.

The third of these scholarships is the income from a fund of \$3000 provided by Mr. James Dunsmuir. The Dunsmuir scholarship is appropriately applied to the mining department in the faculty of applied science, and will be open to competition among students of the third year.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Harvey are offering a prize of \$25 to \$50 in memory of their late son, Gerald Myles Harvey, a clever student in the University, much interested in the study of practical economics. This prize is given in books connected with the above subjects, and will be awarded to the writer of the best essay on the development of the natural resources of the provinces with the view of increasing the export of finished products.

The board was also informed that Mrs. A. J. Hill of New Westminster had presented to the University the valuable collection of botanical specimens gathered, mounted and catalogued by her late husband. These are plants of the Pacific Coast, mostly of this province. The generous gift included twenty-five bound volumes of the reports of the Geological Survey of Canada beginning with 1874, this covering nearly the whole period of Dr. Selwyn's administration of that department and a portion of Dr. Dawson's.

Had the late President Westbrook remained in the University of Minnesota he would have been eligible on retirement to a pension from the Carnegie Fund. The directors of that trust have announced that on this account, and in consideration of the great services rendered by Dr. Westbrook to education in the United States, they are making an annual allowance from this fund to Mrs. Westbrook during her life. The University of British Columbia is not yet on the Carnegie foundation, but the faculty is considering the question of entering into relations with the trustees on the present system. The trust no longer makes gratuitous pensions, but enters into arrangements with universities and professors on a contributory basis.

### SHORT FARM COURSE

College of Agriculture, University of B. C., Conducting Lecture Series.

The University of British Columbia college of agriculture is conducting extension short courses during February and March at four provincial points, each course lasting four days with five lectures each day. The series opened at Courtenay last week with an average attendance of more than 60 farmers from the surrounding district. At each place a local committee has been formed, Capt. R. P. Vigers being chairman of the committee at Courtenay. The schedule for the three remaining courses is: Armstrong, February 25 to 28 inclusive, L. W. Patton local chairman; Nakusp, March 3 to 6, H. W. Herridge, local chairman; Creston, March 11 to 14, James Compton, local chairman.

The lectures, which cover a wide range of subjects, including soil cultivation, dairying, animal husbandry, fruit farming and poultry raising, are being given by the following members of the university staff: Prof. P. A. Boving, Prof. W. Sadler, Prof. J. A. McLean, Prof. F. M. Clement and Prof. A. G. Lunn.

In connection with each course one evening meeting has been arranged, at which addresses will be given on the university and college of agriculture. An evening meeting will also be held at Revelstoke next Saturday, under the auspices of the university extension committee, of which Dr. R. H. Clark is chairman.

Dean Klinck, acting president of the university, goes to Armstrong tonight on business in connection with the extension course.

### SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED

McGill Graduates Fund Made Available to University of B. C.

The board of governors of the university at its meeting on Monday evening received word that the McGill graduates fund of \$2500, the proceeds of which are offered as a scholarship in English and French to second year Arts students, has been made available to the University of British Columbia. The Shaw Memorial scholarship, (income on \$2500) open to competition among second year students in two of the three subjects, English, Latin and

Greek and the James Dunsmuir scholarship (income on \$3000) for third year students in the mining department, have both been made available to British Columbia undergraduates.

Mrs. A. J. Hill, of New Westminster, has presented to the university a valuable botanical collection mounted and catalogued by her late husband. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Harvey notified the board that in memory of their late son, Gerald Myles Harvey, who was a student in the university, they will offer from \$25 to \$50 in books on practical economics to be awarded for the best essay on development of the natural resources of the province so as to increase the export of finished products.

It was decided that a conference will be held with the Invalidated Soldiers' commission in an attempt to solve the problem of accommodation for the increasing number of returned soldiers wishing to study mechanics. Buildings are being erected at Point Grey for the agricultural courses.

Dean Klinck, acting-president of the University of British Columbia, left last evening for Armstrong in connection with the extension course.

### SHORT COURSES ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS

During February and March the University of British Columbia is conducting extension short courses at four points in the province, each course lasting four days, with five lectures each day. The series opened at Courtenay on Monday evening and there was an attendance of more than sixty farmers. Committees have been formed at each point where lectures will be held. Captain R. P. Vigers is chairman of the Courtenay committee. The schedule for the three remaining courses is: Armstrong, February 25 to 28 inclusive, L. W. Patton, local chairman; Nakusp, March 3 to 6, H. W. Herridge, local chairman; Creston, March 11 to 14, James Compton, local chairman.

The lectures, which cover a wide range of subjects, including soil cultivation, dairying, animal husbandry, fruit farming and poultry raising, are being given by the following members of the University staff: Prof. P. A. Boving, Prof. W. Sadler, Prof. J. A. McLean, Prof. F. M. Clement and Prof. A. G. Lunn.

In connection with each course one evening meeting has been arranged, at which addresses will be given on the University and college of agriculture. An evening meeting will also be held at Revelstoke next Saturday, under the auspices of the University extension committee of which Dr. R. H. Clark is chairman.

## PLANS ADVANCED FOR NEW CHAIR OF NURSING

Suggested First Course Should  
Open on November 1.

The special committee appointed by the General Hospital Board and the senate of the university to discuss the proposed establishment of a chair of nursing in the university met on Tuesday evening and went into the matter very thoroughly. Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack presided. The proposal was gone into exhaustively and was viewed favorably by both sides. A number of tentative suggestions were advanced, among them being that candidates must have matriculation standing or its equivalent and that the first course should be opened on November next. Both committees will report progress to their boards.

## MANY MINING MEN TO CONVENE HERE

Reports from Puget Sound  
Show Enthusiasm Spreading There.

Mining men in the Puget Sound country are taking the international mining convention to be held in Vancouver on March 17, 18 and 19, as seriously as are the men identified with the industry in British Columbia, according to the statement of Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, professor of geology and mineralogy at the B. C. University and one of the advisory committee of the convention. Dr. Hodge, who has just returned from the south, told The Province that he had never seen such enthusiasm manifested as he had seen when in Seattle, Tacoma and other places.

As a result of his talk with experts there, it was agreed that either a special steamer or a special train be chartered to bring the aggregation of mining men and professors from the Puget Sound centres.

Everywhere, said Dr. Hodge, he met with the most enthusiastic reception and the objects of the convention appealed to everyone with whom he came in contact. Dr. Hodge is hopeful as a result of his visit down south that Dr. Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, will be one of the principal speakers at the convention, though nothing has been definitely settled as yet.

It is just probable that the annual meeting of the western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute, which comprises practically all the mining engineers of the Yukon and British Columbia, will be held in Vancouver on the day following the final session of the international gathering.

It has now been definitely settled that the first day's session will comprise the following programme: 9:30 a.m., registration of delegates; 10:30 a.m., address of welcome by Mayor R. H. Gale, to be followed by Mr. A. M. Whiteside, president of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines. Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines for B. C., will also speak.



## LEGISLATORS WILL VISIT CITY TODAY

### Programme Includes Tours of Inspection and Evening Ban- quet.

The Victoria boat is to bring a delegation of members of the legislative assembly to Vancouver this morning. The visiting party will consist of J. D. Maclean, Mrs. Ralph Smith, Messrs. H. C. Hall, Hugh Stewart, J. S. Cowper, Jos. Walter, A. I. Fisher, Geo. Bell, J. W. Weart, J. A. Buckham, G. G. McGeer, A. M. Manson, W. D. Willson, G. S. Hanes, David Whiteside and W. H. Sutherland.

Arrangements for their reception have been made by a committee convened by James Conley, first vice-president of the Vancouver and District Liberal association, and including Jas. H. Falconer, president of the association, A. E. Johnson, secretary, and J. A. Russell, T. J. Kearny, B. S. Brown, Mrs. J. N. Menzies, W. G. Anderson, E. S. Knowlton, G. L. Prenter, Mrs. A. E. Wilkes, Donald Downie, Jas. Bell, A. E. Johnson, J. S. Foran, Roy Hunter, Chas. Bertram and Mrs. Edwards.

The chief purpose of the visit is that the M. L. A.'s may inspect provincial institutions located in or near Vancouver. Special importance is attached to their investigation of the university, the Boys' Industrial home and the Girls' Industrial home. It is understood that at the university strong representations will be made to the members by university officials and that this meeting on university grounds where the needs of the institution may be studied at first hand will have an effect upon the fate of legislation now pending to establish the university on its permanent site at Point Grey. Special attention will be paid to the quarters in which the classes of returned soldiers are housed. Arrangements have been made to have the students present in order that the institution may be observed under everyday working conditions.

The party, which is to start by motor from the Hotel Vancouver at 9 o'clock will be accompanied by Mayor Gale and members of the city council and by presidents of Liberal associations of the lower mainland. The schedule concludes with an evening banquet to be attended by the out-of-town guests, their escorts of the day and also by Liberal association members and their wives. A programme of speeches and musical numbers has been arranged.

The itinerary for the day is as follows: Burns' abattoir, 9:30 a. m.; University Hospital grounds, 11 a. m.; Girls' Industrial school, 12:30 p. m.; Boys' Industrial school, 2:30 p. m.; University site, 3:30 p. m.; conference with members at Liberal headquarters, 4:30 p. m.; banquet, 7 p. m.

## LOOKING OVER 'VARSITY SITE'

### Provincial Members Inspect- ing Institutions in Vancouver.

A number of provincial members are visiting Vancouver today, inspecting provincial institutions and the University site at Point Grey. Burns' abattoir, the hospital grounds and the Girls' Industrial School were visited this morning and the University site this afternoon. Tonight they will be the guests of the Liberal Association at a banquet. The party consisted of Hon. J. D. Maclean, Mrs. Ralph Smith, Messrs. H. C. Hall, Hugh Stewart, J. S. Cowper, Joseph Walter, A. I. Fisher, George Bell, J. W. Weart, J. A. Buckham, G. G. McGeer, A. M. Manson, W. D. Willson, G. S. Hanes, David Whiteside and W. H. Sutherland.

## Work of University Badly Cramped by Lack of Space

The University of British Columbia is asking for a provincial appropriation this year of approximately three-quarters of a million but while no official intimation of the government attitude has been given, it is safe to say that the University will have to wait at least another year before embarking upon its ambitious plans. Last year's grant was slightly over a quarter of a million and this sufficed for ordinary operating expenses. The extra half-million desired for 1919 is to permit of moving the University to Point Grey and proceeding with the erection of further units in the big varsity scheme there. Moving to Point Grey will probably have to be deferred as the feeling of the government, it is conjectured, is that other calls such as land development and road work are essential at the present time and so long as the university can "carry on" in its existing facilities, any heavy appropriations for its work must be laid over.

While great sympathy with the objects of the Varsity governors is expressed, the plea upon which their application will likely be rejected is that there are other needs which can not be avoided.

Had the original University plan been proceeded with just as contemplated when it was drawn up a few years ago, the total capital expenditure for University purposes up to 1919 would have been almost seven millions. The depression in 1913 followed by the war in 1914 put a stop to the project and since then the University has to an extent been marking time. The capital expenditure is therefore quite moderate to date, certainly considerably less than half a million. The burden under which the province would be suffering had the project been carried forward from year to year as originally planned would be immense.

Among many members there is a feeling that British Columbia has not yet sufficient population to carry forward the full University scheme for several years and therefore Varsity work should for a time at least be confined to a moderate scope with as little capital expense as possible.

The lesson that it was desired to inculcate was driven home to the members of the House in the course of short addresses by Dr. McKechnie and Dean Klinck. It was learned that what the University wanted was the expenditure of a million dollars forthwith at Point Grey, the money to be raised by a loan floated in British Columbia itself. That in view of the value and importance of the work that was being done by the University the debentures would be taken up readily was insisted on both by Dr. McKechnie and Mr. Campbell Sweeny, who assisted in receiving the visitors.

### No Mere Academic Institution.

Any lingering idea that the University was a mere academic institution and that its activities might very well have been dropped with other luxuries during the period of the war was pretty effectually removed from the minds of his legislative and other hearers by Dean Klinck. Classifying the work of the University under three heads, teaching, investigation and extension, he pointed out that while the academic standards were not being lowered but raised, the University was prepared not only to provide courses for the people, but was prepared to take its courses to the people. At that very moment half the agricultural faculty were out in the country giving short courses of instruction to farmers and others who could not come to Vancouver for them.

The dean enlarged on the effort being made to extend the scope of the instruction offered in its extension work, pointing out that no matriculation or other test was required of those who took the short courses, nor was there any examination at the close of the period of instruction. Of the 532 students taking the regular courses, two-fifths came from other parts of the province, so that it was not true to say that the university was purely a Vancouver institution. It stood for all interests in the province and it was practically free in all departments.

Touching on the vocational work, which the visitors had spent an interesting hour in observing, going through machine shops, blacksmiths' shops, electrical shops, a repairing garage and other places not usually connoted by the term "university," he said that forty or forty-five courses were now provided for returned soldiers and that a score more could be provided were the means available. As an instance of the practical results from the extension work, he pointed to the establishment of a new industry in the province, that of seed-growing.

### Growth Being Checked.

Chancellor McKechnie gave a brief history of the growth of the university and emphasized the fact that that growth was being checked because it was impossible to put any more buildings on the site, both existing buildings and the remaining unoccupied ground, too, being badly needed by the hospital to which they reverted. What were they going to do, he asked, when two hundred boys who had flung down their books to go to France turned up to take up the studies they had temporarily abandoned.

Before visiting the university the party went out to the Burns plant, at the foot of Woodland Drive, where they were taken up to the eighth floor, and from thence gradually descended, visiting all parts of that exquisitely clean establishment and observing, so far as they were in operation, the various processes. Dr. P. C. Jones, Dominion veterinary inspector, and Dr. Z. Strong, city veterinary inspector, described in detail the meticulousness of the examination to which the carcasses that passed through the building were subjected. The hospitality of the plant was extended in the form of some of the manufactured products by the manager, Mr. R. Brassell, and the head of the retail establishments, J. Devine.

### Personnel of Party.

The following members came over

### Score of Members of Local House, Headed by Minister of Education, Visit Institution.

### SOLDIERS' VOCATIONAL TRAINING MUCH DELAYED

### Two Hundred Men Waiting Their Turns to Take Short Course.

That the University of British Columbia is in urgent need of additional accommodation and that the sooner the "plant," as Dean Klinck calls it, is transferred to permanent buildings on the Point Grey site, the better, was made abundantly evident to a party of members of the provincial House who came over from the capital this morning and are spending the day visiting a number of local institutions.

Escorted by the chancellor, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, and Dean Klinck, acting president, through the present cramped quarters on the hospital grounds, they found large classes of returned soldiers receiving vocational training and were informed that while over 300 men were actually taking the courses, there was a waiting list of over 200 for whom it was impossible to provide room and who were meanwhile receiving maintenance allowance from the federal government.

In other parts of the building were discovered overflow classes of regular students compelled to come on Saturday because they could not find seats in the class room during the week, thus necessitating a repetition of the work by the teachers and professors—a most unfair addition to their ordinary labors.

*Pres. March 1, 1919*

*Sun March 1, 1919*



from Victoria and participated in the tour of the city: Hon. Dr. J. F. McLean, George Bell, J. A. Buckham, A. I. Fisher, H. C. Hall, M. A. Macdonald, G. G. McGeer, A. M. Manson, Hugh Stewart, W. H. Sutherland, Joseph Walters, W. D. Willson, Mrs. Ralph Smith, K. C. McDonald, J. M. Marston and J. E. Thompson. Mr. J. Conley acted as chairman, assisted by a number of other prominent Liberals, including Messrs. S. L. Prentice, A. E. Johnson, R. W. Eyre and Jas. Ball, and Mrs. J. C. Wilks, Mrs. J. N. Menzies, Mrs. J. Conley, Mrs. L. Edwards and Mrs. J. Sutherland.

Ald. J. McRae represented the Vancouver city council. Mr. Justice Murphy, Mr. R. L. Reid and Mr. R. P. McLennan were among those who received the party at the university. Mr. J. Ridington, the librarian, conducted the party to the library and reading room, the latter, he stated, accommodating only two-thirds of those who desired to use it.

After leaving the university the visitors went out to the Girls' Industrial School, after which they were scheduled to go to the Boys' Industrial School and the university site at Point Grey. A conference with the local Liberal executive at Liberal headquarters and a banquet at the Hotel Vancouver complete the programme for the day.

*World March 8, 1919*

## DELEGATION SHOWN UNIVERSITY NEEDS

**Returned Soldiers Cannot Be  
Given Tuition, Due to Lack  
of Space.**

Handicaps under which the University of British Columbia is operating, because of its present cramped quarters at Tenth and Willow streets, were personally investigated on Saturday by members of the provincial house who came to the city to inspect a number of public institutions of the university. They were escorted over the premises by Dean Klinck, acting president of the University, and Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor, who pointed out the present hindrances to expansion and suggested that a loan should be floated in British Columbia for one million dollars to establish the university in adequate buildings on the permanent site at Point Grey.

Why such a course was desirable was learned during a progression from building to building. It was found that 300 students use the small physics laboratory and many lectures have to be given twice, working a hardship to both staff and students. In the electrical laboratory overflow classes that could not be accommodated during the week were at work and similar conditions prevailed in other departments.

### Lack of Space.

Lack of space was felt most keenly in the vocational training courses for returned men in which 321 have been enrolled during the year. There is still a waiting list of more than 200 veterans who cannot be handled through lack of buildings, equipment and staff. Meantime they are receiving their military allowances but are delayed from preparation for productive work. The practical nature of their training was seen in the motor repair shop where old cars are renovated and sometimes resold at a profit to the University.

In the course of a brief address Dean Klinck said:

"Most of the students whom you saw this morning were returned soldiers and their work was of immediate practical value. But do not think that the University stands for only one class of work. Most of our undergraduates are registered in arts or sciences, with a smaller number in applied sciences and agriculture. These students have matriculation standing, but in its courses for returned soldiers and in its series of short courses the University furnishes the practical results of research work to the general public, without either requiring or conferring academic certificates. For those who cannot come to the University short courses in agriculture are being conducted at points through the province. While the tendency is to raise the academic standard of the University, the tendency is also to enlarge its scope and bring it into more direct personal contact with the people.

### Asks Provincial Aid.

In concluding, Dean Klinck reminded his legislative hearers that assistance for the returned soldiers' work, which he hoped to treble or quadruple in the next three months, would be more readily forthcoming from the Dominion government if the Provincial government also took a helpful attitude towards it.

Dr. McKechnie reviewed the growth of the university on its present site where, he said, \$80,000 had been thrown away, financially speaking, on temporary buildings. The equipment on the other hand was good and was purposefully arranged for ease in moving. With the undergraduate body increasing by 147 per cent, in one year and with about 300 students still to return from overseas the University found itself with not one inch of space remaining for expansion. Moreover the ground it occupies is needed by the Vancouver General hospital to which institution it belongs.

The first place visited by the legislative delegation was the P. Burns packing house where they were shown every process in the up-to-date handling of meat. Dr. F. C. Jones, meat inspector for the Dominion government at the Burns' abattoir and Dr. Z. Strong, city veterinary inspector explained how carefully all the meat is examined. Carcasses condemned are placed under lock and key to allow time for objections that might be raised, and then "tanked." The inspectors are employees of the government solely. R. Brassell and J. Devine acted as hosts on behalf of the firm.

The following members called from Victoria and participated in the tour of the city: Hon. Dr. J. F. McLean, George Bell, J. A. Buckham, A. I. Fisher, H. C. Hall, M. A. Macdonald, G. G. McGeer, A. M. Manson, Hugh Stewart, W. H. Sutherland, Joseph Walters, W. D. Willson, Mrs. Ralph Smith, K. C. McDonald, J. M. Marston and J. E. Thompson. Mr. J. Conley acted as chairman, assisted by a number of other prominent Liberals, including S. L. Prentice, A. E. Johnson, R. W. Eyre, Jas. Ball, Roy Hunter, J. Chamberlain and Mrs. J. C. Wilks, Mrs. J. N. Menzies, Mrs. J. Conley, Mrs. L. Edwards, Mrs. J. Sutherland and Mrs. S. Brown.

Ald. J. McRae represented the Vancouver city council, Mr. Justice Murphy, R. L. Reid, R. P. McLennan and John Ridington were among those who received the party at the University.

*Sun March 3, 1919*

### IN THE INTEREST OF ECONOMY.

The government and Legislature have not yet reached a decision in respect to the transfer of university work to Point Grey. Removal, with the completion of the concrete structure, and the erection of a number of wooden buildings may involve capital expenditure not far short of \$500,000 during the next fiscal year. No doubt the money can be raised by an issue of bonds. The question is whether the transfer should be made now or later. It will cost money whenever it is done.

At present every room in all the buildings, including basements and attics, is used. This year all the principal junior classes overcrowd the classrooms. Some classes are divided into groups and the professors repeat their lessons to the second and third sections.

There is no gymnasium and no place to build one. There are no

athletic grounds or place for military exercises. There is no space left for more buildings. Yet some 200 or more additional students are expected next year. Many of these are already members of the University, serving overseas, intending to complete their courses when they get back.

Today 300 returned soldiers are enrolled for special courses in the vocational department of the University. They work cheerfully, and are instructed faithfully, though the rooms are much congested. At least 200 more are on the waiting list. There is no room for them until others get through. And this is only the beginning of returned soldier training.

Some of the buildings where soldier training goes on were built at the cost of the Dominion Government. One used by soldiers taking agriculture is at Point Grey. The others are at the hospital site. The one at Point Grey will be the property of the University when the soldiers are done with it. The others will be lost to the University. The federal soldier boards are ready to build and equip such other buildings as may be necessary in future. If the University is transferred to Point Grey the buildings will be there and become University property. In this way a part of the capital expenditure caused by the transfer will be borne by Ottawa.

The University is now occupying the stone structure which is to be a part of the hospital when the University is moved to the permanent site. The hospital authorities need this building for their work. For want of it they have had to spend a good deal of money to increase their accommodation. They will probably have to spend more if the University remains.

Meanwhile, the University board has expended about \$100,000 on the hospital site in temporary wooden buildings which are now in use. Every dollar of this will be lost to the institution when it moves to Point Grey. Every additional dollar expended near the hospital site, if any neighboring lot can be found, will be so thrown away, whereas if the money is expended at Point Grey it will be represented by assets.

Lastly, a part of the University must be at Point Grey. The farm, the barns, the stock, the dairy, the botanical gardens are there. Students in agriculture are taking some of their instruction at Point Grey and some in the city. Professors are dividing their attention between the two places.

If the province had unlimited money it might afford the great extravagance of maintaining the University at the present site under these circumstances. But it is necessary to economize, and therefore the sooner the transfer is accomplished and the waste avoided the better it will be for the provincial treasury.

*Pro March 3, 1919*

## LIBERALS TALKED OF MANY SUBJECTS

Universities, reformatories, public schools, the Pacific Great Eastern, lumbering, the returned soldiers, and the hard surfacing of roads in the vicinity of the Fraser Valley, were a few of the matters taken up on Saturday night at the dinner held by the Vancouver Liberal Association. Mr. James Falconer presided, and in addition to the rank and file there were two provincial ministers and thirteen private members present including Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, Hon. Dr. McLean, A. Manson (Omineca), G. G. McGeer (Richmond), Hugh Stewart (Comox), W. J. Walters (Yale), George Bell (Victoria), Dr. K. C. McDonald (North Okanagan), A. G. Fisher (Fernie), J. S. Cowper (Vancouver), M. M. Macdonald (Vancouver), Mrs. Ralph Smith (Vancouver), Jas. Thompson (Grand Forks), H. C. Hall (Victoria), J. Buckham (Golden).

Several of the University of British Columbia faculty spoke, including Dr. R. E. McKechnie, the chancellor Dr. Robinson, and Mr. R. P. McLennan.

Dr. McLean, minister of education, in replying to the university speakers would make no definite statement as to the intention of the government regarding the removal of the university to the Point Grey site, financial considerations being the obstacle. He, however, assured his hearers that the government had every sympathy with the betterment and development of the institution.

*Pro March 3, 1919*

## Provincial Institutions Receive Raking Over by Members of Legislature

Removal of University to Its Site in Point Grey in Hands of  
Gods at Present—Boys' Industrial School Is Stain on  
British Columbia, Says Mrs. Ralph Smith, While Closed  
Jail at Victoria "Only Breeds Pheasants."

**T**HE views of the up-country and island members of the legislature on a number of matters of close interest to Vancouver were heard on Saturday night at one of the most unique Liberal gatherings which has been held in the city. Two ministers of the crown and thirteen other members of the legislature, who had just made an inspection of provincial institutions in and around the city, were entertained at dinner at the Hotel Vancouver by the Vancouver Liberal association, and all were heard in speech together with the chancellor of the university and two members of the city council. James Falconer, president of the association, presided.

It was an occasion which brought into flattering notice the splendid gift of speech of these Liberal members and their happy possession of humor and it enabled the out-of-town members to emphasize the fact that the coast districts are not the only ones with claims upon the treasury of the province and that Vancouver is not the whole of the province. There was a wide range of subjects but the one dealt with by nearly all the speakers was the question of the removal of the university to its site at Point Grey. The minister of education offered to do all that was humanely possible to

bring it about but the up-country members left the impression that it was something which can wait.

One suggestion was that the modern and practically unoccupied jail on Saanich peninsula might very well be utilized as a boys' industrial school. To the city's claims for further work on C. N. R. terminals was opposed the claim that the Kamloops branch might very well be built first to accommodate waiting tonnage. To the desire for hard surface applications to the great highways on the coast was contrasted the need for the construction of the link which will complete the inter-provincial highway and bind interior communities. Victoria has promised healthy competition for the drydock. The monied people of the big cities were urged to take more practical interest in the development of the province.

### 'Varsity Grows During War.

"We have the honor of being the only university in Canada that has grown during the war and in spite of the war," declared Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the university, in his plea to establish the institution in its own home at Point Grey. Started in boom times with a land grant valued on paper—at \$20,000,000, the war came on and crippled it and now

it was in temporary buildings with a student enrollment which overflowed the class-rooms.

In the first two years after the university came into existence, the teaching was done by McGill University college, but in 1915-1916 the university board took hold and had an attendance of 379 students. The following year it dropped to 369, but last year it grew to 416; this year to 535, besides which 560 were attending short courses and 448 returned soldiers were enrolled in the work preparing them for new trades. Within the year they were expecting an enrolment of between 800 and 900 students. Where were they going to put them, asked the speaker.

"It is a free university," emphasized the chancellor; its motto was, "It Is Thine." There was an agitation in some quarters to force upon the governors the imposition of a fee; personally he was against it. Of those attending the university 75 or 80 per cent came from homes which could not afford to send them out of the province and upon whom it would be a consideration to pay substantial fees. Forty per cent of the students came from outside Vancouver; it was a provincial institution worthy of being established on its own site in Point Grey.

Dr. Robinson, of the faculty, and R. F. MacLennan also spoke, the latter expressing his abhorrence of any plea of poverty for not removing the university to a real and fitting home.

### Staff One to Be Proud Of.

In replying Dr. J. D. McLean, minister of education, said that in so far as general policy was concerned this broad statement could be made, that in order to develop the great natural resources of the provinces it was absolutely necessary to have trained individuals and trained minds, and that, preferably, it should be carried out by our own boys and girls. Another undisputed fact was that the staff of the university was one of which any university might be proud, and although they had no home they had what was more important, this university staff and a large group of students.

There was no question that the industrial and financial future of British Columbia was assured, but they were faced with certain conditions today, and one was that out of every \$3 collected by the government \$1 had absolutely to be paid out in interest and sinking fund. They could, therefore, easily understand that while their enthusiasm and their intentions might be all right they were limited in the possession of means to do what they wanted.

"As to whether the university is to be moved out to Point Grey in the immediate future, that is a matter that is in the lap of the gods at the present time," said Dr. McLean. "I can, however, assure the people of Vancouver, the professors of the university and the board of governors that nothing will be left undone by the government to supply, as far as humanly possible, all their demands and requests."

The toast of "The First Lady Representative" was given by W. G. Anderson, and in replying Mrs. Ralph Smith made a slashing arraignment of the conditions at the Boys' Industrial school.

### Stain Must Be Removed.

"Don't think those conditions are of recent development," said Mrs. Smith. "It has taken years to accumulate the dirt and grime that is there. I am confident that the government will do everything in its power to remove that stain on British Columbia. It is absolutely impossible to develop character there under such surroundings."

Mrs. Smith expressed her intention of voting for the demands of the university. If our people were suffering from anything today it was ignorance and not too much education, she said. Of the Girls' Industrial school, she said the work done there during the past year and a half would stand greatly to the credit of the province.

Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, attorney-general, has no doubt that the active Liberal party in Vancouver was a great factor in the citizenship and idealism of the city. Sometimes the newspapers conveyed the impression they were a cantankerous bunch at Victoria, but in spite of surface manifestations of dispute they were Liberals in the truest sense, he said, and there was a real unity of spirit and appreciation of the fact that they were joined in a great common cause.

The improvement noted in the Girls' Industrial school was a satisfaction to him. They did make some radical changes in the school last year, and it would, he remembered that every change was fought tooth and nail by the opposition in the legislature.

### Jail Breeding Pheasants.

"Every dollar I can get will be spent in improving conditions in the Boys' Industrial school, and it did not take a report of the grand jury to remind us of the necessity," said Mr. Farris. In the legislature last year he attacked Mr. Bowser in regard to those conditions, and said then that it was a shame Mr. Bowser had packed boys like sardines in that institution while Mr. Bowser went about the province building court houses and jails. The quarter-million jail outside Victoria, which had to be closed, was now simply breeding pheasants.

Turning to the question of the Pacific Great Eastern railway, he pointed to the scenic magnificence of the route, its great commercial and industrial possibilities, but they must travel on to the Peace River country to get a full conception of the future of that road, he said.

"We shall not be fair to ourselves and our trust if we do not carry out the conception that it will be completed to Quesnel, then on to Prince George, and then on to the Peace River country," said Mr. Farris, and he also looked forward to the hard-surfacing of the Pacific highway. There must, however, be a broader development of the province as a whole if Vancouver was to realize its fullest possibilities.

### Returned Men Will Compete.

The question was also brought up of the hard-surfacing of the roads in the vicinity of Fraser Valley to enable the easy market of the soldiers' community settlements. Considerable discussion took place regarding the soldiers' communities and repatriation, and it was pointed out that the returned soldier citizens would compete

against the Oriental farmers, who have been profiteering during the war.

M. A. Macdonald, M.L.A., suggested that the big thing was to so develop the natural resources of the province that the needs of the province could be financed on a wider basis and the trips to the bank reduced. We should have a national banking system, with national ideas as to what was required, national ideas along the line of putting the money and savings of the people of Canada into the resources of Canada instead of seeking higher profits everywhere, he said. The speaker paid tribute to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

J. S. Cowper, M.L.A., sketched the characteristics of the out-of-town members who were in the gathering, after which the visiting members were called upon.

### Crusading Useful.

A. G. Fisher, member for Fernie, doubted whether the university governors had created in the province generally a sentiment which would endorse the expenditure necessary for the removal of the university and declared no harm would come from crusading on the subject. It seemed to him they would have to prove that most of the expenditure was being used for what might be called the practical or scientific courses. As he analyzed the figures, \$110,000 of the \$240,000 expended in the last 12 months was properly charged to arts courses. Unless the government took the matter into its own hands, it would be necessary to show to the satisfaction of the average voter that the biggest portion of the money annually spent was devoted to other than what might be called purely arts courses.

As for the Boys' Industrial School, he suggested that the modern jail building outside Victoria, whose present employment was to raise pheasants might possibly be made suitable for a boys' industrial school.

Dr. K. C. McDonald, member for North Okanagan, remembered some allusion to Canadian Northern terminals. "If after the completion of the Kamloops-Okanagan branch, there is anything left in the treasury of the Dominion government he would not mind Vancouver having its terminal requirements attended to, but Vancouver, with its usual desire to accept everything that comes its way, might be content meanwhile with the drydock and the few other things which have been mentioned," was the doctor's comment. "Leave railroad development to the interior where railroads would have an absolute guaranteed tonnage," he said.

### Home Is 'Deformatory.'

George Bell, one of the members for Victoria, thought he was admitting something as a Victoria man when he said the University of British Columbia was in its right place at Point Grey. He would commit himself to every dollar asked for the Girls' Industrial School; the best disposition that could be made of the Boys' Industrial buildings was to let them burn. Instead of being a reformatory, it was a "deformatory."

"You want the drydock in Vancouver," added Mr. Bell, who is an ardent prohibitionist, just returned from a prohibition campaign in New Zealand. "All I will say is this: it would be a great big blessing if Vancouver had something dry."

Alexander Manson, the member from Omineca, next called upon, and while they were talking about university education, he said, they might remember there were children of 9 and 10 years in the province who had not been inside a school. He recommended less talking and more seeing, at first hand, the problems of the province. He suggested to the business men of Vancouver that if, instead of spending their holidays in Europe or in the States, they would spend their money and give their serious consideration to the development of the province, they would be doing something worth while, and it would bring its own reward. Liberalism would have to wrestle in the next few months with the old commercial conservatism which was without sympathy for the needs of the common people, he declared.

#### McGeer Critical.

"If there is anything wrong with the government, it is not because of the personnel, but because the government buildings are about 80 miles out at sea," was the assertion of J. G. McGeer, the member for Richmond, who became the candid critic. The greatest crime of the late government was that they did not develop the province along proper lines and he had been hoping for something new in the way of specific development from the present government, he said.

"While that was not possible during the war, the time for talking has gone by and the time for action was at hand. The people were not going to listen to pleasant remarks and platitudes; they were going to ask the government, 'What have you produced.'" Mr. McGeer was satisfied the university claims could be met.

