

June 20, 1922

January 9, 1926

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HARD TO GET NEEDED MONEY

Prof. Matheson Says It Is a Wonder Trustees' Wives Don't Seek Divorce

Attended by more than two hundred people the closing exercises of the school for the blind, held at the Aberdeen school Tuesday night at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the Vancouver school board was a delightful success, passing credit not only to Mrs. Thos. Burke, the teacher of the school, but also of the eight pupils who in numerous recitals and exhibition numbers showed remarkable progress in their work.

"The children have been made; that is what has been done. I hope this beautiful work will continue in the future, that they will receive a still wider education and that they may develop to be true and useful citizens," Mr. S. H. Lawrence, superintendent of the Point Grey school for deaf and dumb, said in a speech of thanks to Mrs. Burke.

Responding to the thanks from Mrs. Burke to the Vancouver school board Professor E. G. Matheson, chairman of the board, said: "It is with great difficulty that we can do all that we want to do for the children, being so short of money. We have worked hard many hours to make the available money cover the situation. It is a wonder that our wives have not made a move for divorce."

"I am very proud of my two boys, Gilbert and Wilbur," said Mr. Lane, the father. The boys are pupils of Mrs. Burke. They are happier in the school than at home. The loving work of Mrs. Burke has made the school a perfect home for them."

The exhibition programme was very extensive including piano, reading, writing and dancing by the pupils. Continuous encores showed that the audience appreciated and admired the efforts of kindhearted people who by financial aid had made it possible to give these children, living in absolute dark, the elements of education.

After the first of September the children will be in the provincial school for deaf and dumb at Point Grey.

National Council Hears Reports for All Provinces Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., of Vancouver Chief Speaker at Yesterday's Session.

PORT ARTHUR, June 22.—Representatives of seventy local councils throughout Canada, twenty-nine nationally organized societies were present for opening session of the National Council of Women in St. Paul's Church yesterday. Mrs. W. E. Sanford presiding. Greetings were received from Lady Aberdeen, Lady Byng, Lady Gibson, Judge Emily Murphy, Mrs. S. D. Scott of Vancouver, Miss Carmichael of Nova Scotia, Mrs. Peverett of Saskatchewan, Mrs. Frost, Professor Derrick, Judge Jamieson of Calgary, Magistrate Margaret Patterson of Toronto, Mrs. Hannington and Mrs. Adam Shortt.

President's Address.
Mrs. Sanford in her address said what a privilege had been hers to extend Canada's greetings to the councils of other countries, also that she was granted a private interview with the noble Queen of the Belgians and received from her hands the Order of St. Elizabeth. The Queen's message to Canadian women was "the Canadian soldiers were wonderful, and tell the women of Canada their men were heroes and held the line."

Mrs. Sanford visited councils in France, Italy, Norway and Holland and her message was that the only power which can subdue people's hearts is love and the only power which can rescue the world is love.

Reports Given.
Mrs. Horace Parsons gave a report of year's work and also read a letter conveying thanks of H. R. H. Princess Mary to the National Council. An especially excellent report was presented by the treasurer, Mrs. Thorburn: Balance, \$2553.02; total amount collected during year, \$3540.06; total receipts, \$6093.99; total expenses for year, \$3350.36; balance on hand, \$2243.61.

The report of provincial vice-presidents were presented by Mrs. Edwards, for Alberta; Mrs. W. J. White, representing Mrs. H. D. Scott, for British Columbia; Mrs. Dennis, for Nova Scotia; Mrs. Clement, for Manitoba, and Dr. Gullen, for Ontario.

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women, University of British Columbia, was the after lunch speaker. A fluent speaker, of charming personality, she was heard with keenest interest.

Mrs. Kirby of Calgary and Mrs. Lorne Johnstone of Regina expressed the appreciation of the National Council to Miss Bollert for her excellent and instructive address.

Pro 22, 6, 22

World, 22, 6, 22

FAVOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

Langley Meeting Hear Dr. Young and
Others—Committee to Carry
Out Proposal.

Columbian June 20 '22

LANGLEY PRAIRIE, June 19.—Decision to take further steps towards securing a public health nurse for Langley municipality was made at a meeting of the ratepayers interested in the betterment of health in the municipality. The meeting was held on Thursday evening. A committee was appointed with a view to making the necessary arrangements.

The meeting was called by the Langley Prairie Women's Institute, and was addressed by Dr. H. E. Young, provincial health officer; Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, and Mr. A. J. Forsythe, hon. secretary-treasurer of the Provincial Red Cross.

In his address, Dr. Young put forward some strong arguments in favor of the furtherance of public health nursing in the province. He stated that in the mental hospital at New Westminster, there are about 1600 patients. Of this number, 10 per cent. are incurably insane as a result of venereal diseases. The cost of these 160 persons to the taxpayers is \$400 per year for maintenance. Added to this each may be looked upon as representing an economic loss amounting to \$500. Had there been in existence a few years ago, government clinics, such as are being operated at present, each one of the patients might have been cured at an average cost of \$50.

In closing, Dr. Young asked whether, considering this as only one example, it was not advisable to spend a small amount now and save an enormous outlay later. Another factor to be considered was the condition from a moral standpoint. By bringing in a provincial health nurse, there would be no necessity of appealing for subscriptions. The salary would be raised in the same manner as teachers' salaries. He added that a public health nurse would, by educating and advising the citizens, materially lessen the mortality rate and the financial loss resulting from preventable diseases of many kinds.

The remarks of Dr. Young were borne out by Mr. Ridington, who quoted figures showing the reduction in the death rate, especially in infant mortality, which had been brought about in rural communities where a system of public health nursing had been adopted. He also gave an interesting outline of the work carried out by the Red Cross in war and peace.

Mr. Forsythe explained the system under which a Red Cross nurse's salary was met by the Red Cross; one-third may be raised by the school board by application to the government; and the remaining third was raised by public subscription. He also put forth the routine usually followed by a Red Cross nurse at public health nursing centres.

Dr. McBurney occupied the chair.

Columbian 20, 6, 22

Miss Anderson Is Winner Of Ladies' Golf Laurels

MISS ANDERSON, runner-up in the recent Pacific Northwestern ladies' tourney at Victoria, yesterday captured the city golf championship over the links of the Vancouver Golf and Country club. By virtue of her win she will hold the McIlreedy cup for one year and will receive in addition a silver cup, which she will retain permanently. Miss Anderson negotiated the 18 holes in the fine score of 88 strokes. Close on her heels were Mrs. R. Gelletly and Miss Phepoe, with 89 strokes each. Mrs. McGregor was next in line with a 90.

DISPLAYS FINE GOLF

The new and first lady golf champion of Vancouver displayed a brand of golf which would have been a credit to any championship tourney. She had only one 7 on her card and that being on the long and unlucky thirteenth. At the ~~same~~ hole she made a beautiful par three. This thrilling finish gave her the one stroke margin over her two close competitors, Mrs. Gelletly and Miss Phepoe.

The full list of scores reads: Miss Anderson, 88; Mrs. Gelletly, 89; Miss Phepoe, 89; Mrs. McGregor, 90; Mrs. Fowler, 95; Mrs. Tweedale, 96; Mrs. Sutherland, 98; Mrs. Martin, 99; Mrs. Robertson, 99; Mrs. Sigmore, 100; Mrs. Patterson, 101; Mrs. Stark, 102; Mrs. Moorehead, 102; Mrs. McAllister, 103; Mrs. Cunningham, 103; Mrs. Eddy, 105; Miss Farrell, 107; Mrs. Lester, 107; Mrs. Munro, 108; Mrs. McIlreedy, 108; Mrs. Elkins, 111; Mrs. Denby, 111; Mrs. Wismer, 119.

MRS. MCGREGOR WINS CUP

Mrs. D. C. McGregor won a silver cup for the best net score, with a 90 less 12, net 78. Mrs. G. Smith and Mrs. Lester tied for second place with net scores of 81. Mrs. Smith is comparatively a new player and put up a fine exhibition of golf. Miss K. Farrell won the prize for putting with 30 putts for the round.

Sun 20, 6, 22

Correspondence

(The name of the writer must appear with letters under this head.)

MORE VITAL TO OUR WELFARE.

To the Editor.—In a recent issue of the *British Columbian* there appeared an address delivered by Mr. John Ridington, B.A., librarian of the University of British Columbia, before the Kiwanis Club, in connection with "Book Week" for the local library.

I had not the honor to be present and to listen to this inspiring address, which contained so many valuable suggestions and in which, editorially, you so fittingly concurred.

When one considers the immediate pleasure and the permanent profit that is to be had in a good book, there is genuine cause for surprise that public bodies do not spend more on public libraries. Paved streets,

sewer lines, etc., are perhaps actually more vital to human welfare than charming novels, beautiful poems and trenchant histories, but life would be dull without the latter. Good books are quite as necessary as civic improvements; in fact, to a whole life and a well-balanced existence. Towns and cities would do well to spend more on their public libraries. In many cases the buildings have been the gifts of a well-known benefactor. Surely it is little enough to ask that they be put to the maximum of usefulness.

I was greatly pleased to notice that the speaker made an appeal for children's books, and suggested a general overhauling of that particular section of the library. It seems a great pity that boys and girls who have a desire to educate themselves into intelligent Canadian citizens, who are well behaved and eager for knowledge should be discouraged in their attempts and deprived of their privileges, and, indeed, their rights. It may be trite to say that they are "the hope of the nation," but it is nevertheless very true. Too many people have the "deploring," rather

than the constructive habit of mind. They scold the rising generation and mourn over their frivolity, but take little interest in work that is intended to turn the eager curiosity and activity of children into useful channels.

Often having occasion to frequent the local library, I can not speak too highly of the courteous service rendered by the lady librarian and her assistant, always alert, gracious and willing to please the would-be book readers, and to find the best the library has for them. Let us give them some encouragement, in a very difficult task, because dealing with the general public is no easy matter and let us forget this old and narrow-minded, spiteful proverb, "praise to the face is open disgrace." Why it should be a disgrace to be praised or foolish to give praise is above my comprehension. I suppose there are natures so cold and hearts so grudging that they can't speak appreciation, because, if they did, they would wear out all the poor warmth they do possess. We need fewer grumblers and more workers, such as those who are interested in the libraries—Par-

ent-Teachers associations and similar movements, and I heartily agree with Mr. Ridington, when he declared that "If interest were taken, that the library would enter a new era of enlarged usefulness, and become in increasing degree, a source of personal education and inspiration, of personal and of community economic value and of civic pride."

In the highest civilization, said Emerson, "the book is the highest delight." Is the book the highest delight in Canada? Canada's civilization is imperfect, if the answer is in the negative. All that is possible should be done for the public libraries, for they are the treasure houses of human thought and the common universities of mankind.

DAVID STOKVIS.

Highland Park.

Columbian 17.6.22

KIWANIS CLUB GIVES 209 BOOKS

Columbian June 29 22
Aids "Book Week" Handsomely—
Soon to Let Wading Pool
Contract

A total of 209 books was contributed by the Kiwanis Club during the recent "Book Week," according to Mr. J. E. Brown, in charge of the book committee, who reported at the weekly luncheon held Tuesday. On behalf of the library committee, of which he is chairman, and of the Local Council of Women, who undertook the drive, Ald. D. E. MacKenzie reported on the success in adding over 600 more volumes to the Carnegie library.

Ald. MacKenzie also acknowledged the aid extended by the University of British Columbia to the library. Through the fact of Mr. John Ridington having been invited to give an address before the club, and the interest he had discovered among the members in "Book Week," the University librarian had gone home and found that the University could make a donation of some 50 books from its duplicate collection. The alderman stated that the city had accepted these valuable books, and he appreciated the fact that this donation had resulted from the co-operation of the club in a community service.

Mr. George Grimston was appointed chairman of the committee on arrangements for the inter-city picnic at Bowen Island on July 26. Kiwanis clubs of Vancouver, North Vancouver and New Westminster will participate in this affair. Assisting Mr. Grimston will be Messrs. R. A. Braden, Frank Hanna, D. M. McLean, S. Ross and J. Mayers.

Dr. Emery Jones reported for the playgrounds committee, and went into further details in connection with the scheme at Moody Park. The contract for the wading pool will shortly be let, while equipment is due to reach the city from the east within the next few days.

The delegates attending the annual Pacific Coast Theological conference which opens at Columbian College on August 14, will be entertained by the Kiwanis Club following a suggestion advanced by Dr. A. M. Sanford.

Columbian 29.6.22

Miss Bollert Sails For European Trip

World 11.7.22
Miss M. L. Bollert, Ph.D., of Vancouver, Dean of the British Columbia University for Women, left Montreal for Paris by the Scotian, to attend the World's Conference of the Women's Universities, says the *Montreal Star*. She is a delegate representing the British Columbia University and is accompanied by Miss F. Bollert, head of the Sherbourne Club, Toronto, and Miss Grace Bollert, B.C., of the Toronto University. Mrs. S. Z. Fels, Belmont Avenue, Westmount, entertained at dinner for them, when covers were laid for eight.

World 11.7.22

Many Women Choose Occupations Blindly, Miss Bollert Declares

World 15.7.22
The International Conference of University Women's Clubs opened in Paris, France, today. Among the Western Canadian representatives present are Miss M. L. Bollert, dean of women at the University of British Columbia; Miss Kathleen Teckey of Edmonton, Mrs. McWilliams and Miss Elsie Moore of Winnipeg. Mrs. McWilliams is president of the Canadian branch and vice-president of the international federation.

In an interview in the east before she sailed from Montreal, Miss Bollert deplored the fact that so many young girls find themselves in blind alley occupations—jobs that had been chosen for no intelligent reason, nor any special fitness and that led nowhere. She mentioned a few of the women students at the University of British Columbia who had clear ideas as to what they want to do before their passing. A number were taking forestry, and specializing in reforestation or in landscape gardening. One had taken mechanical engineering and meant to build bridges in the west. Another took agriculture and meant to drive a plough and run a farm for herself. But many of the girls had no definite schemes. They were almost as vague about the life that was to come after they got through college as they were about the life that was to come beyond the grave. Sixty per cent. of the new students at the university had definite objectives.

Miss Bollert spoke of the great waste of specialized training because so many educated women had not found work that interests and satisfies them. She was recommending an employment exchange for the educated women where the special qualifications of each could be considered and help offered in getting her fitted into a position that demanded her especial abilities.

World 15.7.22

Miss Isobel MacInnes, professor of languages at the University of B. C., is spending her summer vacation at Boulder, Colorado. *World 18.7.22*

World 18.7.22

Mr. John Ridington of the University of British Columbia will deliver an address at the thirteenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, which will meet at Olympia, Wash., on August 30 to September. Librarians from all parts of the Northwest will be in attendance. *Post 28.7.22*

Post 28.7.22

Dairy Cattle In Need Of Bone-Building Minerals

Lime and Phosphorus Re- quired for Skeletal Structure.

Important Experiments Under Way at Provin- cial University.

BY H. M. KING,
Professor of Animal Husbandry at University of
British Columbia.

IT IS NOT many years since the question of greatest importance in the minds of dairy cattle feeders was in regard to obtaining in the ration fed the proper amount of protein in relation to the other nutrients. In an endeavor to obtain what was called a balanced ration, very careful consideration was given to the protein content of crops grown and subsequently fed to cattle. This was a step much in advance of previous practice, and caused great changes in feeding methods.

Following this development, the question of the proper balancing of the ration has spread into a discussion of the necessity for vitamins. Owing to the large quantities of roughages used in dairy farming this, as it relates to the feeding of the dairy cow, will likely never be a very vexed problem. The attention given to the question has, however, had the effect of directing some thought to the need for supplying green materials throughout as long a period of the year as possible and has caused an increased acreage of such crops as kale to be grown and used during the time the cattle are stabled throughout most of the day. This is particularly true of the Pacific slope states and provinces.