James Thompson, member for Grand Forks, was satisfied that if confidence was shown by the people themselves and the people loosened up their purse strings and put their capital into development, the province would pass safely any critical time that might be ahead. He believed the people would stand squarely behind the government if they put a good many million dollars into productive work.

Hugh Stewart, member for Comox, referred to the close connection between his constituency and Vancouver. Fifty or 60 per cent of the logs cut in this province were cut in the Comox district, and 50 per cent of the lumber manufactured in the province was manufactured in Vancouver and on the Fraser; 95 per cent of the logs they used came from the Comox district. With regard to the university removal, he was going back just as undecided as when he came, he stated.

#### Interior Has Needs.

W. J. Walters, member for Yale, was glad to find some gratitude left in the world; it seemed as if, when the government did only 19 things out of 20, they were very remiss. With regard to the coast's demands for hard surface roads, he remembered the need of the interior for small roads, and the vital need for the spanning of the gap in the inter-provincial highway which would open up communication, other

than that supplied by the C.P.R., with a large number of communities.

H. C. Hall, one of the Victoria members, predicted a healthy rivalry from Victoria for the construction of the drydock. The navy must eventually be established at Victoria, he said, and they thought it was of vital necessity that the drydock should be there, too. The province was committed to the completion of the P.G.E. and eventually it would be made to pay, but at present it was costing \$1,000,000 a year in interest, and \$130,000 in operating expenses.

James Buckham, of Golden, introduced as "the grizzly bear," invited his hosts up among the grizzlies, and Dr. Sutherland, who is chairman of the Liberal caucus, gently admonished Vancouver not to think that besides being the great city it is, it was also the whole of the province.

Alderman McKee and Alderman Shelly were also heard from briefly.

## VISITING SOLONS DINE AND TALK

Legislators Entertained by Local Liberals Express Views on Removal of University and Other Topics.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
IS SYMPATHETIC BUT—

Attorney-General Promises Improvement in Boys' Reformatory.

The question of the removal of the University to Point Grey occupied a large place in the speeches at the banquet and reception given by the local Liberal Association to visiting ministers and members of the legislature at the Hotel Vancouver on Saturday night. While there seemed to be a sentimental disposition to aid the removal, in view of financial obstacles, little in the way of practical result was obtained.

There was a large attendance at the banquet, including many ladies. J. H. Falconer, president of the Vancouver Liberal Association, presided, and in welcoming the visitors declared that today British Columbia had the best legislature it had ever had, and if they continued to do as well as they had been doing it would be a pleasure to feast them again and again.

Before proceeding with the toast list, he asked that all present would stand for one moment with bowed heads in tribute to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

After the interval of reverential silence "The Corporation of the City of Vancouver" was proposed, coupled with the names of Alderman McKee and Shelly. Both spoke briefly, Ald. Shelly remarking that he hoped the visitors would say something about the Canadian Northern railway. "That is something I know nothing about," he added, "but Mr. Falconer asked me to say that." (Laughter).

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the University of British Columbia,

proposed the toast for that institution, and went at some length into the history of the growth and the work it was accomplishing. "When all out at the front shall have come back," he said, "we shall have between 800 and 900 regular students, and where are we going to put them?"

Dr. Robinson of the arts faculty, strongly supported the chancellor's plea. He pointed out that at present they were devoting the university training chiefly to practical and scientific subjects in order to fit students to make a good living for themselves. With larger quarters, however, the With larger quarters, however, the art tentation.

Mr. R. P. McLennan, speaking for the board of governors, deprecated the talk of financial difficulties. He saw no reason to talk of poverty in a province so rich as British Columbia. If a merchant with good assets was hampered for room to extend his business, he did not let shortage of cash stand in his way or allow his business to halt, but went to his bankers. He thought the province might do the same.

#### Minister of Education.

Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, said that all discussion on these matters led necessarily to questions of finance. A Scotchman was proverbially cautious and he did not care to commit himself to announcing any particular policy. "But," he added, "this broad general statement can be made, that in a province the size of British Columbia, with its wide resources, in order to develop those resources, it is absolutely necessary to have trained minds so that the development can be carried on by our own boys and girls."

While he admitted that proper buildings were imperative to a first-class university, they had to remember that for every \$3 the government now received in revenue \$1 had to be paid out for interest and sinking fund. If he had the money at his disposal there was no doubt the university would be moved out to Point Grey and proper buildings erected, but in the meantime nothing would be left undone by the government to assist the university until that could be accomplished.

Mr. W. G. Anderson proposed the sole lady legislator, Mrs. Ralph Smith.

Mrs. Smith said that if the question of the removal of the university came up on the floor of the House, she would certainly vote for it. She spoke in praise of conditions as they had found them at the Girls' Home, but at the Boys' Industrial Home things were far from satisfactory. The condition was not of recent origin, but she looked to the government to see that that stain on the province was removed.

#### Hon. Mr. Farris.

Attorney-General Farris said that some radical changes had been made in the Girls' Home last year, though every move had been criticized by member of the opposition, who had nothing to say about the Boys' Home. Recently further improvements for the Girls' school had been asked for, but he had replied that every dollar he could get would have to go towards improvements in the Boys' school. Because the grand jury had reported on that, people seemed to think the government knew nothing about conditions there before, but he had long before gone after Mr. Bowser for neglecting the boys, while the government was spending millions on courthouses and jails. One of the latter, built at great cost near Victoria, was now used for raising pheasants. He could assure them the government would not be satisfied until conditions at the Boys' Home were righted. Speaking of the Pacific Great Eastern, he said they would not be true to their trust until that road was completed and possibly pushed through to the Peace River country. He considered Vancouver the logical place for a dry dock, and advocated the building of the highway through to Blaine so that they would have a hard-surface automobile road from Vancouver to San Francisco.

Mr. M. A. Macdonald was given a warm reception. Replying to Mr. McLennan's suggestion that they might go to the bankers to finance the expenses of removing the university, he said he thought they would not get far ahead unless they got away from trips to the bankers and looked rather to the development of their own natural resources with a view to turning them into wealth for the benefit of the people. He thought it would be better if we had a national banking system with national ideals, rather than being dependent on private corporations with restricted ideas of making profits for themselves, whether in Canada, Mexico or anywhere else. He added that the time for placing emphasis on party was past, and they should seek the public good regardless of distinctions. He ended with an eloquent tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom he described as "old when he was young, and young when he was old."

Mr. J. S. Cowper spoke with playful reference to his brother members, and was content to leave more serious discussion at that time to them.

Mr. A. J. Fisher of Fernie opened with a play of rich humor. Turning in more serious mood to the question of university removal, he thought it would be necessary to do a little crusading through the interior before the people there would approve of so much expenditure at this time, and he did not think that the consent of the people there would be obtained unless it could be shown that the university would be used in the main for scientific and practical purposes.

Mr. K. C. McDonald, member for North Okanagan, said they would not object to Canadian Northern improvements on the coast if the Okanagan-Kamloops branch were first completed, but he thought they might wait until railways had been built to serve the undeveloped portions of the province.

Mr. G. H. Bell, member for Victoria, said that he thought the University of British Columbia would be just in the right place in Point Grey. Its removal was only a question of ways and means. The Boys' Industrial School was not so much a reformatory as a deformatory. As for a drydock, well it would be a good thing if Vancouver had something dry. (Laughter.)

*in March 3, 1919.*



Mr. A. Manson, member for Omineca, said it might be better if some of the commercial men of Vancouver, instead of spending their money on trips to Europe, would travel through their own province, and having seen its resources, give some consideration to their development.

Mr. G. G. McGeer, member for Richmond, said that now the war was over the time for action and development was come. Unless something further were done the people would ask the government, "What have you produced?" British Columbia had subscribed \$56,000,000 towards Victory bonds in two campaigns, and had more automobiles per capita than any other province in Canada, so that it was time that some money should be spent in the development of resources.

Short speeches were also made by James Thompson, Grand Forks; Hugh Stewart, Comox; J. Buckham, Columbia; W. J. Walters, Yale; H. C. Hall, Victoria, and Dr. Sutherland, Revelstoke.

*World March 3, 1919.*

## POULTRY FANCIERS ELECT OFFICERS

The second annual meeting of the B. C. White Wyandotte Club was held in the Standard Bank Building. There was a good attendance of local members as well as from outside points. The president, Dr. W. S. Hall, occupied the chair and made a few remarks regarding the work accomplished by the club during the year. He hoped the coming year would be as successful.

The honorary secretary, Mr. Offa Hawes, read his annual report and financial statement, which showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. Many new members were received and the club passed a resolution to support the Vancouver and Westminster fairs this year.

A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers for their good work during the year.

The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Professor A. Lunn, University of British Columbia; president, Dr. Wm. S. Hall; district vice-president, Charles Carey, Victoria; first vice-president, Wm. Kirkham; second vice-president, G. Ward; secretary-treasurer, O. Hawes; executive committee, Joe Kerr, W. G. Hudson, Mr. Waters, G. Nunn, J. W. Wingfield.

*Pro March 6, 1919.*

## VOCATIONAL PAY OFFER REJECTED

Students at 'Varsity Stick Out for Addition Being Made Retroactive.

Vocational students of the University of British Columbia yesterday, in a mass meeting, turned down the offer of the Dominion government by which an increase of vocational pay while a man is undergoing a course of treatment is placed at the disposal of returned soldiers. The students considered it unfair and unjust that the advance pay was not made retroactive from last September, as was requested in a petition sent to Ottawa by Vancouver and Victoria students.

According to a report in The Sun yesterday morning, the vocational pay and allowance granted were increased from 18 to 40 per cent in the case of married men, and according to representative of the vocational students' committee at the university but the increase, as submitted to them on March 4, was only from 16.5 to 22 per cent. The resolution adopted by the meeting yesterday of over 200 students was as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the vocational students of British Columbia, respectfully wish to point out the great injustice done to us in ignoring our request that our increase of pay be made retroactive. The conditions which justified our increase of pay were even more acute six months ago. Not one solitary student has in the past succeeded in existing solely on his pay. Most of us have contracted debts which we cannot meet unless our increase of pay be made retroactive.

"When the civil service was granted an increase it was made retroactive, therefore we consider that we are not being unreasonable in requesting that we be given the same consideration and that our increase in pay be made retroactive at once, in order that we may be enabled to meet debts which we have been compelled to contract because of insufficient pay and allowances."

The petition, signed by Vancouver and Victoria vocational students in January, was endorsed by G. H. Deane, vocational officer at Vancouver, who sent a telegram, followed by a letter presenting the petition, in which he asked for immediate action by H. H. Stevens, M.P., by S. J. Crowe and Col. R. C. Cooper, M.P., and others, all of whom urged prompt and favorable attention.

P. M. Beasley, chairman of the vocational students' committee, presided at yesterday's meeting.

*Sun March 7, 1919.*

## VOCATIONAL STUDENTS VOICE DISSATISFACTION

Pressing Government to Make Allowance Retroactive as From September First.

At a mass meeting held on Thursday afternoon in the lecture room of the Physics Building, over 200 vocational students of the university decided to send a resolution of protest to the government because the increase granted recently in their allowance had not been made retroactive from Sept. 1, as their petition for increase to the government on Jan. 24 had requested.

The resolution adopted, stated in part:

"The conditions which justified our increase of pay were even more acute six months ago. Not one solitary student has in the past succeeded in existing solely on his pay. Most of us have contracted debts which we cannot meet unless our increase of pay be made retroactive."

"When the civil service was granted an increase it was made retroactive, therefore we consider that we are not being unreasonable in requesting that we be given the same consideration and that our increase in pay be made retroactive at once, in order that we

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P. M. Beasley, chairman of the vocational students' committee, presided at yesterday's meeting.

*World March 7, 1919.*

## AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE IN LONDON COSTS B.C. \$76,965

Salary of Agent-General Is Now Reduced From \$10,000 a Year to \$8,000.

GRANTS FROM PROVINCE

## Royal Commissions Estimated to Cost \$5,000 This Year; New Educational Branch.

(By Sun's Staff Correspondent.)

VICTORIA, March 12.—In the provincial estimates for the next fiscal year, beginning April 1st, laid on the table of the legislature by the finance minister today, are a number of items of special interest.

The grant to the University of B. C., which was \$268,500, is to be raised to \$285,000.

An item of \$100,000 is inserted for salaries of civil servants returning from overseas, while the grant to civil servants on military duty is cut from \$125,000 to \$50,000, thus making a net increase of \$25,000 in this expenditure. The bonuses to civil servants are raised from \$55,707 to \$100,000.

Royal commissions, which cost \$1,500 last year, are estimated to cost \$5,000 this year.

The expenditure on the Boys' Industrial school is raised from \$30,770 to \$39,918; of this increase \$2,028 is for salaries and \$1,250 for provisions, \$300 for clothing and \$3,465 for maintenance and repair of buildings.

In the girls' school the total expenditure is reduced from \$25,544 to \$23,335, exclusive of \$2,772 in the supplementary estimates of this year for installation of a new sewerage system.

The cost of clothing the girls is reduced by \$775 and of feeding them by \$2,000.

In the matter of industrial education a new departure is to be taken by establishing a summer school at a cost of \$6,000. The grant for educating the deaf, dumb and blind is raised from \$11,500 to \$15,000.

The expenses of the Agent-General's office in England, including the up-keep of B. C. House, London, will be reduced from \$81,095 to \$76,965. The salary of the agent-general is cut \$2,000, making it \$8,000. The income tax payable to the British Government is reduced from \$11,500 to \$8,000.

In the Department of Lands there are salary increases of \$4,310, including \$600 to the deputy minister. The comptroller of water rights gets an increase of \$1,000. Provision is made for a grazing commissioner, a new office, at \$3,600, and for a superintendent of B. C. soldier settlement at \$3,000.

*Sun March 13, 1919.*

## NOT MOVING TO POINT GREY

Plan of U.B.C. Will Not Be Carried Out This Year.

Quarter of a Million for Returned Soldiers' Aid Commission.

VICTORIA, March 13.—This year's estimates, 1919-1920, contain an item of \$250,000, being a vote "for patriotic purposes, returned soldiers' aid commission, etc." This is the appropriation suggested by Chairman G. G. McGeer and his soldier rehabilitation committee as a means of aiding a reorganized soldiers' aid commission to bridge the gap for newly returned soldiers.

The estimates show a grant to the University of British Columbia of \$285,000 as compared with an estimate for the fiscal year ending this month of \$268,500. As this sum is only sufficient for operating purposes, it is evident that the plans of the University governors to move to Point Grey this year will not be carried out.

The Pacific Northwest Tourist Association grant of \$12,500 is continued. Royal commissions which accounted for \$1500 this year are set down for 1919-20 at \$5000, probably on account of the prohibition commission. Grants to civil servants on military duty is cut from \$125,000 to \$50,000, with the ending of the war. The Tranquille Sanatorium grant of \$75,000 is eliminated. The statutory grants to hospitals is raised from \$350,000 to \$500,000, largely on account of the "flu." Special grants to hospitals are cut from \$45,000 to \$25,000.

#### WILL CONVERT JAIL.

The former Wilkinson Road Jail in Saanich is to be reopened as a criminal insane asylum, the estimates containing a vote of \$31,370 for that purpose. A new vote for 1919-20 is one of \$100,000 as "salaries of civil servants and employees returning from overseas service, not otherwise provided for." Civil servants' bonuses are raised from \$5,707 to \$100,000. The new civil service commission will cost \$17,320 annually, according to the estimates. The new minimum wage board will cost \$8220, the new secretary receiving \$150 per month. The Vancouver employment bureau will be responsible for an expenditure of \$27,600, that in Victoria \$10,020, and those at Prince Rupert, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Cranbrook and Fernie \$4320 each, with an additional \$10,000 for sub-agencies. The new grazing commissioner's office means \$4380 and the B. C. soldier settlement office \$6360.

#### FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

The newly established Infants Act and refuge home office, with a superintendent of neglected children means \$14,500 for the year, this covering the superintendent's salary, expenses and grants to homes and societies, etc. The Infants Act vote of \$10,000 is increased to \$20,000. The estimates contain a vote of \$75,000 marked "Boys' Industrial School, Vancouver," capital account. The capital account also notes a vote of \$37,500 for the Mental Hospital, Essondale, and \$14,700 for Colony Farm, both for new buildings. Johnson street bridge, Victoria, accounts for \$200,000.

Further development in the lands department is shown by an increase in the lumber trade extension vote from \$5000 to \$40,000. "General water surveys" uses from \$20,000 to \$40,000 and there is \$5000 for B. C. hydrometric survey. Land surveys go up from \$70,000 to \$110,000, and photo-topographical surveys from \$12,000 to \$17,000. "Grazing and range improvements," a new vote, is \$13,500, and "publicity," another new comer, is \$15,000.

*Procs. March 13, 1919*

**Rhodes Scholarship Reopen**—The Rhodes scholarship, discontinued during the war, will be again open for competition in Canada this year. Dr. G. R. Parkin, organizing secretary of the Rhodes trust, has issued a statement to this effect. There are three scholars to be elected from British Columbia this year.

*World Mar. 14, 1919.*

## MANY MINING MEN HERE ON MONDAY

**Entire Basement of Vancouver Block Needed to House Exhibits With Overflow in Hotel.**

By Sunday all the exhibits in connection with the International Mining convention, which starts next Monday, will be in place. In addition to the entire basement of the Vancouver block, the committee have arranged for between 700 and 800 square feet of the corridor of the Hotel Vancouver, which will be, as stated, the convention headquarters. The total length of the tables or shelves in the hotel will be slightly over 60 feet, with a depth of 12 feet, and in this space there will be tiers of tables in the form of a pyramid, each containing ores from all over British Columbia as well as from south of the boundary line.

All the boundary mining centres will be represented on those tables. Nicola and Merritt will have a splendid exhibit, which will be in charge of Mr. T. J. Corwin, who is one of the most prominent mining men in British Columbia.

Prince Rupert and Alice Arm will have their exhibits here on Saturday night.

Medford, Oregon, has already shipped its display, as has also Spokane and Chewelah, Wash.

Kamloops will not be behind any of the other districts, and from the information to hand every district in British Columbia and many of the mining points as far south as San Francisco will be represented on the pyramid.

This part of the exhibition has been under the supervision of Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, of the university, who is being assisted by Mr. K. S. Robinson. Both will be on the spot right through the convention to explain to visitors the quality and nature of the ores. These areas will include both low and high grade, with generous samples of free milling gold, showing some of the richest quartz in the world. The display has never yet been equalled.

#### Attractive Exhibits.

So far as the basement of the Vancouver block is concerned, there will be nothing wanting in the shape of mining machinery to make the display thoroughly complete. Mr. S. J. Crocker, chairman of the exhibition committee, has been untiring in his efforts to have this part of the convention attractive in the highest degree. In addition to the flotation and concentrating plant, which will be the special exhibit of the Chamber of Mines, there will be a new invention in copper leaching on view, and this is certain to prove one of the magnets of the exhibition. In a word, there has been nothing overlooked that would tend to promote the success of the convention and the exhibition combined, and it will be seen on Monday morning that the committee has done splendid work under both heads.

It should be mentioned that Mr. J. G. Allen has been assisting Mr. John D. Kearns, the manager of the convention, for some time, and that their combined efforts are having such a good effect.

## WILL BE SPLENDID MINING DISPLAY

**Mineral Wealth of Northwest on Exhibition Next Week.**

By Sunday all the exhibits in connection with the International Mining Convention which starts next Monday will have been put in place. In addition to the entire basement of the Vancouver block, the committee has arranged for between 700 and 800 square feet of the corridors of the Hotel Vancouver, which will be convention headquarters. The total length of the tables or shelves in the hotel will be slightly over sixty feet with a depth of twelve feet, and in this space there will be tiers of tables in the form of a pyramid, each containing ores from all over British Columbia as well as from south of the boundary line.

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*Procs. Mar. 14, 1919.*

## MINING EXHIBITS ARE NEARLY READY

**Every Indication Points to the Coming Convention Being a Grand Success.**

That the international mining convention, which opens here on Monday morning next, will be a grand success is augured well in the interest being displayed in the setting of exhibits in the basement of the Vancouver block, where the main display will be shown. Not only ores from various parts of the province, but from the Western States also, and the most modern mining machinery, in operation, will combine to hold the attention of visitors and delegates. Although the entire basement of the Vancouver block is being utilized, it has been found necessary to lease between 700 and 800 square feet in the Hotel Vancouver, convention headquarters, to hold the overflow.

Boundary mining centres will be well represented. Nicola and Merritt have both entered exhibits, in charge of T. J. Corwin. Displays of resources in the Prince Rupert and Alice Arm districts will arrive on Sunday night. Washington, Oregon and California will also be represented in the exhibits. During the convention Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, University of British Columbia, will be on hand to explain to visitors the different qualities and uses of the ores, also the methods of refining. Not only will the highest grade products be shown, but also much of a low grade order.

It is expected that much interest will be shown in the flotation and concentration plants. A new system of copper leaching will also be in operation, and, it is expected, will prove to be one of the features of the convention.

#### DAYLIGHT SAVING URGED

**Council of Board of Trade to Send Resolution to Ottawa.**

After discussing matters affecting the University of B. C. with Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the university, and his colleagues, at a meeting held in the Hotel Vancouver on Friday, the council of the Board of Trade decided that as many of its members as possible would form a delegation to Victoria, where they would meet the executive of the government on Monday morning at 11:30, to take up questions affecting the institution. A resolution favoring the adoption of daylight saving was adopted by the council, to be sent to Ottawa and to other boards of trade.

*Sun March 16, 1919.*

The governors of the University of British Columbia met the council of the Board of Trade Friday and following the conference the council unanimously decided to go to Victoria in body with the governors and urge upon the government the desirability of immediately establishing the University at Point Grey. The council also endorsed the Daylight Saving Bill, and the secretary of the board will telegraph the authorities at Ottawa tonight urging that the measure be re-enacted this spring.

Prov. Mar. 15. 1919.

## ATTRACTIVE MINING EXHIBITS

Latest Appliances for Handling  
Ores on Display in Connection With Big Mining Convention.

The B. C. Chamber of Mines machinery exhibit, showing actual working models, is being presented in the basement of the Vancouver Block. The exhibit is an extensive one and is attracting widespread interest. The predominating feature is the number of local exhibits. Of special interest is a large ore crushing and classifying machine loaned by the mining department of the University of B. C. This is operated at intervals by Prof. J. M. Turnbull. It shows the process of ore concentration in its various stages.

Other exhibits of interest include drill sharpeners, hole punching machines and the Turbro drill operated by compressed air. High speed twist drills are exhibited and an elaborate display of wire ropings, mining and logging cables.

There were several concerns showing rubber products, including belting, hose, etc. Life saving appliances showed the most modern ideas in self contained breathing apparatus. There were also on exhibition samples of wooden tanks for flotation installations and general storage purposes.

One company made a feature of their motor repair machinery for large mine motors. An interesting water pumping machine whose special feature was the elimination of shored water was also shown and attracted much attention.

March 17. 1919. World.

### THE B. C. UNIVERSITY.

Editor Sun: Sir,—Having been a taxpayer here and across the Inlet for the last nine or ten years, I am desirous of information.

Is the University of British Columbia for the benefit of the citizens of this province or only a favored few?

Why should a girl taking a three-years' course in home economics in our high schools, consisting of the following subjects: French, Latin, arithmetic, English, composition, literature, Canadian history and civics, physics, art, physiology, domestic science and dressmaking, be debarred from entrance to our university and have to cross the border to complete her education? Is it not natural for a girl of 14 or 15 to prefer dressmaking, cooking and food values, to Greek and geometry? I am informed that the university turns out doctors, lawyers, clergymen and mining engineers, but no provision is made for the industrial professions—the men who use the ores after they are smelted.

Last year from ten to fifteen students taking the engineering course at Toronto university were employed as designers and mechanical draughtsmen at the Canadian aeroplane works during their summer vacation. If British Columbia is to compete with the world our youth will have to be trained to the highest point of proficiency.

Standard ships built from government blue prints will soon be things of the past, and it is to the trained brains of the youth of this province that we must look to for greater efficiency.

(Mrs.) A. CAMPBELL HOPE.  
1435 Thurlow street, March 17, 1919.

Sun March 18. 1919.

## Would Sell Bonds to Help B. C. University

Mr. Campbell Sweeney Tells Provincial Executive of Financial Plans—Transfer Arguments Advanced.

VICTORIA, B. C. March 17.—With the view of making a determined effort to have the University of British Columbia transferred from its present temporary location to the site chosen for the permanent buildings at Point Grey, a strong delegation from Vancouver appeared before the provincial executive this morning. In addition to board of governors, consisting of Dr. R. E. McKee, Campbell Sweeney, Dean Klinck, R. P. McLennan and Mr. Justice Murphy, the following members of the council of the board of trade were also present: President, Chris Spencer; vice-president, W. J. Blake Wilson, secretary, W. E. Payne, and Messrs. William Godfrey, T. W. Fletcher, F. W. Rounsefell, George Kidd and J. K. McRae.

The delegation specifically asked to have \$600,000 devoted to new buildings on the University site this summer, the money to be raised by an issue of provincial bonds.

Mayor Gale, at present in the city on other business, also attended.

Mr. Spencer briefly outlined the aims of the committee and called upon other members of the delegation to deal with the various aspects of the situation. Mr. McRae dealt with the financial side of the situation and said that the \$45,000 necessary for temporary buildings this year was sufficient to pay the interest on \$750,000 for a year, and that, he thought, the government should take this into careful consideration.

There was also a cost to the federal government of \$7000 on account of returned soldiers waiting their chance to receive vocational training.

Mr. Blake Wilson dealt with the labor situation, and said the avowed policy of the government to go ahead with the construction of public works should be remembered in this regard.

### Would Sell Bonds.

Mr. Campbell Sweeney advocated the issuance of a million dollars worth of government provincial bonds, to be sold to the people of the province. He said he was sure the citizens would be only too glad to have such an opportunity.

Mr. Justice Murphy went into the labor situation fully stating that the province was on the edge of a volcano, and that unless some immediate action was taken to relieve the situation, he predicted grave results. He said that labor was sane, but that

certain malcontents were endeavoring to cause serious trouble, and there were in Vancouver leaders who said their sole aim was to make war against capital.

These few could do tremendous harm. He thought that the construction of the new university building would do a great deal to relieve the situation. He spoke of the question from the returned soldiers' point of view and said that the government would not be able to place the men upon the land within one year, but that by completing the buildings at Point Grey and giving vocational training to the soldiers great good could be done.

Replying to the deputation, Premier Oliver pointed out that the province lacked funds for many laudable objects it would like to assist. He promised that consideration would be given to the requests, but did not hold out any definite hope of success.

## MILITARY SERVICE IMPROVED STUDENTS

Americans Not Long Enough  
in War to Suffer Evil  
Effects.

"The boundary line between British Columbia and Washington is more one of connection than separation," is the opinion of Mr. Henry Landes, state geologist of Washington and dean of the University of Washington. "It is insensible and invisible. The geological conditions are just the same on both sides of the line and life is practically the same."

Dean Landes is in Vancouver for the purpose of attending the mining convention.

"We had fifteen hundred students who enlisted," he said. "Practically every one who was physically fit gave his services, but now the students are coming back we find that they are better men for their experience and more mature in every sense of the word."

Dean Landes was particularly interested in all the British Columbia University was doing for the returned man, who was taking up a mining course. "Since 1897," he explained, "we have had at our university every winter a special course for miners and prospectors. Each year from twenty-five to fifty men have attended and have proved excellent students; what is more, they have also reflected certain advantages to the students in enthusiasm and wholesome life."

The dean admitted that so far his university had not had to contend to any great extent with the returned soldier problem but in every case that had come under its notice the men had been given individual attention.

"American soldiers," he said, "were really not long enough in the war to feel anything but its good effects—if there are any. They encountered but a minimum of the evil influences which fell on the men who saw long service and we find that the students who are once more in mufti are much more determined than in the past, much more anxious to speed up, to get into the world's work as soon as possible."

According to Dean Landes it is hoped to hold next year in Seattle a similar convention to that in progress here. It will be under the auspices of the Puget Sound section of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and will be supported by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Prov. Mar. 18. 1919.

World Mar. 17. 1919.



# Mining Men Ask for Adequate Attention From B.C. University

Convention Holds Departments of Minerology Should Receive Budgets Commensurate With Their Importance—Government to Be Requested to Discontinue the Present Fixed Price for Silver.

**E**FFORTS to stimulate interest in the mineral resources of British Columbia crystallized in the adoption of resolution at the closing session of the international mining convention yesterday afternoon.

Chief among the actions urged by the delegates in attendance was that the University of British Columbia make more adequate provision for the enlargement of its departments relating to minerology. It was shown that while the university budget contains a yearly grant of \$75,000 for agricultural extension that the geological and mining departments combined receive less than \$15,000.

The resolution as adopted in this respect was:

"That the mining industry receive from the university the attention rightly due to us, and urge that the departments of geology and mining receive budgets commensurate with their importance."

The consensus of opinion, as expressed in the discussion following the motion, was that the mineral resources of British Columbia is the chief provincial asset, and that the provincial educational system should be so designed to exact therefrom all possible benefits. Resolution carried unanimously.

## Price of Silver Discussed.

Considerable discussion attended a resolution:

"That the Canadian government be asked to urge the discontinuance by Great Britain and its Allies of the present fixed price for silver, which keeps below its fair value based on demand. As a silver producer Canada has lost and is losing heavily through the present price limitation."

Champions of the resolution contend-

ed that Canada is deprived of between five and six million dollars annually under the fixed scale and insisted that the British valorization be removed. It was stated that silver is a commodity and should therefore be allowed to find its level of valuation under the law of supply and demand. Those in favor of the fixed price asserted that the demand for silver would exceed the supply for some years to come.

Those opposing the measure based their objection on a contention that the question was of an Imperial nature and that the fixation had been established by Great Britain in conjunction with the United States to stave off financial panic in India. After the question had been argued pro and con the question was put to the meeting and carried.

## Prior Rights Taken.

Arched eyebrows and significant glances of an I-told-you-so nature followed the proposal of a resolution wherein it was charged by E. Priest and E. A. Carew-Gibson and their associates, who located coal claims on the old Baynes Sound area in Newcastle and Nelson districts, Vancouver Island, that their prior rights were absolutely taken away from them without even the offer of any compensation, by a provincial act passed in 1913, transferring the coal lands to the E. & N. railway without consideration therefor.

It was resolved that the convention urge the provincial legislature to investigate the allegations and if found true to adopt measures effecting a remedy.

In an effort to assist prospectors in pursuing their vocation on a more intelligent basis, it was resolved:

"That in view of the great extent of

unemployed territory lying on the Arctic water shed of British Columbia, this convention appeal to the provincial government to establish and maintain exploration surveys of that area, with a view of determining the value as a field for development."

## Old Postal Rates Wanted.

It was decided to ask the Postmaster-General of Canada to re-establish the old postal rates on mining and scientific journals published in the United States which, it is charged, under present rates have their price to Canadian subscribers increased 25 and 40 per cent. These publications, it is said, are vital to the development of natural resources and industries of Canada.

Resolutions conveying the appreciation of the mining interests in British Columbia to outside delegates who helped make the convention a success and suggesting that a publicity campaign through the medium of motion pictures were adopted.

# SIX THOUSAND HEAR LECTURES

Short Agricultural Courses by University Men on Mainland and Island Prove Big Success.

With the conclusion of the short courses of four days' duration by faculty members, organized and sent out by the University to Armstrong, Nakusp and Creston, on the mainland, and to Courtenay on the Island, Dean L. S. Klinck, acting head of the University, stated to The World, "The success of the short courses which was an attempt to take the University to the people, especially in isolated districts, has been a revelation to us, surpassing our most sanguine expectations in every way." The lectures and demonstrations in connection with the subjects of agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, dairying, horticulture, were enthusiastically received in all places, there being five periods a day, and at each period an average attendance ranging from 60 in Nakusp to 40 in Armstrong. Roughly estimated nearly 6000 people interested in farming were reached by the lectures.

The instruction was varied in the different sections to meet the particular need and though having a wide range, it is expected by the acting president of the University that the work will be greatly extended next year. The faculty in charge was absent one month. Short courses have been instituted before now by the department, but this is the first time the work has been put on in this systematic manner by the University of B. C., which will hereafter have entire charge of any courses put on for a period of more than two days. Many attended the short courses of the same nature given at the University during the months of January and February, and there is a general indication, has been a revelation to use, crease in interest along this line, an additional class in agriculture for returned soldiers being about to be started. Fifteen, the maximum number, will enter.

# UNIVERSITY NOT MOVING THIS YEAR

Announcement Made that Only Vote Is for Operating Expenses.

VICTORIA, March 22.—Speaking in committee on the estimates last night Hon. Dr. McLean announced definitely that there would be no governmental assistance this year for the University of British Columbia apart from the vote of \$285,000 for operating expense. The project of moving to Point Grey this year will therefore be abandoned.

*Proo Mar 22. 1919.*

# UNIVERSITY NOT TO MOVE

Provincial Vote Merely Covers Usual Allowance for Year.

(World's Special Service.)

VICTORIA, March 22.—According to a statement made Friday night by Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, there will be no change in the B. C. University plans this year, and there is no probability of the institution being moved to Point Grey for the present.

The minister said the vote merely covered the yearly allowance and no action could be taken by the government towards making the move, much as that was to be desired.

*World Mar 22. 1919.*

# CANNOT VOTE MONEY

Construction of B. C. University This Year Improbable.

VICTORIA, March 22 (Special to The Sun).—No money will be voted by the legislature this year for building purposes in connection with the British Columbia University. This was stated last evening by the minister of education in answer to the leader of the opposition.

"Much as we would like to undertake this extra expenditure," said Hon. Dr. MacLean, "and notwithstanding also that the need is great, we do not feel that at the present time we would be justified in asking for such a vote." "Does the minister mean that there is no possibility?" asked Colonel McIntosh.