The mineral nutrition of dairy cattle is at present receiving a great deal of attention. The question which is being most frequently asked is "Should I feed my cows supplementary food and, if so, what minerals should I use?" Much of the soil of the Province of British Columbia, which is used for dairy cattle production, is lacking in essential minerals. This lack is reflected in the mineral content of the crops grown and subsequently fed. The final result is restricted production, lowered powers of reproduction and general susceptibility to disease.

NOT ENOUGH BONE- BUILDING MATERIAL.

Dairy cows, which have produced enormous quantities of milk and fat during a yearly test, and at the same time reproduced their kind, have been known to break bones in their bodies in simply walking over pastures, and in cages there has been a general collapse, due to skeletal weakness. It

had been impossible for these cows, from the rations fed, to obtain sufficient mineral matter to put the high constant percentage of mineral in the milk produced, to grow a large lusty calf, and at the same time retain the strength of skeleton necessary to carry on. The maternal instinct is so strong that the cow draws on her own frame-work to meet the mineral deficiency of the ration.

For a producing herd, a liberal daily supply of common salt is of primary importance. Neglect to meet this need can not fail to show its effect on the herd.

Aside from salt, the necessity for minerals seems to be limited to calcium and phosphorus. Of these, calcium or lime is possibly of greater importance, and it is just as essential that these be fed between the lactation periods as at other times. It is during this period that the foetus makes its greatest demands, and the mother is at the same time endeavoring to build back into her skeleton the mineral that was removed during her period of high production.

FEEDING CALCIUM AND PHOSPHATES.

The selection of improper feeds may cause the production of weak, dead or premature calves. The use of good roughages very largely solves this problem. Feeding legumes, such as clovers and alfalfa, both during the lactation period and between periods, usually gives normal growth and development to calves not yet born.

How best to supply the extra calcium and phosphorus needed is the most difficult problem. Many lime and phosphorus compounds have been tried. It must be remembered that experimental work along this line must of necessity be carried on over many years and with large numbers of cattle, before one would be justified in speaking with finality. What is here suggested is in the light of present knowledge, and is subject to revision possibly within the course of the year.

At the University Farm the following mixture is being used:

	Pounds.
Ground rock phosphate	10
Finely ground steamed bone meal	10
Finely ground whale-bone meal	10
Common salt	5

RESULTS HAVE BEEN MOST GRATIFYING.

This mixture is fed in the proportion of approximately three pounds of the mixture to one hundred pounds of concentrates. The materials are very reasonably priced and are readily available in most districts. Salt is, of course, given in other ways in addition.

The results so far have been most gratifying, but the numbers of cattle are not great enough to carry out as extensive experiments as are needed before definite knowledge is obtained.

By giving careful attention to this matter, particularly during the period of the year when the cattle are stabled, dairymen may be enabled not only to obtain more satisfactory yields of milk, but to strengthen our herds in disease resistance, particularly in regard to contagious abortion and allied afflictions.

Page 24, 7, 22

LOCAL LIBRARIANS TO ATTEND COAST CONGRESS

The thirteenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association will be held at Olympia, Washington, on August 30 to September 1. Mr. John Ridlington, of the University of British Columbia library, will be one of the local speakers. A large gathering is expected, delegates arriving from California, Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Ridlington will deliver reports on publicity and on the joint meeting with California during the first session. Mr. A. W. Tyler, chairman of board of trustees, Olympia public library, will give the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Helen G. Stewart from the Victoria public library will respond.

World 29, 7, 22

UTILITY JUDGING IS EXPLAINED

See Aug 3, 22
Prof. Lloyd, of U.B.C., Gives
Demonstration to Poultry-
men at Milner

MILNER, Aug. 2.—An interesting parlor show of utility poultry was held in Milner tonight, a very representative audience of poultrymen attending to hear Prof. Lloyd, of the University of B. C. discuss utility judging.

The lecturer reviewed the very rapid developments in the poultry industry made possible by trap-nesting, pedigree breeding and progeny-testing as a scientific basis of high production.

At the same time the specialist breeder, the ordinary breeder and the commercial egg farmer all had to cull and select rigorously and continuously to build up and to maintain health, vigor and desirable type in their flocks, said the speaker.

Prof. Lloyd reviewed Australian, New Zealand and English score card systems and scored some high-producing birds that were on exhibition. Among these was a white Leghorn hen with a trap-nest record of 309 eggs in the first year and 165 eggs, up to date, in the second. This bird was bred and trap-nested on the farm of W. and F. M. Tozer, at Jardine, near Milner, and is a bird of excellent Leghorn type as well.

A pedigree cockerel, from a 267-egg hen, from the same farm, was also used in the demonstration. Some other splendid birds were shown by other breeders in the district.

See, 3, 7, 22

SPEAKERS FROM SIX NATIONS ADDRESS GATHERING IN PARIS

More Than Two Hundred Delegates Attend Second Conclave
of International Conference of University Women at
Paris—Miss Bollert of This City Present

More than 200 delegates from all parts of the world, including 90 Americans and 20 Canadians, attended the second conference of the International Federation of University Women, which was held, July 15 to 18, at the American University Women's club, Rue de Chevreuse, Paris. Business sessions were held both morning and afternoon, when members from six different countries were speakers, and in the evenings receptions and excursions were conducted by various organizations at the French capital in honor of the visiting delegates.

The president of the international federation, and the first vice-president, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, of Winnipeg, sat together as joint presiding officers, taking the actual responsibility in turn. Among the Canadian delegates was Miss M. E. Bollert of Vancouver. The agenda included the conference of delegates when the details of confederation business were discussed.

Meetings open to all university women followed, when the international federation, the federation programme and the position of women today were the subjects dealt with.

The programme, which included women speakers from six countries, was as follows: "The Reaction After the War," Miss E. Novakova, Czechoslovakia; "Women's Social Role," Miss Julie Monod, France; "The Place of Married Women in the Professions," Dr. Ida Maclean, Great Britain; "L'Art Feminin," Miss Poupelet, France.

Addresses on federation policies were given by Prof. Winifred Cullis, Great Britain; Dr. E. Ramstedt, Sweden; Miss Theadora Bosanquet, Great Britain; Miss M. Carey Thomas, United States; and Mrs. R. F. McWilliams.

Excursions arranged for the delegates by French university clubs were to L'Observatoire, the Muses Carnavalet, the factory of Sevres Porcelain and the Institut of Radium.

World, 3, 8, 22

MICROSCOPE SHOW PLANNED FOR FAIR

University Men to Give Display of Interest to All British Columbians.

Surpassing all previous efforts, the botany department of the University of British Columbia is preparing an instructive and attractive exhibit for the Vancouver Exhibition. Prof. Davidson stated today that it would contain unusually interesting features.

There will be an electric projection microscope display, which will be supplemented by a number of lantern slides to show some of the famous botanical hunting grounds of British Columbia and the more interesting wild flowers.

From the University herbarium there will be shown pressed specimens of native plants of economic value for medicine, fodder, forestry and garden decoration. Specimens will also be on hand from the University botanical garden, fresh exhibits supplementing the pressed ones.

Prof. Hutchinson is contributing a novel exhibit, comprising a series of thin sections of wood, mounted in frames and illuminated by electric light. These sections are in reality specially prepared shavings to illustrate the cross grain, quarter cut and slash grain of some of British Columbia's commercial forest trees. This method of display brings out the characteristics of the wood in a striking manner, and the exhibit should be of unusual interest to all engaged in lumber and woodworking industries.

The projection microscope and lantern demonstrations and brief talks will be given only in the evenings. If necessary, two demonstrations will take place each night. They will be held in the north end of the forestry building, upstairs. This whole floor has been reserved for the University educational display.

Many will remember the exhibition two years ago at the fair by Prof. Davidson in the aquarium building, when extraordinary monsters were shown alive on the screen. There were really minute animals, but magnified several thousand times and thrown on the screen through a powerful microscope. The different stages in the development of a chick were shown through the apparatus. The actual specimens were microscopic but an eight-hour old chick was shown several feet in length, the gradual appearance of the spinal column, heart, eyes and brain were all depicted by means of specially prepared specimens from eggs at different stages of incubation.

Photo 10.8.22

NEW U.B.C. MAN TO BE HERE SOON

Sum. Aug 13 22
Prof. F. H. Seward Will Join
University Staff About
Sept. 1

Professor F. H. Seward, scholar and soldier, whose appointment to the position of instructor of history in the University of British Columbia has been confirmed by the board of governors of the university, will come to Vancouver with a distinguished career in several universities.

Mr. Seward entered the University of Toronto some years ago with the Riddell scholarship. When the war broke out he entered the Canadian Infantry as a private and served two years. While overseas he took up the study of history under Professor Lodge, of Edinburgh.

Returning to Toronto he graduated and was awarded the newly-founded Edward Kyle scholarship. The award is made to the candidate "most likely to occupy a position of leadership and influence in the community."

With the Kyle scholarship Mr. Seward went to Oxford, where he obtained his degree of B. Litt. in the Modern History school last June. His thesis treats of the early problems of British rule in Canada.

Mr. Seward is in Toronto but will arrive in Vancouver shortly before September 1 to take over his duties

in the University. He will give courses in both Canadian and United States history and will assist with the modern European history taught in the freshman years.

Sum 10.8.22

MISS BOLLERT WRITES NEWSY ACCOUNT OF CONFERENCE OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN PARIS

Many Countries Represented at Gathering — Canada Had Thirty-Five Delegates—Establishment of Club Houses in Other Countries Begun — Paris Still Suffers

"The conference was wonderful," writes Miss M. L. Bollert, dean of women at the University of British Columbia, to a member of The World staff. "It was, as you know, a conference of the International Federation of University Women and met in Paris from July 15 to July 19, probably the most notable gathering of women ever held. The federation when organized at a meeting in London in the summer of 1920, announced as its purpose the promotion of understanding and friendship between the university women of the world, and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual happiness.

"The means by which the federation seeks to realize its aims are: First, by encouragement and organization of exchange of lecturers and students between the universities; second, endowment of international scholarships and fellowships; third, establishment of clubhouses and other centres of international hospitality in the cities of the world; fourth, by co-operation with the National Bureau of International Education established in the various countries.

Becoming World-Wide.

"At the first conference in 1920 there were five members of the federation present—Great Britain, Canada, United States, France and Spain. In 1921 eight countries were added—Holland, India, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland and Italy, and in 1922 three more—Belgium, Denmark and New Zealand. Reports from Switzerland, Poland, Japan and China indicate that federations of university women will be organized in these countries and will apply for admission into the International Federation at its next meeting.

"At the conference almost all these countries were represented and gave reports of the work being done by university women. Already some provision has been made for the interchange of lecturers and students between the various countries. The British Federation, for example, has established an international fellowship, which was won last year by a Swedish woman who will study in France.

"The funds for another interesting scholarship were raised by a graduate of the University of Manchester. In recognition of the advantages received from a scholarship at the University of Wisconsin, and in order that an American graduate student may have the same advantages at the University of Manchester. A fellowship endowed by the American Association of University Women enables a British graduate to study in an American university. The Canadian Federation of University Women offers a scholarship annually to a woman graduate of a Canadian university, to be used in any university of any country represented in the International Federation.

Providing Club Houses

"The establishment of club houses has also begun, their object being to provide a home for students in other countries. In Paris, the beautiful home which was the gift of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, will be the club house of the American women with accommodation for some fifty American students.

"The British women have an opportunity of securing the famous historic building, Crosby Hall, for the increasing number of women graduates who come every year to London to take advantage of the educational facilities offered by the University, the British Museum, the Record Office,



MISS M. L. BOLLERT

the Imperial College of Science and other institutions.

Canada had 35 women in attendance at the conference. The voting delegates were Miss M. E. Addison and Miss A. E. Marty of Toronto, Miss Madril of Montreal, Miss E. Moore of Winnipeg, Miss K. Tesky of Edmonton and myself, all of whom, together with Mrs. R. F. McWilliams of Winnipeg were fortunate in being allotted some rooms at the club house of the American Federation.

"The day we arrived, July 14, 'Bastille Day,' all France was en fete. From Havre to Paris, flags were flying in every village. In Paris the dancing on the streets continued through Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th, with all places of business, except the cafes, closed and a large number of business places remained closed the following Monday.

Still Aches From War Wounds

"But Paris is not as gay as it might seem. As one woman, a very prominent professor of chemistry, said to me, 'It helps us to dance and to sing, and to pretend that we are not sad, but our hearts are aching still and they will continue to ache in the long future.' The pathos of her words is lost in the English translation.

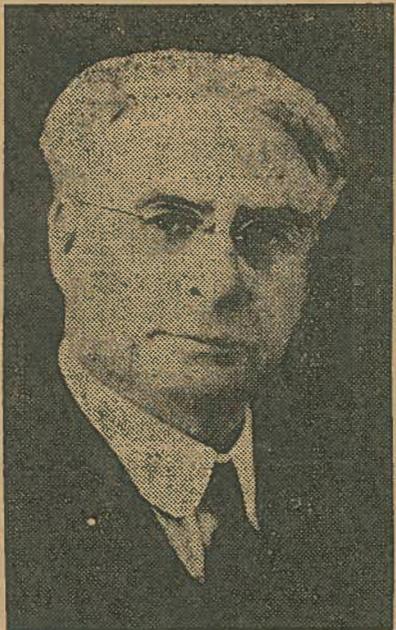
"The generosity and hospitality of

our French hostesses knew no bounds and various social and educational treats were provided. The most memorable were, a reception by M. le Recteur and Madame Appell at the Sorbonne, where the head of the music school at Fontainebleau gave a superb rendering of a number of Debussy's compositions, a visit to the Institute de Radium where Madame Curie made her wonderful discovery and where she still has her laboratories, to the observatory, where the director gave some very illuminating explanations, to the ancient and historical town of Provins, a city of 100,000 people in the thirteenth century, but through wars and desolation reduced to 7000 at the present time; to the Foyer International, a union of foreign students studying in Paris, representing about 30 nationalities; to the factory of Sevres porcelain; to a special performance of L'Avare, and other places which I cannot take time to mention now.

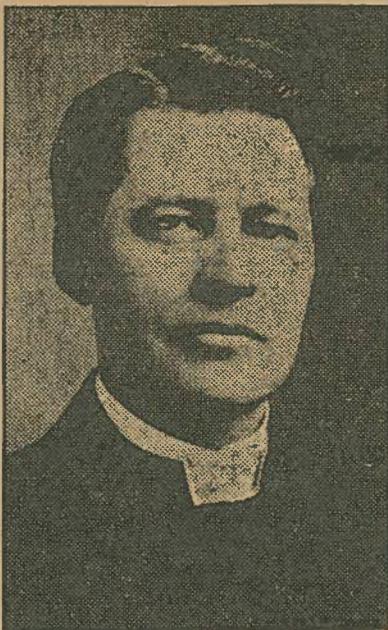
"Our trip is very hurried but we are greatly enjoying London at the present time."

Wed. 11.8.22

Judges in Sun Contest



PROF. E. G. MATHESON
Chairman of the Vancouver School Board



REV. R. J. McINTYRE
Pastor Turner Institute, Vancouver

THERE will be three judges in The Vancouver Sun's "Prettiest Child in B. C. Contest." Two of them appear pictorially above. The third is a well-known artist of Vancouver, Miss Anne Batchelor of 1834 Barclay Street. Miss Batchelor is an artist of more than local fame, and is specially qualified in the difficult task of judging the many photos received.

The Sun exercised considerable care in selecting judges for this contest. In the selection of Miss Batchelor, Prof. Matheson and Rev. Mr. McIntyre, this paper feels that absolute impartiality and justice will be maintained.

These judges will commence their task of studying the pictures tonight. As soon as the photos are turned over to them The Sun withdraws from active participation in the work. These judges will be in complete charge, and their decision will be final.

There was a big rush of entries yesterday, the closing day of the contest.

Sun 16.8.22

SPEAKER TALKS ON CULTURE OF BRITONS

That early Britons were not the naked savages represented in the modern British history and that they were cultured and refined with universities through the land 1000 years before the birth of Christ or the invasion of Britain by Caesar was the claim made by Rev. W. Pascoe Goard, F.R.G.S., who spoke at yesterday's Rotary club luncheon in the Hotel Vancouver. He quoted paragraphs from a British history which, he said, was authorized for use in British Columbia and Alberta schools. Inasmuch as it gave the impression that British history really began with the invasion of Britain by Caesar's hosts and the inhabitants of that time were skin-clad savages still in the Stone Age the history was not truly a British history, the speaker said.

President L. S. Klinck of the University of B. C. delivered a two-minute talk on the Rotary motto, "He Profits Most Who Serves Best" and Henry Lyons, conductor of community singing who has come to Vancouver to take part in the programme of the coming Exhibition, introduced a couple of new songs. Many visiting Rotarians were present.

Sun 16.8.22

Oxford Graduate to Lecture on History At B.C. University

The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia recently confirmed the appointment to the teaching staff of Mr. F. H. Soward as instructor in history.

Mr. Soward entered the University of Toronto some years ago with the Riddell Scholarship. Enlisting in the Canadian infantry as a private, he served two years in the war, and then distinguished himself in history under Professor Lodge of Edinburgh. Returning to Toronto, he graduated brilliantly and was awarded the newly-founded Edward Kylie Scholarship. The award is made to the candidate "most likely to occupy a position of leadership and influence in the community." With the Kylie Scholarship, Mr. Soward went to Oxford where he obtained his degree of B.Litt. in the Modern History School, last June. His thesis treats of the early problems of British rule in Canada.

This autumn Mr. Soward will give courses in both Canadian and United States history, and will assist with the Modern European history taught in the freshman year.

Pres 17.8.22

PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY OF FIFTY YEARS REVIEWED

Modern Viewpoint of Human Nature Discussed by Dean H. T. J. Coleman
Sun Aug 7.22
MAN'S DESTINY STILL UNALTERED

Evolution Has Helped Man to Understand Both the World and God

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 16. — "Human Nature From a Modern Viewpoint" was the subject of an address by Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of B. C. at this afternoon's session of the Pacific Coast Theological Conference here. The lecture, as a whole, was a most interesting review of the psychological theory during the last 50 years, with especial reference to its evolutionary and social aspects.



Dean Coleman

Man's conception of his own nature, stated

Dean Coleman, is bound to change with his changing conceptions of the world about him. The theory of evolution, however it may be modified in detail by the future development of science and philosophy, has become established as a permanent instrument for interpreting the bewildering mass of appearances and occurrences which constitute human experience. It has helped man to understand, not only the world without, but also the world within. And in helping him to understand the world, it has helped him to understand God. For to understand God's ways is surely a means to the understanding of God's nature.

SIMILARITY OBVIOUS

Modern science has shown that human nature can not be kept rigidly separate from nature in the wider sense of the term. The similarity of our bodies to those of the higher animals is too obvious to be ignored even by the most careless or the most reluctant. If man is above the beasts of the field he is still very much of them, in his mental as well as in his physical structure. The view that animal behaviour is dominated solely by instinct, and human behaviour solely by intelligence is no longer tenable. Animals undoubtedly have intelligence and man has more instincts probably than any other species of animal.

Modern philosophy has reiterated with fresh emphasis and with a wealth of new illustration the old truth that man does not live to himself alone, that human nature is not an isolated, individual thing. Rather it is, both in its origin and its growth, a part of that wider reality which we call society.

CONDITIONS REMAIN

Many will ask, many have asked, if this newer view of human nature does not, of necessity, rob man of that distinction which the older view conferred upon him, and of that unique destiny which is so definitely set forth in the pages of Holy Writ. I cannot see that it does. The new Providence is outwardly very different from the old. Inwardly the two are the same.

No matter how big the universe may be found to be, no matter how complicated its structure and its working, it will still be in God that we and our world will live and move and have our being. Sin will still be sin, even though it be attributed to the influence of an animal ancestry rather than to the influence of a personality of evil that is called the devil.

POWER UNDIMINISHED

The mystery and the power of the grace of God will in no wise be diminished by a growing knowledge of the springs of human conduct. And man will still be God's creature—God's creation—even though we find ourselves compelled to think of an informing Spirit operating by the slow process of evolution throughout millions of years rather than a demiurgus shaping the first man from the soil of an Oriental garden and starting him with powers fully developed upon that tragic yet glorious pathway that we call life.

Sun 17.8.22

PROF. DAVIDSON HEADS HISTORY SOCIETY

Prof. John Davidson was elected president of the Vancouver Natural History Society at the annual meeting Wednesday night. President L. S. Klinck of the University of B. C. was chosen honorary president. The remainder of the new executive is as follows: Vice-president, F. Perry; honorary secretary, C. S. Connor; first assistant secretary, Capt. W. T. Dunbar; second assistant secretary, William Clark; honorary treasurer, James Lyall; librarian, J. D. Turnbull; executive committee, Dr. M. Y. Williams, Mrs. A. Jenks, G. H. Lucas, A. H. Bain, Wm. Taylor; auditors, H. G. Selwood and W. B. Wood; representatives to the Vancouver Institute, J. D. Turnbull and H. J. McLatchy.

The following new members were accepted at the meeting: Miss Ivy Abercrombie, J. H. Cutler, A. S. Allin, R. G. Grey, Mrs. C. E. Daniels, Miss Dennies Daniels, Miss Nora Harrabine, C. F. Connor, Alan Wootten, Miss Laura White, J. A. McFarland, H. H. Dunlop, D. Burton, Miss Winnifred Steeves, D. Long, H. Terry, G. A. Thomson, Mrs. James McPherson, Miss S. S. Cousins, H. B. Belliott, C. M. Burnett and Jean E. Davidson.

Wald 20.8.22

POULTRY RAISING IS PROFIT MAKER

Jun Aug 25 22
Professor Lloyd Declares B. C. Is Not Fully Developing Opportunities

That wonderful possibilities lie in the poultry industry of British Columbia and that the keeping of poultry might be an interesting and profitable hobby for Vancouver business men, were the statements made by Professor Lloyd of the University of B. C., in the course of an address before a gathering of Kiwanians, Lions and American visitors at luncheon at Hastings Park yesterday.

"In California there is a piece of land about four miles wide and eight miles long, on which there are about 8,000,000 birds. In British Columbia, with our thousands of square miles, we have only about 4,500,000 birds. A strip similar to that in California could be placed between Hastings Park and New Westminster.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES

"In Vancouver it has been estimated that we have about 250,000 birds and the revenue from them would be about \$1,000,000 a year. It may plainly be seen that the possibilities of developing an industry of some extent, even within the boundaries of Greater Vancouver are very good.

"A pen of 12 Wyandottes might be kept in the city at a cost of about \$70 a year. The revenue from this pen would be about \$120. It is possible for business men to get a better percentage of profit from a pen of birds of this size than the man in the country could get.

INTERESTING HOBBY

"Here in Vancouver there are many business men who have made a hobby of poultry-keeping and they find it of very great interest and quite remunerative. Many have hens laying more than 200 eggs a year. Ducks, too, are becoming increasingly common in back yards and it has been found that the champion layer of the world, with a record of 354 eggs in 365 days is in a Vancouver garden.

"Besides the fact that poultry make an interesting hobby for business men they also keep gardens free of insects and keep pests in control."

Jun 25.8.22

UNIVERSITY COURSES DISCONTINUED

To the Editor of The World:

Sir.—The Calendar of the University of British Columbia for the session 1922-23 has just been issued and is now being distributed to students and members of the various administrative bodies of the university.

This year the publication of this annual book of courses and regulations for the guidance of students has been greatly delayed owing to difficulties the authorities have met in deciding where to curtail the work in order to keep within the Government maintenance grant.

The most important changes in the calendar just issued are the dropping of all courses in Spanish and the withdrawing of the fourth year in civil engineering. Since there is no immediate prospect of the board of governors being able to give effect to the request of many business men that a department of commerce and business administration be established, it was felt that instruction in Spanish should be discontinued. The decision to curtail the work in civil engineering to three years and not make provision for students to obtain their degree in this branch of applied science was not reached without the greatest reluctance, and not before it was shown that it would be impossible for the board of governors to provide the necessary funds.

The fees remain the same as for last session.

Yours truly,
L. S. KLINCK,
(President)

Wald 23.8.22

POULTRY AS A MONEY MAKER

PROFESSOR E. A. LLOYD, of the University of British Columbia, gives graphic and interesting figures in regard to the development of the poultry industry in this province.

British Columbia, he told an audience at the Exhibition Grounds, has some 4,500,000 birds. In Vancouver alone are 250,000 birds, yielding an annual revenue of \$1,000,000.

Yet with this seeming prosperity, the Petaluma district of California of 32 square miles has more than 8,000,000 birds yielding a proportionate revenue.

Professor Lloyd said that a pen of 12 Wyandottes kept in the city would cost \$70 a year and yield \$120.

Ducks, as well as chickens, are high money makers. In a Vancouver garden is a duck laying 334 eggs a year, the champion of the world.

Raising squabs is another branch of the industry that pays high dividends to amateurs as well as professionals.

In addition to the monetary consideration is the fact that poultry keep gardens clear of insect pests and contribute in no small degree to successful gardening.

British Columbia eggs grade highest of any in the world, and by their very quality are cutting in on the markets that geographically belong to other producing centres.

It is a matter not only for congratulation but for individual investigation.

Sum 26.8.22

LOCAL LIBRARIANS BACK FROM OLYMPIA

Returned Sept 22
Pacific Northwest and California Bodies Plan Joint Conference.

Mr. John Ridington, Miss F. M. Woodworth of the University library staff, and Mr. R. W. Douglas, city librarian, returned on Monday from Olympia, where they attended the thirteenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. More than 200 librarians were in attendance at the three-day meeting at which matters of interest to library workers and to educationists generally were discussed.

One of the outstanding decisions of the conference was to hold a joint conference with the California Library Association next year. This will be one of the most important gatherings of librarians in America, ranking second to that of the American Library Association, which will be held in Dallas, Tex., at which there will be 2000 librarians in attendance.

The citizens of Olympia entertained the delegates to a drive around the district on Thursday afternoon, following an address by Professor Meany of the University of Washington, who is recognized as one of the leading historians of the Northwest. His address dealt chiefly with legends and tales clustering around points of interest in the district, and these were visited by motor.

Governor and Mrs. Hart entertained at a reception during the conference, and many other interesting gatherings were included in the programme.

A feature of the meeting, according to Mr. Ridington, was the interest taken by library trustees. These met in sectional conferences to discuss financial and administrative problems. The citizens of the city also took a keen interest in the gathering, the auditorium being packed for many meetings.

President J. T. Jennings of the Seattle public library, who presided over the sessions of the conference, will be succeeded by Miss Ethel R. Sawyer of the Library Association at Portland, Oregon, who was named as president for the coming year.

Nov 4.9.22

LIBRARIANS BACK FROM CONFERENCE

Messrs. John Ridington and J. M. Woodworth of the U. B. C. library and Mr. R. W. Douglas, city librarian, arrived home Monday from Olympia, Washington, where they were attending the thirteenth annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

The conference lasted three days and was attended by the largest delegation that the association has ever had at an annual convention. There were 225 delegates present. Ontario, represented by Miss A. Black, and California, represented by Mr. Sprovine, of the Sacramento public library, were the only delegates outside the Pacific Northwest. The conference will be held in California next year, sometime in June, making it a conference for the whole of the Pacific coast. Mr. Ridington commented on the hospitable way in which they were treated by the people of Olympia.

World 6.9.22

PROFESSOR GILL GETS APPOINTMENT

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 12.—Prof. Gill of British Columbia has been appointed principal of the Hamilton Technical School in succession to George L. Sprague. The change will take place November 1.

Sum Sep 13'22

Sum 12.9.22

P. 5-9-22

Forest Policy for Vancouver's Water Supply Areas

By H. R. CHRISTIE, Department of Forestry, University of B. C.

Several policies have been proposed for dealing with the lands and forests of Capilano and Seymour valleys, but the best one is, at the same time, the least known. It is the object of this article to outline it for the information of those interested and at the same time to point out some of the drawbacks in the other plans.

Nature has clothed the two watersheds with a splendid natural forest. It is generally acknowledged that a forest cover is beneficial and should be maintained on watersheds from which water supplies are drawn, because it prevents soil erosion, tends to regulate stream flow and helps to keep the water pure.

The present situation regarding area, ownership, etc., is approximately as follows: The total area above the intakes is around 130 square miles. The city, which really should own and control all this area, owns only about 1 per cent. of it, but is, nevertheless, vitally interested in the welfare of all of it, for the reasons given above. Fortunately most of it is still publicly owned, over 80 per cent. being provincial land still unalienated (except a few square miles rented as timber licenses). The balance of the land is privately owned (over one-third of this is mineral claims). Most of the merchantable timber, i.e. that of the valley bottoms and lower slopes, is privately owned (over 80 per cent.). That in Capilano Valley is being logged.

TWO POLICIES.

One policy—if it may be called such—is to let matters stand as they are until it is necessary to take definite action of some kind. This is all right for now, and has the virtue of present cheapness. But the future must be considered, too, especially for our city of Vancouver, which is, and always will be, Canada's chief Pacific port, and which must grow and grow rapidly. Immediate action may not be necessary, but thought should be given to plans for future action regarding the lands and forests of the watersheds.

Another policy, which apparently has many sincere advocates, is for the city to buy up all the privately owned timber, to stop present logging and to prevent future logging. In other words, to lock up the whole area in cold storage and allow no industrial operations on it. This is based on one correct assumption, namely, that logging increases fire hazard, but it overlooks or misunderstands a number of more important points:

1. Satisfactory methods of prevention and control of forest fires have been developed which, if applied, will permit logging with safety to the forest.
2. It would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to buy up all the private timber.
3. The private timber covers less than 20 per cent. of the whole area of the watersheds, and its protective influences are correspondingly small. For example, it is the unmerchantable and publicly owned forests of the upper slopes which exercise the most influence on snow storage.
4. The forest floor, and not the stems of the trees, is the most important factor in the beneficial influences of the forest. Consequently, young forests are, for practical purposes, just as efficient as old ones, small trees as big ones.
5. This policy would deprive Vancouver of a very valuable industry. Most of the money received for the logs which are taken from the Capilano Valley is spent locally for labor and supplies.
6. The really good productive and accessible areas of forest land in British Columbia are limited (just as are such areas of farm land). It would be economically unsound to keep the two valleys non-productive.
7. The province owns some valuable timber, still unsold, in these valleys, from which the government naturally expects to get revenue.

To sum it up, this last policy is unnecessary, inadequate and would be exceedingly expensive.

THE BEST POLICY.

The best policy combines all the advantages and more, of the other two, and none of their disadvantages. Briefly it is as follows: Allow logging to continue, but under a system which will protect the forest and will ex-

pose (i.e. log off) only a small portion of the watersheds each year, and which will establish reproduction of young growth on the logged-over areas. Buy no mature merchantable timber, but plan to buy the land after it is logged off and to devote it to growing timber crops in future. Arrange with Provincial Government to secure ownership of control of the balance of the watersheds now owned by the latter.