*Sun Mar 23 1919.*

# UNIVERSITY IS NOT OPPOSING REVERSION

Two Million Acres Passes Back to Crown Unopposed

The board of governors of the University of British Columbia is voicing no objection to the passage of the bill introduced in the House by the minister of education Monday by which the 2,000,000 acres set aside by the government twelve years ago as an endowment to the institution shall revert to the crown, and the maintenance supplied by an annual appropriation.

It is presumed by the board of governors of the university here that in pursuance of the government's land settlement policy it is considered inadvisable to allow such an immense tract to be set aside in this manner.

Closely connected with the subject of university funds is the recent decision of the government against the removal of the institution to its Point Grey site. "This is a sad disappointment to the board," stated a member of that body to The World, "and it is almost impossible to foresee what is to be done in the matter of increased accommodation. There are at present 100 returned soldiers awaiting admittance to the mechanical engineering course, but they can not be taken in on account of the present overtaxed condition of our buildings."

*World Mar 25. 1919.*

*World Mar 20. 1919.*

### UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT LANDS.

The land endowment of the University is cancelled by legislation introduced yesterday. Such a course has become expedient in consequence of the change in conditions of land settlement. If this was to be a valuable endowment it would be necessary to set aside good farm lands. It is the policy of the country to have such lands settled as rapidly as possible, with more regard to the opportunity of returned soldiers and other settlers than to the proceeds of the

sale. If the University held these lands it could not sell them now at a good price in competition with free homesteads. Nor could the land be held in blocks obstructing settlement and waiting for the unearned increment. It would not be advisable for the board of governors to set up land boards and go into real estate operations.

When the land endowment policy was adopted the price of government land was \$2.50 per acre. Before land was surveyed for the University the government price had been raised to \$5 per acre. Even then it was charged that land purchasers were exploiting the province. But now there is no prospect of the province, and there would be none of the University, selling those lands at high prices. The land department desires to be free to make such settlement conditions as will provide homes for the people, making the immediate proceeds a secondary consideration. At the same time claim of the University to this endowment and its right to make commercial use of it should be recognized by the government and Legislature making a statutory and equivalent provision for the maintenance of the University for all time to come.

*Prov. March 26, 1919*

### VARSITY GOVERNORS RAISE NO OBJECTIONS

No objection is being voiced by the board of governors of the University of British Columbia to the passage of the bill introduced in the house by the minister of education by which the 2,000,000 acres set aside by the government 12 years ago as an endowment to the institution shall revert to the crown and the maintenance supplied by an annual appropriation.

The board recognizes the inadvisability of allowing such a tract of land to be set aside in this manner. Dissatisfaction is expressed with the government's recent decision against the removal of the university to its Point Grey site. The present buildings are inadequate to meet the demands made upon them and it was hoped by the board that the institution could soon move into larger and better quarters.

*Sun March 26, 1919*

## University Will Soon Be Moving to Point Grey

Government Reconsiders Decision and, With Expected Assistance From Ottawa, Will Probably Vote Half a Million Dollars to Commence Construction on New Buildings.

VICTORIA, March 27.—After having definitely concluded not to vote any money for moving the University of British Columbia to Point Grey this year, the government has now reconsidered its position, it was learned today, and under certain conditions will probably arrange for a special bill granting half a million dollars to the University in order that work at Point Grey may be started at once.

This undertaking will be another step in the movement to create after-the-war work and production, and follows the announcement in The Province some weeks ago of the special three and a half million dollar loan bill for various projects and then the statement on Wednesday that an industrial department would be created and provision would be made for a domestic loan this year up to two millions for industrial development.

It is understood that the University governors originally asked this spring for a vote in the 1919-20 estimates of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars, covering ordinary operation expenses and a sum sufficient to move the University plant to the permanent Point Grey site. The estimates, however, when they appeared contained only a vote of \$285,000 for ordinary operating expenses. Hon. J. D. McLean announced at the time that it was improbable that the government would see its way clear to grant any further assistance this year.

Recent developments have changed the situation, however. Ottawa has already passed a vote of \$60,000 in connection with certain phases of soldier instruction at the University, and other expected grants from the same source will run the total of federal assistance this year up to about \$250,000. Liberal members of the provincial House have practically decided, it is understood, to vote \$500,000 to the University, at once, on condition that the \$250,000 expected from the Dominion is forthcoming.

In the event of both appropriations being made, the University moving will be started within a few weeks and the Point Grey site will become the scene of important construction operations.

Hon. Dr. McLean, Hon. William Sloan and Mr. Justice Murphy will leave shortly for the Dominion capital to press the matter upon the Ottawa authorities. Hon. Mr. Sloan will also urge that an experimental plant be established at the University to demonstrate the principles of mining. A total of 293 returned soldiers have received vocational training at the University and there are 100 on the waiting list.

*Prov. Mar. 27, 1919*

### BILL TO AUTHORIZE HALF MILLION LOAN FOR B. C. UNIVERSITY

(By Sun's Staff Correspondent).

VICTORIA, March 27.—The bill to enable half a million dollars to be borrowed by the governors of B. C. University for building purposes was introduced by Hon. Dr. Maclean this evening. The arrangement is that this sum will be nominally an obligation of the university but the payment of principal and interest will be guaranteed by the province. The intention is that this money shall be expended only on condition that the Dominion government carries out its announced plan of co-operating to a substantial degree by providing a sum aggregating a quarter million for buildings and equipment to enable the university to continue the vocational training for returned soldiers. In order to make sure that the money voted for this bill shall not be spent until the Dominion comes through with its contribution, the act contains a clause declaring that it shall come into effect on proclamation by the lieutenant-governor.

*Sun Mar. 28, 1919*

## THE UNIVERSITY AT POINT GREY.

Question of the transfer of the University from the hospital site to its permanent home at Point Grey is now transferred to Ottawa. If Ottawa shall promptly make the appropriation proposed as a condition to the provincial measure, it will be possible to establish the University and the soldier training activities in their proper place in time for next year's work.

If it is asked at Ottawa why the Dominion should contribute to the establishment of a provincial institution it will be shown that the Dominion is merely asked to bear its share of the cost of training returned soldiers for active service at home. At present the University grounds are crowded with shops, some of them used for the instruction of soldiers, and the number of men waiting for the chance to receive instruction in mechanical engineering alone is greater than the number in the classes. The federal department is now paying hundreds of dollars a day in allowances to men who are waiting. Money will be saved by helping to provide a remedy. Farm instruction of the soldiers must be given at Point Grey. At present soldier students are conveyed to and from the classes by motor cars at great expense. Residence should be provided on the ground. We need not here go into further particulars, but it can easily be shown that when the Dominion shall have contributed the sum mentioned it will not do more for the University than the University does for the Dominion in this one matter of soldier training.

The provincial ministry may fairly claim the support of the Legislature and of the electorate in this enlightened and at the same time prudent and cautious proposal. The University must some time be established at Point Grey. Any capital expenditure on the hospital site where the property must be abandoned is imprudent. Regular university work, and soldier training are hampered and made less effective in the present surroundings. There is now an opportunity, which will not be found hereafter, to secure the co-operation of the federal authorities. University activities, now distributed between the hospital site and Point Grey, may be co-ordinated and the whole organized more effectively. It will not be necessary for the stranger to engage a detective to help him find the University. And for the first time the students may have an opportunity which rightfully belongs to them to obtain some wholesome athletic exercise. The Point Grey site is the finest university situation in Canada. Why should the present generation of students be deprived of its advantages?

Lastly, this construction work will furnish employment for many men during a season in which thousands will be returning and looking for work. The minister of education has made no mistake in this proposition, and we have a right to expect that the federal government will see things in the same light. If Ottawa should fail, the provincial legislation will leave things as they were. But the decision at Ottawa must be made soon as the time is short between now and October.

*Prov. March 28, 1919.*

## HALF-MILLION FOR UNIVERSITY

British Columbia's Institution of Learning to Move Out to Point Grey by Next Fall.

(World's Special Service)

VICTORIA, B. C., March 28.—The government's proposed grant of \$500,000 for University purposes came as a marked surprise Thursday afternoon. The grant will be conditional, however, upon the Dominion government's granting \$190,000 in addition to the \$60,000 contributed by the Dominion Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment branch.

It is understood a delegation, consisting of Hon. William Sloan, Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean and Mr. Justice Murphy, will proceed to Ottawa almost at once to place the matter before the authorities there.

It is estimated that the funds now sought to be authorized by statute

will enable the cement construction at Point Grey to be completed, and that the University will be able to begin its work next fall in its permanent quarters.

*World Mar 28, 1919*

### Entertain Faculty at Dinner.

The Women's Club of the University of British Columbia entertained the faculty at dinner at the Citizens' Club on Tuesday evening. The table was prettily decorated with daffodils and violets. After an excellent dinner games were enjoyed until a late hour. The dinner was given in honor of the new professors and their wives. Those present were Dean and Mrs. Klinck, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Brock, Dr. and Mrs. Hebb, Mr. and Mrs. Clement, Dr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Dr. and Mrs. Uglow, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. King, Mr. Barss, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Boving, Mr. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Lunn, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Killam, Miss McInnes, Mrs. Sedgewick, Dr. Sedgewick, Mr. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Dr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. Sadler, Dr. and Mrs. Boggs, Dr. Ashton, Dr. and Mrs. Mullin, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Clark.

*Prov. Mar 28, 1919*

### Faculty is Guest of Women's Club

The Women's Club of the University of British Columbia entertained the Faculty at dinner at the Citizens' Club on Tuesday evening. The dinner was given in honor of the new members of the Faculty and their wives. Those present were: Dean and Mrs. Klinck, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Brock, Dr. and Mrs. Hebb, Mr. and Mrs. Clement, Dr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Dr. and Mrs. Uglow, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. King, Mr. Barss, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Boving, Mr. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Lunn, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Killam, Miss McInnes, Mrs. Sedgewick, Mr. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Dr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. Sadler, Dr. and Mrs. Boggs, Dr. Ashton, Dr. and Mrs. Mullin, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Clark.

*World Mar 28, 1919*

## UNIVERSITY BILL IS INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

Half Million to be Raised Under Provincial Guarantees (World's Special Service)

VICTORIA, B. C., March 28.—Four new bills were introduced this morning. The University bill, by which a half million will be raised, provides that the university will borrow the money, with principal and interest being guaranteed by the province. The bill contains in the preamble a statement regarding the necessity of carrying on vocational training.

By the terms of a new legislative bill the membership of the Provincial Game Conservation Board is to be increased from three to five. One of the new members will be a northern man.

The new motor licence fees will be fixed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, according to a bill introduced in the house last night. The fees are to be upon a horsepower basis.

A new poll tax amendment which has appeared, provides that in future the only licence fee which absolves the possessor from paying the poll tax is the free miner's certificate. In the past any one paying licences of any sort up to five dollars escaped the poll tax. From now on only straight taxation and free miners' certificate licences will be sufficient for this purpose.

*World Mar 28, 1919*

The Women's Club of the University of British Columbia entertained the faculty at dinner one evening this week. The table was prettily decorated with daffodils and violets. After an excellent dinner games were enjoyed until a late hour. The affair was given in honor of the professors and their wives. Those present were Dean and Mrs. Klinck, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Brock, Dr. and Mrs. Hebb, Mr. and Mrs. Clement, Dr. and Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Dr. and Mrs. Uglow, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. King, Mr. Barss, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Boving, Mr. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Lunn, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Killam, Miss McInnes, Mrs. Sedgewick, Dr. Sedgewick, Mr. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Dr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. Sadler, Dr. and Mrs. Boggs, Dr. Ashton, Dr. and Mrs. Mullin, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Clark.

*Sun Mar 29, 1919*

## NEW UNIVERSITY COULD BE READY BY OCTOBER

It is stated by the architects who will have charge of the construction work for the University of British Columbia at Point Grey that the buildings can be completed in time for the opening of the university next October if the Dominion government at Ottawa acts promptly in granting the \$250,000, upon which condition the provincial legislature passed the appropriation of \$500,000. Mr. Robert Green, M. P., now at Ottawa, is a member of the board of governors of the local institution, and the first steps of that body will doubtless be to get into touch with him, according to a statement made to The World today. The regular meeting of the board will take place Monday night, when the details of procedure will be worked out.

The faculty will be augmented in October by the return of three members who have served overseas almost since the beginning of the war. Lieut. Mack Eastman, professor of history, who enlisted as a private; Captain H. T. Logan, who has been appointed professor in classics; and Major (Dean) R. W. Brock, of the department of applied science, are all expected back in July.

*World Mar 29, 1919*



The mining convention recently held in the city passed resolutions calling for a mineral research station and Hon. Mr. Sloan is very hopeful of seeing such an institution become part of the Provincial University.

#### BOUNTY ON PIG IRON.

Among requests which Hon. Mr. Sloan has already made to Ottawa and which he is now going East to support by personal suasion is one for the supplementing of the present bounty of \$3 a ton on pig iron to enable an iron industry to get started in the province. "We have been spending money to advantage in building mining roads and trails for miners in the province, and I am asking Ottawa to make a supplementary grant for this work," said the minister, who will also take up the question of a mutual arrangement so that the gold and silver on Indian reserves may be worked. These metals are at present held by the crown.

Hon. Mr. Sloan was very generous in his appreciation of the good work done by the Geological Survey of Canada in this province and will urge its continuation and development.

Under the terms whereby the C. P. R. was built, the base metals for forty

miles on either side of the road were handed over to the Dominion Government. Hon. Mr. Sloan stated that he intends to discuss with Ottawa a proposal that the Dominion relinquish these rights to the province to enable the province to embark on a policy of developing the coal and iron therein. Hon. Mr. Sloan expects to leave on the night train and to be absent for about a month on his eastern trip.

*Pro. April 2, 1919.*

**Minister on Visit**—Dr. J. H. King, minister of public works, and Mrs. King, are guests at the Hotel Vancouver. The minister is not over on particular business, he stated, and will return to the capital today. Asked regarding the possibility of the early commencement of the university buildings at Point Grey, Dr. King said nothing had been decided upon by the government, owing to the fact that Ottawa had not yet consented to contribute the necessary \$250,000. When this news was received, he said, no time would be lost in commencing construction.

*World, April 2, 1919.*

#### HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE FACULTY AT VARSITY

##### Senate Endorses Establishment—School Board Pleased.

The senate last night endorsed the establishment of a faculty of household science in the University of British Columbia. The desirability of establishing this course was discussed by the school board about six months ago and the matter was taken up with the university by Inspector Gordon. The senate's decision is gratifying to the school board as it will enable the students who are interested in this course to continue with it after entering college. It is also hoped that many young ladies who are studying for a B. A. degree will take up the course of household science as well, though there will be nothing compulsory. The decision of the senate endorsing the establishment of this faculty places it up to the board of governors, who, it is expected, will agree with the opinion of the senate.

The report of the senate committee stated that "It is very desirable that the dean of the proposed school of household science be appointed at as early a day as practicable, in order that adequate provision may be made as regards staff and equipment for the opening of the school for the university year 1920-1921, also in order that courses of lectures of special interest to all the women of the university may be available to them during the term 1919-1920."

The committee which was appointed to examine the text-book Robinson and Breasted, "Outlines of European History," reported that after making a careful examination of the volume they find that it is not open to the charge of being either pro-German or anti-British.

*World, April 3, 1919.*

#### Plead Varsity's Cause.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the University, and Hon. Dr. McLean, minister of education, will leave on Monday night to meet Hon. William Sloan in Ottawa, where the delegation will take up the request for further aid for the University.

*Pro. April 5, 1919.*

#### DARTMOUTH SENT OFFER TO PROF. BOGGS

Dr. T. H. Boggs, professor of economics and political science in the University of British Columbia, has been invited to return to Dartmouth University as professor of economics and acting head of the department. Before accepting his present appointment Dr. Boggs was on the staff of Dartmouth and he has now been invited to a higher position. While naturally appreciating the compliment Dr. Boggs will remain with the University of British Columbia. It is expected that his department will be strengthened by the appointment of an assistant professor and that additional courses of study will be provided in sociology and other branches of the wide field covered by the department.

*Pro. April 7, 1919.*

#### TO SEEK FUNDS FOR UNIVERSITY

##### Minister of Education and Varsity Chancellor Have Gone East.

To urge upon the Dominion Government the need of a monetary grant to the University of British Columbia to enable the institution to move to its permanent home at Point Grey, Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, and Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the university, left last night for Ottawa. Legislation was recently passed by the provincial House enabling the university to borrow \$500,000, the province guaranteeing both principal and interest. This amount is contingent upon the Dominion Government increasing its contribution to \$250,000. Part of this amount, some \$60,000, has already been turned over to the university governors by the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment.

While in the East, Dr. MacLean will deal with a number of departmental matters associated with the treatment of the general repatriation scheme, principally in connection with the university's part in vocational training. He will also take advantage of the opportunity offered to visit a number of provincial institutions where mental deficient, deaf and dumb and blind patients are treated.

*Pro. April 8, 1919.*

#### OFFICIALS GO TO OTTAWA

Hon. Mr. McLean, provincial minister of education and Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the British Columbia University, left Monday night for Ottawa to state the university case in the application for the federal grant expected in connection with the transfer of the university to its permanent location at Point Grey.

*World, April 8, 1919.*

#### THE UNIVERSITY AND OTTAWA.

It will be possible for the minister of education and Chancellor McKechnie to show the Dominion Government that every dollar of federal expenditure at Point Grey for which they ask is required for soldier training alone. Ottawa is not invited to

assist the University with its regular work. It is not even asked to pay any part of the cost of instructing university under-graduates who have been soldiers. This request grows out of the special vocational training which the University, at the request of the Dominion, is undertaking for soldiers who would not otherwise be university students.

It may surprise the reader to learn that no other university in Canada comes near the University of British Columbia in the work that it is doing for returned soldiers. This may be because of the greater demand for training made by the alert, ambitious men who volunteered from this province. It may be due to the fact that the eastern universities and schools have entered upon this task less seriously. But it seems to be true that more returned soldiers have applied to our University for training than to all the others put together. It seems to be a fact that the re-establishment board finds the work done here more satisfactory than that done anywhere else. There are far more soldiers taking courses in agriculture here than at Guelph or Macdonald, probably more than at both together. There are more in mechanical engineering than at McGill or Toronto universities, and there would be twice as many here if the University had room for them. The others are on the waiting list.

It is partly because there is no more room for soldier work that the University board has pressed for immediate removal to the spacious grounds at Point Grey. And it is because of this feature of the case that the Provincial Legislature has proposed that the soldier re-establishment department should build and equip the structures required for the soldier students.

There is nothing new in the principle. The federal authorities have supplied the buildings and plant used by the soldiers on the hospital site. They have already furnished one building at Point Grey. They had already \$60,000 down in the estimates for similar establishments to be provided this year. They have only come short because they have not been able to understand the remarkable demand in British Columbia for soldier training, and the remarkable way in which the University is willing to meet it. It is not surprising that they should not understand this since there is nothing like it elsewhere in Canada.

*Pro. April 10, 1919.*

## Get On with the University

Has a definite understanding yet been reached with the federal authorities with regard to the buildings to be erected at Point Grey for the vocational training of returned soldiers. If so, when will construction begin?

The legislature at its last session gave authority to borrow half a million dollars to start putting up a permanent home for the university. What steps, if any, have been taken towards placing these bonds on the market? When will the contract for the new structures be awarded?

Bismarck, who had his good points, is reported in his early days to have persuaded a cobbler to hasten the mending of his shoes by sending a servant around to enquire about them every half hour.

It is not suggested that the university governors need make their visits to the minister of finance quite so frequent, but would there be any harm in asking him what he has been doing in this matter during the past two weeks?

Even with the utmost speed, the proposed new buildings cannot be ready before next fall. There are many students now waiting who cannot get into the classes owing to lack of room. Leisurely action, or inaction, is not what the situation calls for. British Columbia can now make the proud boast that she is doing more to provide vocational training than any other province. She should be solicitous not to lose this pre-eminence.

*Sun. Apr. 13. 1919.*

## SEEKING AID FOR UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

Delegates from Coast Inter-  
view Head of Soldiers' Set-  
tlement Board.

By A. E. FORD.  
OTTAWA, April 18.—Hon. Dr. McLean, minister of education for British Columbia, and Chancellor McKechnie of the University of British Columbia, had interviews today with W. J. Black, chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board and F. G. Robinson, director of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, with regard to the government's erecting buildings for the British Columbia University which could be used for the training of soldiers. Mr. Black pointed out that it was not the policy of the Soldiers' Settlement Board to erect buildings and the British Columbia delegation did not get much encouragement as far as soldiers' re-establishment is concerned. There is, however, a possibility that some arrangement can be made. Sir James Loughheed, head of the department, is out of the city and no definite reply can be given until his return.

*Pro. Apr. 15. 1919.*

## OTTAWA MISSION NOT SUCCESSFUL

Chancellor of the University  
Fails to Secure Promise of  
Federal Aids for In-  
stitution.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the university, returned this morning from Ottawa, where he and Hon. Dr. MacLean, provincial secretary, sought federal assistance to supplement the provincial grant for the removal of the university to the Point Grey site. They held several conferences with officials of the civil establishment and land settlement boards, but failed to secure any promises of help. Senator Loughheed was absent from Ottawa at the time and the plea was not presented to any of the ministers. Hon. Dr. MacLean went on to his old home in Prince Edward Island for a visit.

*World Apr. 22. 1919.*

## GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ASSIST UNIVERSITY

Although he did not expect the federal government would approve of the proposal that it aid the University of British Columbia, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, the chancellor, who with Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, went to Ottawa with the proposal from the British Columbia Government, was nevertheless disappointed. The government of the province had agreed to give \$500,000 towards the moving of the university to the Point Grey site, on condition that the federal government would expend \$250,000 either toward this or on the erection of buildings.

Dr. McKechnie said he and Dr. MacLean received a warm welcome, but the federal government could not see its way clear to meet the Provincial Government's suggestion. It was, however, quite willing to undertake anything for the assistance of agriculture in connection with the institution and spend as much money as was necessary toward this.

"But the utmost that could be done in this regard would not be half as much as would be required," Dr. McKechnie said. "As for moving part of the plant out," continued the chancellor, "it wouldn't be economy or in the best interests of the soldiers, for quite a few are married, and would have to have separation allowances. This would cost far more than the present system, and would not be as convenient."

*Pro. Apr. 20. 1919.*

## HOW BRITISH COLUMBIA TEACHES VETERANS TO FARM

By PETER MCARTHUR.

(Published by arrangement with The Toronto Globe)  
VANCOUVER, April 18.—It was part of my programme to call on Dean Klinck of the University of British Columbia, to learn something of the crop prospects in the province. I called on him, spent a whole forenoon with him, and forgot to ask a single question about the crop prospects. I have no doubt that Dean Klinck is quite in touch with agricultural conditions throughout the province, but at the present moment something else is uppermost in his mind. Like Professor Clement and other members of his staff, he is putting his whole heart into the work of getting soldiers trained so that they can go back to the land. The classes that are being held for that purpose are beyond doubt his first consideration.

The building at present occupied by the faculty and students of the University of British Columbia is only a temporary convenience. The real home of the university is to be at Point Grey, about five miles from the city. The dean at once proposed a trip to the spot where the university is taking form and where classes are being held for the returned soldiers. Before starting he showed me the ground plans and a bird's eye view of the university buildings and grounds as they have been projected. It is true that the war checked the work, but after a few hours with the Dean I felt that in his mind's eye every building is already placed and occupied, even though in some cases the land on which it is to stand is not yet cleared of timber. Once more I was able to see the contrast between what is primitive and what is up-to-date. In the plans for the university there are features so up-to-date and so forward-looking that they really constitute a pioneer movement in science and education. The pioneer spirit in British Columbia seems to take hold of the college professor as well as of the settler. They are all pioneers together. I suspect that in the handling of the returned soldier problem they are also doing pioneer work.

After careful investigation of the problems involved, Dean Klinck and his staff decided to prepare a course entirely for the benefit of the returned soldiers, instead of trying to make them fit into courses that are already established. Many of the men who are going to the land in this province must hew their home out of the forest—and such a forest. It would never do to start them out with only the axe and the torch, as was the case with the pioneers in Ontario. The University authorities decided to begin right at the beginning. They employed a foreman from a lumbering camp to give instructions in felling trees and clearing the land. As intimated above, the university has on its own grounds the conditions needed for such a demonstration. At first the soldier students were suspicious that they were simply to be used by the University authorities in the work of clearing up the land. Some of them have already had experience with uplift schemes of various kinds and are inclined to be suspicious.

The first farming class was distinctly aloof and noncommittal in its attitude towards the programme outlined. But the lumber-jack professor showed unexpected abilities. On the day that he first met his class he had an axe handle and a rusty axe. The Dean was somewhat nonplussed by the preparations that had been made for the first lesson, but he took his place among the students and let the lumberman handle the class in his own way. To begin with he put the handle in the axe, showing the men just how it should be placed, and how the wedges should be driven to hold the axe firmly in position and at the proper angle. He explained that unless an axe is properly hung the labor of the woodsman can easily be doubled. He explained carefully why this is so, and then proceeded to the sharpening of the axe, all the time keeping his class entertained with anecdotes of his experiences in the lumber woods with beginners who did not know how to get their tools in proper shape. The old woodsman would laugh at them, but when beginners began to "sawvy" and got their axes properly tuned, they could make the old timers hustle. In sharpening the axe, which he did with careful attention to detail, he pointed out the bevel that is needed to throw out the chips properly. When the axe was sharpened to his satisfaction, he began to demonstrate how to make the chips fly. Suddenly one of the students expressed the belief that he could beat the boss at making the chips fly, and taking hold of the axe he proceeded to it. He had been a lumberman himself before enlisting, and was simply holding back to see what these college fellows would try to tell him about a business that he probably knew a great deal more about than they did. His acceptance of the programme at once broke down the initial reserve and the work proceeded with a rush. Each day a different problem of land clearing was taken up, and no student in the class was more interested than student Dean Klinck. The other professors tell it on him, that he became so absorbed one day that he didn't notice the passage of time, and took up the hour that should have been given to another member of the faculty. When the other professor had waited until the situation seemed hopeless, he started out to hunt for his missing class and found the Dean and his fellow students so absorbed in the best method of sharpening a cross-cut saw that they didn't realize that there was anything else going on in the world.

a local paper, not The World. The boys state that they are now close upon the end of the year and that no promise of an opportunity to continue their studies has been made to those finishing their third year.

A consultation has been held with Principal Willis, who has promised them his support and reminded the boys that the registrar of the university is taking the matter up with the authorities and that it is quite possible they will approve of the boys of the technical division being admitted to the matriculation at the end of a four year course in the technical school. The boys state, however, that King Edward has no place for additional equipment necessary for the fourth year's work and there is no assurance that the university will take them in, therefore they state that they are at a loss to know what to do next year and wish to have an understanding in the matter.

A government technical school would seem to meet all the requirements. Upon entrance from public school the students could emerge from the high school as professionals. Principal Willis explained to the boys that the provincial government has agreed to give a considerable amount towards the building of a technical high school and that the Dominion government is now considering the passing of a bill appropriating \$25,000,000 for educational purposes. It would appear that the city of Vancouver will be able to erect a technical high school at a comparatively small expense.

Another point brought out by the students is that at present they are unable to take a mechanical or electrical engineering course and complete it in British Columbia.

*World May 10, 1919.*

## MINING GRANT OF \$100,000

This Sum to be Given by the  
Federal Government for  
Proposed Experimental Plant.

A grant of \$100,000 will be made by the Federal government toward the cost of an experimental plant for the treatment of complex ores, it was announced by Hon. Wm. Sloan, minister of mines, who reached the city from a visit to Ottawa, where he interviewed Hon. Martin Burrell, Federal minister of mines, on a number of important matters to the mining industry of this coast. The first announcement of the the minister in this regard was made at the recent mining convention.

It was pointed out by Mr. Sloan that the provincial government had made the suggestion to the federal government that plant be established in connection with the University of British Columbia. In addition to proving of far more value to the mining industry by being located there, the minister pointed out that it would probably save the expenditure of money by the university on a smaller plant. The federal government was asked to make a grant of \$22,000 but the provincial minister of mines expressed satisfaction with the reception given the proposal by Hon. Martin Burrell and expressed the belief that the grant of \$100,000 would be made in the very near future.

*World May 14, 1919.*

## CONVOCATION IS HELD AT 'VARSITY

Convocation of the University of British Columbia was well attended by students and their families when the annual ceremonies began in the auditorium at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, and Hon. Dr. J. D. McLean, minister of education, both addressed the gathering, but Sir Frank Barnard, the lieutenant-governor, was unable to attend.

Chancellor R. E. McKechnie also spoke and Dean Klinck, acting president, read the prize list. A musical programme was provided by the orchestra under direction of Mrs. Grace Hastings Dresser.

*Prov. May 15, 1919.*

## THE UNIVERSITY.

Degrees are today conferred on nearly fifty members of the fourth graduating class in arts and science of the University of British Columbia. Like other Canadian universities ours has been largely shot to pieces by the war. Nevertheless the graduating class of this year is, we believe, the largest yet recorded. It includes a number of men returned from the front disabled for further military service but able to resume the academic work that they dropped at the call of their country. As yet the graduates are in one faculty since the departments of applied science and agriculture were not fully organized in time to bring their classes to the stage of graduation. The work of the University grows broader and its hold upon the people of the province becomes stronger. Every graduating class dispersed through the province will be a source of influence for this institution as the representative of intellectual culture and of scientific training.

*Prov. May 15, 1919.*

## Guest of Chancellor.

President Suzzallo of the State University of Washington was the guest of honor at a luncheon given today by Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the University of British Columbia. The members of the board of governors and others connected with the administration of the University were present.

*Prov. May 15, 1919.*

## NO WORK AT POINT GREY FOR SOME TIME

Hon. Dr. MacLean Says No Steps Will Be Taken On University Buildings in the Near Future.

Hon. J. D. MacLean, provincial secretary and minister of education, arrived in the city this morning from Victoria to attend the meeting of congregation and graduating exercises at the University.

Dr. MacLean stated this morning that since his return from Ottawa, where he had waited on the Dominion authorities with reference to extending a grant to the University here, he had been busy clearing up arrears of work in his office due to his absence. "No further steps are contemplated just now regarding the matter of the Point Grey buildings for the University," said Dr. MacLean. "The matter will have to remain as it is for the present."

The minister announced that the commencement of the mental survey of the province which is being undertaken by the National Commission of Mental Hygiene at the request of the provincial government, will not commence until June. It was originally expected that this work would be started in April. British Columbia is the second province in the Dominion to take advantage of the work of this voluntary commission, Manitoba having led the way.

*World May 15, 1919.*

## NO COURSE IN HOME ECONOMICS

Board of Governors of University Decide That Funds Are Not Available This Year.

That the board of governors of the University of B. C. has laid on the table the request of the senate re the establishment in the university of a course in home economics, will be a decided disappointment to many students who are at present taking this course in high school and who hope to go on with it in the local university. The matter was discussed in the senate meeting of Wednesday afternoon and it was decided to again approach the board of governors in regard to the need of the inclusion of this course in the curriculum. Though no reason was given for the rejection of the senate's recommendation, it is presumed that the matter was not taken up at present on account of the lack of funds. It would seem, however, according to a statement made to The World that although the university estimates could hardly be increased to cover the amount necessary for the course this year, preparations might be gotten under way for the work in 1920, and the estimates for next year be made to cover the cost of the course.

It was upon request of the school board some months ago that the matter was taken up, the trustees desiring to provide for the continuance of the study of home economics as at present given in King Edward high school in the first and second years classes, there being 44 enrolled who will be ready for the university upon the completion of the regular King Edward course of three years. Principal Willis states that the interest in home economics is growing steadily. Other educationalists of the city spoke of the widespread interest in domestic science in universities in other parts of Canada and throughout the United States.

*World, May 15, 1919.*

## No Extension to "U."

While in Vancouver yesterday to attend the convocation and graduating exercises of the University of British Columbia, Dr. J. D. McLean, minister of education, stated that at present the provincial government contemplated no extensions to the university. The state of the provincial treasury was such that matters would have to remain as they are for the present. One reason was that the Dominion government had refused to extend aid to the university through the medium of the soldiers' civil re-establishment system as proposed.

*Sun, May 16, 1919.*

## Home Economics Question.

It was decided at a meeting of the senate of the University of British Columbia to again approach the Board of Governors with regard to the inclusion in the university of a course in home economics, but in view of the fact that the board had once before laid the matter aside, it is unlikely that the course will be included this year, it is said.

*Sun May 16, 1919.*



# LEADERSHIP COMES FROM SERVICE, SAYS DR. HY. SUZZALLO

President of University of Washington Speaks at 4th Convocation.

49 Graduates Receive Their Degrees After Four Years' Study in University of B. C.

Dr. McKechnie Congratulates Class; Hon. J. D. McLean Gives Brief Address.

"If you remember that leadership in this life comes from service, and if you come to the true understanding of human progress, which is co-operation, you will have gone a long way toward overcoming the problem of existence and toward justifying the effort, your own and that which made your education possible, that has brought you to graduation today after four years of study in this university," Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, told the graduating students of the University of British Columbia yesterday afternoon in the congregation address at the fourth convocation and conferring of degrees. Forty-nine young persons received degrees.

Dr. Suzzallo took as his theme "The Code of Leadership," and in a speech full of force pounded home the gospel of co-operation.

"When I think of the early days of my own university, Stanford of California, I realize what you British Columbia people have taken upon you in the establishment of this institution. I realize too, how blessed was this university in the leader who for four years poured his mind and heart into its progress. And in that leader this graduating class has been blessed for the past four years, for after all human institutions are really only men and women.

## "You Are the Chosen."

"As for you young people, you are the chosen, sifted from the mass, the beams in the human structure to bear the heavier strains and stresses. The only warrant for your education during these four years, is in your acceptance of that responsibility of service. You are the enlightened and upon you and such as you depends the upholding of the civilization of today as we in democratic countries understand it. After centuries of building up this structure there never was greater need than now for the defence of what was won by pain and blood.

"Times are changing. We have been individualistic in the past, but perhaps we are finding out that the pendulum of liberty is swinging too far toward individualism and that we will have to think more of service to the whole and less of individual action.

The power of a nation may be of two kinds, and this teaches us a lesson. The first lies in the individual strength of character of its citizens, in their initiative and individualism. The second lies in the welding together of their interests and the co-operation in their efforts.

## Lesson of Co-operation.

"The hardest lesson for a democracy to learn is that of co-operation. Think of this war. Germany, we know, was a nation of people with no sense of individuality, a nation of small spirited people, but it was formidable because they were knit together. Victory for democracy came with unity of command only.

"And so what you young people have to think of is not your rights and privileges, but you must apply the test of the civilized man. Can you work with your fellow men and will your life be expressed in terms of self discipline rather than self indulgence?

"Although you are, the top of the human heap do not imagine that leadership is vested in you. I would not hand all power to the intellectually wise; I would not trust a country to the college professors. Of course we cannot get away from the leadership but we have done with the system of intellectual caste which is prone to exercise a tyranny we must always fight against. Leadership, queerly enough, is easiest in an autocracy or an oligarchy. It is hardest in a democracy and democracy needs it the most.

"See your faults, for education is as much to give the right viewpoint as the right ideas. The close connection between the character and the mind is such that a great character always underlies a great mind and no one can think straight without believing straight. Keep your feet on the ground and your eyes on the heavens; co-operate with your fellow-men and keep an open mind; never dodge a hard problem and you will be on the way to achieving the code of leadership."

## McKechnie Congratulates Class.

After the procession of chancellor, governors and senate of the university, graduates and faculty had taken place, colorful and picturesque, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor, delivered an address congratulating the class. He pointed out that as good work as the university was doing it could not really take the proper place in the life of the province until the new home at Point Grey was available and drew attention to the fact that yesterday's convocation was the first at which students who spent their four full years at the college were graduated. The university, he said, had not leaned toward the theory that practical education was the only necessary education; that the higher education fitted men and women the better for whatever course in life they followed.

Hon. J. D. McLean, provincial Minister of Education, followed, replying to the chancellor's hope of expansion by saying that he also hoped to see the government able to undertake the proper housing and equipment of the institution in the near future. Dr. McLean insisted that the graduating students leave with the clear realization that their past years of schooling had meant sacrifice on the part of somebody, and that it was demanded of the graduates to show that this sacrifice had not been in vain; that they would not only be ordinary good

citizens, but remember that they had to serve as well as live.

Dean Klinek, acting president of the university, drew attention to the co-operation between the Pacific Coast universities and prophesied that not only would the University of British Columbia seek as models the college of Eastern Canada and the old land, but that it would appropriate what promise of strength lay in the methods of the colleges to the south.

Following Dr. Suzzallo's address Registrar Robinson read the roll of graduates; and the degrees were conferred.

## A WISE ADDRESS.

The remarkable address of President Suzzallo to the University graduating class and other students was well calculated to arrest the attention, stimulate the generous impulses and make a lasting impression on the conscience of intelligent, eager and honorably ambitious young men and women. The president of the University of Washington has by national and state service in the war period and in times of serious local troubles proved himself to be wise in counsel, prudent and decisive in action. His words carry conviction

in themselves and are enforced by the splendid record of the speaker.

The individual appeal of Dr. Suzzallo to the chosen youth of the country was more than a call to service. It was an invitation to effective, expert individual service, controlled by the spirit of co-operation. There is sound counsel in the warning against the extreme of personal effacement and mad organization as demonstrated in Germany, on one side, and on the other a democracy which effaces the community and encourages every man to fight his own selfish battle. Dr. Suzzallo sought to assist his audience in the work that is now most needed in free democracies—that of mediating between these extremes. In the end it is an individual arbitration and this was the meaning of Dr. Suzzallo's exhortation and exposition.

*Pres. May 16, 1919.*

*Sun May 16, 1919.*

# Give Degrees to Fifty Graduates Of University

Conferring 'Varsity Honors Impressive Ceremony.

NOTED VISITORS ARE PRESENT

Eloquent Address Is Delivered by Dr. Suzzallo.

IN its simple literary beauty and nobility of thought and expression, the address of Dr. Henry Suzzallo at the University congregation on Thursday afternoon, was conceded to be one of the most inspiring messages ever given to a graduating class. The fresh young faces of the graduates, beginners in the great school of life, shone with tense emotion as the president of the University of Washington revealed to them the favored place they were destined to fill in the community which had trained them, a place that carried obligations of service as great as the attendant advantages.

It was a memorable convocation, the first at which the young university, established by the people of British Columbia, has conferred degrees upon students who took their entire courses within its walls. And it was made more impressive by the words of Dr. Suzzallo, who gave a peculiar solemnity to the ceremonial "admitto te" with which Chancellor McKechnie capped the degree winners as they knelt before the governors to receive the blue and black hoods from Acting President Klinek. Proud relatives of the young graduates filled the hall and applauded each as he or she mounted the dais, the girls blushing and hesitant, gowned in white and carrying bouquets, the men trying to conceal their emotion behind an attitude of boyish disdain.

The degrees of bachelor of arts were conferred upon 47 students, master of arts upon two, bachelor of science upon one. Unlike some of the older institutions, every degree winner but one appeared in person to receive the hood. Addresses were given by the chancellor, by Hon. Dr. J. D. McLean, minister of education, and by Dean Klinek, acting president, who introduced Dr. Suzzallo.

## OPPORTUNITY AND OBLIGATION.

Hon. Dr. J. D. McLean, minister of education, congratulated the young graduates on completing their courses after 15 or 16 years of continuous study. In having this training they were more fortunate than most of their fellows and this imposed on them a high obligation. Their training had been given at sacrifice and expenditure to others, which they must show was not in vain. They must be more than merely good citizens; they owed it to the country to be of the highest service of which they were capable.

Dr. McLean mentioned the desire of the University to enter its home at Point Grey, in which desire he sympathized, but in his inability as minister of education to promise immediate commencement of building operations, he asked his audience to console themselves with the old axiom that bricks and mortar did not make a university.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie commented on the fact that his first year as chancellor coincided with the first congregation at which degrees were conferred on students who had begun their studies in the University of British Columbia. He hoped that before his term expired the institution would be in its permanent home Point Grey, where alone it could do its full work. Referring to the ancient conception of education as an exercise for the mind, he deprecated the modern tendency to exclusive practicality in education, at the expense of the development of the soul which came with a good liberal education.

#### "JUST COMMENCING LIFE."

He defended the university's policy of requiring two years' study of arts before a man could enter the applied science course. Eastern universities, hitherto more lax, were gradually swinging into line in this direction, he stated. He told the graduates that they were just commencing life and had plenty of worlds to conquer even yet. Graduation was not a goal, he declared, but was merely the beginning of the game for which they had been training.

Dean Klink, acting president of the university, in introducing Dr. Suzzallo, mentioned the community of interest between the universities of the Pacific Coast, which were more or less isolated from the eastern portion of the continent. "Dr. Suzzallo is one of the leading educationalists of America, and on account of his many struggles as President of the University of Washington, his message is sure to be full of inspiration to this young institution."

#### DR. SUZZALLO'S ADDRESS.

The place of the university graduate, the intellectual man, the trained specialist, in the democratic state organization favored by the Anglo-Saxon race, was the subject upon which Dr. Suzzallo enlarged. Nations were structures made of human material, and upon the strength and power of each human element depended the strength of the national life, he said. Strength also depended upon the co-operative ability of those elements. After fifteen or sixteen years of continuous scholastic preparation the college men and women were not the small timbers of the structure, but the selected beams which would have to carry the larger strains.

To render the maximum service required of them, the speaker stated that they must understand the nature of the institutions of political freedom which were the heritage of British peoples. Those principles were never more strenuously upheld than at the present time; so much so that Dr. Suzzallo was moved to question whether the pendulum might not be swinging too far. He counselled that stress must not be laid on individual opportunity at the expense of national patriotism, and that there must be less personal achievement and more of the spirit of human service.

#### STRENGTH OF A NATION.

In these troubled reconstruction days the speaker urged his hearers to note where weaknesses had appeared.

"We must not only be idealists, having faith in mankind's ability to improve mankind, but hard realists and social engineers," he declared.

Dr. Suzzallo described the strength of a nation as having two characteristics. The vertical strength consisted in the strength of the individual that comes from liberty.

"We talk about equality," he continued, "but there is no doctrine that requires as careful interpretation as the oft-mouthed doctrine of equality. You have only to consider the invalid and the idiot to realize what I mean. There are only two kinds of equality that God permits a democracy to realize—only two which democracy can create—equal opportunity created through democratic institutions, and equal moral service created by individuals themselves."

"Just as no two timbers in this struc-

ture perform the same function or bear the same weight, so no two individuals in the democracy are capable of precisely the same degree or quality of service. When the man of little talent gives his all, and the man of larger genius gives his all, both are worthy of equal respect, but when the great man gives only 60 per cent. of his ability and the small man capable of only 80 per cent. service gives his full 100 per cent. of that, he is the greater of the two."

"The lateral strength of the nation," added Dr. Suzzallo, "was the spirit of team-play born on the battlefields. Co-operation might be freely given, but it depended upon the appreciation, one of the other. German strength was all lateral—the people had been kept half tall, so that they could be easily workable as a compact unit. The strength of the individual, made spiritually tall, was not there. The democratic peoples had not won the war merely because individual strength was greater than co-operation; they had won it because as powerful individuals they could learn co-operation."

#### NEED OF LEADERSHIP.

Dr. Suzzallo at this point remarked that the so-called self-made man—all men were really self-made, some in the school of knocks and some in the more favorable school of instruction—the man who always solved things by his individual mind and genius, was the hardest man to be made to co-operate with others, to give and take with his fellows.

"The test of the educated man is his ability to co-operate with his fellows in defence of common institutions," the speaker continued. Democracy, he

added, was not the substitution of one caste system for another. He did not believe in a world ruled by college professors, but democracy could not get along without leadership, although the right kind of leadership was harder to secure than in an oligarchy or autocracy where the people were easily managed. There must be a leadership of intelligence.

"When you elect a cobbler to office, dignified as that or any occupation is when well done, you can not, sprinkling him with a hundred thousand votes, make him a civil engineer. We must make democracy recognize the man who knows and can do. My theory of leadership is alternate leadership, rather than caste leadership. The doctor who consults me about his son's education is my leader when my health is the issue. The lawyer who defers to me about the discipline of his children is my adviser in legal affairs. The leadership alternates to the man who knows."

Dr. Suzzallo declared that practical training never takes the place of a liberal education and that the more highly specialized was a man's training the more liberal education was it necessary to put alongside it to make it safe.

#### CLOSING EPIGRAMS.

The college curriculum was designed as much to give a right attitude as correct ideas, he added. Some logical men could not think straight.

"It's the character behind the mind that counts," he said. Many intellectual men could judge impersonal matters with perfect logic, but self-interest carried them away when personal issues confronted them. Some people used their intellects too late. The man of intellect was a man of character. Instead of using his intellect to create and form his desires along right lines, too many men were using their intellects to make their desires appear plausible and respectable.

"Keep your feet on facts and your eyes on the heaven of achievement. No pessimist ever became a really great man," was one of Dr. Suzzallo's epigrams. Another was:

"Most people who are smart think that one brain-power of smartness is enough. A man with an open mind can go into a council and, after listening, get the product of one hundred intellects and at the end, putting them all together, say, 'This is the thing to do.' Be a hundred brain-power man."

Again he said: "It is all right to analyze, but can you put together? A great deal of the intellectual radicalism of today is half-baked intelligence. They analyze the social order to pieces and then fall dead. Criticism is a virtue when it is a foundation, but a sin if it is the end of the process."

*Pronounced May 16, 1919.*

## Leadership Democracy's Imperative Necessity

**Social Co-operation and More  
Universal Service is Needed  
Says Dr. Henry  
Suzzallo.**

**B. C. UNIVERSITY HEARS  
WASHINGTON PRESIDENT**

**Notable Address at Fourth Annual  
Congregation—Degrees  
Conferred.**

Upon forty-seven students of the University of British Columbia was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the fourth annual congregation of the institution held on Thursday afternoon. Two graduates, Miss Isobel Harvey and Miss Ruth Fulton, were given the degree of Master of Arts. The university auditorium was crowded to its doors and the exercises were carried out most successfully. As the various graduates came forward to receive their degrees and the prize winners to have bestowed upon them their rewards of merit, the applause of the big gathering was most generous.

The feature of the exercises was the eloquent and masterly congregation address by Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington.

At the outset of his address, Dr. Suzzallo expressed his academic love for the University of British Columbia. He traced the history of the institution through the time when it sent so many fine men to fight the battles of the Empire.

"It is the head," he said, "of the procession which determines the direction of the journey and regulates the speed. The obligation was on the shoulders of such individuals as the members of the graduating class to take the lead and influence those who followed. Civilization and nations were made up of nothing but human stock, after the same manner as a building was made up of materials. One was physical and the other spiritual in structure. The strength of the structure depended on the co-operation of the elements combined to do the work."

"You must not," he told his young hearers, "be small timbers in this structure. You are the material which has been sifted out of the masses. You must repay in terms of service what has been given you in the way of educational advantage. You are now on the active strength of the Dominion of which you form a part. There is no more important time for you to know the parts of the democratic structure than the present time."

#### Social Co-operation Needed.

"Is the pendulum of political right not swinging too far?" he asked. "The need of social co-operation, less of personal accomplishment and more of universal service, is what is required in these days of political unrest."

The speaker pointed out that the strength of a nation lay in the first place in collective individual effort. The first great strength of democracy was the strength of the individual

(vertical strength). He said there was much talk of equality. This was a matter which required careful scanning. The real facts of human life would have to be looked into. There were two kinds of equality—equality of opportunity (the nation), and of moral service (the individual). The strength of a nation also depended on the amount of unstinted service of its people. That was service created by the individual rather than the state. As two timbers of a structure were not designed to perform the same function, so no two individuals were created to perform the same work in the social structure. The second great strength of a nation was lateral strength, that which comes when men and women put their shoulders to the wheel and co-operate. The man who did nothing but pick out flaws in someone else was as a rule only a "half-baked individual."

The German nation had only one kind of strength. Free democracy was lacking and there was no individual effort in the time of stress. Germany had nothing but a chosen few in the caste of leadership. The people were easily driven and tied together. They had to fight in masses and there was no individual initiative. Germany was weak where free democracy was strong.

"On the other hand," the speaker said, "the hardest lesson for a free democracy to learn is that of co-operation. I know of no man who finds it harder to learn the lesson than the so-called self-made man. Out of the 60 or more strikes I have had to deal with along this coast I never saw one where the self-made man who was a leader was strong enough to co-operate and willing to give and take. It is a hard lesson. Victory for democracy comes with unity of command."



### Discipline and Sacrifice.

"You young people must not think so much of your rights and privileges but you must apply the test to civilized man. You must work with your fellow man and express your life in terms of self-discipline and sacrifice rather than self-indulgence. Although you have been sifted out of the masses you must not think that you have all been called upon to be leaders. Even if I had my way I would not hand the affairs of the world over to a body of college professors. We cannot get away from the principle of leadership, but we must forget the caste system. It must be fought against and we must not think that the battle is yet over. Leadership is easiest in an autocracy, strangely enough, and it is hardest in a democracy which needs it the most.

"Don't get pre-occupied in your profession to the exclusion of appreciation," he charged the students. "A liberal education is absolutely necessary to success. The specializing in any one particular branch without a broad education is making out of the individual one with a narrow vision. Education is just as much to give the right attitude as the correct ideas. In making a great leader it is the character behind the mind that counts.

"The best way to think straight against self-interest is to be sure you've got a character strong enough to do right no matter how it touches you. Many educated people are using their intellect too late. They are using it after they have acquired a desire. They are trying to camouflage their desires to make them look respectable. An open mind is one of the greatest assets of a great leader."

In conclusion he charged students to go slow with criticism unless they had something of a constructive character to offer. He expressed the opinion that the universities of Washington and British Columbia would be the two great institutions of learning on the Pacific coast.

### Chancellor McKechnie

Following the procession of governors, chancellor and senate of the university and after the graduates and faculty had taken their places, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor, addressed the graduating class. He expressed the fervent wish that before he relinquished the office of chancellor the university would be established in its now proposed home at Point Grey. He heartily congratulated the class and cautioned its members that by graduating they had not achieved their goal. There should be a long life of usefulness ahead of them.

Differentiating between the Greek idea of education and the modern, he pointed out that there was a tendency to insist too much on practical knowledge. He made a strong plea for a liberal, all-round education as a foundation for specializing.

"You have been taught so far by others. You have the experience of others from which to profit. Like the stern light of a ship, it shows you what has passed. You are now on your own resources and who knows but what some of you are destined to delve into the great mysteries of nature and bring something to light? There are plenty of worlds to conquer and I wish you Godspeed in them."

Hon. Dr. MacLean, minister of education, in a brief speech, referred to the proposed work at Point Grey. He said that the need for much larger accommodation was urgent and he hoped that in the near future ways and means would be found to carry out the work.

Speaking to the graduating class he stated that their advantages had been great. These had been made possible for them through hard work and sacrifice. The students were particularly fortunate. The country was looking to them with expectancy and the sacrifices should not be made in vain.

### The Acting President.

Dean Klink introduced Dr. Suzzallo. He referred to the fact that the province of British Columbia was somewhat isolated. As a result the university here was not in close touch with eastern and Old Country institutions. These disadvantages, however, were offset to a certain extent. There was a pleasant relationship and understanding between the local university and those to the south. He felt that no better representative of the American universities than Dr. Suzzallo could have been selected to speak. He paid further tributes to the visiting speakers.

Following Dr. Suzzallo's address the degrees were conferred and the scholarships and prizes awarded. During the afternoon an excellent musical programme was rendered by the orchestra under the leadership of Mrs. Grace Hastings Dresser. The musical numbers were: Mignon (Thomas), Venus on Earth (Paul Lincke), Starlight (Zuluetta), Anvil Chorus from "Il Trovatore" (G. Verdi), Pizzicato (Gillet) and Lucia di Lammermoor (Donizetti).

*World, May 16, 1919.*

### UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

#### Recommendation for Chair in Gaelic Finds No Second.

Among other suggestions at the convocation of the University of British Columbia on Thursday night was a resolution submitted by Mr. C. N. Haney that a recommendation be given to the senate requesting that a chair in Gaelic be established in the university. There was, however, no seconder to the motion, and in the meantime the grave Scots of the city must contend themselves with instructing their young folk at home.

Recommendations which will be submitted to the senate are the establishment of the "Wesbrook fellowship" for graduate students, and also that one of the permanent buildings be named after the late president. These resolutions were presented in the discussion of the Wesbrook memorial.

The decision of the graduates to give the sum of \$50 per year, the income from \$1500 which has been recently invested in Victory Bonds, as a scholarship in the fourth year science course was announced.

*World, May 17, 1919.*

### UNIVERSITY TRAINING FOR NURSES.

We must not allow the heroic deeds performed by Canadians in Europe to efface the memory of heroism at home. Dr. McKechnie's simple statement that the percentage of nurses who lost their lives in the influenza epidemic here was greater than in the overseas service is no reflection on the war nurses, but is a just tribute to those who served with supreme devotion at home.

The sacrifice here was voluntary in more than the ordinary sense, for nurses who had worked until they were exhausted, and were almost ordered to go and rest, refused to leave the sick ones unable to obtain other attendance. Some who perished saved the lives of others, and all of them knew from what they saw every day the risk they were taking. There are no decorations for this service but the Victoria Cross was never better earned than by some of the nurses in this epidemic.

An important step about to be taken by the hospital authorities and the University has the effect of placing the vocation of the nurses in the rank of a profession, to which it naturally belongs. It is proposed to establish for nurses university courses of academic and scientific training leading up to a degree. Students entering on this course will be required to meet the matriculation standards. They will take university classes in such subjects as chemistry, physics, biology, bacteriology, which they now study in their hospital course. But their curriculum will also include culture studies as literature, language, history, philosophy, mathematics, such as would be expected in any broad professional course. Having completed this part of the course the students would take up technical training in the hospital, thus following the general method which students in medicine pursue under the higher academic requirements imposed upon them under modern methods. This university

course will not be compulsory. Young women will still be permitted to take the purely vocational courses that are now required. But those who are ambitious for a higher academic standing, and who aspire to the status of a university graduate can have this opportunity. Already many university graduates take up the nursing profession. The change will provide for those who have such a definite purpose a university course adapted to their proposed calling and yet fulfilling the conditions of a liberal education.

It is pointed out by the chancellor that the University of British Columbia and the General Hospital are taking the lead of all other institutions in America when they adopt this programme. While the Vancouver hospital has taken the initiative in the matter it must not be supposed that it is a mere local arrangement. The department of nursing in the University, like the University itself, is provincial and it is expected that students in nursing in all parts of British Columbia will take advantage of the opportunity afforded.

*Pro. May 17, 1919.*

### HITHERTO the University of British Columbia has appeared before the world as a militant

institution. Every congregation so far has been held in war time. Graduating classes have included lads in uniform. Part of the staff has been overseas. The student body is still mainly female. Male students, most of them too young to go to the front, have had their daily drill and their military organization. All the talk was of the war and of the service the university body might render. All the thought of the junior students was about getting into France as soon as possible. The depressed students were those whom the doctors rejected.

This year the university holds its graduating ceremonies without the military outlook. It is true that there are students in uniform, and many undergraduates are over the seas. Some who took their degrees on Thursday bear signs of battle. Three of the professors are still in Europe. Applied science schools, including those added by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the buildings on the university farm at Point Grey, are pretty well crowded with returned soldiers taking special courses to prepare them for their new civilian career. Nevertheless an atmosphere of peace hovers over the schools. Those who have never been soldiers know that they will not have that honor. Those who have seen the horrors of war are trying to forget these experiences. The forward look is no longer toward Europe and the chances of a violent death, but to a peaceful life work at home.

Next year and even longer military traditions will be maintained by the presence of returned soldiers among the undergraduates. But these will be traditions and not vocations. University will lose the aspect of a ladies' college, and will once more be thronged with strong young men. If they can only get out to Point Grey they will have room according to their strength.

The peace strength of the university will probably be so great next year that transfer to Point Grey will become compulsory. Either that must happen or some steps may be taken to restrict the attendance. If one may accept the complaints of Victoria newspapers it will hardly do to raise the standard of admission. I have heard professors express the opinion that some of the freshmen should still be in the high school on the score of youth and immaturity, and because they are not sufficiently grounded to make the work of the class profitable to them.

But the Victoria complaint sets forth that only two or three Victoria students sought or obtained admission to the university classes last year. The suggestion was that the standard of admission was so high that the young people went or proposed to go to other universities. Perhaps there was some other implication concerning admission to senior ma-



trication, but the general idea conveyed by the newspaper criticism was that the University of British Columbia was too exacting.

This criticism and the reference to Victoria students surely does an injustice to the high schools of the capital. These are good schools, and my information is that university students from Vancouver Island have shown good preparation and made a fine record in the university. It would be a peculiar tribute to the university if students should go to Toronto or Queens or McGill and explain their presence by saying that they had come because the requirements and standards of the University of British Columbia were too high for them. Eastern universities might conclude that it was time to revise their own standards. But in fact the U. B. C. requirements are moderate.

They have admitted scores of matriculants from the high schools of Vancouver and the neighboring municipalities. They let in boys and girls from high schools of all the interior cities and towns and from local centres on Vancouver Island. Victoria youth are as clever and as well instructed as those of Vancouver and other cities, and there is no reason why they should fail to appear in considerable numbers in the class of 300 or so who will enter the university next autumn.

*Pro. May 17, 1919.*

Following the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the University of B. C., on Saturday evening, the association entertained at a merry little dance in the auditorium of the university. Among the members of the faculty present were Dean and Mrs. Klinck, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Robertson and Mr. Killam, and the

members of the graduating class, including John Allardyce, Miss Iris Ashwell, Annie Archibald, May Barclay, Mrs. Baxter, Wm. Bell, Lillian Boyd, Margaret Cameron, Clara Dalton, Wm. Dawe, Harry Dunlop, Madge Gill, Conrad Emmons, Pauline Kintzburger, H. M. Fletcher, Gordon Graser, Constance Highmoor, Ian Gibson, Muriel Grant, Inglis Hosang, Ellen Hunter, Leopold Mahler, Donna Keir, E. Murphy, Laura Ketcheson, Eda Mauvick, Kathleen Maynard, Gertrude Reed, Jean Rolston, Ian Shaw, Marporie Peck, De Laura Swencesky, Ruth Stewart, Wm. Sutcliffe, Isobel Thomas, Evelyn McKay, Harry Letson, Muriel Costley, Burnie Bain, Alice Gross, Kosa Buro Shimizu, Gordon Scott, Roy Vollans, Rev. T. H. Wright, Helen Westbrook, Mollie Wolfe, Olive McLean, Nora Wallace, and Isobel Harvey and Ruth Fulton, who took their M. A. degree this year.

*World, May 19, 1919.*

## MODEL BARN AND DAIRY FOR UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

POINT GREY—Two large farm buildings that are to be models of their kind in every way, are to be erected at once on the grounds of the University of British Columbia. The buildings, which are to form part of the agricultural course equipment of the university, comprise a beef barn that is to be adapted for both cattle and horses, and a dairy produce building, which will afford facilities for butter-making and the caring for milk under the most modern and sanitary conditions possible.

The buildings were designed by Architects Sharp and Thompson, London building, Vancouver, who after competition from selected contractors, have awarded the contract for the immediate erection of the structures to S. N. McLeod, 2857 Fifth avenue west. The two buildings will involve an outlay of about \$11,500.

*Sun. May 25, 1919.*

## MODEL BUILDINGS

A beginning will shortly be made in connection with the university agricultural course equipment at Point Grey. This will consist of two large model farm buildings, one a beef barn adaptable to both cattle and horses, and the other a dairy produce building which will contain all modern facilities for scientific butter making, and the care of milk in general. The buildings will be started immediately under the direction of Architects Sharp and Thompson. They will cost about \$11,500.

*World May 26, 1919.*

## SETTLE DETAILS OF COURSE IN NURSING

Students Will Take First Two Years in Arts.

The Senate of the University has worked out the details of the curriculum for the proposed course in nursing. This outline was approved by the board of governors on Monday evening, and will probably go into effect at the beginning of the next academic year. Matriculation standard will be required of students entering and they will be asked to take the first two years of the arts course. The remainder of their course will be technical as in the applied science faculty, except that it will be taken mainly in the hospital. Qualifications will be determined by a board of examiners approved by the Senate. It is understood that the establishment of this course of study will not impose additional charge on the University, except such as may be involved in the increased size of the arts classes.

The board last evening considered urgent requests from the forestry authorities, supported by many private appeals, to establish a department of forestry. The question is not new to the University. Before the war an amount was placed in the estimates for the beginning of this work. But the legislative appropriation has never been sufficient to make it possible to go forward. The board is still anxious to establish a forestry department but can not undertake it without an increased provincial grant.

At the request of the students and the faculty, the board has authorized an increase of the alma mater fees from four dollars to five.

The new farm building with chicken-houses, etc., at Point Grey, to be built for the training of soldiers, will cost between in all nearly \$12,500. This outlay, except a small item, is borne by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. It is expected that sixty men will attend at once and that several such classes will be held during the year.

Dean Klinck, the acting president, is granted six weeks' leave of absence and will visit agricultural schools in Canada and the United States to note the progress of scientific training in that department.

*Pro. May 28, 1919.*

## WILL DISCIPLINE THESE H. S. PUPILS

School Trustees Will Continue to Hold Committee Meetings in Camera.

That strong disciplinary methods must be taken to deal with the pupils of King Edward High School who broke school bounds last Thursday and held a down-town parade in connection with the annual "Sock Day" celebration was the opinion expressed by several trustees at the meeting of the School Board on Tuesday night. The board passed a resolution leaving the question of the treatment of these pupils who disregarded the school discipline on Thursday in the hands of the municipal inspectors and Principal Willis of the King Edward School. In the same resolution the board went on record as supporting the principal in his determination to maintain discipline. Mr. Willis, who was present, was openly congratulated by Chairman Mrs. Moody for his direction of the school since assuming the principalship.

Committee meetings of the board will still be held en camera, as has been done in the past. A resolution was introduced that these meetings be thrown open to the general public, but it was explained by several trustees

that many matters came before committee meetings that it would not be advisable to discuss in public, such as teachers' qualifications and other matters that were for consideration without being influenced by publicity. It was further explained that in the regular meetings of the full board there was ample opportunity given for discussion of any matter with the press and public present, and such meetings confirmed or rejected decisions made in committee meetings.

Several members stated that they were willing to admit the public to committee meetings provided the visitors would be asked to withdraw when committees discussed matters of personal interest concerning pupils or teachers, but it was maintained that this would make a "humbug" of meetings, the public being asked to withdraw every few minutes whenever a matter prejudicial to discipline or for some other equally good reason came up.

Mrs. Macaulay, who introduced the motion, asked the press to give publicity to the discussion in order that those who had been pressing for admittance might know the circumstances.

It was remarked by one member that full board meetings were now open to the public, and it was rarely that anyone attended. If committee meetings were thrown open to the public there was no reason to think that the attendance by the public would be any larger, he said.

The federal government was thanked by resolution for its decision to assist technical education, as was also Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., for his work on behalf of the matter at Ottawa.

The governors of the University of British Columbia were asked to provide in their estimates for next year for the establishment of a course in home economics.

*Pro. May 28, 1919.*

## DISCIPLINE TO BE MAINTAINED

Principal Willis, of King Edward, Tells School Board About "Sock Day" Truancy of Pupils.

After a lengthy discussion on the question of what punishment should be meted out to the students of King Edward High School, who paraded the streets of the city last week as a protest against the refusal of the principal to allow them the use of the school auditorium for their "Sock Day" celebration, the school trustees at their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday night decided to leave the matter in the hands of Inspector Gordon, his assistant and Mr. J. G. Willis, principal of the school, and the board fully supported the principal in maintaining the discipline in the school.

At the request of the chairman, Principal Willis attended the meeting and gave an account of the events leading up to the breach of discipline which culminated in the recommendation which he and the staff of the school had made after careful consideration with regard to punishment, an account of which appeared in Monday's issue of The World.

Inspector Gordon also addressed the board, stating that while approving of Principal Willis' course of action, he and his assistant, after having had an expression of opinion from the majority of the board, had worked out a less severe course of action which, however, would have the effect of a deterrent. This provided for indefinite suspension of those students who refused to acknowledge their wrongdoing, with the provision that as soon as such admission had been made and an apology offered they would be taken back. What action is to be taken cannot be determined until the inspectors and principal come to a decision.

A resolution was passed by the board to the effect that a letter of appreciation be sent to the federal government, and also to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M. P., in connection with the establishing of a board of technical education. The board also passed a resolution urging upon the governors of the University of B. C. the importance of having placed in the estimates for next year provision for the establishment of a chair of home economics.

*World May 28 1919.*

## JOINS U.B.C. STAFF IN HORTICULTURE

**Lieut. Middleton on His Way to the Vancouver University.**

VERNON, May 29.—Lieut. William Middleton, who recently returned from overseas service in the Royal Flying Corps, has received an appointment in connection with the B. C. University, and will join Prof. Clements' staff as lecturer on horticultural subjects.

Mr. Middleton is well qualified for this position, as after graduating several years ago from the Guelph Agricultural College, he served in various parts of the United States under the federal and state department of agriculture and is thoroughly conversant with all phases of his work.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton left yesterday for Vancouver, and Mr. Middleton will take up his new duties on June 1.

*Proo May 29 1919.*

## JOINS UNIVERSITY STAFF

**Lieut. Middleton Will Lecture on Horticultural Subjects.**

VERNON, B. C., May 29.—Lieut. Wm. Middleton, who recently returned from overseas service in the Royal Flying Corps, has received an appointment in connection with the B. C. University, and will join Prof. Clements' staff as lecturer on horticultural subjects. Mr. Middleton is well qualified for this position, as after graduating several years ago from the Guelph Agricultural College, he served in various parts of the United States under the federal and state department of agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Middleton left yesterday for Vancouver. He will take up his new duties on June 1.

*World May 29 1919.*

## DEAN KLINCK IS NEW PRESIDENT

**Acting Head of University Appointed by Governors to Succeed Late Dr. Wesbrook.**

The board of governors of the University has selected Leonard Silvanus Klinck, B.S.A., to succeed the late Dr. Wesbrook as president of the University of British Columbia.

Since the death of his predecessor in October of last year, Dean Klinck has filled the chair of the chief executive with marked ability, and the action of the board of governors in elevating him to the presidency of the institution is a fitting reward for the energy and enterprise demonstrated by him since the University came into

of Klinck's long experience in connection with scientific agricultural development and the great strides made towards improving the various branches of rural industry as a consequence of the application of his own theories is common knowledge from coast to coast. Before coming to the coast he was connected with the Macdonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue.

The new president is a graduate of Toronto University and came to Vancouver August 1, 1914.

*World June 5 1919.*

## ACCEPTS POST AS 'VARSITY HEAD



DEAN KLINCK named president of the University of British Columbia.