The advantages of this policy are numerous:

1. It is cheap. Many acres of logged off land can be bought for the cost of one acre bearing merchantable timber. No immediate expenditure is necessary; purchases can be spread over a long period.
2. A perpetual revenue may be secured by utilizing the land to grow successive crops of timber. This is a common practice in Europe. In Switzerland 67 per cent. of the forest area is owned communally by cities, towns, schools, poorhouses, churches, etc.; in Germany 16 per cent. They yield up to \$10 net or more per acre per year, and in some cases the revenues from that source pay the entire cost of municipal government, so that there are no taxes.
3. The local logging industry is of value to the city and will be of much greater value if it is made permanent by keeping fresh crops of raw material growing. Capilano and Seymour valleys are capable of supporting many families permanently in the logging and milling industries. They contain around five hundred million feet board measure of timber, worth on the stump a million dollars or more. This will be a direct loss if the city buys it and locks it up to rot. The indirect loss would be much greater. Logged and manufactured, this timber will bring in ten to twenty times that amount, and most of it will be spent locally. When finally established on a permanent producing basis, the two valleys should yield around ten million feet board measure of saw timber a year and a great deal of pulp timber in addition.
4. The province owns many millions feet board measure of merchantable timber still unsold there. This can be sold to logging operators and will bring in thousands of dollars to the public treasury in the form of stumpage and royalty. If Vancouver agrees to the sale and logging of this timber the Provincial Government will be, no doubt, glad to co-operate to the fullest extent with the city in the proper management of the whole area, and in disposing of the provincially-owned lands to the city on easy terms. It is suggested that the revenue from this crown timber could be paid into a special fund, from which sufficient could be drawn to carry out measures which would ensure reproduction on the logged-off areas, even to the extent of planting, if natural seeding should fall on parts.
5. Valuable information would be secured from the management of these forests on scientific lines and on a sustained yield basis. This information would apply in general to similar areas on the southern coast, the most valuable forest region of British Columbia, and would be most useful to the Provincial Government and to private owners in working out practical methods for keeping the forests productive. Furthermore the watersheds would be valuable for demonstration and practice areas for the forestry department of the University of B. C., which at the same time could co-operate in advising on special problems.
6. Special measures could be taken for protection and improvement of the forests. The assurance of permanency would allow the construction of roads, trails, telephone lines, etc., more than otherwise could be provided. Logging the old trees and burning the slash and diseased trees left would put the forests in better condition from a pathological standpoint. Much of the present stand is overmature and deteriorating. The greatest growth per acre per year is made by young forests. Old ones finally reach a stage where the yearly growth is offset by the loss from death and decay. The commercial timber area covers under 20 per cent. of the total watershed area, and of this only a fraction would be logged each year. Thus, there would be only an insignificant area—probably less than 1 per cent. of the whole—exposed

SAW OPENING OF TURK WAR

Dean R. W. Brock of University Tells of What He Saw in Constantinople.

Believes Success of Turks Will Lead to Opening of Tremendous Struggle.

"The eastern situation is extremely critical," declared Major R. W. Brock, dean of the faculty of applied science at the University of British Columbia, who returned this morning from a two months' visit to Europe. Early in August he was in Constantinople and saw at first hand the beginnings of the present troubles.

"In the aftermath of war there is a great deal of unrest among the Mohammedan people and, flushed with their cheap victory, the Turks are ready to set the spark which will fire Europe. To them it is a tremendous victory of the Mohammedan forces over Christianity and the Christian is driven out of Asia. The next step is to drive him out of those parts of Europe which were formerly held by Mohammedans.

"If they are not halted now by a show of force, there is grave danger of a Holy War," added Dean Brock. "What makes an invasion of Europe at the present time very dangerous is the state of Eastern Europe. Many small nations there are in a bad condition economically and instead of co-operating they are attempting to stand aloof with the result that their tempers are at the danger point. Only a spark is needed to set the country on fire.

FORCE COUNTS.

"The situation demands a strong and united display of force. Force is the only thing which the Eastern comprehends. If you do not display it, he believes that you do not have it, and if it is clearly shown that the whole resources of the British Empire will be thrown into the struggle, there will be no war. A strong and united front is the need, for there must be no vacillating now."

Dean Brock attended the Canadian Universities Congress in Winnipeg before crossing to England to prepare for the International Geological Congress, of which he was general secretary. He had planned to visit his son, Willet, who is serving with the Mediterranean fleet at Alexandria, but on the way there he received word that his son's ship, the H.M.S. Ajax, has been ordered to Constantinople. He, therefore, proceeded up that way, stopping at Piraeus and Athens.

At Constantinople everything was prepared for battle, for at that time the Greeks were considering an attack. After a visit with his son, Major Brock decided to see if he could get away to Italy. The train which he and two other travellers took carried them across "no man's land" and into the Greek lines, where they were held as prisoners for several hours.

ACROSS THRACE.

Here he saw the Greek forces arriving in troop trains and being formed into divisions. Finally their train was sent on under guard, travelling thus across Thrace to Bulgaria.

"We reached Italy at the time of the strike, stopping off at Trieste for a short time. It was doubtful if we could get away again, but the Fascists took our train through. It was the only one moving at the time and considerable delay was experienced at Milan at the conclusion of the 48-hour strike. There were so many trains moving in and out of the station that it took several days to get through."

Mr. John Crawford left on Thursday for California.
Some time at Seattle.
The city this morning after spending the week-end at Crescent Beach.
Returned from Seattle.
Spent the week-end at Crescent Beach.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bidlake have left to spend the week-end at Crescent Beach.
At Crescent.
Harry Gale.
Mrs. Alex Johnson of Ottawa is spending the week-end at Crescent Beach, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gale.

Province 5.9.22

Prov 23.9.22

MISS BOLLERT VISITED MANY SEATS OF LEARNING ABROAD

Dean of Women at U. B. C. Returns From Extended Visit in England and France—Adult Education Feature of the University Systems in the Old Country

Miss M. L. Bollert, dean of women at the University of British Columbia, arrived in the city on Tuesday evening, after spending the summer months in England and France, attending the convention of the International Federation of University Women held at Paris in July.

During her sojourn in England Miss Bollert took the opportunity of visiting many of the major universities and colleges of the Motherland, and was particularly struck with the rapid development recently made in the adult education courses given at Oxford, Cambridge and the University of London under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association. These classes give regular university courses to working men and women, and are held during the evening hours. The courses consist of from 12 to 24 lectures; examinations are set and courses of reading prescribed, the system having grown out of the demand on the part of the industrial classes through their organized unions for better educational opportunities. More than 3,000 of these classes are organized throughout the British Empire, Toronto University being the only Canadian college working along these lines.

An attempt to raise the standard of education in England is being made, Miss Bollert stated. The new Burnham scale of salaries has been put into force, and is attracting good people into the teaching profession,

with the idea of keeping them there. The scale is graduated so that long service is recognized, and the educational requirements of the teachers themselves have also been materially raised.

Questioned concerning the status of Canadian teachers taking posts in England under the exchange system, Miss Bollert said that in most cases these teachers had been favorably criticised, and at all times well received. Personally she advanced two suggestions: first that the selection of teachers should be made very carefully, with the idea of sending only those who could contribute to Canada on their return what they had been enabled to glean from their experience overseas, and secondly that inquiry should be made to ensure as far as possible the applicant's return to the teaching profession in Canada.

Miss Bollert found much of interest at Harrow, Eton and other renowned seats of learning in the Old Country, and although extremely busy with preparations for the opening of the fall session of the university found time to grant a generous interview to a World representative.

During the course of her return across Canada Miss Bollert has addressed several gatherings of women in the larger cities, and on Monday spoke before the Women's Canadian Club at Calgary on the subject of "Recent Experiments in Education."

World 21.9.22

WELL PLEASED AT SUCCESS OF FAIR

Curtain Rings Down on R. A. & I. Exhibition After Splendid Week.

Saturday's Gate Larger Than Any Since Record Of 1920.

Prof. Boving Points to the Enormous Growth in Agriculture's Value.

Edward Murchie of New Westminster Wins Gyro Club Automobile.

P. 18-9-22

On Saturday the fifty-third exhibition of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society was brought to a close after one of the most successful weeks in the history of the society. According to official estimates there were more people passed the turnstiles than upon any single day of the fair since the record made in 1920.

Unparalleled fine weather was enjoyed during the whole period of the fair; the only use the weather god could find for clouds was to temper the ardor of the good September sunshine and make life in the open a pleasure to the thousands of happy sightseers, who thronged the grounds from early morning till the lights were dimmed for the night.

A general get-together banquet was held in the official hall on the evening of Saturday, with Mr. Nels Nelson, the hard-worked president of the R. A. & I. Society, in the chair. Toasts to all those who in any way contributed to the success of the fair were the order of the evening and responses, coupled with thanks for the hospitality of the fair directors, came thick and fast.

AGRICULTURE'S GROWTH

In replying to the toast of "The Judges," Prof. P. A. Boving of the U. B. C. made a notable plea for the importance of agriculture in all its branches to the prosperity of the province. This industry in 1910, said the professor, had represented only \$15,000,000 of the income of the population; in 1921 those figures had assumed the respectable proportions of \$70,000,000, and that was only the beginning. What province, Prof. Boving dramatically enquired, had ever shown such an advance?

This industry stood today almost on a par with the lumbering industry, with an income of \$68,000,000, and far above mining, \$40,000,000 and fishing, \$24,000,000. It was not his purpose to belittle in any way the other basic industries of the province; he foresaw and welcomed a great success in all those branches of endeavor, but he asked his hearers to consider these figures: Field crops, with a value of \$20,000,000; livestock \$14,000,000; to \$16,000,000; dairying \$6,000,000; to

PROFESSOR GILL IS LEAVING FOR EAST

Prinville Sep 13-22

Accepts Position As Principal of Hamilton Technical School.

Prof. L. W. Gill, head of the department of mechanical and electric engineering at the University of British Columbia, has been appointed principal of the Hamilton Technical School. He will leave on October 1 for the East, and will assume his new duties on November 1.

Prof. Gill, who was formerly director of technical education for the federal government, came to Vancouver one year ago. He is known from coast to coast in connection with technical education, and enjoys a high reputation among those interested in this work. The Hamilton Technical School, next to the school at Toronto, has the largest enrollment in Canada, 1000 students. It is an old-established institution.

Prof. Gill is a graduate of McGill University with the degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc.

His successor here has not been appointed.

Prinville Sep 13, 22

MISS BOLLERT TO SPEAK

Regular meeting of the University Women's Club will be held in the Women's Building, Saturday, at eight o'clock. Miss Bollert, dean of Women at University of B. C., will speak on the convention of the International Federation of University Women held recently in Paris. A University of B. C. student will give a talk on the needs of the university and the urgent necessity of permanent buildings at Point Grey. The Old Country, Mount Allison and Dalhousie universities will entertain.

World 27.9.22

Work of Kamloops Branch of the Red Cross Is Praised

KAMLOOPS, Sept. 13.—Congratulating Kamloops branch of the Red Cross Monday night, John Ridington of Vancouver stated that, for its size, the organization was doing greater work than any other in the province and more than many much larger centres. He made special mention of the fine activities of the branch at Tranquille Sanitarium and asked that the work be extended to civilian patients there. He returns to the Coast recommending that an automobile be donated to the Kamloops workers to help them in their long-distance work.

Prinville Sep 13.9.22

MUCH WORK BEING DONE.

John Ridington, of the provincial division and Dominion Council of the Canadian Red Cross, who was in town last week, stated he would recommend that an automobile be furnished to assist the district nurse in her work in the extensive territory covered by her. Mr. Ridington expressed the opinion that the recommendation would be carried out, as the work being done here was greater than any other city of the same size and even more than that of larger centres.

Prinville Sep 13.9.22

Tel. Sec. 3540



Prinville 18.9.22

B. C. HAS MANY MEDICINAL PLANTS

Province May Become Important Centre For the Manufacture of Drugs.

Abundant Flora and the Lengthy Season Give It Special Advantages.

Experimental Work of the Department of Botany at the U.B.C.

Yield and Value of Many Well-known Medicinal Plants.

By G. A. SUTHERLAND.

British Columbia may become an important centre for wholesale drug manufacturing. It has many advantages for such an industry, chief of which lies in the fact that many medicinal plants are to be found here, while introduced species can be profitably grown, yielding the same percentage of drug contents as the best grown elsewhere. The authority for this statement is Mr. John Davidson, F.L.S., F.B.S.E., assistant professor of botany at the University of British Columbia, from whom the material for these notes was entirely obtained.

Among the best-known native medicinal plants is the cascara tree. It has been estimated that 1000 tons of bark are required annually to supply the world's demands for the various preparations of cascara sagrada. All of this is shipped from the West to Eastern manufacturing druggists. With a manufacturing druggist established near the source of this raw material, the extract could be prepared here. The decrease in cost or the increase in profit would be enormous.

Preparation of cascara alone would not keep a factory busy throughout the year, but there are other plants than can be cultivated with profit here. The University of British Columbia is already engaged on this work. Professor R. H. Clark is supervising the chemical analysis and Prof. A. H. Hutchinson has undertaken the supervision of the biological tests of drugs extracted from such drug plants as can be cultivated in the province with the prospect of being of commercial importance.

To date cascara is the main medicinal product of British Columbia, but there are other important medicinal species, the cultivation of which, in some regions, may prove more profitable than the present crops, and may result in the utilization of land unsuited for agriculture or forestry.

B. C. CLIMATE BEST.

Prof. Davidson has observed in his work that several British plants when accidentally introduced into British Columbia grow more luxuriantly than they do at home. Fox-glove is one of them. Much of the digitals used in commerce is produced in Great Britain. They sell today at about 25 cents per pound. The British Columbia climate is admirably suited for digitalis purposes, Prof. Davidson finds, and he thinks that British Columbia could raise a greater number of pounds per acre than can be raised either in Great Britain or the United States. The botanical department of the University is now conducting experiments to ascertain the effect of various fertilizers on the percentage of drug contents, so that when the officials will be in a position to recommend the cultivation of digitals, they will also be able to advise as to the best cultural methods to adopt for the production of the highest quality of fox-glove leaves.

Hemlock, or to use the scientific expression, *conium maculatum*, is another of those accidentally-introduced species which thrives better here than in its native sphere—Europe, where it is a common herbaceous plant. In Europe this plant averages about five feet. In British Columbia it is not uncommon to find them twice that height.

Carum copticus, or ajowan, belongs to the same family as the hemlock.

It is cultivated in Northern India. It is a two-year crop and the seed has been introduced into the province by Prof. Davidson. If it can stand our wet winter it is likely to yield an abundant return. The fruits or so-called "seeds" contain over 22 per cent. oil—ajowan oil—which is shipped from Northern India to Northern Europe, where Thymol is extracted.

OTHER VALUABLE PLANTS.

One of our native plants—*Monarda fistulosa* (Horsemint) yields Horsemint oil, of which about 66 per cent. is thymol. The crop from one acre yields about twenty pounds of oil or twenty pounds of thymol, which, at the present price, is worth more than \$160. The grower would receive about \$40 or \$50 per acre. It is an easy crop to handle, as it can be mowed with a reaper and cured like hay.

There are also possibilities in the cultivation of peppermint and spearmint. These plants, known as *mentha piperita* and *M. spicata*, do quite well on muck lands, which are not so well suited for ordinary agricultural crops. In March peppermint leaves were quoted wholesale at 75 cents a pound; the average yield per acre is estimated at 600 pounds.

There is also reason to believe that *atropa belladonna*, which is cultivated as a medicinal plant in Great Britain, will thrive here. The crop is valued at \$150 per acre. Prof. Davidson also has no doubt that *eyoscyamus niger* (henbane), closely related to belladonna, and a biennial, which yields from \$2100 to \$2280 per acre, can be easily grown in this climate.

Golden seal is extensively cultivated in Eastern Canada and in the United States. An acre of this crop, when well grown, may realize \$7750, but the rancher would have to wait five years for financial returns. For this reason the plantations where it is grown are usually small. The root is used in the preparation of medicine for digestive organs and catarrhal affections of the mucus membranes, and it is in great demand at present. It is estimated that from 1500 to 2000 pounds of dry root can be grown from one acre. The root sells at from \$5 to \$6 per pound and a maximum crop and price would mean a revenue of \$12,000 per acre.

HAS EXPERIMENTAL PLOT.

More people are interested in the collection and cultivation of ginseng than in the cultivation of any other medicinal species on this continent. The roots bring \$5 to \$8 per pound, according to quality. Prof. Davidson has just started an experimental plot containing a few thousands of seedlings and 1 or 2-year-old ginseng plants, growing under conditions approximating those required for commercial culture. The object is to ascertain what growth this plant, which is not a native of B. C. will make in this climate and whether it is susceptible to any of the diseases which occasionally play havoc with ginseng crops in the United States.

There are differences of opinion regarding the medicinal value of ginseng, but it is much favored by the Chinese. Presentation of ginseng to a Chinese bride assures her success, happiness and many children. Perhaps this is the reason why the yellow races outnumber the white, and perhaps the reason why the cultivation of ginseng in Japan is controlled by the Japanese Government. It may be significant that the vast bulk of the ginseng collected or cultivated is shipped to China, and the Chinese is the most prolific race in the world.

Thorn apple is an annual crop that does well in this province. The price is subject to great fluctuation, ranging from \$85 to nearly \$600 per acre. It yields from 1000 to 1500 pounds of leaves and from 500 to 2000 pounds of seed per acre and both are marketable. There is a limited demand for the plant. The leaves are used in burning powders for asthma and the seeds contain a powerful narcotic which is prescribed in small quantities.

FIFTY-FIVE PLANTS.

It is not possible to discuss the merits of each of the fifty-five medicinal plants which may be grown in B. C., according to Prof. Davidson, in addition to others not yet experimented with, but a few remarks may be given about the utilization of some of the wild species at present going to waste.

The other day the wholesale price of dandelion-root was 35 cents a pound. There are millions of dandelions on the lawns and boulevards of Greater Vancouver, and when one considers the numerous appliances available for grubbing out the roots, it is surprising that drug dealers should find a scarcity of the root. It has frequently been cultivated on a commercial scale both in England and the

United States. The crop collected in the fall of the second year brings from \$100 to more than \$400 per acre, producing from 1000 to 1500 pounds of dried root.

Another weed which is an eyesore on city boulevards, but which has commercial value, is the ordinary burdock. It is worth about \$500 to \$600 per acre.

The latest quotation for Balm of Gilead buds is \$1.50 per pound. One of our native poplars (*populus trichocarpa*) is so closely related to the species known in the East as Balm of Gilead, that about two years ago 1500 pounds of buds were shipped from British Columbia and found to be of

equal value for medicinal purposes. This species is quite common in the Coast area, especially in the lower Fraser Valley, and is plentiful around Vancouver.

The leaves of the true Bearberry (*arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), which is so common in some parts of British Columbia, and common on rocky bluffs on the North Shore, were quoted wholesale last March at 30 cents a pound. The plant is a low trailing evergreen shrub, whose leaves are used in the preparation of medicine for affections of the kidney and bladder. This plant should not be confused with the cascara tree, which is sometimes erroneously referred to as Bearberry.

As Prof. Davidson points out, with British Columbia's climate, native flora and long-growing season, this

province has advantages over all other provinces of the Dominion, and most of the United States for the cultivation of medicinal plants.

Nov 16.9.22

University Has Heavy Handicap



DEAN L. S. KLINCK

THE 1922-23 session of the U.B.C. opened Tuesday morning, when President L. S. Klinck addressed the student body in the University auditorium. After welcoming the new members of the staff and the students, Dr. Klinck outlined the rate of increase of the enrolment at the U.B.C. during the eight years of its existence. While he was mentioning the fact that students of the University were crowded, the president said that the department of mathematics has not yet been able to find any formula by which 1,200 can be placed in the auditorium, which will hold scarcely 700.

Referring to the campaign for the removal of the U.B.C. to Point Grey, Dr. Klinck congratulated the undergraduates and graduates on their spirit and aggressiveness.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, the chancellor, expressed himself as being gratified that the U.B.C. has been successful even in its temporary buildings. Dr. McKechnie said that the University is one year nearer Point Grey than it was last year.

Dean H. T. J. Coleman, dean of arts and science, compared the present university to those of the mediaeval times. In those days universities occupied rented quarters, and when the staff and students felt that they were not being dealt with fairly the university moved to a new site under a different government.

Plans are already under way for the Frosh Reception and the Initiation. The publications board is endeavoring to get out an issue of the *Ubssey* for this Thursday.

Sum 29.9.22

Standing Room Only

At Opening of University

Record Enrolment Causes
Congestion and Con-
gratulation.

New Appointments An-
nounced by Board of
Governors.

"TO THOSE who have been fortunate enough to obtain seats I offer congratulations; to those who have obtained standing room I can only counsel patience; and to the hundreds who have been unable to crowd into the auditorium I can, of course, say nothing."

With these words Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, welcomed more than 1000 students at the opening ceremonies of the 1922-23 session today.

"The department of mathematics has again failed signally in the task of seating more than 100 students in an auditorium designed to hold 750," he continued. "The registration to date totals 1145 and will probably reach 1160. If this rate of increase continues some one will be justified in asking if the time is not ripe for the establishment of the University of British Columbia."

This statement was greeted with hearty laughter and applause by the students who were packed in the college auditorium. In spite of the obviously inadequate conditions the gathering was most cheerful and the addresses of University leaders were heard with keen attention.

President Klinck closed his welcome with a reference to the student campaign, declaring that the spirit behind the movement and the success already experienced augured well for the cooperation within the student body and with the alumni and friends.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH.

"The continued growth of the University of British Columbia has been a source of great satisfaction to me," declared Dr. R. E. McKechnie, M.D., C.M., LL.D., F.A.C.S., chancellor, who welcomed the students on behalf of the board of governors. "It has been phenomenal. Without classic halls and marble walls the University of British Columbia has been a wonderful success, and though it is still troubled with growing pains, these are healthy ones."

"I have always been an optimist, and if there is a message of optimism which I would bring to you today it is that we are a year nearer our objective than at the last opening. Everyone is assured that the day will come when the University will be established at Point Grey. That is finite. Therefore we are a year nearer, even though we are dealing with an unknown quantity."

Dr. McKechnie urged the students to remember that it was not the buildings which made a university but men within it. The board of governors had always striven, he said, to give the University of British Columbia men of the highest standard as professors and teachers.

"What you take away from the university is the thing that determines its value," he declared. "Not that you graduated from fine buildings and well-equipped laboratories."

The Chancellor also paid a tribute to the part of athletics in the life of the University, declaring that it was of equal value with study in the formation of character. He expressed again his pleasure that the Varsity rugby team had captured the McKechnie Cup and wished the collegians success again this season.

THEIR RICH HERITAGE.

"Though we are a new institution in a new country, on a new continent, yet we have a rich heritage of the ages," because we are a university," declared Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the faculty of arts and science in the course of his address to the students.

"You are a select class," he said. "Select not because of economic position, not because of birth, and not because of the method of selection, but because you are the result of processes which are deeply imbedded in our civilization and which seem to me to be best explain our modern civilization."

CHANCELLOR PLEASED WITH RAPID GROWTH



DR. R. E. McKECHNIE who describes the development of the University of B. C. as phenomenal.

The success of a university, declared the speaker, depended not only upon the men selected as leaders, but upon the spirit of the student body.

"The chancellor has said that the value of the University depends upon what you take away, but I would like to make this addition, that the value of what you take away depends upon your daily life and conduct within these walls," he added.

Major R. W. Brock, dean of the faculty of applied science, declared that the function of a university was not merely for the supplying of information which would be of use in the profession, but for education, a thing vastly different. The formation of character should be the keynote.

PRAISES SPORTSMANSHIP.

"The need of the world today is for men of character and honesty, more especially mental honesty. We must have men who will be satisfied not with mere plausibility, but who demand truth. And if we hunt for truth we find behind all the fact that the moral and spiritual is more important than the material."

Dean Brock paid tribute to the sportsmanship of University athletes, declaring that he was proud of the B.C. men who had taken part in the relay carnival at the University of Washington last year.

"In a conversation with President Suzzallo of the University of Washington a short time after the event I learned that the thing which enthused a large crowd most was not the splendid way in which the Washington men were winning, but the wonderful fighting way in which the University of British Columbia men were losing."

WORK OF "AGGIES."

The fact that this is the sixth session of agriculture was mentioned by Dean F. M. Clement in a short address to the students of that faculty.

"Though we are a young faculty, yet we stand second in Canada," declared the dean. "Many people ask what the University teaches and what becomes of those who study agriculture here. Recent figures show that 50 per cent. of the students return directly to the land, while 42 per cent. continue to labor in the interests of agriculture, either as technical advisers, editors, or in other positions of rural leadership."

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women, gave a short address to the students, directing her thoughts especially to women. There were many goals in education, she declared, and the student should consider well in which direction she was headed. There was the cultural goal, the utilitarian and the creative. The student should discover where she wished to go and then throw all her energy and soul into the cause.

"If we think of it in this way we shall discover that we are embarked

on the greatest adventure in the world," she declared.

Professors and lecturers met with their classes during the remainder of the morning, when preliminary organization work was commenced. Regular lectures will commence on Wednesday morning.

With such a large number of students in attendance it has been impossible to avoid timetable clashes,

and these will be eliminated during the next few days. Space is at a premium and many lectures to the first-year class will have to be repeated two and three times in order that all may attend.

GOVERNORS' MEETINGS.

With University registration already exceeding that of last year by 131, and not yet completed, the board of governors met Monday evening to deal with the situation. The following appointments were authorized.

Some of these are re-appointments of junior teachers who were on the staff last year. Others replace instructors who had short time appointments.

Capt. B. S. Hartley, M.A. (Cambridge), R.N. (retired), assistant in mathematics.

Miss Mae Barclay, M.A., (Brit. Col.), assistant in mathematics.

Maurice Home, assistant in mathematics.

L. Bolton, B.A., (Brit. Col.), assistant in botany.

C. H. Barker, assistant in workshop, department of mechanical engineering.

H. J. Napier-Hemy, R.C.N., lecturer in mechanical engineering.

Dr. J. G. Jervis, V.S., (Ont. Vet. Col.), B.C.Sc. (Tor.), lecturer in veterinary science.

Dr. Harold White, M.D., C.M., (McGill), medical examiner to students.

Miss Kathleen Peck, M.A. (Brit. Col.), assistant in French.

Miss Hazel McConnell, B.A., (Brit. Col.), assistant in French.

L. T. Fournier, B.A., (Brit. Col.), assistant in economics.

John Henry, M.A. (Cambridge), assistant in mathematics.

Miss Isobel Harvey, M.A., (Brit. Col.), assistant in English.

Wm. Ure, assistant in chemistry.

Christian Sivertz assistant in chemistry.

PROFESSOR GILL RESIGNS.

The board accepted the resignation of Professor L. W. Gill of the department of mechanical and electrical engineering, who has accepted the position of director of the technical school of Hamilton. The Hamilton press announces that Professor Gill is to have a salary of \$6500 in his new position. The position here will be filled for the present by some temporary appointment and readjustment of the work. Charge of the department of mechanical engineering for the time devolves upon Mr. C. C. Ryan, M.Sc., associate professor.

Following was the registration down to Monday evening:

Registrations this year total thus far 1145, against 1014 last year and 962 in 1920. The report submitted to the board shows the increase during the past years, as follows:

The faculty of arts and science—1920-21, 681; 1921-22, 693; 1922-23, 857.

The faculty of applied science—1920-21, 200; 1921-22, 197; 1922-23, 175.

Double course—1920-21, 6; 1921-22, 1.

Nursing—1920-21, 9; 1921-22, 16; 1922-23, 26.

Faculty of agriculture—1920-21, 51; 1921-22, 69; 1922-23, 71.

Graduates—1920-21, 15; 1921-22, 38; 1922-23, 16.

This year's freshman class in arts is 465, compared with 335 last year and 334 the year before; in applied science 60 compared with 69 last year and 91 the year before; in agriculture 28, compared with 33 last year and 9 the year before. Total first year, including nursing, 565, last year 446.

HELP FOR VETERANS.

Hitherto the University has exempted returned soldiers and dependents of soldiers from payment of fees. Last year there was no vote from Parliament to cover this loss of revenue and the remitted fees of nearly 200 students caused a deficit of \$9000. This year the University finds itself unable to make this remission without prospect of a like deficit and the board considers that it has no right to take this action.

Some returned soldiers have paid the fees without question, others have applied for exemption or paid under protest. A score or more of such applications and remonstrances were before the board. The only recourse is the sum available for scholarships provided from the khaki fund, so called. This is a sum donated to the universities from the funds left when the overseas

More Heat Per Ton

Proved 9.922

DR. DAVIDSON TO DELIVER LECTURE

Nov - Oct 5.22
Winter Series of Addresses in University Will Open Tonight

The first of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute will be given this evening in the Physics lecture room of the University. These lectures will continue throughout the winter months and will be held every Thursday until March 22. The institute meets Thursday evenings at 8:15 in the Physics lecture room in the Science building, Tenth Avenue and Laurel Street. The general public is invited to attend these lectures, which are on interesting subjects and given by interesting speakers.

Dr. J. G. Davidson, associate professor of physics at the University of B. C., is the speaker for this evening. His subject is "The Conflict Between Science and Theology During the Christian Era."

On Thursday, October 19, Dean R. W. Brock, dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of the U.B.C., will speak to the meeting on "The Situation in the Near East." As Dean Brock was in the Near East this summer, he has an excellent knowledge of the conditions there.

The speakers for the year include many well-known speakers of Vancouver, representing various societies and clubs, among which are the B. C. Society of Science, the Alpine Club of Canada and the Art, Historical and Scientific Society.

Nov 5.10.22

Lantern Lecture By Dr. Buchanan Most Interesting

5.10.22
University Professor Gives Instructive Talk no. "Other Worlds Than Ours."

With a number of lantern slides showing the detailed behavior of the various heavenly bodies in relation to the earth, an address was given by Dr. R. Buchanan of the faculty of the University of British Columbia at the meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club, held in the Kitsilano Methodist Church on Wednesday afternoon. He opened his talk by showing with the aid of the slides the beliefs held by the ancients, and their wonderful temples built for the worship of the sun god, Ammon Ra, these edifices having a long central aisle facing toward the rising sun, and receiving the direct light of the sun at the summer solstice.

When explaining the different markings of the moon, Dr. Buchanan declared that he was there to give testimony on behalf of the moon, and stated that there was no relation between the moon and the atmospheric conditions of the earth, "that the moon was not to blame for half the things put upon it." Several slides showed a "close-up" of the craters of the moon, and their contrast with those of the earth, while the diagrams of the relative size of the larger bodies was most interesting.

The theory propounded concerning the dark spots that are visible on the planet Mars, was given by Dr. Buchanan, who explained that the question whether Mars was inhabited could not be settled with any very great definiteness.

With several humorous incidents the speaker gave a number of facts concerning the formation of Saturn with its rings, stating that these rings obtain their light not from the planet but from the sun, being composed of great swarms of meteors.

Dr. Buchanan said he would like to send to jail the men who predict the end of the world, "because they have no business to do such a thing." Further that when studying astronomy there was for him a great interest in it, and always a spirit of worship, since he found a revelation of God in the stars.

Mrs. B. O. Clarke occupied the chair. The report of the social committee was given by Mrs. W. J. Mathers, who stated that the various branches of the club were providing for the banquet. The president reported that the improvements done at the Columbian College would entail an expenditure of over \$1800 during the coming year.