## IS NEW PRESIDENT OF B. C. UNIVERSITY

**Dean Klinck New Head of Institution, Succeeding Dr. Wesbrook.**

Professor Leonard S. Klinck, who has been for the last four years dean of the faculty of agriculture in the University of British Columbia, and acting president since the death of Dr. Wesbrook, has been appointed president of the institution. The appointment was made last week while Dean Klinck was absent in the Okanagan, but no announcement was made until he had returned and considered the matter. This morning the chancellor received his reply accepting the position.

During his residence in this province President Klinck has become pretty well known, not only among those connected with farming and allied industries, but to people of all classes. He has identified himself with many public movements and has taken his share in war services of all kinds. By addresses at meetings and associations of various kinds he has shown himself to be an unusually clear and impressive public speaker.

After careful search for a competent administrator the late president recommended Professor Klinck as head of the faculty of agriculture and when the appointment was made, left in his hands the organization of that school. The dean gathered about him a faculty of strong men in their several departments, and so far as he had funds created a splendid organization and made a good start beginning in work at Point Grey. When Dr. Wesbrook found himself unable to continue the personal administration of the University he turned to Dean Klinck for assistance. During last summer and the early autumn the dean held the position of assistant president.

In a position of difficulty and delicacy, having the responsibility without permanent authority, President Klinck met the occasion with great resourcefulness and unflinching tact. Under his direction the work of last year was successfully completed. It is safe to say that he will now take full charge with the cordial good wishes of the faculty and of the student body.

Dean Klinck is a native of Ontario, as were his father and grandfather. His ancestors came to that province from Pennsylvania at the time of the revolution and were of Dutch descent. He was brought up on a farm, trained in the school and high school at home and took his full course in agriculture at Guelph, graduating with the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture. This was followed by a post-graduate study at Ames, where he took his master's degree. Since then he has been engaged in teaching.

*Proo June 5 1919.*

## NEW PRESIDENT OF B. C. UNIVERSITY

VICTORIA, June 5.—An intimation reached Hon. J. D. MacLean, provincial secretary and minister of education, over the telephone this morning to the effect that the board of governors had selected Leonard Silvanus Klinck, B.S.A., to succeed the late Dr. Wesbrook as president of the University of British Columbia.

*Sam June 6 1919.*

## KLINCK WILL HEAD UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

**Dean of Faculty of Agriculture Receives Appointment as President.**

Announcement of the appointment of Professor Leonard S. Klinck to the presidency of the University of British Columbia was made yesterday. Professor Klinck has been for the last four years dean of the faculty of agriculture in the university, and has been acting as president since the death of the late Dr. F. F. Wesbrook.

President Klinck has, during his residence in this province, become favorably known to all who are interested in educational and other public questions, and in this work he has won the support and the esteem of the entire faculty and student body. Under his direction the work of last year was brought to a highly successful conclusion.

President Klinck is a native of Ontario, as were his father and grandfather. His ancestors came to that province from Pennsylvania at the time of the revolution and were of Dutch descent. He was brought up on a farm, trained in the school and high school and took his full course in agriculture at Guelph, graduating with the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture. This was followed by a post-graduate study at Ames, where he took a master's degree. Since then he has been engaged in teaching.

*Sam June 6 1919.*

**University Plans.**—Dr. Klinck, the newly-elected president of the university, has returned from Victoria where he conferred with members of the cabinet. A number of changes relative to the future conduct of the university may be expected. Dr. Klinck will outline his plans in the early future. This will largely depend on the amount of the grant by the government.

*World June 12 1919.*

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## SUCCEEDS DR. WESBROOK AS VARSITY PRESIDENT



PROFESSOR L. S. KLINCK

a native of York County Ontario, where he was born of farmer stock in 1877. Prof. Leonard S. Klinck, M.S.A., of the University of British Columbia, went from high school to Guelph Agricultural College. There he obtained the degree of B.S.A. Minnesota University next attracted him, and there he was able to pursue his favorite studies under Professor Hays, recognized as the greatest American authority on plant breeding. Two years were later spent at Iowa State College. It was at Macdonald College that Professor Klinck made his chief contribution to practical plant breeding and during the nine years he was on the staff of that institution his department was credited with having developed forty-six improved strains of cereals. Professor Klinck's best known strains are Quebec No. 28, corn; Quebec No. 1, alfalfa, and Quebec Nos. 92 and 537 soya bean. In May, 1914, Professor Klinck came west to organize the department of agriculture at the University of British Columbia. His home is at 2026 Thirteenth Avenue West.

World, June 9, 1919 -

## LIBRARY BOARD IS CHOSEN FOR PROVINCE

VICTORIA, June 16.—Helen G. Stewart, chief librarian of the Victoria library; Malcolm B. Jackson, K. C., Liberal member for the Islands, and Prof. Sedgwick of the University of British Columbia, have been selected by the Provincial Government to be library commissioners under the provisions of the Public Libraries Act passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

This announcement is made by J. D. McLean, provincial secretary and minister of education, who sponsored the bill through its various stages in the Legislature. A commissionership under the act carries no emolument, certain expenses only being allowed.

Prov. June 16, 1919.

## NATIVE FLOWERS FOR UNIVERSITY SITE

B. C. Trees Also Planted—  
Botanical Gardens  
Visited.

"The flowers are in fine bloom and afford an excellent opportunity for new members to acquire in a short time a knowledge of a large number of native plants," said one of a number of members of the Vancouver Natural History Society, who on Saturday afternoon visited the botanical gardens at the University site, Point Grey.

One end of the garden, he added, is given to a permanent exhibit of the possibilities of garden and lawn decorations by means of native plants. Here the gardener, Mr. A. Hornby, has made a border of showy plants from the nursery, using low growing plants for planting near the walk, the taller varieties farther back, and a stand of shrubby plants in the rear.

The herbarium part of the garden is laid out in two sections. One is for herbaceous plants and arranged for the accommodation of 2500 species scientifically arranged. Beginning with the ferns, next the grasses, then lilies, and so on, a plot is arranged for each family and a point allocated in the bed for every plant known or expected to be discovered in the province. Illustrating this plan as shown in the lily section, Mr. John Davidson, who conducted the party, pointed out such plants as the poison camas, indicating how it may be distinguished by its fruits as well as by the flower from the edible species, the wild onion, tiger lily, Rocky Mountain lily, dog tooth lily, trillium and blue-eyed "grass," which have been gathered from various parts of the province, maintained in the nursery and now transplanted to their respective places as was planned when the garden was started six or seven years ago at Essondale.

There will be for a long time many vacant places in most of the beds, but whenever a new plant is sent in by Mr. Davidson's correspondents throughout British Columbia, it will be put, if alive or within a seed, in its own home reserved for it in the garden. About 1000 species are represented in the nursery and in the fall and spring this number will likely be transferred.

The arboretum section of the herbarium is arranged to hold in a similar manner the seventy or more species of native British Columbia trees. A considerable number of these are now in place.

The nursery is also growing a considerable number of shrubs and trees for later decoration of the University grounds. These include ninebark, mulberry, ocean spray, Oregon grape, cedar, red elderberry, orange honeysuckle, dogwood, etc.

A short time ago the garden received forty-four packages of seeds of plants from a correspondent in the Himalaya region of India. These are now growing as seedlings in the garden. Some of these Himalayan species are found in British Columbia.

The members making the trip were Mrs. D. McIntosh, Mrs. J. D. Turnbull, Mrs. E. Rietchel, Mrs. W. Clark, Mrs. M. Hodgson, Misses M. H. Nicholson, E. Fyles, A. Tucker, E. Hyndman; Messrs. J. Davidson, J. D. Turnbull, T. W. Bell, J. Bain, A. H. Bain, W. Clark, H. J. McLatchy, Master Jack Rietchel and Master Bell.

Prov. June 16, 1919.

## SPENT HOLIDAY AMIDST FLOWERS

Vancouver Natural History Society Pays Visit to Botanical Gardens, University Site.

Saturday afternoon the Vancouver Natural History Society visited the botanical gardens at the university site, Point Grey. The flowers are in very fine bloom at the present time and afforded an opportunity for new members to become acquainted with a large number of native plants in a short time.

An end of the garden is given to a permanent exhibit of the possibilities of garden and lawn decorations by means of native plants. Here the gardener, Mr. A. Hornby, has made a border of showy plants from the nursery, using low growing plants such as moss campion, pentstemon, spring beauty, sedum, paint brush, woolly-leaf, and others for planting near the walk, the taller columbine, iris, camas, sage brush, foxglove, mountain aster, fleabane, Jacob's ladder, etc., farther back, and a stand of shrubby plants in the rear.

The herbarium part of the garden is laid out in two sections. One is for herbaceous plants and arranged for the accommodation of 2500 species scientifically arranged. Beginning with the ferns, next the grasses, then lilies, and so on, a plot is arranged for each family and a point allocated in the bed for every plant known or expected to be discovered in the province.

## MR. Davidson as Cicerone.

Illustrating this plan as shown in the lily section, Mr. John Davidson, who conducted the party, pointed out such plants as the poison camas, indicating how it may be distinguished by its fruits as well as by the flower from the edible species, the wild onion, tiger lily, Rocky Mountain lily, dog tooth lily, trillium and blue-eyed "grass," which have been gathered from various parts of the province, maintained in the nursery and now transplanted to their respective places as was planned when the garden was started six or seven years ago at Essondale. There will be for a long time many vacant places in most of the beds, but whenever a new plant is sent in by Mr. Davidson's correspondents throughout British Columbia, it will be put, if alive or within a seed, in its own home reserved for it in the garden. About 1000 species are represented in the nursery and in the fall and spring this number will likely be transferred.

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World, June 16, 1919.

Professor Clement has returned from Kamloops.

Prov. June 18, 1919.

## UNIVERSITY GOVERNMENT.

The provincial minister of education evidently desires to preserve the continuity of government and policy in the University. Mr. Campbell Sweeny and Mr. Robie Reid, who had completed their six-year term as governors, have been reappointed. Dr. Fraser of Victoria takes the place of Mr. Barnard, who resigned, and Mr. Chris Spencer succeeds Dr. McKechnie, whose place was vacated by his election to the position of chancellor. The chancellor is chairman of the board.

Prov. June 21, 1919.

## LIBRARIANS' CONVENTION HERE.

SEATTLE, June 24.—John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, was present at a preliminary meeting of the committee which is to arrange the programme of the Pacific Northwest Library association at the Seattle public library this afternoon. The association is to meet in Vancouver for three days, starting August 28. The Pacific Northwest Library association includes library workers from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia.

Sun June 25, 1919.



Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, is at Seattle attending a meeting of the committee which is to arrange the programme for the convention of the Pacific Northwest Library Association in Vancouver in August.

*Pro., June 25, 1919.*

**Librarian Visits Seattle**—John Ridington, librarian of the university here, was in Seattle yesterday attending the preliminary meeting of the committee which is to arrange the programme of the Pacific North West Library Association. The association will meet in Vancouver for three days starting August 28.

*World, June 25, 1919.*

## NURSING CHAIR AT UNIVERSITY

**Board of Directors Appoint Miss E. B. Ridley, B.A., Directress—Affiliated With University of B. C.**

After having had the scheme of establishing a chair of nursing in connection with the University of B. C. under consideration and in course of preparation of details for some months, the board of directors of the General Hospital at their monthly meeting last night took decisive action, endorsing the plan appointing Miss E. B. Ridley, B.A., as directress of nursing. The new scheme will probably go into operation on November 1.

Miss Ridley is at present in England but has been communicated with and has accepted the position and will be able to take up her new duties the latter part of September. In the meantime Miss McLeod, the present superintendent of nurses, who some time ago expressed her intention of retiring, has consented to carry on until Miss Ridley arrives.

A Canadian by birth, a graduate of the University of Toronto and the New York City Hospital, Miss Ridley will undoubtedly be a strong leader of the nursing profession of Western Canada. She has served in several large institutions in the United States and China holding important positions. At the outbreak of war she enlisted with the Canadian Army Nursing Service and for over three years has been assistant matron-in-chief. She comes very highly recommended by many authorities on nursing both in Canada and the United States.

### Details of System

In connection with the establishing of the Faculty of Nursing a joint meeting of the Senate of the University of B. C. and the house committee of the hospital was held recently at which all details were worked out. The requirements for admission provide that those nurses at present enrolled at the hospital will be accepted. In case of doubt an oral examination will be given. The same conditions apply to those not in training but the examination in both cases will not be academic in character. All nurses taking the course having the standard of matriculation will receive the degree.

The curriculum of the hospital will

be recognized as that of the new system for the time being. For the time being the Vancouver General will be the only hospital participating in the scheme and the institution intends paying the salaries of the faculty.

It was recommended that arrangements be made to permit a Bachelor of Nursing obtain a higher degree for advanced work, as shall be laid down by the senate of the university.

*World, June 27, 1919.*

### APPOINT MISS RIDLEY.

The directress of nurses, who will be the head of the nursing training course, which is to be a new faculty of the B. C. University, and which has been under consideration for some considerable time, will be Miss E. B. Ridley, B. A. She is a Canadian by birth, and a graduate of Toronto University and of the New York City Hospital. She has held important positions in the nursing field in several American cities and in China; and enlisted at the beginning of the war. She served with distinction with the Canadian forces in France, having held the position of assistant matron in chief of the Canadian Army Nursing Service for three years. Miss Ridley will be a strong leader of the nursing profession in Western Canada and will arrive in the city to take over her new duties towards the end of September. In the meantime Miss McLeod, present superintendent of nurses, will fill the position until Miss Ridley's arrival.

*Pro., June 27, 1919.*

## Nursing Degree From University

The final recommendations for the Department of Nursing in the British Columbia University were read and considered by the Board of Directors of the Vancouver General Hospital, and approved at their meeting on Thursday night. The plan adopted is as follows:

First—That a department of nursing be established in connection with the Faculty of Science, leading to a degree.

Second—The admission—matriculation or equivalent, at the discretion of the senate.

Third—University training, two years of arts; practical work can be taken in any hospital that comes up to the standard set down by the university authorities, and such hospital will make formal application and submit evidence of fitness.

Fourth—Examinations to be conducted by a board appointed by the senate; such board shall consist of five members at least.

Fifth—Hospital graduate nurses may be awarded the degree by complying with such conditions as may be set down by the senate.

Sixth—That the Medical Council of British Columbia be asked to draw up a standard of qualifications for the guidance of the senate in reference to proposed hospital requirements.

### Recommended By Dr. MacEachern.

It will be remembered that some time ago Dr. MacEachern, general superintendent, handed in a lengthy report on nursing conditions generally, to the board of directors of the hospital, which report brought in a number of recommendations more or less modifying the present day methods and with the one desire of putting the nursing profession, especially for Vancouver and vicinity, on the highest possible plane. One of the recommendations contained therein was that the University of British Columbia should establish a "chair of nursing" or "department of nursing" which should take up and supervise the instruction of nurses. The whole matter was negotiated at length and given the widest consideration by both bodies and as a result today a department of nursing has been established and will undoubtedly be in operation during the coming season. Training schools desirous of taking part in this scheme will have to comply with certain requirements which will be laid down. By this scheme such nurses as take the full course of academic training and practical training and complete it successfully will be granted a degree of nursing. The scheme will in no way interfere with the present arrangement of young women coming in to train, inasmuch as all nurses, whether taking the degree or otherwise, will secure the same training, but certain conditions will have to be complied with of a higher educational nature before the degrees can be obtained, and undoubtedly this scheme will be very stimulating to the new applicants and to the profession generally. Already a large number of applicants have been received, signifying their desire to take up the university and nursing course.

*Sun, June 29, 1919.*

## RETURNED SOLDIERS DOING HARBOR WORK

**Prof. Matheson Has Commenced Taking Borings for Terminals**

In connection with the appointment of Prof. E. G. Matheson, of the University of B. C. staff, to take charge of the work of taking borings at the Kitsilano and Burrard Inlet sites for the new terminals, several veterans have been named to head parties under him. These are Major J. C. Craig, D. S. O., Major Krysdale, M. C., James Lee and C. P. Moss.

The surface work has been made very difficult, Prof. Matheson says, by the presence of logs in False Creek and the long tide flats making constant checking and frequent triangulation necessary.

The Kitsilano Indian reserve is being cleared and graded by another party, under the harbor commission. This party is in charge of ex-Sergt. Major Beard, D. C. M. All men under him are returned soldiers.

*World, June 30, 1919.*

## PLANS COURSE FOR NURSES

**President of University of B. C. Makes Announcement at Convention.**

**Officers Are Elected—National Association Opens Its Sessions Today.**

The delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian Association of Nursing Education continued their sessions yesterday. Their work began at St. Paul's Hospital at 9:30 a.m. and continued until late last evening.

Before the programme mapped out for the day was begun the delegates indulged in an impromptu talk over the announcement made the previous evening by Dr. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia. With Mayor Gale, Dr. V. E. Casselman and Miss Helen Handal, Dr. Klinck had been chosen to give an address of welcome to the visitors. He gave a brief outline of the work done by the University of British Columbia since its inception. He also told of the ambitions of that institution and announced that next fall a department for nurses would be established at the university.

"The University of British Columbia," he continued, "will offer a course of nursing education in co-operation with Vancouver General Hospital. A degree will be conferred on every nurse who completes a five years training. What that degree will be has not yet been decided."

"The first and second years," continued Dr. Klinck, "will be confined to university work in arts and then will come three years of practical and scientific training at the hospital. It will be necessary for every nurse student, before entering the university, to have matriculated. That very little has been done in the Dominion with regard to university courses for nurses is shown by the large number of applications we have already received from the East, where many young girls are anxious to enter our university."

*Pro., July 2, 1919.*

## PROFESSOR EASTMAN HAS REACHED HOME

Member of University Staff  
Enlisted As a Private in  
196th Battalion.

President Klinck of the University of British Columbia left Sunday for the East, where he will remain for six or eight weeks. During his journey he intends to visit a number of the universities in Canada and the United States. The president is to be the chief speaker at the anniversary of Macdonald College next week. He was for several years a member of the staff of that institution.

Dr. Mack Eastman of the history department of the University arrived in the city on Saturday. He has been absent on overseas service for the last three years, having proceeded to England with the 196th University Battalion. He was sent with a draft to the 29th Battalion, with which unit he served until the armistice was signed. He began as a private, continued as a N. C. O. in the scout section of the 29th, and later received his commission. After the armistice he was engaged as a lecturer in contemporary history to the army schools in Belgium and France.

The department of English at the University has been strengthened by the addition of Dr. W. Macdonald, now returning from the front. Professor Macdonald is a Canadian, a graduate of Toronto University. After leaving university he taught in high schools for a time, and then went to Harvard where he took his doctor's degree, remaining there for a time as an instructor. For several years before the war he was head of the department of English in the University of New Brunswick. Wounded in action at Amiens, he was afterwards assigned to work in one of the khaki colleges. Dr. Macdonald is expected to reach Vancouver this month.

*Prov. July 7, 1919.*

To Visit in East.  
President Klinck of the University of British Columbia left on Sunday for a two-months' trip to the East.

### Returns From France.

After three years and a half overseas Professor Mack Eastman of the faculty of English at the University of British Columbia has returned to the city. Leaving Vancouver as a private with the 196th Western University Battalion he was sent from England in a draft for the 29th Battalion in France and served with that famous unit until the signing of the armistice. Since then he has been engaged as a lecturer in the army schools in Belgium and France.

*Sun July 8, 1919.*

## WIFE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL INTERESTED IN UNIVERSITY



MRS. FARRIS, wife of Hon. J. W. deB. Farris, attorney-general of British Columbia, is generally conceded to be one of the most charming figures in the public life of the province, while her pleasing personality, bright manner and talents combine to make her much sought in social and educational circles. Mrs. Farris graduated with honors from Acadia University, Nova Scotia, and naturally is widely interested in the University of British Columbia. She was on the senate for five years, and is now on the board of governors. She is a fluent speaker and takes much interest in social, patriotic and philanthropic progress.

Delighting in home surroundings, Mrs. Farris is the mother of four beautiful children, and the charm of her family is largely due to her determination to give the home the first place in her heart. It is on this account that Mrs. Farris has persistently refused to become a club woman.

"There will be plenty of time for that ten years hence," she says. Her only club is the University Women's Club. "But there is one thing of which I really am proud," Mrs. Farris says, "and it is that I was convener of the club's committee which initiated the parent-teachers' association, a body in which I have the greatest confidence as a beneficial influence on the greatest asset of the country, our school children."

Since coming to Victoria, Mrs. Farris has received numerous invitations to club and organization work, but she remains firm in her determination to be a devotee of home life for the pres-

ent. Mr. and Mrs. Farris keep open house to their friends, and prefer informal hospitality to more ceremonious entertaining. They are frequent dinner hosts, and the last session of the Legislature found their beautiful home at Fowl Bay continually en fête.

In their leisure hours, Mrs. Farris and her husband read much together. They took their degrees at Acadia in the same year, and consequently find common ground in literary pursuits. In the education of their children, Mr. and Mrs. Farris have another bond of delight. The little people are musical, the two elder, Katherine and Donald, playing the piano and violin charmingly, while Ralph and John are fine examples of the healthy, lively, small boy. Tennis, motoring and the grounds of two acres with vegetable and flower gardens provide diversion in which Mr. and Mrs. Farris find pleasant relaxation.

The rose garden is a fragrant spot where Mrs. Farris may often be found, or she may be discovered taking tea in the summer house nearby the children's lawn. She is a great believer in out-door life for the young folks. To begin with, they sleep outside on the porch, where there is a row of four neat little beds, and in the playroom a collection of birds' nests is but one indication of a love of nature.

*Prov. July 9, 1919.*

# OLD OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED

**B. C. Hospitals Association Concludes Annual Convention**  
—Many Important Resolutions.

## HOSPITAL FINANCING TO BE ON PRACTICAL BASIS

**Definite Plan Will be Put Before  
Legislature at Next Session.**

VICTORIA, July 11.—The second annual convention of the B. C. Hospitals Association was concluded here last evening. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Hon. J. D. McLean, Victoria; president, Dr. M. T. MacEachern, Vancouver; first vice-president, Robert S. Day, Victoria; second vice-president, Mayor Gray, New Westminster; secretary, Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Vancouver; treasurer, Dr. C. H. Gatewood, Vancouver.

The executive committee is as follows: Dr. F. X. McPhillips, Vancouver; Father O'Boyle, Vancouver; Miss M. P. MacMillan, Kamloops; Charles Graham, Cumberland; Miss L. S. Gray, Chilliwack; Miss Pitblado, Kamloops; M. L. Grimmer, Merritt; D. G. Stewart, Prince Rupert; Dr. H. W. Wrinch, Hazelton; Miss B. Lang-

ley, Fernie; Mrs. H. Campbell, Vernon; Dr. W. E. Wilkes, Nanaimo.

One of the most important resolutions passed dealt with the question of hospital finance. Definite action is started to thresh out a practical scheme which may be put before the forthcoming session of the legislature with a view of placing the hospitals of the province on a better financial footing.

The substances of the resolutions adopted is as follows:

1.—That the third Monday in September should be set aside for hospital produce day for donations of produce to the hospitals from all over the country.

2.—That standard curriculum of nurses' training should be adopted throughout the training schools in the provinces as was submitted to the association.

3.—That an adequate provincial public health service as outlined in Dr. Mullin's paper on Tuesday night should be recommended to the provincial government.

4.—That medical cases records as submitted by Dr. Ponton, director of records of the Vancouver General Hospital, and as now used in the Vancouver General Hospital, should be generally adopted throughout the province in all the hospitals.

5.—That a committee of the British Columbia Hospitals Association be appointed to consider the paper of J. J. Banfield on hospital financing system, and the committee to co-operate with all interested parties; and to make a complete survey of all hospitals; and to report to the executive by the first of November, the executive then to prepare a proposed scheme for placing before the next session of the legislature.

(This resolution, as already indicated above, means that the association of British Columbia Hospitals have taken definite action to see the hospitals properly financed.)

6.—That the University of British Columbia establish a course in public health for graduate nurses.

7.—That the British Columbia Hospitals Association undertake to form a permanent hospital standardization committee consisting of: (a) a medical committee; (b) a nursing committee; (c) and a business committee, each committee to consist of three members. This committee is to be formed for the purpose of endeavoring to standardize the hospitals of British Columbia and to be a bureau of information.

Another recommendation that the association passed was that that body be divided into three sections: Business, nursing and medical with conveners living outside Vancouver and Victoria.

*World July 11, 1919.*

### THE UNIVERSITY.

The number of students to pass the matriculation examinations is far larger than last year. If the same proportion attend the university the class-rooms will be more than crowded. They were crowded last year. An attempt is made to find a little more space by building extensions to temporary buildings where that is possible, and by adding another floor to one of them. This will make the university quarters look something like a slum. The undergraduate population will probably be near seven hundred. Add to these the soldier classes and the temporary dwelling of the university will furnish a fine example of congestion.

The university authorities must make the best of the hospital site for one more year. It is now too late to move. But this must surely be the last. Members of the legislature ought to make it a point to visit the institution during the coming college year, and see how impossible it is to continue in this way. Nothing is saved by postponing the establishment of the university at Point Grey. The delay is rank extravagance. The step must be taken sooner or later, and in the meantime money is expended on temporary buildings which will be useless when the move is made. At Point Grey even temporary class-rooms would have some permanent value for other purposes.

At Point Grey the students would have room to be comfortable in class, and to take exercise outside. At Point Grey the teachers would not be obliged to divide and subdivide the classes because rooms were too small to hold them. More and better work will be got out of teachers and students at Point Grey.

Investment at Point Grey already reaches hundreds of thousands in buildings wholly or partly constructed, in land clearing and cultivation, in stock and equipment. The Dominion Government has shared this outlay. But the larger part of the expenditure gives no return so long as the university is living on the hospital site. The province cannot afford this waste. It is not rich enough.

*Prov. July 23, 1919.*

## UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR HANDS IN RESIGNATION

**Mr. T. A. Pattison Accepts Position With Alberta University**

Mr. Thomas A. Pattison, registrar of the University of British Columbia, will retire from that position shortly to become a member of the teaching staff of the University of Alberta in Edmonton, as instructor of mathematics. Mr. Pattison has been connected with the local university since its foundation and has been engaged in teaching here in high schools for about 20 years. He took his degree of M. A. at the University of Glasgow, Scotland.

The board of governors of the university last night accepted the resignation of the registrar. Dr. Fraser, the recently appointed member of the board from Victoria, was present for the first time at the meeting, for which Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris also came over. The board did not consider an appointment to fill Mr. Pattison's position.

*World July 29, 1919.*

**Rural Summer School.**—In connection with the summer school for advanced classes in Rural Science, a beginning was made at Victoria on Monday. Principal Paul Boving of the University of British Columbia has charge and has taken up the study of soils and soil fertility. Professor Lund has charge of the course in poultry, while S. H. Hopkins, B.S.A. district supervisor of agricultural instructors for Duncan, is looking after the animal husbandry course.

*World July 30, 1919.*

### Registrar Going to Alberta.

At a meeting of the board of governors of the University of B. C., held last Monday evening, the resignation of the registrar, Thomas Pattison, M.A., was accepted. Mr. Pattison has joined the faculty of the University of Alberta as instructor of mathematics. He was actively connected with the local high schools for about twenty years and has been connected with the University of B. C., both as registrar and instructor of mathematics, ever since its foundation four years ago.

*Sun July 30, 1919.*

## REGISTRAR WILL GO TO EDINBURGH

**Professor Pattison to Leave University of British Columbia.**

Professor Thomas Pattison, registrar of the University of British Columbia, and a member of the mathematical staff, is resigning these positions to accept an appointment in Edinburgh. Mr. Pattison is returning to his native country and, it is said, to the staff of his alma mater.

The regular meeting of the board of governors Monday evening considered various matters connected with the

vocational training of soldiers, for which the federal department is making provision. Some \$50,000 worth of buildings and equipment will be provided by the soldier commission, and many additions have been made to the staff of instructors employed and directed by the University, but paid by the Federal Government.

Dr. Fraser of Victoria, recently appointed to the board, was present for the first time.

President Klinck is expected to return about the last of August. Dean Brock will probably arrive about the same time. He will be engaged until the end of July in research work and the preparation of reports following his Dead Sea explorations.

*Prov. July 30, 1919.*

**Prof. Lemuel Robertson is acting** registrar of the University of British Columbia, following upon the resignation of Prof. Pattison, who is going back to Scotland.

*Prov. Aug. 1, 1919.*



## PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

Editor Sun, Sir.—It is important that this matter should be continually brought before the government. To state that we have to remain in the present inadequate quarters is absurd. When the matter of the B. C. University was considered possible, it was suggested that the authorities should have the privilege of setting aside three million acres of the crown lands for the erection of buildings and the sustaining of a university. A committee should have the right to select the land from time to time, in localities being opened up, and the money realized for such lands was to be deposited in the university fund.

The crown lands in this province belong to the people. What better use can be made of the lands belonging to the people than that they should, in part, use it for the advancement and education of the young men and women of the province? The university was to have absolute right to three million acres of provincial lands, but the selection could be spread over an unlimited period of time.

Now, I am informed that after all our efforts to obtain ample assistance for the university, all this has been cancelled by the present prime minister. To all intents and purposes the university appears to be thrown on its beam ends. It is said a few temporary classrooms can not be erected on the university grounds at Point Grey. It appears to me utter folly for one government to provide the means to establish and support it and another to come into power and undo the acts of its predecessor, take back the lands and dribble out a few dollars from time to time.

FRANK RICHARDS, J. P.

Vancouver, Aug. 9, 1919.

Sun, Aug. 11, 1919.

## THE B. C. UNIVERSITY

To the Editor of The World:

Sir,—It is important that this matter should be continually brought before the government. To state that we have to remain in the present inadequate quarters is absurd. When the matter of the B. C. University was considered possible it was suggested that the authorities should have the privilege of setting aside three million acres of the crown lands for the erection of buildings and the sustaining of a university. A committee should have the right to select the land from time to time, in localities being opened up, and the money realized for such lands was to be deposited in the university fund.

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Yours, etc., FRANK RICHARDS, J.P.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 8, 1919.

World, Aug. 11, 1919.

## Inspected Mining Properties.

Dr. E. T. Hodge, professor of geology in the University of British Columbia, returned to the city yesterday after a two weeks' trip through the north, making examinations of several mining properties.

Sun Aug. 13, 1919.

## Speaks on Plant Life.

An illustrated lecture was delivered by John Davidson, professor of botany in the University of British Columbia, on "Plant Life and Its Relationship to the Fruit Supply of the World," at the soldiers' civil re-establishment hospital last evening. The lecture was given under the auspices of the military department of the Y. M. C. A. At the conclusion of the address a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Davidson by the soldiers and patients present.

Sun Aug 15, 1919.

## TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION TO DISCUSS TECHNICAL SCHOOL

The regular monthly meeting of the B. C. Technical Association, with Mr. E. B. Matheson, president in the chair, will be held in the Board of Trade Auditorium at 8 p.m. tonight. Addresses will be given by Mrs. Irene H. Moody, chairman of the school board, and Mrs. J. G. Lister, upon the proposed technical school for Vancouver. The meeting promises to be largely attended by the members and their friends, as well as other technical men and their assistants, with ladies, who are specially invited to be present.

The B. C. Technical Association was formed early this year and now numbers amongst its members one hundred and seventy-five of the most eminent technical men of British Columbia.

The secretary will be present before the general meeting to enroll new members from the civil, mining, electrical and mechanical engineering and architectural professions.

World Aug. 18, 1919.

## PLAN TO ASSIST SCHOOL CAMPAIGN

## B. C. Technical Association Holds Meeting; Present Facilities Inadequate.

Assistance in the local campaign for the establishment of a technical school in Vancouver was pledged by the British Columbia Technical Association at the general meeting of the association held last night in the Board of Trade rooms, with Prof. E. G. Matheson, of the staff of the B. C. University, in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the technical school project, and was addressed by J. C. Lister, who is in charge of technical instruction in high schools.

Mr. Lister pointed out that there are at present 300 students awaiting special technical training in the Vancouver schools, and that the facilities for their instruction at the high school are very inadequate. He outlined the advantages of a technical training in a province like British Columbia, and the necessity for quick action if Vancouver is to get the grant suggested by the Dominion government.

## Will Drag Along.

The school board is willing to give the site and to donate all the technical equipment at present in the King Edward High school, amounting to about \$2,500 worth of material. Mr. Lister pointed out, and unless action is taken at once the matter will drag on and several more generations of school life will be lost. He pointed out that the technical and university training would not clash at any period, that physics and chemistry from an academic point of view, would still continue to be taught in the high schools, and that graduate students of a technical school would be accepted by the university practically on the same terms as any other students.

At the conclusion of his address it was decided to appoint a committee to assist Mr. Lister in working for the technical school and Patrick Phillips was selected as chairman, with power to choose his own committee.

Sun Aug. 24, 1919.

## URGENT NEED OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL

## B. C. Technical Association Support Proposal—Aim of Institution.

Members of the British Columbia Technical Association, at the meeting held on Monday night in the Board of Trade Building, unanimously decided to support Mr. F. C. Lister, technical instructor at the King Edward High School, in his endeavor to have a technical school established in Vancouver. This decision was reached after the meeting had listened to his earnest plea. Mr. Patrick Phillips was elected chairman of the committee, which will work with the popular instructor.

In his address the speaker briefly outlined the various types of education, which he classified under three heads: Academic, commercial and technical. He stated that the first two systems were already being taught and went on to show why the technical should be taught in Vancouver in a special and well-equipped building.

"Technical education is divided into three branches of study, consisting of a sound education in English, mathematics and the education of hand and eye," he continued. "Give the boy knowledge through his fingers; that which he learns through his muscles he will never forget. What we aim to do in technical education is to increase the boy's sense of accuracy, skill and love of truth, so that he may carry it with him into his work."