Following the address tea was served, the hostesses for the day being Mrs. R. W. S. Chadney, Mrs. E. C. Nixon, Mrs. A. E. Mullett and Mrs. William O. Marble. The tea table, centred with pink and white dahlias in a bed of pastel-colored tulle, was presided over by Mrs. W. R. Robertson and Mrs. A. Littlehales. A vocal solo by Mrs. Fred Deeley was much enjoyed while the piano selection by Mrs. Lawrence Wright was much appreciated.

Nov 5.10.22

Intellectual Treat Given Club Members By Dr. Buchanan

Something of the infinity of the universe was brought home to the members of the Methodist Women's Educational Club as they listened to an address on "Other Worlds Than Ours," delivered at their regular meeting held at the Kitsilano Methodist Church on Wednesday afternoon. The speaker, Dr. F. Buchanan, of the faculty of the University of British Columbia, invested his subject with a captivating charm of manner and timely humorous flashes which made the lecture entirely delightful.

The early history of the telescope as related to the ancient Egyptian temples to the god, furnished the material for Dr. Buchanan's opening remarks, which led on into an easily followed lecture on the solar system and an intimate story and explanation of many phenomena commonly observed but seldom understood by the lay mind.

Early in his remarks the professor took up the cause of the much maligned moon, which he says is not to blame for one-tenth of all the things which are attributed to it. He belittled the familiar theories of its relation to dry and wet weather, stating that it bore no relation whatever to atmospheric conditions on the earth and affected only the tides. Several of the very interesting slides with which his lecture was illustrated showed photographs of the moon's surface, disclosing volcanic formations and channels supposedly cut by the glancing blow of meteors.

Prominences visible on the sun were also explained, but perhaps the most interesting story of all centered about the theory by which many endeavor to prove that the earth's nearest neighbor, Mars, is an inhabited planet. A telescopic view of Mars shows a series of clear cut lines taken to be the canals of an enormous irrigation system. Since there is very little moisture surrounding the planet, its supposed inhabitants are thought to be more concerned with the maintenance of their existence than they are with killing each other off in wars. The theory explains the visible changes in the spots upon Mars by the supposition that at a certain season of the year the water is brought down from the North Pole through these huge irrigation ditches which water the vast desert-like regions of the planet and that with the production of vegetation these regions are unable to reflect the light of the sun and show up as "spots" on the planet's surface.

Several particularly beautiful slides portrayed various nebulae, which are worlds in the process of formation, Dr. Buchanan explained.

In his closing remarks Dr. Buchanan bore testimony to the spirit of reverence inspired by a study of astronomy. He deprecated the fact that so much fault was found with scientific men and reiterated his belief that a revelation of the Almighty could be found through the telescope as well as through the word of God.

Mrs. B. O. Clark, president of the club, occupied the chair during the meeting. Musical selections were contributed by Mrs. Fred Deeley, Mrs. Howard Leggett and Mrs. Wright, and various reports submitted by Mrs. W. J. Maitland, Mrs. Lillie Patterson, Mrs. Robson and Miss Elliott showed the varied activities being carried on by the club members. The president announced the annual banquet which has been set for October 24 in Mount Pleasant Methodist Church. She also gave \$1800 as an approximate budget necessary to meet the obligations of the club for the present season.

Following the meeting an enjoyable social hour was spent when Mrs. Mullett, Mrs. W. O. Marble and Mrs. E. C. Nixon acted as hostesses.

World 5.10.22

UNIVERSITY NEEDS ANOTHER BUILDING

Nov 6.10.22
President Klinck Seeking Quarters For Some More Overflow Classes.

President L. S. Klinck and Mr. F. Dallas, bursar of the University of British Columbia, started bright and early this morning on a hunt for another church in which to accommodate some of the larger classes of first year students. The Baptist Church at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Laurel has for three years done yeoman service as an overflow classroom but with the steadily increasing number at the University even this accommodation must be augmented.

"Just to give you an idea of how crowded we are this year, I might point out that there are thirty-five more students in first year physics class than we can accommodate," declared the president this morning. The maximum number we can handle is 240 and at the present moment there are 275 attending the lectures in this course. We are making every effort to secure another church or similar building in the vicinity of the University for use as classrooms.

Many visitors to the present site of the University are surprised to find that a number of chemistry students must do their laboratory work in a large tent which has been erected as an adjunct to the chemistry building. But this is the case, however, and any day of the week will find the canvas house crowded with students who are carrying on various experiments in connection with their studies.

Nov. 6.10.22

New U. B. C. Students May Be Hosts at Own Reception

Nov 9.10.22
Owing to the crowded condition obtaining at the University this year, the class of '26 occupies perhaps one of the most unique positions in the history of freshman classes in the institution. If plans at present under consideration by the Students' Council materialize, the newcomers to the U. B. C. will be the hosts at their own reception next Saturday night.

Last year's experience demonstrated the fact that with a capacity of no more than 750 in the auditorium, in which the receptions are usually held, could not be expected to accommodate more than that number. In fact last year an ingenious system of alternate dances had to be devised in order to maintain order of any kind.

With this experience a vivid memory, the council at its last regular meeting decided to invite only Freshies to this year's reception, together with representatives of the various student organizations only, leaving in the cold most of the superior Sophs, dignified Juniors and lordly Seniors.

The plan as outlined, however, has raised a storm of protest among the hoi polloi at the University, particularly the male members thereof, who had looked forward with unrestrained pleasure to meeting officially many of the fair Freshettes whom they have been worshipping from afar since the opening day of the term a week ago.

Arts '25, last year's Freshman class, has gone on record as being opposed to the proposed plan as outlined by the council.

They suggest that instead of limiting the guests to members of the Freshman class and student officials, the whole body of the Alma Mater be allowed to attend, and that some larger hall outside the University be procured for the occasion to make such a plan feasible. In the meantime much speculation as to whether or not they will have an opportunity of meeting the fair newcomers to the Halls of Learning is going on among the men of the University.

Nov. 7.10.22

DR. J. G. DAVIDSON BLAMES RELIGION

Declares It Has Always Hindered the Advance of Science

"Science, Theology and Christianity" was the subject of Dr. J. G. Davidson's address at the meeting of the Vancouver Institute last night. Dr. Davidson is the new president of the Institute and was introduced by the retiring president, D. McL. Fraser. In his address the speaker alleged that the Church, even to recent years, hindered all advance in science. Dr. Davidson said that he drew his conclusions from what he considered were facts.

ALLEGES COMPROMISE

He gave a review of the history of Christianity showing how it survived the ravages of the Middle Ages. Because it was all that was left of the old Roman Empire, he alleged, it had to compromise with the heathen religions. This is where we had a great calamity, said Dr. Davidson.

He alleged that the Church forced its beliefs about man and the universe on the people. He told how, in his opinion, the Protestants and Catholics kept down the advance of science. People were forced, he claimed, under penalty of death to believe that the world was made in six days. The literal meaning of the Bible had to be accepted as truth. Even at a late date, said Dr. Davidson, fossils were "known" to be models cast aside by the Almighty.

PREACHERS AND THE ALMIGHTY

In describing the difficulties that the famous astronomers, including Galileo and Descartes, met with he asserted that until very recently people were forced to think of meteors and eclipses as the missiles of God. The preachers, the lecturer stated, pictured the "Almighty as a pettish child throwing things around and pulling His hair."

USURY OF MIDDLE AGES

Besides astronomy, he told of the fight of chemistry and physics. It was the Theological theory, he stated, that deadly gases were the breath of demons. "The lamentable part is that those knowing better were forced to swear to the truth of this theory," said Dr. Davidson.

In telling of usury in the Middle Ages and quite recent times he claimed that Augustine condemned all usurers and that Dante had put them in his lowest Hell. The effects of this, he asserted, was that commerce was hindered until Italian princes broke away and started the trading of which Italy is now so proud. Until 1745 Christians could not charge interest, he said.

At the close of Dr. Davidson's speech he announced that the Vancouver Institute desired new members. Next week the speaker will be Principal Vance. His subject is "The Influence of Machinery on the Worker."

Sum 6.10.22

LITTLE THEATRE TO PRODUCE "MATCHES"

Very important among those responsible for the production of plays under the aegis of the Vancouver Little Theatre Association are the producers and the scenic artist.

For the first production of the season at Templeton Hall, Hastings Street East, on October 19, 20 and 21, Professor F. G. C. Wood will produce "Matches," a one-act play by Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone MacKay; D. W. Bridal will produce "The Rest Cure," a farce by Gertrude Jennings and Ernest V. Young "A Night at an Inn," a powerful melodrama by Lord Dunsany.

In Charles A. Ferguson the association has a scenic director second to none on the coast in his own chosen hobby. All the work of producing is done entirely by members of the association who, of course, work without any remuneration.

Sum 9.10.22

Rose of Jericho Not Rose and Not From Jericho, Says Speaker

The rose of Jericho is not a rose, nor did it fall from Jericho. The blue bell in Scotland refers to a species of harebell, in England to a kind of hyacinth and in B. C. is frequently called blue-eyed grass, which, in turn, is not a grass.

The mistake of calling plants by their popular names was shown in the introductory lecture in the university short course in botany when Prof. John Davidson cited these and other examples of misnomenclature. He was reviewing botany from its beginning in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. The impression that certain plants had medicinal powers had resulted in the use of the terms Liverwort, Lungwort, etc. Confusion would be avoided in nomenclature by the use of botanical names which were the same, he stated, in every country.

The first regular lecture in the course will commence tomorrow evening and continue every Tuesday from 7:30 to 9:30. Anybody may enroll.

World 9.10.22

EXCITEMENT AT FORT NORMAN HAS SUBDUED

Excitement has subsided and the claim-staker, prospector and speculator have disappeared from the Fort Norman district, scene of one of the biggest oil stampedes in the history of the West, says Professor M. Y. Williams of the department of geology, University of British Columbia, who has returned to the city after spending five months in the North on survey work.

According to Prof. Williams, out of the countless numbers who journeyed by almost every form of conveyance, just a year ago, along the big Mackenzie River, only the drillers for the Imperial Oil Company are left to tell the story of the great rush, and, according to him, these men are taking their time in carrying out their work of exploration.

The charge made by the government of 50 cents an acre per year made it impossible for the claim-stakers to retain their lands. These men, some of them staking as much as four square miles and therefore paying \$1,200 a year rental, could not hold them, although they took them in the belief that they would turn over their leases at a high profit when they staked the claims.

Among other claims abandoned is the big one owned by the Fort Norman Syndicate, which struck gas at 1,500 feet. All over the district, said Prof. Williams, can be seen the white stakes of those who sought fame and fortune in oil, and representing now only abandoned hopes.

The Imperial Oil Company, however, is quietly continuing its work, and as Prof. Williams was coming out he met a crew of expert drillers going in to spend the winter in the North, in order to be there in time to commence operations first thing in the spring.

World 10.10.22

Explains Monetary Systems —

"Monetary Systems of the Far East" is the title of an address to be delivered by Dr. T. H. Boggs, professor of economics at the University of British Columbia, to the members of the foreign trade bureau of the Board of Trade, tomorrow, in the Red Room of the Hotel Vancouver at 12:15 p.m.

Sum 12.10.22

PROF. BOGGS IS LUNCHEON SPEAKER

Technical information was given to members of the foreign trade bureau of the Board of Trade by Professor Boggs of the University of British Columbia on the monetary systems of the Far East at yesterday's weekly luncheon meeting. Other business transacted included consideration of the western shipment of grain and the development of the salmon trade with Mexico.

Hon. J. A. Robb, minister of trade and commerce, will address next Friday's meeting, his subject being the shipment of grain from Canada.

Sum 14.10.22

Seeks Governing Body for Sport



DR. J. G. DAVIDSON
PRESIDENT OF B. C. Branch of A.A.U. of Canada, who suggests that province appoint commission to govern athletics.

Sum 21.10.22

APPOINTMENTS TO U. B. C. STAFF

Announcement of several appointments to the staff at the University of B. C. was made following a meeting of the board of governors on Friday night, at which, in addition to other business, estimates for the year were prepared for presentation to the department of education.

Major George Walkem, B. Sc., was appointed special lecturer in industrial management, he having volunteered to give his services free of charge. As lecturer in mechanical engineering, the appointment of Henry Ogilvie, B.A., was also announced, while Eric M. Coles, B.A., Sc., formerly assistant in mechanical engineering, was appointed instructor in electrical engineering.

Other appointments include F. Malcolm Knapp, B. S. F. (Syracuse), M. Sc. F. (Wash.), to be lecturer in forestry; W. O. C. Scott, science graduate of the U. B. C., to be assistant in the descriptive department of civil engineering; E. E. Delavault, bachelier des lettres, licence en droit, Paris, to be tutor in oral French, and Cyril Jones to be assistant in physics.

The resignation of J. S. Wood, assistant in the laboratories, department of mechanical engineering, was accepted, to take effect at the end of the month.

World 21.10.22

DEAN COLEMAN DISCUSSES BOOKS AT LIBRARY OPENING

P.-T. A. Library Installed At Charles Dickens School By Association—Many Present At Function—Dean Coleman Makes Plea for Wider Reading

A delightful social gathering marked the formal opening of the library at the Charles Dickens school on Friday evening, when Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia, Rev. G. H. Webb, municipal inspector, and J. S. Gordon and Mr. Mathewson were among the speakers. The affair was arranged under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association and proved to be a most successful community gathering.

Speaking on the subjects of "Books and Life" Dean Coleman said in part:

"There are people also who think and speak about our schools as if they did not touch life just because books are supposed to take up most of the time of teachers and scholars. And the university is supposed to be the most bookish place of all. The schools bound to be bookish in the sense that one of its functions is to interpret to each succeeding generation our social inheritance. That social inheritance is found in habits, customs and institutions, but its chief repository is, after all, the printed page. Without the printed page civilization would have been impossible and its continuance depends quite largely upon man's ability to use the printed page wisely. However, anyone who has really seen the inside of a modern school or a modern university will realize the grotesque unreality of this picture of students spending weary hours in mumbling dead formulae in dusty classrooms while the real life of man goes on outside unheeded."

"The criticisms to which I have referred," continued the dean, "are sometimes used to exalt another type of education—the so-called technical sort. I have no quarrel with technical education—in its place—but I do not think that the modern world, in spite of all its supposed interest in material gain, wishes to see our boys and girls regarded merely as machines for the production of wealth."

"Speaking of and for the modern university I would say that it deals with present-day interests fully as much as do the institutions which are praised by its critics and that, in addition, it deals with them in a much more fundamental way. It considers them in their origin and in their wider significance and thus helps to deliver us from that worst kind of slavery—the slavery of mere routine."

"A good library is an invaluable adjunct to any school. There is value in the intensive study of books and this is provided by the work of the class-room; but there is value also in a wide range of reading and this should be provided by the school library. We need quality in our reading, but along with that we need also quantity. A good library wisely used makes us human in the best sense of the word, since it shows us what little possibility there is of any particular person having all of the truth in his own little pint cup."

Mr. John Dunbar, principal of the school, occupied the chair during the evening. The guests were received by the president of the P.-T. A., Mrs. Harold Crump, assisted by Mrs. Clark, Mrs. R. F. Merritt and Mrs. H. F. Whitney. Community singing, led by Mr. Dunbar, was an attractive feature of the function and musical numbers arranged by Mrs. Whitney, Mr. Marriage and Mrs. Kjos were contributed by Miss Eppinger and Muriel Whitton. Entertainment was also afforded the guests through the interesting readings of Master Arthur Jordan and Mr. McIvor.

Refreshments were served at the close of the evening by the convener of the refreshment committee, Mrs. Cummings, assisted by Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Kjos, Miss Nicholson and Miss Galt.