"The school," he added, "will in no way conflict with the work of the high schools or the university, the virtues will never cross or meet. We aim to do is to teach the student to produce. Production is our motto."

"There are two reasons why we work quickly for this school," urged speaker. "First, because there are students waiting for a technical education, and secondly, because if we do not act now \$60,000 of the sum that the government has allotted for this work will not be available after the end of this year."

At present the speaker stated the accommodation at the school was woefully inadequate and the lecture rooms were far too small to accommodate the large number of students who were seeking to take the various classes.

The financial side seemed to him to be the only real difficulty to be faced. It would cost \$200,000 to construct the building. That sum, figured on the assessed value of the property in the city, amounted to a tax of one-ninth of a mill. The Dominion Government had offered \$28,000 to be spent on maintenance, building and equipment, while he felt sure that the Provincial Government would give dollar for dollar. The Vancouver School Board has offered to give a site and all the equipment that is now at the King Edward High School.

With regard to the standing of the students when they left the technical school, Mr. Lister stated that they would be allowed to enter the university as undergraduates, provided that for their first year they took certain specified subjects. In their second year they would be recognized as full undergraduates.

Prov. Aug. 19, 1919.

## EXPECT 700 IN CLASSES

University of B. C. Looks for 350 New Students for Opening Sept. 23.

When the University of British Columbia reopens for the 1919-20 term on September 23 it is expected that the total enrollment will be well over 700 undergraduates. Basing calculations on the number of matriculation passes in the province this summer, there should be in the neighborhood of 350 new students enrolled.

Although financial conditions have prevented many of the plans of the board of governors being put into effect, the usefulness of the university to the province will be increased by the addition of fourth-year courses in the mining department and probably in all branches of applied science. Plans have also been laid for a nurses' department, to be operated in conjunction with the Vancouver General Hospital.

There will be many additions to the various faculties, two new instructors in mining, two in agriculture, one in French and one in economics being already engaged, while announcement of further additions will be made by President Kinck on his return from the east next week.

In addition to the undergraduates there will also be a large number of returned soldier students under the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment, working in conjunction with the university.

The opening of the term will see Dean Brock back from his activities with the Khaki college in England, and also Professors Mack Eastman and Logan, whose return from overseas will add materially to the strength of the staff.

*Sun Aug 25. 1919.*

## APPOINTMENTS TO U. OF B.C. STAFF

Five New Members of Faculty; Miss Olive Maclean a Graduate of Varsity.

The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia last evening confirmed five new appointments to the faculty of the university, two in mining, one in bacteriology and two in the department of agriculture.

H. W. Thomson, B.Sc., a McGill university graduate at present in Utah and with a brilliant record as metallurgist in Utah and Arizona, was appointed professor of metallurgy. George A. Gillies, M.Sc., also a McGill graduate, now in Vancouver and well known for his practical work as a mining engineer, was appointed assistant professor of mining.

Miss Olive C. E. Maclean, a Vancouver girl and a graduate of the University of British Columbia, at present taking a post-graduate course leading to the degree of M.A., was appointed assistant in bacteriology.

Lieut. French and Lieut. Hare, both war veterans, were appointed instructors in animal husbandry to the returned soldier classes being held at the university under the auspices of the Department of Soldier Civil Re-establishment.

The board of governors decided to approach the mayor with a view to having the Vancouver visit of the Prince of Wales include a visit to the returned soldiers' training shops at the university.

*Sun Aug 26. 1919*

## ENLARGING STAFF AT THE UNIVERSITY

Additions to Mining and Agricultural Departments Announced.

The University of British Columbia is strengthening the mining department by the addition of two professors.

Prof. H. H. Thomson, who is a bachelor of science from McGill has been appointed to the chair in metallurgy. Mr. Thomson has had some experience in teaching, but the larger part of his time since leaving university has been employed in professional work in Canada and the United States. He has been chief metallurgist or superintendent in several large mineral establishments in Arizona and Utah. Mr. Thomson is a Canadian and his desire to return to this country and educate his family here induces him to accept a professorship, which gives him much less income than he now enjoys.

The other appointment in the mining department is that of George A. Gillies, M.Sc., as assistant professor of mining. Mr. Gillies is also a McGill man and has a good deal of experience in the mechanical side of mining.

Miss Olive C. E. Maclean, B.A., has been appointed for the coming year as an assistant in bacteriology. She is a graduate of this university and is taking post-graduate studies.

A letter from Dr. H. T. Logan, who was recently appointed assistant professor of classics, states that he will not be released from military service until the end of the year. Prof. Logan, who is a Rhodes Scholar, and had been serving at the front, was some time ago ordered to prepare a history of the Machine Gun Corps. He had hoped to finish it by the beginning of the university year, but finds it impossible to complete the work so soon.

In the department of agriculture three appointments have been made in connection with soldiers' re-establishment. Lieut. J. D. French, B.S.A., will be instructor in animal husbandry for the soldier classes, and associated with him in the same department will be Lieut. H. R. Hare, B.S.A. Mr. Cyril Roberts is engaged as herdsman. These S. C. R. appointments are made by the university board and the work is conducted under the supervision of the university department, but the salaries are paid and the choices ratified by the officials of the S. C. R.

Three additional instructors have been appointed in mechanical engineering—also for soldier work—on the same basis as the foregoing.

The federal council for scientific and industrial research is paying the salary of an investigator in cream grading, who is now working in the university dairy department.

Returns from the matriculation department indicate that the freshman class for the coming year will number from 350 to 400 and will be at least 100 larger than last year. The total undergraduate attendance will probably be in the neighborhood of 800.

The directors of the Soldiers' Re-establishment are anxious that their work here shall be inspected by the Prince of Wales during his visit. It is hoped that the mayor and the committee on arrangements will be able to arrange for a visit of His Royal Highness to the buildings in Vancouver even if it should not be possible to see the work done at Point Grey. It may interest the Prince of Wales and those with him to see a university working under adverse pioneer conditions.

*Mon. Aug 26. 1919.*

## B. C. UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT LANDS.

Editor Sun—Sir,—The editor of the 'Province' has dealt with the matter of the lands authorized by statute for the endowment of a B. C. university. From the article in the 'Province' it appears that the grant of 2,000,000 acres was made by the government. 750,000 acres of the endowed lands were surveyed and are located. At that time the lands in this grant were priced at \$2.50 per acre, but at present they are worth \$5, therefore, the land granted by statute to the university is worth today \$10,000,000, according to the price set by the government.

Premier Oliver proposes to take away from the university an endowment estimated at \$10,000,000. In the few years which have elapsed since it was made the value has increased \$5,000,000. It is also stated that the lands surveyed for the university are the common run of lands in the interior.

At the time the scheme was inaugurated it was not proposed that the land should be allocated except as the province opened up and the land became more valuable. It should not be an insignificant part of the duties of those to whom the higher education of our sons and daughters are entrusted, to see that they reap whatever advantages can be derived from the wise selection of the endowed lands.

Supposititiously it is asked if the government had made over to the university 2,000,000 acres selected in agricultural areas as good for settlements, what should the university do with it? Well, if the trustees had that kind of land and if it is possible to realize at a reasonable price, it would be their duty to sell it. It is said that endowment lands could not be sold in competition with the government. Probably not, but then it does not follow that the university would attempt to realize until they saw a favorable opportunity.

It is also asked how the returned soldier question would affect the matter. In such a case, if the government required any of the lands in question for such purposes, then it would be quite feasible for the government to have possession of certain tracts and credit the university with a fair value; and at some future time hand over the amount. This would simplify matters; but as the endowment was made long before any war was considered possible, or the question of returned soldiers desiring any such lands, it is not a question which affects the question of the endowment.

At the time the scheme was suggested it was considered that the liberal endowment of lands of little value, would, in the course of time, become very valuable in the aggregate. It was never contemplated that the whole of the lands would be selected during the present, or probably not even during the next generation. But in the course of years land should be selected and ample funds be available for the purpose of the higher education of the sons and daughters of the people of B. C. It is an error to suppose that this is an expense upon the government. It is not so; it is an investment. The more capable and efficient you make your sons and daughters the more efficient and capable your governments of the future.

So many advantages have accrued from the setting apart of land for education in the older countries, centuries ago, that it is wise for the present government to very carefully consider any action they may contemplate in dealing with the endowment lands.

FRANK RICHARDS, J. P.  
Yale, B. C., Aug. 26, 1919.

*Sun Aug 26. 1919*

University Wants Prince—A request from the University of British Columbia for a visit from the Prince of Wales during his stay in the city was received by Acting Mayor Owen this morning. If His Royal Highness cannot find time to visit the university, they ask that at least he may inspect the re-training school for returned men.

*World Aug 28. 1919.*

### B. C. UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT LANDS

To the Editor of The World:

Sir,—The editor of your evening contemporary has dealt with the matter of the lands authorized by statute for the endowment of a British Columbia University. From his article it appears that the grant of 2,000,000 acres was made by the government. Seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of the endowed lands were surveyed and are located. At that time the lands in this grant were priced at \$2.50 per acre, but at present they are worth \$5, therefore, the land granted by statute to the university is worth today \$10,000,000, according to the price set by the government. Premier Oliver proposes to take away from the university an endowment estimated at \$10,000,000. In the few years which have elapsed since it was made the value has increased \$5,000,000. It is also stated that the lands surveyed for the university are the common run of lands in the interior. At the time the scheme was inaugurated it was not proposed that the land should be allocated except as the province opened up and the land became more valuable. It should not be an insignificant part of the duties of those to whom the higher education of our sons and daughter is entrusted, to see that they reap whatever advantages can be derived from the wise selection of the endowed lands. Supposititiously it is asked if the government had made over to the university 2,000,000 acres selected in agricultural areas as good for settlements. What should the university do with it? Well, if the trustees had that kind of land and if it is possible to realize at a reasonable price it would be their duty to sell it. It is said that endowment lands could not be sold in competition with the government. Probably not, but then it does not follow that the university would attempt to realize until they saw a favorable opportunity. It is also asked how the returned soldier question would affect the matter? In such a case, if the government required any of the lands in question for such purposes, then it would be quite feasible for the government to have possession of certain tracts and credit the university with a fair value, and at some future time hand over the amount. This would simplify matters, but as the endowment was made long before any war was considered possible, or the question of returned soldiers desiring any such lands, it is not a question which affects the question of the endowment.

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Yours, etc.,  
Yale, B. C.

FRANK RICHARDS, J. P.

### ASK THAT PRINCE BE TAKEN TO THE UNIVERSITY OF B.C.

Dr. Robert E. McKechnie, chancellor of the University of British Columbia, has written civil and military authorities suggesting that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visit that institution during his brief stay here. The retraining or vocational schools connected with the institution are interesting proof of the energy and effort of the University to advance the training of returned soldiers, and should properly be included in the important places visited, it was said. The University had an undoubted war record, only two eligible men being found there when conscription was enforced—the balance having gone overseas as enlisted men.

The chancellor's letter suggests that as the reopening of the University takes place September 23, the prince might perhaps address the students for five minutes in the Assembly Hall.

Prov. Aug 28. 1919.

### Graduate of U.B.C. Appointed to Staff



MISS OLIVE C. E. MacLEAN.

THE progress made by women in research and investigation in the scientific realm is further shown by the appointment of one of the women graduates of the University of British Columbia, Miss Olive MacLean, to the position of assistant instructor of bacteriology at the university. It is not many years since women were allowed to enter upon scientific courses, and their progress has been gratifying. Miss MacLean is expected to return to the city on Tuesday after spending the holidays with her parents on Vancouver Island. She has been a popular student at the university and served for some time on the executive of the Women Undergraduates' Society.

World Aug 27. 1919.

### MAJOR LOGAN, M.C., IS HOME TODAY



AMONG the arrivals from overseas this morning was Major H. T. Logan, M. C., who returned with his wife and family. He left Vancouver as a Lieutenant with the 72nd Battalion but transferred to the machine gunners. He won his medal for work last summer when the Canadians broke the German switch line. He has been engaged since the armistice in writing a history of the Machine Gun Corps, but will resume his duties as professor of classics at the University of British Columbia. He is a son of Rev. J. A. Logan.

Prov. Sept 2. 1919.

## SAYS PROFESSORS BECOMING SCARCE

### President Klinck Returns With Appreciation of Demand for Teachers.

Government and business are taking the teachers away from the universities. Appreciation, and emoluments suited to their attainments, have given college professors a taste of freedom that makes them averse to return to the halls of learning.

This was the statement yesterday of President L. S. Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, on his return from a two months' trip through Eastern Canada and the middle western states.

"The scarcity of men of professional capacity and a strong demand for their services by the universities is the outstanding feature of Canadian and American university life today," said President Klinck. "During the war so many university professors were utilized by governments and commerce that, particularly in economics and technical subjects, there is a short supply of men of the right calibre for the colleges."

"Many of these men are doing valuable research work for private enterprises. After a taste of outside work and the reward it brings they are not going back to the colleges."

Dr. Klinck pointed out that it was becoming as difficult to hold good

men as to secure new ones and that as a result such Canadian universities as Queen, McGill and Toronto had representatives in the British Isles looking for professors. The prairie provinces were in the same position.

One object of President Klinck's trip was to interview several picked men for appointment to the faculty of the University of British Columbia, but he would make no announcement as to such appointments. He spent all but a week of the trip investigating Eastern universities, particularly agricultural colleges, going as far as Montreal, and spent three or four days at McDonald college, on the staff of which he was for 10 years, taking part in the first convention of McDonald alumni, at which he was the principal speaker.

A week's holiday was spent with his parents north of Toronto.

#### Bright Future for "U."

"Although we are handicapped here for want of more room and equipment," said President Klinck, "judging from the percentage of enrollments to the population, the future of the University of British Columbia is as bright as that of any university in Canada. I found a greatly enlarged interest in the universities of the country. As one result of the ending of the war the colleges are filling up again and I saw what I considered to be unmistakable signs that the people are turning more and more to the universities as the source from which will spring the leaders of the country."

Sun Sept 3. 1919.

### VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL JOINS WITH UNIVERSITY

#### Senate Approves of Two-Year Course in Arts

Permission to give a two-year course in arts in connection with the local university was granted the Victoria High School at the meeting of the Senate of the University of British Columbia on Tuesday evening. This decision has yet to be ratified by the board of governors of the university, but no opposition is anticipated. The work will be in collaboration with the university here, and will lead to the third year in Arts. At present, and for a number of years past, Victoria's students have been able to take the first year in Arts in their city so this will mean



but an extension of the course for one year.

A committee of four was elected to draw up a syllabus of the proposed course, and suggest arrangements for the holding of examinations, the marking of papers and the appointment of instructors. President Klinck, Dean Robinson, E. B. Paul, of Victoria, and Prof. L. Robertson, were elected to the committee.

This new arrangement will enable many Victorian students to continue university work, who would have difficulty in doing so if they had to pay the high rates for board and room now charged in Vancouver, and others, especially young women, who are needed at home, but can afford the time to attend classes.

WORLD.

Sept. 3, 1919.

## PRESIDENT OF U. B.C. BACK FROM EASTERN TOUR

Was Dr. Klinck's First Visit to Eastern Colleges in Five Years.

Students Increasing in Numbers But Difficult to Obtain Instructors.

Succeeded in Persuading Ottawa to Divert \$16,000 Grant.

This May Now Be Used By University for Research Work.

President Klinck of the University of British Columbia returned Tuesday afternoon from an extended visit to eastern centres of education. He was successful in being able to persuade the federal department of agriculture to allow its grant of \$16,000 to be used for purposes of research instead of extension course lectures.

The president reports a scarcity of university instructors, and a very marked increase in student membership in every university he visited. He left here about six weeks ago on his first visit in five years to other institutions of learning. His chief object was to study organization methods, observe the relations of faculties to universities, and the courses, and to obtain a personal acquaintance with the professors. He visited all Canadian universities as far east as McGill, and then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Chicago.

The length of his visit was determined by a meeting of the alumni of Macdonald College, where he was honored by being requested to deliver an address. At this meeting some of the most advanced movements in agriculture were discussed, and set on foot during the four days of the sittings.

### WINS AT OTTAWA.

At Ottawa the president had business with the Dominion departments of marine, forestry, fisheries and agriculture. He dealt especially with the matter of federal assistance to the University of British Columbia through the agricultural instructions grant. Heretofore the department has insisted that this money be devoted to extension work, but President Klinck desired it for research. He succeeded in obtaining this concession. The amount is \$16,000 this year, and is not an addition, but is already included through the Provincial Government allowance.

This research work will include a number of important investigations. For instance one will be the matter of reclamation of peat soils in the immediate vicinity of Vancouver, already supplied with transportation facilities but as yet unproductive. Their reclamation is a purely scientific problem. There will also be experiments in new sprays.

Another research will be in animal husbandry where investigations will be made to provide data on which to base conclusions on the cost of milk production. This has a direct interest for the public in view of the claims that the milk price is controlled by other than natural methods.

### FEW INSTRUCTORS.

President Klinck declares the most outstanding fact in his whole visit was that university instructors were extremely difficult to secure. He found everywhere that provision was being made for more men on the faculty than could be obtained. This was particularly true at Queen's, McGill and Toronto. Another fact was that all universities were going to be taxed to the limit this year to accommodate students, largely the effect of the war and a growing appreciation among the people of the value of university education.

An absolute poverty existed in applied science and economics. This condition, he said, was due to the war. Faculty men in economics and applied sciences had been taken on war work and forced to develop initiative and administrative ability in a manner that would not have happened in ordinary times. The result has been that channels of advancement have been opened to them in government and business and they have given up the university work for the newer pursuits.

All universities are recognizing that the new order of things forces the paying of larger salaries to members of the faculty. Toronto has already given a general increase of 25 per cent, and McGill hopes to do the same. Competition for the skilled men essential to university work has been the cause.

In concluding his remarks on educational matters the president stated that, while during war time there was no active campaign carried on to make the University of British Columbia better known, it now would be taken up.

PROV. SEPT. 3, 1919

### A FARMER AS UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

ONE of the signs of the times that indicate a gradual change in the ideals of education is the recent appointment of Prof. Klinck to the presidency of the University of British Columbia. An arts course with special stress on classical subjects has hitherto been regarded as indispensable in qualifying for such a position. Prof. Klinck's training began on the farm and in the country school, and since graduating from the agricultural college he has devoted himself entirely to field husbandry, teaching it in the classroom and working out problems in crop production in the fields. As a specialist in plant breeding he has developed several new varieties of grain that are valuable in increasing yields. Achievements such as these count for more today than the knowledge of dead languages or the ability to discourse on philosophical themes. The agricultural colleges have come into an unusual degree of popularity in the last quarter of a century. In cases where they are affiliated with universities they have become the leading department. Cornell University, in New York State, is a case in point.—Montreal Weekly Star.

WORLD. SEPT. 3, 1919.

### B. C. UNIVERSITY COURSE.

VICTORIA, Sept. 5.—If present plans mature, the two year university course, in affiliation with the British Columbia University will be established at the Victoria High School with the opening of the university or slightly later. As little adjustment will be necessary in the local institution, the change will be carried out with no inconvenience to anyone, the pupils of the present senior matriculation class being moved into the first year of the new course.

SUN SEPT. 8, 1919.

### UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM TRIP EAST



President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia, who returned home on Tuesday after a trip through Eastern Canada, in the course of which he interviewed several gentlemen whose names had been mentioned as possible additions to the professorial staff of the university, had no announcement to make regarding future appointments. He stated that it was becoming increasingly difficult to get the right type of man for university teaching, as better conditions and bigger money lured them away to other pursuits. The departments of economics and technical subjects felt this more than any other, as university professors in these branches of learning could obtain better salaries working for industrial concerns than they could ever hope to attain at teaching. Dean Klinck visited several of the eastern universities during his trip and was the principal speaker at the first convention of the alumni of Macdonald College in Quebec.

WORLD. SEPT. 3, 1919.

### Back from California.

Professor F. G. C. Wood came over from Victoria on Sunday, where he had been visiting for a short time after spending the summer in California. While in the South Prof. Wood attended classes at the University of California, studying dramatic art under Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Armfield, the English artists, whose spectacular play, "Miriam," was recently produced in the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, with Ruth St. Denis in the leading role.

PROV. SEPT. 9, 1919.

### VARSITY TRAINING FOR VETERANS IN AGRICULTURE

In co-operation with the Invalid Soldiers' Commission, the University of British Columbia has made arrangements to give training in agriculture to 240 returned soldiers per year, taking them in groups of sixty for three months each. The men will board and all classes will be held at Point Grey.

The date for the classes to start has been set at October 1, and the I. S. C. has estimated that by that date nearly sixty men would be registered for the work. Their plans are already somewhat upset by the fact that, although it is yet three weeks to the date of opening, more than sixty have applied to take the course with the first class. The commission has asked that the university increase the number in each class to seventy-five, but the authorities feel that this would be too many to undertake to teach properly. Other arrangements may be made soon.

WORLD. SEPT. 10, 1919.

### A CROWDED UNIVERSITY.

The Vancouver Board of Trade has been further advised in favor of removing one of the chief industries of the city to a place beyond the present municipal boundaries. The University of British Columbia considers itself a superfluous institution within the city limits. President Klinck made that understood in his address to the board last evening. Last year the buildings and grounds were crowded. It is expected that this year's attendance will be 50 per cent. larger than last year. There is no doubt that the staff of the University will carry on the work efficiently. By various expedients, such as dividing classes and holding sessions at abnormally early and late hours, by renting neighboring houses, and by construction of various attics, basements, lean-tos and other extensions, room will be found for the classes. Next year the problem will have to be solved over again. Not only will the work of other years be continued this coming year, but the mining department will be considerably extended. Increased attendance will be largely in the department of applied science. Students in this faculty will probably be double the last year's numbers. The president explained that he desired the establishment of a school of forestry and was urged to introduce courses in advanced commercial science. For these there is no financial provision even if there were room. It should be always emphasized that there is a splendid opportunity for public spirited men and women to establish or endow chairs or schools in subjects that appeal to them. A public institution is a good place for private benevolence. Investments made in such institutions will always be guarded and are sure to be supplemented when that is necessary.

*Prov. Sept. 10, 1919.*

### GOOD DISPLAY IN POULTRY CLASSES

#### Wyandottes Win in Class for the Utility Pens.

This season there are more and better poultry at the Vancouver Exhibition than at any previous summer show. Because the fair is being held during the usual moulting season the entries are not as numerous as when a poultry show is held two or three months later, and the birds are in full plumage.

In chickens the leading class is Wyandotte, with Reds, Leghorns and Rocks making a close race. There were some splendid specimens in the breeds mentioned, and an old capon (Barred Rock) excited quite a little favorable comment. He was a magnificent specimen. The lower floor was given over to the better represented classes, and the smaller classes, pet stock, pigeons, utility pens and geese were upstairs.

The Mediterranean Club awarded many of its special ribbons to members who were prize winners. The quality of the Leghorns was freely commented on by the enthusiasts, and winners received the congratulations of their friends for the fine showing made.

In the Reds the first hen was one of the best specimens seen in Vancouver, a bit weak at the comb, but otherwise a very fine bird, and good enough to show at any exhibition.

The English class was weak, the string of White Orpingtons which made up in quality what was lacking in quantity. The Bantams were exceedingly good, in fact there has not been a better showing of pet stock. The quality was there also. Pigeons were a strong class nearly as many as at the fall shows.

Rabbits were a good class and show that the breeders are taking an active interest in their pets.

### WYANDOTTES WIN.

There were five utility (heavy-weight) pens and the honors went to a pen of White Wyandottes, with hard choosing to pick the winners. Seven pens of Leghorns were entered in the egg and broiler competition. There are some fine fowls in these twelve pens.

A large showing of Buttercups is placed on the second floor and the winners are in good form.

At the entrance of the building are the government exhibits which are the most instructive yet given to Vancouver.

The University exhibit consists of live specimens with their pedigrees and egg-laying proclivities and laying and non-laying birds are shown with the reason "why" the poultrykeeper should keep the better kind explained by the attendant; together with a showing of eggs, feeds and labor-saving devices and trop-nests. Appropriate legends adorn the wall.

### FORMULAE USED.

The scratch formula used at the University farm is: Wheat, 100 pounds; cracked corn, 50 pounds; oats, 50 pounds. During the summer months the corn ration is cut down slightly and oats substituted.

The mash formula is: Gluten 20 lbs., bran 20 lbs., beef scrap 20 lbs., ground oats 30 lbs., corn meal 30 lbs.

The corn meal is reduced during the summer and either bran or ground oats substituted.

A feature of the Dominion exhibit is the egg candling demonstration to educate producer and consumer to know what a "real" egg should look like. Publicity work for the "Canada Standard for Eggs" is pushed and the two exhibits work together with the aim of more and better poultry.

An interesting exhibit of the poultry show is a complete "plant" such as the backyard would accommodate, with a flock of leghorns from the University and the usual labor-saving devices. It is proposed to keep this flock intact and to keep a record of costs and production and to bring it to the exhibition next year. These results will be watched with interest.

The arrangement of the nests are sensible and they are easy of access, being directly under the droppings board and facing the darker portion of the house. The house is an open front colony breeding pen and a person with a little ingenuity could easily construct it on the take-down plan in case it was intended to move from one place to another, which would make it desirable to the renter. This exhibit is on the lawn at the entrance to the poultry building.

*Prov. Sept. 11, 1919.*

### A CRITICISM OF THE UNIVERSITY

To the Editor of The World:

Sir,—Several months ago the school trustees of Victoria asked the senate of the University of British Columbia for the right to re-establish in the high school the two years of the arts course, which the local institution formerly had in affiliation with the McGill University, which was taken away when the B. C. University was established some years ago. It was felt that if the Victoria students were permitted to take the first two years of the course at their home high school, in affiliation with the proposed university, they would be so tied up to that institution that they would be much more likely to complete the course than under the present conditions. The request seemed, therefore, to be as much in the interests of the provincial university as it was in that of the Victoria students, and as such it seems to me to be one which the senate should have dealt with promptly and in a friendly spirit. Instead of doing so, that august body delayed taking any action on the request until it was too late to be of any use to the Victoria students during the present school year, as in the meantime they had made other plans for the year. The arguments used by some of those wisacres on the senate against granting the request was certainly amusing. One of the wise deans of the institution feared it would weaken the provincial university to have the work thus divided instead of having all the work centred in the Vancouver institution. That gentleman's opinion is not such as would raise him in the estimation of the university management. Just look how the work is centred in the provincial university under the existing conditions. Within the next ten days twelve Victoria

students will leave this city to attend Toronto University, four or five more will attend the University of Washington, ten are at the University of California, five are leaving for McGill, while half a dozen will attend Leland Stanford University during the coming year. Such is the result of the present policy, yet this wise dean fears that if two years in arts in affiliation with the B. C. University were granted to the Victoria High School it will diffuse the work of higher education in the province and thus weaken it. Wise dean, that.

The university was started in "boom" times by men who were influenced by "boom" ideas. At that time it was proposed to set aside six million acres of land, which were to be sold at from two to ten dollars an acre, and the proceeds set apart to form a huge endowment for the university. Then with the interest from this endowment a big institution was to be built, equipped and maintained that would rival any of the richly endowed universities, such as Harvard, Leland Stanford, without costing the taxpayers of the province one cent of money. It was another instance of building castles in Spain—it all looked so easy and so simple of accomplishment.

How did it all pan out? Not a dollar of endowment has been raised from the sale of land, so far as I am aware, but an institution has been established which is costing the taxpayers at least a quarter of a million dollars annually. Victoria's share of that quarter of a million is at least twenty-five thousand dollars annually. That amount would be sufficient to send every Victoria student who is now attending college anywhere to the institutions they are attending and pay all their expenses for board, tuition and books, so we may well ask if there is not something radically wrong with the University of British Columbia as it is at present being conducted.

I am informed that Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., has a department of arts, one of applied science, one of law, one of medicine and one of dentistry, with about as many students as the B. C. University has; yet the cost of all these departments is only about \$108,000 a year. Also I learn that Acadia University, in the same province, has a department where arts, applied science and theology are taught; a ladies' seminary, where liberal arts, music and a commercial course are given, and a preparatory academy where high school work is done. The entire expense of all these branches of the institution costs only about \$110,000 a year, and not one dollar of the cost of either of these institutions is paid by the government or is levied as a tax upon the people.

Why is it that the taxpayers of this province are called upon to contribute a quarter of a million dollars a year to support an institution that is giving in return as little as this one? Thus far it has been a disappointment, a very expensive experiment and, in my opinion, it would be well for the people of the province carefully to consider the advisability of so reforming it as to bring it within the financial ability and make it meet the present needs of the province, or of wiping it out altogether and begin anew on lines that will meet present needs. As it exists at present, it is my firm conviction that the university does not possess the confidence and respect of the people of the province who live outside of a circle drawn with a radius of a few miles from the centre of Vancouver city. This is shown by the increasing number of B. C. students who yearly attend other institutions.

Yours, etc.,  
Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 9, 1919.

ERNEST A. HALL.

*World Sept. 11, 1919.*

### DEAN BROCK HAS RETURNED FROM VARIED SERVICE

Major R. W. Brock, dean of the faculty of science at the University of British Columbia, returned to the city this morning after an absence of over three years, the greater part of which he has spent on service in the Far East. Major Brock was the popular organizer of the "D" Company of the 196th Western Universities Battalion, with which battalion he acted as second-in-command until it was broken up to supply officers and drafts for the Canadian Corps.

After the battalion had been split up in England, Major Brock was attached to headquarters, where he was engaged in educational work amongst the soldiers, which work ultimately was organized into what was later known as the Khaki University. He was then sent out to Palestine where he was attached to the staff of General Allenby, who was in command of operations in that area. He returned to England in the spring of this year, and has now come back to Vancouver in time for the opening of the 'Varsity here, where he is the head of the science department.

*Prov. Sept. 12, 1919.*



# EXPECT 800 STUDENTS

University of B. C. Estimates That Number Will Be Enrolled.

Many Returned Men Resuming Studies — Staffs in Various Departments.

Yesterday was the opening registration day at the University of British Columbia, a large number of students being enrolled for the courses in arts for the coming session. The work of the faculty of science has been proceeding since Wednesday, August 27, when the summer school in drawing, shop work and surveying commenced. There are a large number of science men in attendance this session, a percentage of them being returned men. The junior matriculation supplemental examinations commenced last Wednesday and will conclude on Thursday of this week. The final day for registration for the coming session will be Friday.

It is estimated that there will be more than 800 students in attendance this year, of which nearly 400 will be freshmen. The large number of returned men who are resuming their studies is particularly noticeable.

Lectures for the session will commence on Tuesday, September 23, when a mass meeting of the students will be held. The chancellor, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, will deliver the opening address.

The large increase in the numbers of students this year will add greatly to the work of the University. It is stated that owing to the lack of room on the temporary premises that lectures will have to begin as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, continuing in many cases until 6 o'clock in the evening. There will also be lectures and laboratory work carried on Saturday mornings.

## FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.

This is the fifth annual session of the University of British Columbia and the full staff of officers and faculty as given in the calendar is as follows: President, Leonard S. Klinck, B. S. A., M. S. A.; dean of the faculty of arts and science, George E. Robinson, B. A.; dean of the faculty of applied science, Major Reginald W. Brock, M. A., F. G. S., F. R. C. S.; dean of the faculty of agriculture, F. M. Clement, B. S. A.; librarian, John Ridington; bursar, F. Dallas.

The faculty staffs in the different departments are: Department of agronomy—L. S. Klinck, professor; P. A. Boving, associate professor; G. G. Moe, assistant professor.

Department of Animal Husbandry—J. A. McLean, B. A., B. S. A., professor; H. M. King, B. S. A., assistant professor.

Department of Bacteriology—R. H. Mullin, B. A., M. B., professor.

Department of Biology—Andrew H. Hutcheson, M. A., Ph. D., associate professor of Botany; John Davidson, F. L. S., F. B. S. E., instructor in charge of Herbarium and Botanical gardens.

Department of Chemistry—D. McIntosh, B. A., M. A., D. Sc., F. R. S. C., professor; E. H. Archibald, B. A., A. M., Ph. D., F. R. S. E. and C., associate professor; Robert H. Clarke, M. A., Ph. D., associate professor.

Department of Civil Engineering—E. G. Matheson, B. A. Sc., M. E. I. C., M. Am. S. C. E., assistant professor; W. H. Powell, B. Sc., special field instructor.

Department of Classics—L. F. Robertson, M. A., associate professor; O. J. Todd, Ph. D., assistant professor; H. T. Logan, B. A., M. A., assistant professor; A. N. St. John Mildmay, M. A., tutor.

Department of Dairying—Wilfred Sadler, B. S. A., M. Sc., N. D. D., assistant professor of dairying.

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Economics, Sociology, and Political Science—Theodore H. Boggs, B. A., M. A., Ph. D., professor of economics.

Department of English—G. G. Sedgwick, B. A., Ph. D., associate professor; J. K. Henry, B. A., assistant professor; Frederick G. C. Wood, B. A., A. M., assistant professor; W. L. MacDonald, B. A., M. A., Ph. D., assistant professor.

Department of Geology and Mineralogy—R. W. Brock, M. A., F. R. S. C., professor of geology; Edwin T. Hodge, M. A., Ph. D., assistant professor of geology.

Department of History—Mack Eastman, B. A., Ph. D., assistant professor; W. N. Sage, B. A., M. A., assistant professor.

Department of Horticulture—F. M. Clement, B. S. A., professor; A. F. Bares, B. A., B. S. A., M. S. A., assistant professor.

Department of Mathematics—George E. Robinson, B. A., assistant professor; E. H. Russell, B. A., assistant professor; E. E. Jordan, M. A., assistant professor.