World 14. 10. 22

BRITAIN HAS GOOD NAME IN NEAR EAST

Major Brock Declares U. S. Has Great Opportunity For Service.

After reviewing conditions in the Near East in a talk at the Vancouver Institute on Thursday night and before an audience so large that many stood throughout, Major Brock declared that never had any country so fine an opportunity to serve the world as the United States.

The speaker devoted the greater part of his time to an interesting description of the causes leading up to the Turkish situation and of the various peoples in Central Europe who were involved. It was not a pretty picture he painted of the character of Greek or Turk or of other natives of the Near East, nor was it an assuring conclusion he came to after telling of the political, economic, religious and other racial differences between the peoples inhabiting that section of Europe bordering on Asia and of which Constantinople was the centre.

"It needs but a spark to touch off another world war," said Major Brock. "Great Britain can not maintain peace alone. The United States is needed on her side. If she knew more of world conditions she would see she could not afford to hold aloof. It is easier to prevent a war than to stay out of it, for if another was started, could the United States afford to stand by and see European civilization crumble?"

Major Brock has recently returned from a visit to Constantinople. During the war he also served in the Near East, and so he was enabled to give a close-up picture of Turkish character. Speaking of the influence of the various world powers in the Near East, he declared that Great Britain was the only one with the sense of fair play and with the patience to deal successfully with the many problems given rise by the presence of so many conflicting nationalities to be found there. Each of the small nations might have their ally of the moment among the world powers to whom they would be willing to refer disputes, but the next choice was always Great Britain. The British had a reputation for justice throughout the country and their officials had the patience to grapple with the problems.

World 20. 10. 22

OLD MEMORIES CAUSE OF THE EASTERN MIX-UP

Memories of the past—that is the cause of so much trouble in the Near East. Turkey will never forget the power she was in Europe, Greece will never forget the land she has lost to her enemies, Serbia will never forget the injustice done to her in the Balkan war, and Bulgaria will never forgive her allies for deserting her in that war, and who were the cause of her failing to drive the "sick man of Europe" from Europe.

Such was the explanation offered by Dean W. R. Brock of the University of British Columbia at a lecture under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute, held last night in the physics building.

The lack of unity among the allies was the cause of the present situation, he said. France and Italy both wished to be the "big man" of the Mediterranean, and both feared Britain, which had maintained peace by herself in the Near East, might insist that neither become the "big one." France was frantic, she was witnessing the growing power of Germany, economically. The slow way in which Britain was solving present questions did not satisfy her. She had made an alliance with Turkey so that she could be recognized as the only friend of the "sick man."

France was seeking support nearly anywhere. She was seeking concessions in Turkey. She was growing independent. All these things tended to weaken the unity of the allies.

Couldn't Catch Boat.

Turkey, the "sick man of Europe," had remained in Europe for over 200 years, and was still there. The Turk was a political genius, he always caused trouble among the Allies in their own camp. He was a born soldier, who never admitted defeat. It was always a mistake if he was defeated at the front, and he always remembered the things that had caused him humiliation.

When Tino was recalled to Greece he undertook a huge military campaign; he intended to duplicate Alexander the Great's famous march. He drove the Turk back; then, when the Turkish army was utterly disorganized, the Turk, a born soldier, used to all hardships that war imposes upon an army, and to which the Greeks were not used, rallied, and within two weeks the Greek army was in retreat.

Dean Brock mentioned "after this incident the only fighting that was done by the Greeks was by those that did not catch the boat."

The salvation of all small nations in the Near East was forgiveness for past and sympathy. Above all they must get rid of the suspicion which each one has of each other. America would surely be drawn into this tangle, for it was cheaper to stop a war than to have to pay for it. American now had the chance of doing for humanity what few nations had had the chance of doing. Britain alone could not maintain the peace of the Near East. America must side up along with us. The British Empire, it is necessary, must stand as one unit. Labor by all interested in the defence of civilization is necessary to remedy the present situation.

Professor H. F. Angus of the University of British Columbia will lecture under the auspices of the institute next Thursday evening at the University on "The Economic Situation in Europe." He has just returned from a trip abroad.

World 20. 10. 22

MINING BUREAU TO HEAR PROF. UGLOW

"Conditions in the Cariboo District" will be the subject of an address by Professor W. L. Uglow of the department of geology and mineralogy of the University of B. C. at Monday's luncheon of the mining bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade which will be held in the Hotel Grosvenor, beginning at 12:30.

Mr. Uglow recently returned from the Cariboo, where he spent the summer carrying on investigations for the Dominion Geological Survey. His research took him over a wide area of the old placer country and gave him an opportunity to acquaint himself thoroughly with conditions of the mining district, especially around Barkerville.

World 21. 10. 22

STAFF CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED AT UNIVERSITY

See Oct 21, 22
Major Geo. Walkem, B.Sc.,
Is Appointed Industrial
Lecturer

HAD VOLUNTEERED TO
ACT WITHOUT SALARY

F. Malcolm Knapp, B.S.F.,
Appointed Lecturer in For-
estry Department

Changes in the staff of the department of mechanical engineering, University of British Columbia, one of them necessitated by the resignation of W. L. Gill, who left recently to accept the position of director of the Hamilton Technical School, were made at a special meeting of the board of governors last night.

Major George Walkem, B.Sc. (McGill), was appointed special lecturer in industrial management. Mr. Walkem, President L. S. Klinck pointed out, is the first to volunteer to give his services for any extended period free of charge to the university. In this connection President Klinck alluded to the fact that Mr. Walkem's father had been a well-known lecturer at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

HENRY OGILVIE, B.A., LECTURER

Henry Ogilvie, B.A. (Cantab), was appointed lecturer in mechanical engineering for the session and Eric M. Coles, B.A. Sc., a graduate of the University of B. C., was transferred from his position as assistant in mechanical engineering to that of instructor in electrical engineering for this session. Mr. Ogilvie will give his full time to the work, while the other two are part-time appointments.

Appointments to other departments include that of F. Malcolm Knapp, B.S.F. (Syracuse), M.Sc.F. (Wash.), as lecturer in forestry for the pres-

Gives U.B.C. His Services Free



MAJOR G. A. WALKEM

THE Board of Governors of the University of B. C., in special session last night, accepted the offer of Major G. A. Walkem to act as lecturer in the faculty of mechanical engineering for the present session, free of charge.

ent session. Dr. Klinck said the board had found it impossible to secure a Canadian for this post. W. O. C. Scott, a science graduate of the U. B. C., was appointed assistant in the descriptive geometry department of civil engineering.

ESTIMATES PREPARED

E. E. Delavault, bachelier des Lettres, Licence en Droit, Paris, was appointed as tutor in oral French. Cyril Jones, a senior student, was appointed assistant in physics.

The resignation of J. S. Wood as assistant in the laboratories, department of mechanical engineering, was accepted, taking effect at the end of the month.

Estimates for the 1923-4 academic year were prepared for presentation to the Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean.

NEW APPOINTMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY

Nov 21, 22
Major Walkem Volunteers
Services as Lecturer On
Engineering Faculty.

Major George Walkem, B.Sc. (McGill) was appointed special lecturer in industrial management by the board of governors of the University of British Columbia at a meeting on Friday evening when several changes in the staff of the department of mechanical engineering were made. These were necessitated by the resignation of Prof. W. L. Gill, who left recently to accept the position of director of the Hamilton Technical School.

Major Walkem volunteered his services free of charge to the University of British Columbia and his offer was readily accepted by the college authorities. Henry Ogilvie, B.A., (Cantab) was appointed lecturer in mechanical engineering for the session and Eric Coles, B.Sc. British Columbia, was transferred from his position as assistant in mechanical engineering to instructor in electrical engineering.

Mr. Ogilvie will give his full time to the work of the department of mechanical engineering but the others are part-time appointments. In this way the department will be enabled to carry on for another session.

Malcolm Knapp, B.S.F. (Syracuse) and M.Sc. F. (Washington), was appointed as lecturer in forestry for the session, and W. O. Scott, one of last year's graduates at the University, was made assistant in descriptive geometry under the department of civil engineering. Cyril Jones, a senior student, was made assistant in physics.

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University, pointed out that it was impossible to secure a Canadian for the post as lecturer in forestry.

E. E. Delavault, Bachelor des Lettres, Licence en Droit, Paris, was appointed as tutor in oral French. The resignation of J. S. Wood, assistant in the laboratories, department of mechanical engineering, was accepted to take effect at the end of the month.

Estimates for the 1923-1924 session were prepared for presentation to Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education.

LIFE PROBABLE ON OTHER PLANETS

See Oct 22, 22
Prof. David Buchanan Ad-
dresses Appreciative Aud-
ience in Point Grey

KERRISDALE, Oct. 21.—That there is reason to believe that other planets than the earth are inhabited, was the opinion expressed Friday night by Professor David Buchanan, of the University of B. C., at a gathering at the Kerrisdale Baptist Church. His lecture was accompanied by lantern slides views of the starry heavens.

Professor Buchanan explained the Argol system, by which, he said, science has discovered that stars become brighter to the eye at times through the moving of suns about them, and shaded, or darker, during period of eclipses.

The nebulae or star clusters appearing as silk veils in the skies, he said, are rotating bodies whose momentum depends largely on their size.

By way of comparison of the relative speed with which various planets are known to travel he cited the ratio of a planet ten times greater in circumference than the earth, or about 88,000 miles, travelling at the rate of one complete revolution every 16 hours, while the earth, of an approximate diameter of 8,000 miles made one complete revolution in 24 hours.

The meeting was well attended by an appreciative audience.

See 22.10.22

BLUE NOSE GOES FOR TRIAL SPIN

Aug 20, 22
Prof. W. N. Sage of the university will speak at the Trafalgar Day demonstration at the Empress Theatre, Sunday night. He will deal with "The Effect of the Battle of Trafalgar on European History."

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M.P.P., will speak, and a musical programme has been arranged. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Royal Society of St. George, whose president, Colonel Alfred Markham, will speak on "The Flag." The meeting will begin at 8:30.

See 20.10.22

PRESIDENT KLINCK TO GIVE ADDRESS

"The University of British Columbia in Its Relation to the Province," will be the topic of an address by President Klinck in the T. J. Trapp technical school on Tuesday, November 7.

Four lectures on France's contribution to civilization will be given throughout the winter. "Present Conditions in Germany" will be the subject of an address by Prof. H. I. Angus on Tuesday, November 14.

See 26.10.22

DEAN BROCK TO ADDRESS LION'S CLUB

Dean Brock of the University of British Columbia will speak on "The Critical Situation in the Far East" at today's luncheon of the Lion's Club to be held in the Hudson's Bay dining room. Dean Brock served with the British forces in Mesopotamia during the Great War and has recently returned from Constantinople, where he spent part of the past summer. George Chaffey will lead singing.

See 26.10.22

PROF. W. N. SAGE IS INSTITUTE SPEAKER

Members of the Vancouver Institute last night announced a change in the schedule of meetings for the winter, by which the address by Prof. W. N. Sage on "Economic Conditions in Central Europe," originally scheduled for March 2, will be delivered tonight, in the physics room at the University of B. C.

Dr. F. C. Walker's lecture on "Artistic Lying," scheduled for tonight, has been postponed until March 2, closing the season for the Institute.

See 26.10.22

DEAN TO LECTURE ON THE FAR EAST

Dean R. W. Brock of the University of B. C. will speak on "The Situation in the Near East" when he addresses members of the Vancouver Association of Life Underwriters gathered for luncheon today in the Hudson's Bay dining room. George Chaffey will lead community singing.

Sum 27.10.22

WILL NOT PAY IF AVOIDABLE

Pro 27.10.22

Professor Angus Speaks On Recent Conditions In Germany.

Finds Railways Being Extended and Much Construction in Progress.

Germany is gaining in national wealth, and is able to make some annual payment on reparation account. But Germans do not regard the Versailles Treaty as a just obligation, and will only carry out its terms so far as they are compelled by military or economic force, or by the belief that fulfilment is to their advantage. Highly organized official propaganda at home and abroad is carried on by Germany to assure the Germans and convince foreigners that Germany did not cause the war, and is not justly bound by terms of peace imposed by force and fraud.

BUILDING RAILWAYS.

These are some of the conclusions which Professor Angus of the department of economics in the University, has reached after a summer of study of the situation in Central Europe. He was the lecturer in the Vancouver Institute course Thursday evening, and spoke to a crowded room.

In support of the opinion that Germany is producing more wealth than is consumed, Professor Angus says that he saw at Stuttgart under construction railway depots and warehouses far beyond any immediate needs. They were also double-tracking the North and South railway, not because of any immediate congestion of traffic, but to provide an alternative route to the line along the Rhine, now within striking distance from France. Like construction of public and private works is going on all over Germany. It might all be supported on business grounds, but not on account of any present urgency. It showed that Germany had something left over after providing for immediate wants.

HAS NO GOLD.

At the same time there is much hardship and poverty, especially among small holders of government securities and others with a fixed income in marks. While the constantly falling price of marks makes some people poor it makes others extravagant, since they wish to spend their marks before they get any cheaper. The lecturer considered that it would be possible, though difficult, for the German Government to collect from the people some of the margin of production over expenditure. Allied commissions had pointed out some methods. But they had not yet shown how the marks so collected could be applied to the payment of reparations.

The Allies have no use for German paper money. Germany has no gold. She could offer goods, but neither France nor Britain is ready to take them. If Britain should take German goods there would be a cry about the displacement of home labor. Professor Angus does not think Germany intends to pay and is of the opinion the Allies can not afford to relinquish the power of coercion over the Fatherland.

Pro 27.10.22

DEAN SAYS BRITISH FLEET AVERTED WAR

Presence of the British fleet at the Dardanelles in recent weeks is all that saved a serious war in the Near East, said Dean W. R. Brock of the University of B. C., speaking at yesterday's luncheon of the Lions' Club, held in the Hudson's Bay dining room. Dean Brock recently returned from Southern Europe, where he spent this summer in Constantinople.

Reviewing the late history of the Balkans, the speaker explained that the defeat of the Greeks and the withdrawal of French and Italian forces had resulted in the British fleet and forces being left alone to restrain Turkish armies from crossing the Chanak Peninsula and re-entering Constantinople.

Dean Brock neither praised nor denounced the characteristics of the belligerent Turk and in referring to massacres inflicted by Turkish forces on the inhabitants of Smyrna he stated that, had conditions been reversed and the sufferers held the sword of power, they would have wielded it with as dire results upon the Turks.

George Chaffey sang.

Sum 27.10.22

SHOULD SAY HOW TO MEET DEBT, OR FORGIVE IT

Germany can pay her reparations account by making further sacrifices, but are the Allied countries in a position politically to receive payment in the only way it can be made?

After reviewing the situation in Germany at present following upon an investigatory visit of some months there this summer, Prof. H. F. Angus of the University of British Columbia left this question with his audience at the Vancouver Institute on Thursday night. He was lecturing on "Impressions of Economic Conditions in Central Europe".

Germany could not pay in gold and foreign money, as demanded, Prof. Angus said, but she could pay in work. He had seen manufacturing, railways, hydro-electric plants and other enterprises being constructed on a scale far in advance of present requirements and these could be built by Germans in France or Britain and in other countries just as they were being built in Germany.

But Allied countries had so far indicated their political inability to accept such work, owing to the fact that so many of their own people were out of employment. Prof. Angus himself thought that in view of the impossibility of securing reparation in any other form, this was the only practical solution of the issues, but Allied governments had steadfastly refused to demand it. Britain, he thought, would be more likely to do so than any of the other creditor countries.

France and the United States should, in the opinion of the lecturer, either definitely express the form in which they wanted the reparations paid or give up demanding reparations altogether.