Department of Mechanical Engineering—L. Killam, M. A., B. Sc., associate professor; Cedric C. Ryan, M. Sc., instructor; demonstrators—H. Taylor, J. W. Faulkner, S. Northrop, F. McCrady, J. E. Dubberley, J. Crowley, E. G. Parsons, E. J. Pitts, L. E. Dunham, F. Zuehlke, R. P. Duncan, W. E. Anderson, J. Hogarth, T. B. Dick, E. Martin.

Department of Mining and Metallurgy—J. M. Turnbull, B. A. Sc., professor; H. N. Thomson, B. Sc., professor of Metallurgy; George A. Gillies, M. Sc., assistant professor of mining.

Department of Modern Languages—H. Ashton, M. A., D. Lett, associate professor of French; A. F. B. Clarke, B. A., Ph. D., assistant professor; Isabel MacInnes, M. A., assistant professor.

Department of Philosophy—James Henderson, M. A., associate professor.

Department of Physics—T. C. Hebb, M. A., B. Sc., associate professor; P. H. Elliott, M. Sc., instructor.

Department of Poultry Husbandry—Alfred G. Lunn, B. S. A., associate professor.

*Pro Sept. 16, 1919.*

## UNIVERSITY CROWDED

Total Registration is Over Eight Hundred Students.

The university finds itself unable to cope with the swarm of students who have been enrolled this year and are crowding every inch of available space about the obviously inadequate buildings. Although a semblance of order has now arrived out of the chaos of the opening week, yet the difficulty of providing room and classes for all, as well as a suitable time-table has not yet been overcome. This week more outside accommodation will likely be secured.

The registrar's report, submitted to the board on Monday, shows an astonishing increase over last year's figures. There is a total registration of 837, including 640 in the faculties of arts and science, 152 in applied science, 39 in agriculture and six post-graduates. There are 466 freshmen, 166 in the second year, 130 in the third year, and 69 in the fourth. Seventy-six are commencing the course in applied science, and there are twenty-two in the first year agriculture, as compared to eight who commenced last session.

*World Oct 14/1919*

## MRS. BOGGS' FUNERAL

Members of University Faculty Attend as Pallbearers.

The funeral was held this afternoon of the late Muriel Evelyn Boggs, wife of Theodore H. Boggs, professor of economics at the University, who died last Friday.

The funeral was held at 2 o'clock from the family residence, 1264 Fourteenth Avenue West, and Rev. Walter Daniel, general missionary for the Baptist church in Western Canada, officiated at the ceremony. The funeral was of a private character, being attended only by a few of the personal friends of the deceased, including the parents of the deceased, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Haley, from California. Floral tributes were many, including a wreath from associates of Dr. Boggs at the University.

The pallbearers were Mr. E. B. L. Hill, brother-in-law, Dr. Judson F. Clark, Dr. MacIntosh and Dr. E. H. Archibald of the chemistry department, University, Mr. E. R. Boggs and Mr. Lloyd Church.

Interment took place in the new Ocean View Burial Park at Burnaby.

*World Oct. 21<sup>st</sup> 1919.*

# THREE STUDENTS FROM PROVINCE

Hon. Phillippe Roy Secures Approval From Government for French Scholarship Plan.

GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN THREE STUDENTS IN PARIS

President Klinck of University Welcomes Post-Graduate Course Outlined.

British Columbia is to support three students annually in Paris, where they will pursue a course of post graduate work similar to the lines on which the Rhodes scholars are sent to Oxford.

The announcement was made this morning by Hon. Dr. Phillippe Roy, agent-general for Canada in Paris, who returned from Victoria, where he met the premier and other members of the cabinet and explained the plan which he is fathering throughout Canada, whereby a body of Canadian students sent from the various provinces of the Dominion will have the advantage of coming into close connection with the results of French science and culture and of pursuing the post graduate studies which, before the war, were often taken at German universities.

Dr. Roy stated that Premier Oliver had agreed that British Columbia should join in the scheme and pay the expense of maintaining three students from this province in Paris. The cost will be \$1200 annually for each student and the total number to be sent from the Dominion will be in the neighborhood of forty, who will be housed in a community home which Dr. Roy expects to build and furnish in Paris for their accommodation. Here they will be able to hear lectures and addresses from the foremost of French literary and scientific men, whose sympathies have been enlisted in the work, in addition to the regular courses which they will attend at the university.

The method of choosing the students for these scholarships will be decided by the government and will probably be left to a nominated body similar to that which nominates the students under the Rhodes Foundation.

The greatest pleasure at the adoption by this province of Dr. Roy's plan was expressed by Dean Klinck, who said that the University of B. C. would welcome the opportunity for some of the students of that body to pursue a post-graduate course in France.

The governing body of the university would co-operate in every way with the government in the selection of the right kind of student to be given the opportunity, these scholarships afford, said the dean.

*World, Oct. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1919.*

## MRS. BOGGS WAS LAID TO REST

The funeral of Mrs. Muriel Boggs, wife of Dr. Theodore Boggs, professor of economics at the University of British Columbia, was held this afternoon from the family residence, 1264 Fourteenth avenue west. Services at the home and at the cemetery were conducted by the Rev. Walter Daniels in the presence of relatives and a large number of friends who had gathered to pay their respects to the memory of one who had become dear to them during the short time she had lived in the city. A large proportion of those attending the services were composed of friends she had made while associated in the work connected with the University.

Many beautiful floral tributes covered the coffin as it was borne to its last resting place at Ocean View Burial Park.

*Province, Oct. 21<sup>st</sup> 1919*



## UNIVERSITY HAS VITAL INTEREST

### President Klinck Explains Why Success of Victory Loan Means Much to Institution.

The University of British Columbia is to take an active part in the work of selling the Victory Loan in this province. A special meeting of the faculty has been called for five o'clock on Thursday to consider the matter, and a meeting of the student body will also be held this week, following which there will be a combined meeting of the whole university on Monday afternoon in the assembly hall to hear speakers from the loan committee who will outline the plan of campaign in which it is expected that the university will play its part.

Speaking of the loan this morning, Dean Klinck outlined the manner in which the success of the loan and the carrying on of an university work were inextricably connected.

"This is characteristic throughout Canada that all the universities almost without exception, with regard to present accommodation, equipment and staff find that these things are quite inadequate to their present needs," he said. "In the University of B. C. last year we had 537 undergraduate students. This year we have 895 undergraduates. This figure does not include the returned soldiers who are taking the vocational training classes. We have a total of 260 returned soldiers engaged in this work."

"The phenomenon in attendance is directly the result of the war, inasmuch that the people have come to realize the necessity for higher education, especially the need for leaders and men who have initiative which they can use not necessarily along the lines on which they have been trained."

"I say that his influx is due to the war inasmuch as the university has not made any special effort to get new students. It is a spontaneous movement on the part of the people themselves. With the people in that frame of mind it is extremely important that conditions throughout the Dominion should be such as to make it possible for the universities to meet the increasing demand. This can best be brought about by keeping the wheels of progress moving, and this Victory Loan is designed primarily to do that. If the wheels of progress are not kept moving we shall see the reflection in many ways, but one of these ways will be that the university cannot possibly measure up to the expectations of the people. Therefore even from a selfish point of view the university is vitally interested in the success of the loan. From every point of view the university is interested."

Professor Sedgwick, of the University of British Columbia, will be the speaker at the regular meeting of the Women's Educational Club, which will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Carter Smith on Thursday evening. There will also be a musical programme, in which Miss Jessie Drew and others will assist.

#### Western Universities Banquet.

About 150 were present at the reunion dinner of the Western Universities Service club held on Friday evening in the Citizens' club. This is the first meeting of the organization for the winter and many men were present who have returned from overseas since the last was held in the spring. Among those at the head table were President C. W. Whittaker, Major Brock, Comrades Pyke, Mack Eastman, Harry Letson, Harold Miller, L. Kennedy, Kerr and others.

## PROFESSOR MATHESON OUTLINES AIMS OF TECHNICAL SOCIETY

That the British Columbia Technical Association, which has a membership of 204, will do more good for the technical men in Canada than any other organization, was the opinion expressed by Professor Ernest G. Matheson of the engineering department of the University of British Columbia at a dinner held on Tuesday evening in the University Club by the members of the association, and of the Engineering and Technical Institute of B. C.

Mr. Matheson, who acted as chairman, said that the association, although only nine months old, was already beginning to wield an influence in this province. While the organization intended to assist technical men, the aims of the association were higher than this, and it was pledged not only to look after the interests of its members but also those they served.

H. L. Robertson pointed out that the harbor commissioners were holding monthly meetings with representative civic bodies and the association will endeavor to be represented at these meetings.

Mr. J. A. M. Dawson was responsible for the social programme and items were contributed by R. Tench, A. Bitcon, Chester Smith, R. W. Armstrong, E. Wood, D. Spencer, A. J. Harrison and L. Brown.

Province, Oct. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1919

## STREET CORNERS

THE DISSECTING ROOM of a medical college is rather a gruesome place, and the first time I went into one I felt that if I were to study medicine I should wish to get that part of the business over as soon as possible. It seemed very dreadful to see students at work at mysterious dark-colored fragments of humanity. Yet one could not but feel the usefulness of it, and I know that it is possible to get so deeply interested in this study of anatomy that feelings of distaste entirely evaporate.

I THOUGHT OF THIS yesterday when I was up at the University where I was privileged to go on a personally-conducted tour of some of the class-rooms under the superintendence of Dean Brock of the Faculty of Applied Science. But this tour was not like the personally-conducted tours of the celebrated Cook in which a cicerone reels off his stereotyped story of the Coliseum at Rome or of St. Mark's at Venice, for my conductor was Professor L. Killam, who has charge of the crowded classes in practical mechanics, and who was so instructive and lucid about it all that at the end I felt like pulling off my coat and joining the husky young students in those interesting studies in which the head is taught to direct the hands and where young men find out that trained brains are as necessary as trained fingers.

CROWDED CLASSES? I should rather think so! When I entered one of the temporary buildings on Willow street, some of the classes were just over, and an avalanche of students was pouring down the stairs and out of the doors. Many of these, indeed a large percentage of them, were returned men, and I had the sensation of being surrounded with manhood in the pink of vitality and youthful vigor. No wonder the Huns were counted out.

BUT ABOUT THE DISSECTING room. One branch of the instruction given relates to automobiles and motor cars of all sorts, and we came to a large apartment where there were six or seven "dead" models—old cars that had been good in their day and run their thousands of miles. But now they were derelict, and were being dissected; they had come to that last dread use which was the destined purpose of those bodies that Jerry Cruncher fished out of the Thames.

THERE WAS SOMETHING pathetic about these cars, so dismantled and dreary in their aspect. No joyrides for them now! They had been dismantled and taken apart and their very bowels had pieces sawn out of them to expose their inner mechanism to the eye of the learner. They had been hammered and chiselled and dented and disintegrated till they would be unrecognizable to any former owner. But just as anatomy is necessary to the budding surgeon, so is this sort of work necessary to the neophyte of the garage, the perfect chauffeur, the future manufacturer of motor cars.

THIS VERY THING shows the thoroughness of these mechanical courses at the University. No half measures there. Dissect, delve, go to the bottom of things. In the lecture rooms upstairs you are instructed in theory. Down here you get your hands dirty with practice. Squeers had the right idea. He used to teach his pupils to spell "bot-in-ey," and then they went into his garden and did it. The students at the University learn to spell mechanics, that is to understand the reason why of things, and then they go and work among lathes, and wheels, connecting rods, and cylinders, and framework, till they know an automobile, a gas engine, an electric motor or a steam engine from A. to Z.

PROFESSOR KILLAM is well furnished for his duties as instructor of these classes, for in addition to courses at McGill University in Montreal, he is practically acquainted with the work of fitting and erecting shops in various engineering establishments. He adds personal magnetism to his great knowledge and if a young man cannot make headway in his classes, he must lack the necessary natural qualifications for learning.

THE TEACHING IS of a very direct and intensive character. There is no let-up, no idle time, it is as if the men were being trained for something immediate and pressing. What usually takes an apprentice three years to learn, is here accomplished in six months. At the same time a wonderful pitch of excellence is arrived at by some of the students. I saw specimens of work done by them that were quite equal to anything of the kind turned out by established firms.

WHILE GREAT CARE is taken not to trench on the preserves of business firms proper, there are times when a press of work leads local employers to send some of it up to the University to be done by the students. This is manifestly of advantage to both parties, and the University does the work at what it would cost the

respective firms in their own establishments. Then there are repairs for the hospital, of an engineering character, overhauling of electrical plant, ambulance cars, military motor-cars, etc., all of which give practical opportunities to the students. I saw a number of men working at lathes. In another place electrical apparatus of various kinds was the subject of actual work, it was not merely playing at it. Further on several men were rehabilitating worn-out tires, and they had all the necessary apparatus, including a vulcanizing plant.

THE OVERCROWDED condition of these temporary buildings in which upwards of 900 students are receiving instruction that is vital to the progress of British Columbia, is enough to lead any thoughtful observer to the conclusion that the speedy removal to Point Grey is an absolute necessity. The classes I have mentioned form only a part of the admirable work that is being done under the Faculty of Applied Science. I found that in several departments the same overcrowded condition prevails. There are instances in which the lecturers have to give the same lecture two or even three times because the accommodation of the class-rooms is not large enough for the students.

I WENT INTO the geological department and the mining and metallurgy sections. Nobody could look at these earnest students bent on understanding the foundations of the earth and what of ores and minerals were to be found therein, could see them pursuing their studies in the laboratory and in the assaying room, where they were investigating, melting in furnaces, assaying and doing various stunts with mining machinery, without feeling that here was being evolved a force of men who will be of the greatest use in developing our mining resources. And if millionaires do not come forward here as they have in the United States to the endowment of the universities there is nothing else but for the Provincial Government to do its best to make a clean and complete job of what has been begun. The congeries of temporary buildings at the University house a prodigious amount of the right sort of effort, but the classes are throttled for want of room.

ESPECIALLY SHOULD THE desirability of giving full freedom and room to the operations under the Faculty of Applied Science commend itself to the authorities when they consider the successful start that has been made. In the immediate opportunity, and considering that so many returned men are being taught, Dean Brock is a man of a thousand. Himself a soldier with an overseas record, he has a hold of the present classes that would be possible in no other way. But he is a distinguished man of science and general culture, and his abilities fit him in a remarkable degree to direct that branch of the University's activities which he has undertaken. There is no insuperable reason why this institution of learning should not year by year become more and more a nursery of the men who in the future will unlock our unparalleled resources.

DIAGENES.

Sun, Oct. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1919

Sun, Oct. 25<sup>th</sup> 1919

Province, Oct 24<sup>th</sup> 1919

## DEEP REGRET AT DEATH ON FRIDAY OF MRS. T. H. BOGGS

A shadow has been cast over the University community by the sudden death of Mrs. Muriel Boggs, wife of Dr. Theodore Boggs of the department of economics. Though Mrs. Boggs had not been well it was not until a few hours before her death that there seemed to be cause for serious alarm, and the tidings came as a shock to the large circle of friends she had

made during her residence in this city. By her disposition, character and accomplishments Mrs. Boggs easily won the affection and confidence of the academic group, but in wider social circles, in the church, and among those engaged with her in social and patriotic service.

She was a native of St. John, N. B., daughter of Mr. R. G. Haley of that city, a graduate of Acadia University, where she was a fellow student of Dr. Boggs. After their marriage they resided at New Haven and Hanover, the seats of Yale and Dartmouth Universities, until the appointment of Dr. Boggs to his present position. She was a member of the First Baptist Church. Mrs. Boggs leaves three children, the youngest only a few weeks old. Her

sister, Miss Gwen Haley, a trained nurse recently returned from overseas, was with her during the last few months. Her father and mother, who have recently taken up their residence at Los Angeles are expected to arrive on Monday. The funeral will take place on Tuesday.

Province Oct. 18<sup>th</sup> 1919

## LATE MRS. BOGGS WILL BE BURIED ON TUESDAY

Wife of University Professor Passed Away on Friday After Brief Illness—Born in St. John, N.B.

Tuesday afternoon has been set as the day of the funeral of the late Mrs. Muriel Evelyn Boggs, wife of Professor Theodore H. Boggs of the University, who died following a short illness caused by intestinal trouble.

Mrs. Boggs was born in St. John, N.B., in 1883, daughter of Mrs. and Rupert G. Haley, a lumber merchant of that city. She graduated from Acadia University with the degree of B.A. in 1904, and married Professor Boggs at St. John three years later. She is survived by her husband and three children.

The parents of Mrs. Boggs, who have been living in California, are on their way to Vancouver to attend the funeral which will take place, on Tuesday afternoon, from the family residence, 1264 Fourteenth Avenue West, at 2 o'clock. Centre & Hanna have charge of the arrangements. Rev. Walter Daniel, general missionary for the Baptist Church in western Canada will officiate at the service.

World Oct. 18<sup>th</sup> 1919

**University Meeting**—At a meeting of the members of the university board it was decided that a special meeting would have to be called to consider the affiliation of the Victoria College with the University. Several appointments were ratified at the meeting in the regular university staff along with several smaller appointments with the S. C. R. department of the university. The financial report was read and adopted.

World, Oct. 29<sup>th</sup> 1919

## UNIVERSITY FINDS PLACE FOR BOOKS

Congressional System Used for Classification; Extend Credit for Improvements.

While the accommodation of the university as a whole is extremely limited and the acute need of class rooms and offices has been only partially solved by the requisitioning of a church and a large building, formerly a private house on Broadway, the library has fared better than any other department and now has more space proportionately than it has had since the university was first opened. This is the result of an annex to the stock room, 42 by 21 feet, erected during the holidays.

Having been built for the storage of books it is much better adapted to the purpose than the older portion of the building. It is well lighted by long windows between each row of stacks, and no pillars are in the way to prevent access to out of the way shelves. It is estimated that additional accommodation for 14,000 books has thus been provided, enough to hold the book purchases of the library for another two years.

In previous years the quarters have been so cramped that it has been impossible to place the books in their proper sequence. Now the 33,000 volumes owned by the university are arranged in the alphabetical order of classes provided for by the Congressional system, on which the library is indexed, beginning with class AA in the new room.

**Use Washington System**  
The Congressional system of classification is that used by the library of Congress at Washington, D. C. This is the latest and most complete system yet devised. Before it was adopted by the local authorities 21 letters were sent to prominent librarians in various cities and universities of the continent asking their advice on the matter. In answer, 17 of the 21 favored the scheme initiated by the Washington librarians and three were non-committal.

Heretofore the system used by the largest libraries in America has been the "Dewey" decimal system. As its name implies, it begins with ten classes each of which is subdivided into ten smaller ones, and so on, the process being repeated until the requirements of the particular library have been satisfied. Yale and California, as well as many other libraries, are being changed from the "Dewey" to the Congressional system at an enormous cost. Yale has some 1,000,000 volumes and California about 780,000. The latter university has recently devoted \$30,000 for this work.

The library of Congress is one of the largest in the world, outranked only by the Biblioteque Nationale at Paris, the British Museum and, possibly the Russian National Library at Moscow. The system that best suits its needs should certainly be satisfactory for any library.

The university library is open for use to all who have need of its resources. Permission to use it for reference or to take out its books may be applied for from the librarian, Mr. J. Ridington, at his office in the Arts building and will be granted whenever it will not interfere with the use of the library by the staff. Already some 80 people have availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining the permission to frequent the library.

**Need Reference Library**  
Vancouver has even greater need of a good reference library than any eastern city of the same population as all eastern cities are within easy reach of some larger city or a library like that of Harvard, but the only library within an approachable distance of Vancouver is the State University library at Seattle with 78,-

## SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE WILL NOT BE GIVEN AT "U"

It is not expected that the usual short courses in agriculture will be given by the University in the coming winter. The rooms used in other years are all filled with the regular classes and the expense of conveying the students to Point Grey and back every day would be prohibitory even if there were sufficient accommodations. Farm classes are maintained for students in the S. C. R. but the department of agriculture reluctantly concludes that it will be impossible in the present crowded condition of the University buildings to do justice to other short-course students.

As the University is without a gymnasium, it is expected that arrangements will be made for the use at certain hours of the normal school gymnasium by university students.

President Klinck has been invited to address the students of Alberta University and expects to visit Edmonton for that and other purposes next week.

In the absence of Victoria members the board of government did not take up last evening the question of the affiliation of Victoria High School, with the right to give the second year course in arts. It will be considered at a special meeting called for that purpose.

Province Oct. 30<sup>th</sup> 1919

## ASSISTANCE FOR UNIVERSITY BOYS

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Cooper, M. P., in answer to a telegram received this morning, is leaving tonight for Ottawa. He was a member of the parliamentary committee appointed to enquire into the question of further re-establishing returned veterans. He left the Dominion capital after the commission had made its findings on October 17, and came to Vancouver on private business. Speaking with reference to the recommendations handed down by the committee he states:

"I am rather surprised to find that in the reports of the committee, as received in this city, there are two items missed out which I consider very important. One deals with vocational training for all those who enlisted up to the age of 21, and the other was a recommendation for a loan of \$750 to all university students who served in the forces overseas and are now in need of financial assistance to enable them to continue their studies in college."

He can not believe that they have been discarded by the commission until he actually sees the full report. In the event of these two points not being in the recommendations he will take strong measures to assure their inclusion. The report he believes will be handed to the House today or tomorrow.

Province Oct. 30<sup>th</sup> 1919

## Weakenng the University

VICTORIA wants apparently to have a sort of university-in-embryo of her own. Her idea is that her students shall take two years of the University course in connection with the Victoria High School.

Victoria desires to get back to the former status which was altered when the Provincial university was organized. Then it was felt that a university should be a university and that the students from all over the province should take their college course in the proper place, namely, in the university itself.

If Victoria is allowed to conduct two years of that course in her high school the natural outcome will be a request from places like Prince Rupert and Nelson for the same privilege. Separate courses will require separate financing. And in this event what becomes of the University? A devolution of its work to a number of High Schools will certainly not make for efficiency or prestige.

University education involves something more than the mere acquisition of knowledge. The contact of young minds upon one another is no less important. But if the university course is to be reduced by one-half for a large percentage of the students, how can a real university be created or maintained?

account of the courses of study under way and of what others will be established as soon as funds were available.

they were "human beings" and as such were eligible to purchase tickets for a smoker to be given in aid of the Win- nipeg Defence Fund.

cessary to the returned soldier students in the universities of Canada; and 2. To support similar committees in sister universities in their efforts to form a national com-

## PAY TRIBUTE TO 'VARSITY HEROES'

Memorial Service to Be Held  
November 9 at Christ  
Church.

A memorial service for graduates and students of the University of British Columbia who were killed on active service is to be held in Christ Church on Sunday evening, November 9 under the auspices of the Alumni Society of the University. The faculty and Alma Mater Society of U. B. C. have been requested to lend their support to the service and have given a hearty consent. The services in honor of sixty-three University men from British Columbia, who laid down their lives for freedom and justice will be conducted by the Right Rev. A. U. de Pencier, Bishop of Westminster, who will be assisted by Rev. Dr. W. W. Craig, rector of Christ Church.

The honor roll of the University includes the following: Claude Anderson, R. S. Bunn, Capt. C. M. Clement, M.C., Croix de Guerre, Lieut. C. J. Creery, Lieut. R. H. Creery, M.C.; Lieut. C. A. Duncan, Lieut. H. A. F. Gibson, C. M. Hardie, G. M. Harvey, Bruce Hillis, N. V. Hughes, W. A. C. Jeffs, D. Mac. Lawson, Lieut. Thomas Le Messurier, W. W. Mathers, J. C. F. Mayers, Capt. G. B. Moore, K. W. Murray, E. H. Newton, E. J. Seidelman, T. S. B. Shearman, Lieut. R. H. Simmonds, J. M. Stewart, Lieut. C. B. Wilson, Lieut. D. A. Wright, Capt. G. F. Anderson, M.C.; Lieut. Elmo B. Atkins, W. J. Bowser, Lieut. D. A. Boyes, F. E. Campbell, Lieut. I. McK. Cameron, Lieut. Charles R. Cheffey, Lieut. E. M. DesBrisay, D.S.O.; Lieut. J. W. D. Dowler, R. G. Duncan, M.M.; Lieut. W. L. Frame, Lieut. G. G. Gibbons, Lieut. R. H. Gilbert, Lieut. O. C. Harvey, Percy R. James, Lieut. A. J. Knowling, N. K. F. McLennan, R. D. McNaught, A. H. Morrison, Lieut. J. T. Mutch, M.C.; H. H. Owen, J. McN. Pottinger, L. C. Putnam, M.M.; Lieut. E. A. Rand, W. L. Raynes, E. C. Traves, Lieut. D. W. Ross, Major J. L. Schlater, H. G. Silvertz, M.M. with two bars; D. O. V. Stevens, Lieut. H. G. Stone, Lieut. Arthur Taylor, Major K. C. C. Taylor, D. S. O.; A. B. Thompson, D. J. Trapp and C. B. Underhill.

## Street Corners

I FORGOT to mention last week, when I was saying something about the classes in practical science at the University, that at the luncheon hour there was a prevailing smell of cooking in one of the temporary buildings in which the classes are housed. One room was set out with tables and chairs as if for meals. I discovered that these gustatory indications were connected with a canteen which is managed by the Daughters of the Empire. Here helpful ladies give their services to provide cheap and good refreshment for the men. If the lunches so provided were such as their prevailing odor indicated they were of the right sort.

DEAN BROCK, by the way, who is head of the faculty of applied science at the University, had some newspaper experiences in his young days when he was passing through his course at Toronto University, his year being '94. In addition to working hard at his studies, so as to come out with great credit, he did occasional reporting for a Toronto newspaper, his specialty being "scoops." In pursuit of this branch of journalistic activity he never foregathered with other reporters, though friendly enough with them. He never gave a sign that he had a notebook or a pencil on his person, nor did he ever give himself away by appearing to be too knowing. Nobody suspected the guileless young man of any connection with the press, and he was the recipient of much information that the other fellows never got. A very retentive memory and a faculty of clear statement helped him greatly in this journalistic side-line, and afterwards he was one of the group of young men who established the Toronto Star.

But these journalistic avocations did not divert him from his main line of scientific endeavor. From Toronto he went to the School of Mines at Kingston, Ont., and thence to Heidelberg University, for at that time the German universities had a tremendous vogue in the line of science. Appointed to the geological survey of Canada in 1897, he became in 1902 professor of geology at Kingston, and was afterwards appointed deputy minister of mines of Canada, and in 1907 director of the geological survey, an important appointment for so young a man. He appears to have pursued the straight path of science and not to have gone zig-zagging after the lure of gold. Now that he can look back on having fought the Germans as well as studied science with them, we may be glad that a man of his calibre has charge of the department of applied science at the University.

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Province, Oct. 31, 1909

## 'VARSITY MOVE IS STRONGER'

Universities Sending Delegation  
to Ottawa to Seek Govern-  
mental Assistance for  
Soldier Students.

Acting on the suggestion of, and in co-operation with the other universities of Canada, the returned soldier students of the University of British Columbia have organized with the immediate purpose of seeking financial assistance from the Dominion government to continue their studies. Early in the week the executive was elected as follows: Hon.-president, Prof. Mack Eastman; president, Mr. Munro; vice-president, Mr. Honeyman, and secretary, Mr. Traves.

The following resolution was presented and approved by a meeting held later in the week and was forwarded to the British Columbia members at Ottawa with the signatures of about two hundred of the boys:

"Be It Resolved, that we, the Returned Soldier Students of the University of British Columbia, do instruct our committee:

1. To seek the co-operation of the members of parliament representing this province at Ottawa in pressing upon the Dominion government the urgent need of extending financial as-

Province, Oct. 31, 1909

## U.B.C. INSTRUCTOR AND CLERGYMAN INVITED TO ADDRESS O.B.U.

Invitations will be extended to Professor Angus of the University of British Columbia, and Rev. A. E. Cooke to address the Trades and Labor Council (O. B. U.). This was decided at a meeting of that organization held on Thursday night.

The invitations were issued after a delegate stated that he had heard Rev. Mr. Cooke condemn the press in an address "which he spotted by declaring that labor power was not a commodity." The delegate suggested that Rev. Mr. Cooke be asked to explain to the council what labor power was, if not a commodity.

Delegate Kavanagh declared that any man who read the employment office boards and then said that labor power was not a commodity was "either a freak or a hypocrite." Upon a vote being taken, it was decided to ask Mr. Cooke to address the council.

Another delegate stated that Prof. Angus had asserted that direct action was a good weapon for the workers. He thought that he also should be asked to address the council. This was agreeable to the meeting.

Delegate Victor R. Midgley was unanimously elected to the presidency of the council to fill the balance of the term. President James Smith automatically resigned when his union withdrew him as a delegate.

Special privileges are to be extended to newspaper reporters at the council in future. In the past delegates have taken occasion to attack newspaper representatives in a more or less personal manner. The scribes under the rules were prevented from replying. This, in the opinion of Delegate Winch, was hardly a sporting proposition, so he moved that when reference was made to reporters, the newspapermen should have the opportunity of reply.

The newspapermen were in the lime-

Province, Nov. 1, 1909

## "U" BELONGS TO B.C.

President Klinck at University Club  
Dinner Emphasizes Point Not  
Always Made.

President Klinck and the members of the faculty of the University of British Columbia were the guests of the University club at a dinner in the club quarters last evening. About 100 were in attendance, including three of the lady members of the faculty, Miss MacInnes, Mrs. Clarke and Miss Karr-Simpson. The chair was occupied by Archdeacon Heathcote, brief addresses were made by Dean Brock of the faculty of applied science, Mr. Justice Clement, Magistrate H. C. Shaw, F. T. King, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Lieut.-Col. Driscoll and W. J. Risk. A telegram was received from the minister of education saying he had intended to be present but was unexpectedly detained in Victoria.

President Klinck gave an address on "The University of British Columbia in its Relations to the Province." He referred to the rapid growth of the institution and utter inadequacy of its present resources. In refutation of the statement sometimes made that the university is a Vancouver city affair, he pointed out that it had students in attendance from 70 different points in the province. He declared that the university could never take its proper place in the educational system, nor in the regards of the people of the province, until it was located in permanent quarters at Point Grey. The attendance this year was 882 and the members of the faculty were decidedly overworked, but were bearing with it cheerfully in the hope of better things in the future. At present there was not much use in urging pupils to attend from outside points because it was not much use in urging



## Should the University Have Own Book Store?

*Suggested That Books Could Be Obtained When Needed  
and Cheaper Than at Present—Economics Discussion  
Club Hears Address From Ald. Kirk—Varsity  
Anxious to Have Admiral Jellicoe as Guest.*

B. C. UNIVERSITY, Nov. 1.—Owing to the rapid growth in the size of the student body at the university it has been more and more difficult for the students to procure the required text books. Partly because stocking so many books represented a huge investment, downtown stores have refused to order books before the term begins, in this way retarding studies. Accordingly, two years ago the university opened up a book store of its own to avoid this difficulty. This enterprise on the part of the administrative office represents no small annual investment.

Last year the stock in the book store was valued at about \$7700 with a turnover of about \$7000. This term it is estimated that the stock of books will amount in value to \$13,000 or \$14,000.

During the war it was extremely difficult to procure many of the books owing to the fact that they were no longer being printed because of lack of paper. Also the unprecedented increase in registration this year has exhausted the supply of books in certain subjects, many of the students being therefore without books. This state of affairs has given rise to a good deal of indignation on the part of the students, whose grievances are voiced by a correspondent in the weekly "Ubysey," the student's publication.

### Students Register "Kick"

The writer complains that the students are being charged too much for their books, stating that the University of Alberta book store which is run by the student body, sell books at from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. cheaper. He also feels, as do many of the students, that the policy of playing safe and not ordering a sufficient number of books at the first of the term is not fair to the students and is inexcusable. Many of the students are in favor of running a store of their own, as is the case in many of the other universities of America and the Old Country. They figure that with a small profit they would be able to hire a man to look after the store and even have a surplus for the use of the student body.

Others feel that if the authorities would standardize the books for the various courses the element of risk would practically disappear because any books left over from one year's stock could be sold to the students the next year. In any event the students feel that some radical changes are necessary in the administration of the book store.

### Hear Alderman Kirk

The senior Economics Discussion Club held a most successful meeting in Chalmers Church on Thursday evening when the subject discussed was "Civic Taxation." The speaker of the evening was Alderman Kirk. In introducing the subject to the meeting the speaker first gave a brief outline of the various sources of civic revenue and where the revenue thus collected is expended. He then went on to explain his plan for widening the scope of the present taxation system, condemning wholeheartedly the plan for a single land tax as conceived by Henry George on the ground that it was confiscatory of land values. The speaker argued that if no other tax than the single tax on land were levied, then land would lose all its value because of the oppressive taxes it would be called upon to pay. He offered as an alternative plan a tax based on the rental value of buildings. The address by Alderman Kirk was followed by an animated discussion on the single tax, in which all joined. The next meeting of the club will be held in two weeks and will have for discussion the question of how Canada will liquidate her financial obligations incurred during the war. Short papers will be delivered on the efficacy of taxation of

capital, taxation of incomes and Victory Loans to accomplish this end.

### Will Invite Admiral

The Historical Society held another meeting on Thursday night at the home of Mr. Keenlyside, president. The meeting was largely attended and all present profited greatly by the papers given. The Irish problem, from an historical point of view, was the topic of the evening, Miss Pillsbury and Miss P. Smith being the two speakers. Miss Pillsbury dealt with the subject from a religious standpoint and showed how the present difficulty was the outcome of religious jealousy. She also stated that Ireland had today the most just land laws of any country in the world and that 75 per cent. of the tillers owned their land. Miss Smith supported the Ulster party stating that with a national government that section of Ireland being the most industrious, would be taxed to death, as well as outvoted by Nationalist members. A letter from Mr. Robbie Reid offered a scholarship through the historical society for the best essay, the contest to be open to all students of the university. The society is endeavoring to have Admiral Jellicoe visit the university under their auspices when he comes to Vancouver next month.

### Bible and Imagination

On Friday, Dr. Sedgewick delivered a most thoughtful lecture to the Y. M. C. A. on "Imagination Applied to the Bible." He stated that the Bible should be treated from a new standpoint. It should be studied as a book of literature of a past age and that in order to form a sensible opinion on the ideas contained in it, it would be necessary to get the atmosphere of the day in which it was written. It is only by dealing with the Bible in this way that it will be possible for the church to be really a healthy institution. The speaker pointed out the close relationship between the old Greek myths and the story found in Genesis to illustrate his point. After the address the meeting was thrown open to discussion, in which all took part.

### Debate Alien Exclusion

The Agriculture Discussion Club held another successful meeting and debate on Wednesday evening. The debate on this occasion being, "Resolved, That the Aliens Should Be Excluded From Canada." The negative was supported by Messrs. Davis, Greenwood and Fraser, and were awarded the decision by a narrow margin. Messrs. Lamb, Fisher and Sweeting supported the affirmative. The affirmative pointed out the necessity of all the citizens of Canada being intensely interested in the future of the Dominion and stated that most of the aliens were here for personal advantage alone and did not intend to become naturalized. It was suggested that these aliens be given a limited amount of time in which to become citizens and on failing to do so be liable to deportation. The negative argued that Canada's prime necessity is labor to develop her natural resources and that certain kinds of work could never be performed by Canadians. They also maintained that the illiteracy found in the aliens in Canada today would disappear in a few decades and that just as there are many cells necessary to create a perfect organism, so many races and creeds are essential to the building up of a nation. After the debate, Mr. Leckie gave a short talk on horticulture in the Okanagan, relating his experiences and observations while in that country. He concluded by advising all those who were studying various branches of agriculture to drop their chosen specialty and start horticulture immediately. The judges were Dr. Sedgewick, Prof. McClean and Mr. Boving.

The men's literary society is preparing for its annual oratorical contest which will be opened early in December. The speakers will be limited to five in the final contest so that elimination contests will necessarily be held in November. Two medals, one gold and one silver, will be awarded the best two speakers and will be emblematic of the championship of the university. The debate with Washington University is practically a certainty, as that university has expressed its willingness to enter again this year an international debating contest. No reply has been received as yet from the University of Oregon but it is hoped that this college will also enter this league as in former years.

A debate will be held next week between Arts 22 and Arts 23, on, "Resolved, That Compulsory Mathematics Be Eliminated from the Curriculum of the First Year Arts."

## DR. ROBERTSON AT UNIVERSITY

*Need of Leadership is Emphasized—Graphic Account of  
Peace Conference  
is Given.*

Dr. James W. Robertson, Dominion representative of Agriculture with the Canadian Peace Conference Delegation, addressed a gathering of students at the University of British Columbia at noon on the subject of "Canadians in France, at War and at the Peace Conference."

Professor Reginald Brock, dean of Science, introduced the speaker. He said Dr. Robertson had a message culled from his experiences in the war zone, which would be of interest to every Canadian student.

Dr. Robertson, in opening his address, remarked that he would do all in his power to persuade the government to establish the students in new and better buildings. This remark was met with cheers from the audience. He congratulated them on being possessed of a marvellous opportunity for leadership in a country full of such opportunities.

"You will be the leaders in the new democracy of the country," he added, "and in this age where the cry is always 'Democracy' we are too apt to forget that after all, democracy is a pretty poor thing heading straight for disaster, unless it finds among the ranks of its people the ability to lead and recognize leadership."

Dr. Robertson said that there were two things which, as a result of the war, the masses have learned to appraise at their true value—leadership and comradeship. In 1916 he was in France, representing the Allies' Agricultural Relief Department. He was behind the lines at Verdun and at the Somme, and many times he witnessed the Canadians going into action, and their subsequent return, sadly diminished in numbers, but with spirit still unconquerable. In 1918 he went to France as a representative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to see that Canada was doing her full share to contribute to the food supply necessary to carry on the world war overseas.

"It was organization, discipline, and above all, the spirit of comradeship and unlimited trust in their leaders, that helped the Allies drive back the Germans in 1918. This is the ideal that the university student should perpetuate today in his studies and in his after life."

Dr. Robertson gave a graphic account of the proceedings at the peace conference. He said that as a good illustration of the eternal fitness of things he observed that the speeches of the delegates were in inverse ratio to their relative importance. It was the same team-work there as on the front that eventually brought order out of what at first seemed a hopeless chaos of dispute.

"It was the big idea of a concentrated force that finally won the war," said Dr. Robertson, "a great concept of good for a common cause, and a concerted might of right, that could never go down to defeat."

In conclusion he said that he hoped that it was likewise the big idea of service that would imbue the mind of the university student—to have faith and confidence in their leaders, and a great ambition for the universal good.

*World, Nov. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1919.*

**Age of the Earth.**—At the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday Professor D. McIntosh, M.A., D. Sc., F.R.S.C., of the university, will give an illustrated lecture, under the auspices of the B.C. Academy of Science, on "The Age of the Earth." The meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the university at 8:15 p.m. and is free to the general public.

*World, Nov. 4<sup>th</sup> 1919*

*World, 9*

# CONDEMNS EXAM SYSTEM IN SCHOOLS

Method is Demoralizing and Hurtful to Pupils, Says Dr. Davidson.

Criticizes Present Plan in Address Before the Canadian Club.

Opposed to "Memory Work" And "Percentage of Passes."

Principal Vance Reviews Recent Educational Conference at Winnipeg.

The examination system in vogue in British Columbia public schools was severely criticized by Dr. J. G. Davidson, of the staff of the University of British Columbia, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Club on Tuesday night. He declared that the scholastic methods were improper, demoralizing and hurtful to the pupils, and should be revised without delay.

Dr. Davidson made his attack on the manner in which "passes" were demanded as evidences of efficiency, in the discussion which followed the report made by Principal Vance of the educational conference at Winnipeg, to which he was a delegate from the club and Board of Trade. "I understand that Dr. Alexander Robinson, who has for so long been our superintendent of education, has resigned and that his successor has been appointed," added Dr. Davidson. "The appointment may bring about changes in our educational system, at least some look for this. "I wish, therefore, to take this opportunity to say that I consider nothing more demoralizing or hurtful to the students of our schools than the manner in which the children of British Columbia have to submit to the examination system. I repeat that it is demoralizing."

## FAULTS OF THE SYSTEM.

Continuing, Dr. Davidson pointed out that in learning lessons a child visualizes each word which it grasps. The conception and visualization might be wrong, but each word conveyed a picture to the child's impressionable mind. The examination system, permitted of no such visualization, but substituted memory work, a cramming for examination.

"The teachers must have a certain percentage of 'passes' each year or they are damned by the school system we have," he declared. "There are certain things which pupils must learn to pass those examinations. They must memorize them, without any natural conception of them and the examinations in this province are most rigorous."

Children in order to memorize their work, he said, are discouraged from having words mean anything to them. Their work was that of "verbal memory." Not one child in one thousand, he said, who learned the formulas and rules of arithmetic had any conception of what the words meant.

In the twelve years during which he had been teaching those who in British Columbia passed to the universities he had had ample time for observation.

## KILLED THEIR IMAGINATION.

These pupils were supposed to be the pick of the public schools, and his tests had convinced him that not 5 per cent. of them came to the university with any conception of the pounds, ounces, cattle, sheep or other things used as expressions in their arithmetic or physics work.

"The imaginations of the children are killed by the public school system—by the demoralizing examination system," declared Dr. Davidson in conclusion.

Principal Vance made a lengthy report of the conference at Winnipeg, outlining some of the more important phases of the three days in which the conference was in session. He declared that one matter which was carefully considered and which was made the subject of a resolution was the censorship of moving picture plays.

Mr. G. F. Gibson expressed satisfaction that this had been a topic of discussion. He declared that in his opinion there existed a "deplorable condition in the movies." He had recently attended a show, he said, which was absolute "piffle," and instead of carrying some helpful lesson or matter of instruction, dealt with domestic impropriety and infidelity.

## FAVORED STRICT REGULATIONS.

The speaker thought that more stringent regulations should be brought to bear by the government to deal with such pictures, which were largely attended by children, and while not featuring anything vulgar or indecent, carried suggestions which were not good for the young.

Principal Vance stated that he was active in bringing forward a resolution urging that the Canadian flag should be shown more frequently on moving picture screens instead of the American flag, which appeared in many scenes.

One of the matters taken up at the conference was the adoption of a distinctive flag for Canada, such as the placing of a maple leaf on the field of the Union Jack.

Mr. R. W. Douglas asked if it had been suggested at the conference that all public meetings should be compelled by law to open or close with the singing of the National Anthem. He understood that certain meetings held in Vancouver on Sundays were opened with the singing of "The Red Flag," and that the National Anthem was never sung.

Principal Vance said the matter

# LEVELS CRITICISM AT EXAMINATION SYSTEM IN B.C.

Dr. J. S. Davidson Gives Address at Annual Meeting of City Canadian Club.

SOMERVILLE IS PRESIDENT

Membership Is 1453, With Net Gain on Roll of 182, Secretary Says.

**C**RITICISM of the public school examination system was voiced by Dr. J. G. Davidson, of the University of British Columbia, at the annual meeting of the Canadian club, held in the Board of Trade building last evening. Dr. Davidson declared the present system did not develop the imaginations of the pupils; it simply used their wonderful memories.

Officers for the year are as follows: President, R. S. Somerville; vice-president, W. G. Murrin; second vice-president, Dr. S. D. Scott; lt. corresp., W. C. Brown; secretary-treasurer, J. R. V. Dunlop; executive, H. B. Bell-Irving, Jr., W. Dalton, Dr. J. G. Davidson, J. H. Griffiths, Grange V. Holt, Cecil Killam, Rev. Ambrose Madden, R. R. Maitland, A. G. McCandless, Rev. A. G. McBeth, J. F. Malkin, General V. W. Odium, E. A. Paige, Nicol Thompson, Rev. W. H. Vance, Chris Spencer, ex-officio (as past president).

## Attacks "Movies"

G. F. Gibson made an attack upon the moving picture theatres. Dr. Vance had earlier referred to the "movies," saying the subject had come up at the conference where a resolution was passed calling for stricter censorship. The opinion of the conference had been that British scenes and the British flag, rather than American scenes and the United States' flag, should be shown upon the screens in Canada.

Rev. W. H. Vance, who represented the club at the recent educational conference in Winnipeg, referred to the educational problem as it affects public schools, stating during his report on the conference that one conclusion reached there was that school teachers should be paid higher salaries.

Dr. Davidson said the resignation of the provincial superintendent of education and the appointment of his successor from a city school, was regarded in many quarters as a step which would lead to a forward movement in the education of this province. He then brought up the present system of examinations in the public schools, declaring he believed there was nothing more demoralizing to the school children than the method now in use. It was highly detrimental to the mental development of the child.

## Examinations Severe

"The examination demands are exceptionally severe in British Columbia," he said. "The only way the teachers can get their pupils through is to capitalize the memory of the children. The result is that the pupils are discouraged from letting a word mean anything to them—from letting words bring before them definite pictures. They are trained to memorize words only, not to secure ideas. The same thing applies in arithmetic."

"I have handled the children who have gone on through the university and will say to you definitely that not five per cent. of those who come to the university have any conception of pounds, ounces, cattle or sheep in problems in arithmetic, or of men or armies in history. I have it today and every day; the brightest students come along and use the word pounds where manifestly ounces, or tons, is meant."

"The imagination of the child is absolutely killed by our public schools. Words mean to the children only words; not ideas. The sooner we are through with this system the better it will be for our children."

Richard W. Douglas said there was an undercurrent of disloyalty in the city. Every Sunday evening meetings were held which were opened by the singing of the "Red Flag," and he was informed that sedition was spoken at these meetings. He suggested that such meetings should be compelled to open and close with the singing of the national anthem.

## Singing to Order

Dr. Vance did not think this would be of any good. If the national anthem was sung to order, it would not be sung with any meaning. He suggested a policy of "sweet reasonableness." They should be permitted to hold their meetings, for they were harmless. A statute such as suggested would lead to pure hypocrisy. He was not in sympathy with the meetings, but they afforded a splendid "safety valve."

In reporting upon the Winnipeg conference, Dr. Vance said there had been much desultory discussion and it was remarkable how little came from desultory discussions. A resolution had been passed, among others, calling for a censorship of posters. While the convention did not solve many problems, there had been 1584 persons sent there as an expression of dissatisfaction with the present educational system, and for the purpose of evolving some scheme whereby education could be put upon a higher plane in Canada. Dr. Vance suggested that the club invite Dr. Henry Suzzallo, of the University of Washington, to report before them the address he had given in Winnipeg.

In giving his report, as retiring president, Chris Spencer said there had been 33 speakers during the year, among whom had been a number of fighting men, who had brought the facts of the war home to the members. There had been more luncheons and a larger attendance during the year than in any previous year. He thanked the members for their sympathetic support and good will during the year.

**Membership of 1453**  
Mr. Dunlop, in giving his report, stated that the total membership paid up as at October 31 was 1453. There had been 276 new members secured during the year. The membership of 1914, the banner year. In addition, there were over 100 applications for membership now on hand. As to finances, a loan of \$304 had been paid off and the balance on hand was now \$263.87.

E. A. Paige offered to print the report and summaries of the speeches for distribution among the members. The offer was accepted. Appreciation of the work of the retiring president and of the secretary was expressed in resolutions.

Professor Hodge is Secretary—The first annual general meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute to be held in the west will convene in Vancouver Nov. 26, 27 and 28. Edwin T. Hodge, Ph.D., professor of geology at the University of British Columbia, has been appointed general secretary of the convention, and has obtained a number of good speakers who will address the meetings on both popular and technical subjects. A special car has been arranged for on the Canadian National railway to bring delegates from Montreal. It is expected that many members of the institute will attend from various parts of the prairie provinces. The sessions will be held in the Hotel Vancouver.

World, Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1919

## Electrical Club

A meeting and luncheon of the Vancouver Electrical club will be held today at 12:30 o'clock in the Hudson's Bay company's private dining room when Dr. G. G. Sedwick, B.A., Ph.D., of the University of British Columbia, will give an address on some aspects of technical training.

Sun, Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1919

Members of the Western Universities Service Club are requested to attend the memorial service at Christ Church on Sunday.

The University Club is tendering a complimentary banquet to President Klinck of the University of British Columbia at the club this evening.

Miss Agnes Healy has been elected president of the University Musical Society.

Province, Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1919

Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University of B. C., lectured last night to the Young People's Society of Chalmers congregation in the Sunday school room of the church, on "New Movement in Poetry." Mr. F. R. Adams, president, was in the chair and introduced the lecturer, who discussed his subject in an interesting and instructive way, reading largely from Miss Amy Lowell's and Mr. v. Lindsay's poems. An interesting discussion followed.

Province, Nov. 11<sup>th</sup> 1919

# SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED

SHERWOOD LETT AND JOHN HAMILTON MENNIE, UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, HONORED.

Awards of the Cecil Rhodes scholarship for British Columbia were made Tuesday afternoon by the committee. Sherwood Lett, who graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1916, was awarded the 1917 scholarship, and John Hamilton Mennie, who graduated in 1917, was awarded the 1918 scholarship. Mr. Lett, who is a returned soldier, is 24 years of age and resides at Central Park. He went overseas with the 121st Battalion and transferred to the 46th in France. Mr. Mennie, who is 21 years of age, also enlisted for service. He lives in this city.

One Rhodes scholarship is given each year in this province, but owing to the war there was none awarded since 1916. The two who have just been appointed will enter into residence at Oxford University on January 1 next. The 1919 award will be made in December, and the scholar appointed will take up his residence in October, 1920. There were eight candidates considered by the committee of selection yesterday. The president of the university, Dean L. S. Klinck, is the chairman of the committee. The other members are Chief Justice Hunter, Dr. Alexander Robinson and Geo. E. Robinson, secretary.

Sun, Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> 1919

**Membership of 1453**  
Mr. Dunlop, in giving his report, stated that the total membership paid up as at October 31 was 1453. There had been 276 new members secured during the year, a net gain of 182. The membership now exceeded 1914, the banner year. In addition, there were over 100 applications for membership now on hand. As to finances, a loan of \$304 had been paid off and the balance on hand was now \$263.87. E. A. Paige offered to print the report and summaries of the speeches for distribution among the members. The offer was accepted. Appreciation of the work of the retiring president and of the secretary was expressed in resolutions.



## A Writer Warns The Government

Editor, The Herald:—

In the matter of the lands authorized by statute for the endowment of a B.C. university, it appears that a grant of 2,000,000 acres was made by the government; 750,000 acres of the endowed lands were surveyed and are located. At the time the lands in this grant were priced at \$2.50 per acre, but at present they are worth \$5.00. Therefore the land granted by statute to the university is worth, today, \$10,000,000, according to the price set by the government. Premier Oliver proposes to take away from the university an endowment estimated at \$10,000,000. In the few years which have elapsed since it was made, the value has increased \$5,000,000. It is also stated that the lands surveyed for the university are the common run of lands in the interior.

At the time the scheme was inaugurated it was not proposed that the land should be allocated except as the province opened up and the land became more valuable. It should not be an insignificant part of the duties of those to whom the higher education of our sons and daughters are entrusted to see that they reap whatever advantages can be derived from a wise selection of the endowed lands. Suppositiously it is asked if the government had made over to the university 2,000,000 acres selected in agricultural areas as good for settlement, what should the university do with it? Well, if the trustees had that kind of land, and if it is possible to realize at a reasonable price, it would be their duty to sell it. It is said that endowment lands could not be sold in competition with the government. Probably not, but then it does not follow that the university would attempt to realize until they saw a favorable opportunity.

It is also asked how the returned soldier question would affect the matter? In such a case, if the government required any of the lands in question for such purposes, then it would be quite feasible for the government to have possession of certain tracts and credit the university with a fair value, and at some future time hand over the amount. This would simplify matters, but as the endowment was made long before any war was considered possible, or the question of returned soldiers desiring any such lands, this is not a question which affects the question of the endowment.

At the time the scheme was suggested it was considered that the liberal endowment of lands of little value would, in the course of time, become very valuable in the aggregate. It was never contemplated that the whole of the lands would be selected during the present, or probably not even during the next generation. But in the course of years land should be selected and ample funds be available for the purpose of the higher education of the sons and daughters of the people of B.C. It is an error to suppose that this is an expense upon the government. It is not so; it is an investment.

The more capable and efficient you make your sons and daughters, the more efficient and capable your governments of the future.

So many advantages have accrued from the setting apart of land for education in the older countries, centuries ago, that it is wise for the present government to very carefully consider any action they may contemplate in dealing with the endowment lands.

FRANK RICHARDS, J.P.  
August 25, 1919.

*Herald, Calgary  
Sept. 4<sup>th</sup>, 1919.*

**Speaks at University** — Tomorrow evening Miss Irene Mounce, B.A., will read a paper on "Microscopic Study of Conifer Stems," before the Vancouver Natural History Society, in the biology class-room of the University. This will be a members' night.

*World, Nov. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1919.*

## MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR STUDENT HEROES

### Bishop de Pencier Preached Sermon of Comfort at Christ Church.

Preaching a sermon of comfort for those whom the war has bereaved, Bishop de Pencier last evening addressed a large congregation in Christ Church. Collegians, graduates and relatives of many students of the University of British Columbia who died while overseas were present.

Taking as his text Matthew 16:25, "Whoever will save his life shall lose it and whoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it," he referred to the stirring response of the nation when the call to arms was heard in 1914 and then he spoke of the long years of the terrible struggle and of the sacrifices endured.

"The whole world yearns for a satisfactory answer to the question: 'Why does God permit such suffering?' and unless we can answer our religion is a sham," said the bishop. "Only through pain and sacrifice can there be any progress; the Son of God suffered and died in the performance of His duty. Out of His sacrifice came the greatest blessing of mankind—our religion. Out of the horrors of war comes the cry of God for progress and advancement."

"Because man is free to choose his own career and his own method of living he is confronted with many possibilities of going wrong and when a man or woman does go wrong the whole family suffers. The same applies to the nations; and we have all suffered because one of the family succumbed to the lust of power. But men have become stronger in their hatred of what is wrong through the sufferings of the innocent martyrs of the war and when a man hates wrong he turns to what is right."

In an eloquent appeal to the younger generation to "love the things for which they died and hate the things that caused their death," the bishop declared that unless the ideals for which the war was waged were upheld and unless the people learned to hate evil, those who will not return would have died in vain.

The University honor roll included: Claude Anderson, R. S. Bunn, Capt. C. M. Clement, M. C., Croix de Guerre; Lieut. C. J. Creery, Lieut. R. H. Creery, M. C.; Lieut. C. A. Duncan, Lieut. H. A. F. Gibson, C. M. Hardie, G. M. Harvey, Bruce Hillis, N. V. Hughes, W. A. C. Jeffs, D. Mac. Lawson, Lieut. Thomas Le Messurier, W. W. Mathers, J. C. F. Mayers, Capt. G. B. Moore, K. W. Murray, E. H. Newton, E. J. Seidelman, T. S. B. Shearman, Lieut. R. H. Simmonds, J. M. Stewart, Lieut. C. B. Wilson, Lieut. D. A. Wright, Capt. G. F. Anderson, M. C.; Lieut. Elmo B. Atkins, W. J. Bowser, Lieut. D. A. Boyes, F. E. Campbell, Lieut. I. McK. Cameron, Lieut. Charles R. Cheffey, Lieut. E. M. DesBrisay, D. S. O.; Lieut. J. W. D. Dowler, R. G. Duncan, M. M.; Lieut. W. L. Frame, Lieut. G. G. Gibbons, Lieut. R. H. Gilbert, Lieut. O. C. Harvey, Percy R. James, Lieut. A. J. Knowling, N. K. F. McLennan, R. D. McNaught, A. H. Morrison, Lieut. J. T. Mutch, M. C.; H. H. Owen, J. McN. Pottinger, L. C. Putnam, M. M.; Lieut. E. A. Rand, W. L. Raynes, E. C. Traves, Lieut. D. W. Ross, Major J. L. Slater, H. G. Silvertz, M. M. with two bars; D. O. V. Stevens, Lieut. H. G. Stone, Lieut. Arthur Taylor, Major K. C. C. Taylor, D. S. O.; A. B. Thompson, D. J. Trapp and C. B. Underhill.

*Province, Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1919.*

### B. C. BREEDERS TO ENTER ANIMALS AT PORTLAND'S SHOW

Considerable interest is being displayed by breeders in the province in the big international stock show that will be held at Portland next week and several well-known stockmen from this district will be represented in the entries. The University of British Columbia will send a herd of Ayrshire cattle and a Jersey bull. Capt. Cates

## PAY TRIBUTE TO STUDENT HEROES

### Memorial Service Held in Christ Church for University Men Who Fell in Battle.

A memorial service for graduates and students of the University of British Columbia who were killed on active service was held in Christ Church on Sunday evening. Bishop de Pencier was in charge of the service, assisted by Rev. Dr. Craig, the rector. The faculty attended in a body and many members of the Alma Mater Society were present. The church was filled to capacity.

Before beginning the sermon, Bishop de Pencier read the names of the 63 university men who had given their lives for the Empire. The list is as follows: Claude Anderson, R. S. Bunn, Capt. C. M. Clement, M. C., Croix de Guerre; Lieut. C. J. Creery, Lieut. R. H. Creery, M. C.; Lieut. C. A. Duncan, Lieut. H. A. F. Gibson, C. M. Hardie, G. M. Harvey, Bruce Hillis, N. V. Hughes, W. A. C. Jeffs, D. Mac. Lawson, Lieut. Thomas Le Messurier, W. W. Mathers, J. C. F. Mayers, Capt. G. B. Moore, K. W. Murray, E. H. Newton, E. J. Seidelman, T. S. B. Shearman, Lieut. R. H. Simmonds, J. M. Stewart, Lieut. C. B. Wilson, Lieut. D. A. Wright, Capt. G. F. Anderson, M. C.; Lieut. Elmo B. Atkins, W. J. Bowser, Lieut. D. A. Boyes, F. E. Campbell, Lieut. I. McK. Cameron, Lieut. Charles R. Cheffey, Lieut. E. M. DesBrisay, D. S. O.; Lieut. J. W. D. Dowler, R. G. Duncan, M. M.; Lieut. W. L. Frame, Lieut. G. G. Gibbons, Lieut. R. H. Gilbert, Lieut. O. C. Harvey, Percy R. James, Lieut. A. J. Knowling, N. K. F. McLennan, R. D. McNaught, A. H. Morrison, Lieut. J. T. Mutch, M. C.; H. H. Owen, J. McN. Pottinger, L. C. Putnam, M. M.; Lieut. E. A. Rand, W. L. Raynes, E. C. Traves, Lieut. D. W. Ross, Major J. L. Slater, H. G. Silvertz, M. M. with two bars; D. O. V. Stevens, Lieut. H. G. Stone, Lieut. Arthur Taylor, Major K. C. C. Taylor, D. S. O.; A. B. Thompson, D. J. Trapp and C. B. Underhill.

"Why all this sacrifice and suffering?" asked the preacher. "It is only through sacrifice and struggle that progress is made. Jesus Christ gave His life. He suffered and died on the cross."

Continuing the preacher said that the call to arms came quickly at the outset of the war, and the sons of the Empire responded all round the world, hurrying to the call of duty. They realized that not by might of commerce, art or pen, but by the noble deeds of noble men could the Empire be made great. In concluding his sermon the bishop appealed to the young men and women of the university to live that which is right, to sacrifice as the fallen had sacrificed, and to make God's word their standard.

*World, Nov. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1919.*

of the Terminal Farm will show his Holstein bull, which swept the show at the Vancouver Exhibition, and it is likely that other exhibitors at the Vancouver fair will have animals entered.

Great preparations have been made for the exhibition. A \$250,000 pavilion has been erected and \$75,000 will be distributed in prizes.

Among those who will visit the show are Messrs. P. H. Moore of the Colony Farm, Profs. McLean and King of the University of British Columbia and Mr. H. S. Rolston, manager of the Vancouver Exhibition.

*Province, Nov. 15<sup>th</sup>, 1919.*



### UNIVERSITY PROBLEMS.

Speaking last week to a private gathering, mostly composed of University graduates, President Klinck discussed the present condition and prospects of the University in interesting detail. Beginning with the statement that the present attendance has doubled in two years, and that in the applied science and agriculture departments it has doubled in one year, the president showed that those responsible for the institution were conscious of its limitations. They knew that a department of forestry ought to be established. They were sympathetic with the demand of business men for a department of scientific business administration. They agreed with those who thought that a department of household science should go with other applied sciences. But they had no appropriation for these courses of study and no room at the present site to house the classes and laboratories. They were agreed that short courses in agriculture were valuable and had shown it by holding these classes in other years. But this work was crowded out by the under-graduate classes and by the necessities of the soldier vocational work.

The president surprised the company in his statement of the extent of these latter activities. Ottawa authorities undertook to provide buildings for the soldier classes. But Ottawa estimates of the number of students were never within 50 per cent. of the actual attendance. Where the department estimated for students in agriculture and were persuaded by the University to provide a larger number, the applicants, before the places were ready, were about double the greater estimate. In engineering there has never been nearly enough room for the invalided soldiers seeking training for new vocations.

The president holds that it is better to perform well the training in the departments that have been undertaken than to branch out into other departments for which there is no guarantee of adequate provision. He defends the regulations which demand for undergraduates in agriculture the same entrance standards that are required for students in arts or in other branches of applied science. The same standard is set for nurses. Himself trained and experienced as a teacher of farmers the president does not consider that the young man who intends to be a professional farmer needs concessions in the way of lower standards. The school of agriculture is prepared to give instruction in various departments of farming to men whose academic education is slight, but it will not give its certificate of scientific scholarship in farming on any lower standards than in engineering or arts. This is the compliment which the institution pays to the men who are going on the land in this province.

*Provinc. Nov. 16<sup>th</sup> 1919.*

Now that the farmers are coming to the front politically, it is a matter of some interest that the president of our University understands farming rather better than any man on the land who pays taxes for the support of the institution. Nor has he neglected the academic side of his training. Bachelor and master of science in agriculture represents as much scholarship as bachelor of science in engineering or mining.

It is also worth noting that the new premier of Ontario took his degree in agriculture in the same college where President Klinck received the instruction leading up to his first degree, and that Mr. Drury was farm manager for a time in Macdonald College in which President Klinck was one of the professors.

*Provinc. Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> 1919.*

University of British Columbia received the following first prizes in Ayrshire class: Junior bull calf; senior heifer calf; junior heifer calf; junior champion bull; grand champion bull, any age; junior champion heifer under 2 years.

*Seattle P. O. Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> 1919.*

## ENVIES STUDENTS THEIR PROSPECTS

**Gipsy Smith Tells University Pupils Their Opportunities Are Great—Education Denied Him.**

Before the student body of the university yesterday, Gipsy Smith told the story of his earlier life and his entrance into the ministry. "I have yet to sit down for my first lesson to a teacher and I envy you students for your advantages today, I know if I had them I could have accomplished a great deal more than I have," said the evangelist in telling of his not being able to attend school. He pointed out that he got all his

early knowledge by asking questions and received raps on the knuckles. "I got a lot of knowledge from the front but more often I got it from the rear," said Mr. Smith amid peals of laughter. He said that while selling goods for his father near Cambridge he saw a big signboard but was not able to read the words for at the age of sixteen he did not know his A B C's. He puzzled over the words for some time and then asked a passing lady what the words were. She told him and he repeated them after her and later asked her to read to him from a Bible which he had with him. After recounting the incident, Gipsy Smith said to the audience, "So you see I received my education at Cambridge."

In telling his gospel message the speaker urged the students to attempt two things, to be loyal to Jesus Christ and to do good hard work.

Mr. Smith was introduced by President Klinck who paid a high tribute to his work and on behalf of the students thanked him for speaking to the faculty and the student body.

*World, Nov. 13<sup>th</sup>, 1919.*

## BOTANY CLASSES ARE INSTRUCTIVE

**Ministers and Manual Instructors, Gardeners and Druggists, Electricians and Students Attend.**

That many people in Vancouver are interested in the study of plants, particularly in our native flora, is evidenced by the large number who are attending the evening classes in botany at the university.

Every Tuesday evening one may see small groups coming from every direction towards the biology building on Laurel Street. The students, almost seventy in number, hail from all parts of Vancouver and adjacent municipalities, and include teachers, ministers, manual instructors, university graduates, gardeners, nurserymen, electricians, stenographers, druggists and many other trades and professions assembling with due regularity for two hours study in botany, irrespective of weather conditions, and the enthusiasm displayed by this large band of ladies and gentlemen augurs well for a fresh crop of budding botanists to join the botanical excursions around Vancouver next season.

The work of these classes, besides providing a fundamental knowledge of the vegetable kingdom, tends to arouse the student's interest in plants as they grow in the garden, or in the fields; and the value of summer excursions is greatly enhanced by a knowledge of the principles and factors which govern plant life. Why certain plants are only found in salt marshes, or peat-bogs, or rocky bluffs, or mountain tops, is a mystery to the uninitiated, and the explanation of the various adaptations of plants to correspond with the conditions under which they grow, fills one with wonder at the ingenious mechanism and contrivances of plants to maintain themselves and ensure the continuation of the race.

Even in the preliminary study, which leads up to a knowledge and understanding of our modern flora, there is much to cause amazement.

For example in dealing with the lower forms of plant life, especially those which cause disease and decay, attention was drawn to the minuteness of certain species of plants, and to illustrate this point, Mr. J. Davidson, F.L.S., the instructor, informed

the students that a small box of one cubic inch capacity will hold one hundred and twenty-five millions of millions of plants, and that the individuals if placed close together in one single line would reach from Vancouver to beyond Revelstoke, or over 394 miles; to count the individuals in this line, at the rate of 200 per minute continuously allowing no time to eat or sleep, would take over one million years. The fact that such plants can be studied and measured exactly, shows the advances made since microscopes reached their present state of perfection, and every class night affords the students an opportunity of seeing some of those interesting plants under the microscope.

The class started two or three weeks ago with an enrollment of between 30 and 40 students, and every night new members have joined until at present nearly seventy students have registered for this class at the University. Returned soldiers and registered students at the University are not required to pay the registration fee of two dollars, which is paid by all other members of the class.

On Tuesday 11th, being the anniversary of armistice day, the classes did not meet, but will resume on Tuesday, November 18, at 7:30 p.m.

*World, Nov. 13<sup>th</sup> 1919*

## Domestic Science Need of University

The interest in "Home Economics" which has been very keen in Vancouver for some time, and the lack of courses in the university, which has occasioned much discussion in circles which realize the growing need of this study in this city, were subjects of discussion yesterday, both from the floor and in the addresses given before the Alexandra Parent Teachers' Association, and the result was the unanimous endorsement of a resolution passed by the Parent Teacher Federation, urging upon the government that a degree course in home economics be established in the university of B. C. at the earliest possible date.

Dr. Wightman, who was present to address the meeting, went even a step beyond, and suggested a course in domestic science for boys.

Miss Berry, supervisor of domestic science classes in the city, spoke with regret of the inadequate provision made for training girls as domestic science teachers. At present all teachers are brought from the east or from the United States. Miss Berry illustrated very comprehensively how the present course could be enlarged and augmented, and she was endorsed by Dr. Wightman in saying that thorough courses in biology, physiology and nursing, should be given in the high schools and universities. As head of the medical department in charge of Vancouver's schools, Dr. Wightman told of the strenuous efforts made and the success already achieved in the stamping out diphtheria.

*World Nov. 13<sup>th</sup> 1919*

*Sun, Nov. 19<sup>th</sup> 1919.*