While the tax rate, taking the buying power of the mark into consideration, was slightly less in Germany than elsewhere, Prof. Angus showed that the earning power of the people was also considerably less. Government bonds and other debentures of pre-war issues were worth one per cent of their pre-war value and, with the decreasing foreign value of German currency, the people were compelled to spend their money just as soon as they got it. A mark might buy twice as much one day as it would the next, so that throughout the country there was a constant rush to spend money.

World 27.10.22

Professor Fraser of U.B.C. Tells Congress Of Salmon Depletion

HONOLULU, Oct. 30.—The antique remark to the effect that there are as many good fish in the sea as ever came out of it represents just as much wasted breath, and has no more basis in fact than the equally antique dodo myth, according to two of the speakers at Saturday's session of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress.

The taste of men for fish, fresh and canned, and the taste of about eighteen varieties of carnivorous mammals, large, medium and small, for fish in any shape were blamed by the experts for the rapid depletion of the Pacific's stock of supplies for Friday evening dinners.

Dr. Barton W. Evermann, director of the museum of the California Academy of Science, discussed the raw fish eaters of the lower mammalian scale, while C. McLean Fraser, professor of zoology at the University of British Columbia, dealt with man and his unreasoning pursuit of finned food products of the deep.

Man, according to Professor Fraser, has been so intent on catching salmon, halibut and other of the better known kinds of fish that he has failed to notice the rapid depletion of the source of supply. On the other hand, said the professor, he has overlooked other species of fish which make just as good eating. Salmon, particularly, said the British Columbia savant, have suffered and in many localities have been virtually wiped out.

Pro 30.10.22

U. B. C. Professor Talks to Honolulu Commercial Congress

HONOLULU, Oct. 30.—C. McLean Fraser, professor of zoology at the University of British Columbia dealt with man and his unreasoning pursuit of finned food products of the deep.

Man, according to Professor Fraser, has been so intent on catching salmon, halibut and other of the better known kinds of fish, that he has failed to notice the rapid depletion of the source of supply. On the other hand, said the professor, he has overlooked other species of fish which make just as good eating.

World 30.10.22

MINING METHODS IN B. C. DECLARED TO BE BACKWARD

Sum Nov. 10 22
Must Be Change, States Dr.
S. J. Schofield, to Attain
Greatest Success

ARE MEN OF TODAY SCORNING OUTDOORS?

Development Stated to Be Held Back Through Civil- ization's Pampering

Declaring that practically no progress had been made in the development of mining in British Columbia in the past decade, Dr. S. J. Schofield, a well-known geologist and mining engineer, urged that the situation be squarely faced and drastic action taken to remedy what he termed a black outlook, in an address last night at the University of British Columbia under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute.

AFRAID TO PROSPECT

"While mining in other countries in North America has shown marked progress during the last 10 years, development in this province has been practically nil during this period, except for the production due to war activity," stated Dr. Schofield.

"Hundreds of mining prospects are on the market without buyers, and prospectors are gradually decreasing in numbers. Has this breed of men passed away, and are men today too pampered by civilization to endure the hardships of life in the open among the hills and to take the gambling chances of the prospector? I sincerely hope that this is not so."

MANY DIFFICULTIES

"I believe that the real trouble lies in the many difficulties connected with mining in this province as compared with other districts of North America.

"There is no use deceiving ourselves and talking generalities about the wonderful mineral wealth of British Columbia. We must, on the other hand, get down to real business and devise better methods of mining and smelting so that we can successfully compete in the markets of the world and encourage capitalists to invest in mining prospects in this province."

MUST IMPROVE METHODS

"We cannot overcome the physical difficulties of the country, but we can develop better methods of mining and marketing so that the minerals of the coast can compete successfully with those of other countries in the markets of the world. Thousands of dollars have been wasted in B. C. in the 'take-a-chance' system of mining, but if we are to encourage capital we must go about it more scientifically."

Miss Bollert to Speak.

Nov 15 11.22
A successful sale of needlework, home cooking and other articles was held by the Central Park Women's Institute on Saturday, by means of which a substantial amount was added to the treasury. The monthly meeting of the institute will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the schoolroom of the Central Park Presbyterian Church. At the conclusion of the business session, Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., will address the meeting on "The girl—from the viewpoint of her teacher." The tea hostesses will be Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Wood. A cordial invitation is extended to the women of the Central Park and Collingwood districts to attend.

Nov 15. 11.22

Adding Billions to The Wealth of the Nation

Research Work Is Doing Much to Increase Out- put of Food.

Scientific Agriculturists of B. C. Discuss Their Problems.

By J. W. WINSON.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE, the journal of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, has devoted its November number entirely to the work of its British Columbia members. It contains several contributions of great scientific value to agriculture in general, but having a larger significance to the agricultural interests of this province, not only in the contributors who are practical scientists working here, but because the problems they are attacking and the achievements they are winning concern directly our own crops and livestock.

The "technical agriculturists" are men engaged in scientific research work. They are men who represent the divine discontent in things as they are agriculturally, and are devoted to the discovery of new means and methods of inducing this old earth to yield our daily bread. They accept the definition that scientific research in agriculture must benefit the farmer and improve farming methods, if it be worth while at all. They urge that professional workers in Canada should keep in touch with their colleagues in other parts of the Dominion, and that outlines of their work and the results obtained should be brought to the notice of practical farmers for the advancement of national comfort and prosperity.

ON LOOKOUT FOR LAND OF PROMISE.

"Everyone of us," says Prof. P. A. Boving of the U. B. C., in his paper, "is looking towards, dreaming about and attempting to discover the land of promise."

"When to our joy and infinite wonder, we have obtained a glimpse of the marvels of that land, it is our duty and becomes our pleasure to tell the world about it." The "marvels" are being sought in laboratories, in fields and plots, in stables, barns and poultry-houses at the University, the experimental farms, government offices and in all places where these men are reaching from the known to the unknown.

In the first article of the journal Prof. Boving presents a resumé of the work done in the study of the bacteria of the soil, those minute organisms which resolve mineral substances and decayed matter into plant food, and without which no soils would grow crops.

Their study leads to questions of soil inoculations to the fixation of nitrogen, to soil tiredness and the relative values of manures, how green manures compare with the common fertilizers and what crops give the best results when buried.

Here is direct interest to both fruit-grower and dairyman, and the potato-grower, in these new days of grading and certification, may prick up his ears to learn that there are "sulphuric-acid-forming bacteria that will eliminate or prohibit the activity of the scab fungus."

THE BETTER HEN AND BETTER EGG.

Experiments at Point Grey towards the production of a better hen and a better egg are described by V. S. Asmundson. The University hens are watched and studied far more than they know. Their seeming freedom is hedged in with note-book and microscope, scales and calculation until they have no secrets to cackle over. The birds are selected and rejected on the keenest matriculation tests. Every one they must be approaching perfection in size and type, in freedom from defects, in egg laying (where 365 per year is the ideal), absence of broodiness, precocity, hatchability of eggs, their size, shape and color,

also the ability of the hen to pass these perfections on to her chicks.

The improvement of farm crops in British Columbia is the aim of the agronomists, as explained by Prof. A. A. Moe. The common crops, grains, grasses, clovers and roots, are subject to experimentation at the Point Grey farm, where the object is to produce a strain of seed that shows the most perfect adaptation to the particular soil and climate for which it is required. As every variety of land and weather is found in the province, the research work offers a wonderfully wide field.

Gradually the best seed for each particular field is being found. The common farmer may not have noticed much benefit from this work yet, but it is quite possible that a happy surprise awaits him when the final experiments with a new clover are completed.

The true scientist does not plunge into publicity until certain of his foothold, and nothing is being claimed for the new strains and varieties until their success is assured, but the trials are in the final stage. The "U. B. C. Spud" came up to the footlights boldly and is maintaining its original advantages.

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE BURBANKS.

What the agronomist is doing among plants the horticulturist duplicates in the fruits, always seeking the better variety, better suited for its soil and its purpose, better resistant to the pests that harass it. Here Professor F. E. Buck recounts the problems immediately confronting the Burbanks of the world.

The Magoon strawberry needs improvement in shipping qualities, the raspberry should have a stout cane with lateral branches, and other improvements to gain a year in cropping a new plantation. The tomato should have bred into it a firmer pulp and less water, also a tendency to earlier ripening. Experiments could be continued with advantage, to garden crops and lawn grasses.

Prof. Buck concludes with the appeal and the vision of a prophet for a unification of the isolated work of different departments of science, hinting that the physicist and the biologist may find between them the secret of heredity, and that enough material now exists to change man's power over Nature, if it were gathered and co-related.

SOIL SURVEYS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Soil surveys for British Columbia are advocated by W. Newton of the department of agriculture, Victoria. This paper brings science down so close to the farmer that it digs into the furrow he is standing in.

Does his soil need lime, or phosphates? Has it too much water or too little, or is it worth water at all? Plainly he states that "we have too many examples of abandoned irrigation systems for the welfare of agriculture in this province." In many cases the soil was not worth it, or other factors of topography and climate condemned the project.

America has an association of soil workers that makes detailed soil surveys at an estimated cost of three cents per acre—not a great outlay for a landowner or a prospective owner, yet it might save or make his fortune.

Such surveys would cost a little more.

antiseptic
—the safe

round household anti-
septic.
Naturally, there's a com-
fortable feeling in having
that kind of an antiseptic
close at hand in your med-
icine cabinet. Don't be with-
out it.—Lambert Pharmacal
Company, Toronto, Canada.

Nov 15. 11.22

WOMAN'S EDUCATION SHOULD AIM AT SOCIAL USEFULNESS

Miss Ethel Johns Delivers Striking Address to General Gordon Association—Marriage No Longer Looked Upon as Only Career

Miss Ethel Johns of the University of British Columbia addressed the members of the General Gordon Parent-Teacher Association Wednesday afternoon on education for womanhood.

As a professional nurse, Miss Johns has had unusual opportunities for observing womanhood in times of crisis, and she stated that if education means anything to woman at all, it must be the means of preparing her with undaunted courage, self-reliance, cheerfulness, etc., with which to meet these crises, which inevitably arise during her life.

"The world of today is a much more difficult place for us to live in than for our forefathers," said Miss Johns; "consequently a woman's education should be based on cultural utilitarian and social usefulness, which tend to broaden her vision."

"Every woman should be capable of cooking a good meal, bathing a baby and managing a home. She should have knowledge of the use of chemicals for cooking purposes, understand home planning architecture, home decorating, interior and exterior, and the making of beautiful but practical clothing."

Miss Johns said that in dealing with this problem of young womanhood, one's mind often turned in thought to the forces that shaped her, and which, as law, inevitably work through her. She should, therefore, be educated along lines that make for balance—as near the normal as possible. Citing as an example Miss Maude Royden of England, who has adopted two children, and, notwithstanding her vocation as a public woman, tries to live the normal life of woman.

Home duties have been dignified

through the introduction into schools of the domestic science course, and girls are infinitely better prepared for hospital training who have taken this course.

In the profession of motherhood, Miss Johns did not isolate the unmarried woman nor the childless married woman, no matter in what capacity she may serve. "Womanhood is motherhood and all education should be so poised as to recognize this ideal," she stated.

"Marriage is no longer looked upon as the only career, or as the ultimate career of woman, and women no longer accept marriage as the only avenue to a broader life. Neither does the modern girl think any marriage better than none. This being the case, she makes very certain and definite choice."

Through Mrs. W. Broadfoot, a welcome was extended to the members of the association from the Kitsilano W. C. T. U. to hear Alderman Owen speak on "Civics," at the home of Mrs. E. Bielby, 2627 Seventh Avenue West, Monday, November 27th, at 3:30. The membership convener, Mrs. W. Fowler, reported 23 new members. A reception committee to greet new members was appointed, composed of Mrs. W. O. Marble, Mrs. R. Bailey, Mrs. S. Richmond. The association went on record as in favor of aiding the Grenfell school financially. Owing to increased membership, Mrs. W. Fowler was appointed alternate delegate to the federation and Mrs. W. H. Carswell became a regular delegate.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the association on December 20, at which display of fancy work, home cooking, candy and miscellaneous articles will be for sale. The president, Mrs. F. M. Richardson, occupied the chair.

Nov 16, 11-22

Sane Instruction Needed to Equip The Modern Girl

Miss Ethel M. Johns in Favor Of "Education for Womanhood."

A plea for earnest consideration of the problem presented by the modern girl was embodied in an address by Miss Ethel M. Johns, R.N., before the members of the General Gordon Parent-Teacher Association on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Johns' theme was "Education for Womanhood."

"The modern girl," she said, "has been born into a very different world from that of her mothers and grandmothers, and she has been presented with the keys to the opportunities for which they struggled. She is now beginning to use them. The restrictions of past years no longer obtain, and she is inclined to experiment with her freedom. Many mothers find it difficult to understand their daughters, and unfortunately some daughters are unable to understand their mothers."

"It is our duty," Miss Johns asserted, "to prepare the modern girl for one of two alternatives, marriage, or the life which she must lead if marriage does not come."

Marriage Best.

"All things being equal, I think marriage and motherhood are best, but marriage is no longer the only career, though it may be the ultimate career. For the modern girl, with all her freedom, can not escape her womanhood, and our young women should be guided to some occupation which will provide an outlet for the maternal instinct. Motherhood has broadened of late years, and each mother now shares the burden of bringing up her children with several other women, teachers or nurses perhaps. There is room for us all in this job of mothering the race," said Miss Johns.

Older Women Should Guide.

Miss Johns urged the creation of a saner conception of marriage, and the co-operation of the older women to bring this about. Girls were too often, she believed, allowed to form romantic theories emanating from the movies, and present-day novels. A sane, practical education for the modern girl would do much to ensure her future happiness, she thought, and women would do well to unite to perform this work and train those who come afterwards to do their part well.

Mrs. F. M. Richardson presided over the meeting. Mrs. Bielby of the Kitsilano W. C. T. U. invited the members to attend a meeting of her organization at her home, 2627 Seventh Avenue West, on November 27.

The next meeting of the General Gordon Parent-Teacher Association will be held on the evening of December 2. Mile. Doriot will speak and there will be a sale of work, home cooking and candy. Mrs. Scott Barber will convene the fancy work and Mrs. C. H. Fraser the candy.

Nov 16, 11-22

WHEN FREE MEN REGARDED TAXES AS AN INSULT

That, in the early days, it would have been considered an insult for free men to be taxed, was an interesting statement in an address by Professor S. E. Beckett of the University of B. C., at the Central City Mission on Saturday night.

Professor Beckett traced the methods of taxation down to the present day from the early centuries. The kings of ancient Rome and Athens, he said, as well as other nations, did not levy taxes as these are understood today. Instead, they made levies on subject peoples. It was not considered consistent for free men to pay taxes; but they on the other hand had to render military and other services to the state.

Gradually rulers whose reigns were arbitrary had found many ways of raising money for the upkeep of the state. Titles were commonly sold as were monopolies for manufacturing and importing.

With the rise of constitutional government taxation in its present form had made its appearance. Prof. Beckett urged all citizens to carefully study the matter of taxation. Shifting of taxes, it was stated, was a great evil which merely added to any inequality there might be.

Sum 19, 11-22

Miss Johns Is Speaker Before Gordon P.-T.A.

"EVERY woman should be capable of cooking a good meal, washing a baby and managing a home," declared Miss Ethel Johns of the University of British Columbia, speaking before a meeting of the General Gordon Parent-Teacher Association yesterday on "Education for Womanhood."

"She should have a knowledge of chemicals for cooking purposes, understand home planning, architecture, home decorating, interior and exterior, and the making of beautiful, but practical clothing," continued the speaker.

"Home duties have been dignified through the introduction into schools of the domestic science course, and girls are infinitely better prepared for training who have taken this course," said Miss Johns.

Miss Johns stated emphatically that more scientific, straightforward knowledge of sex, and a thorough knowledge of the structure of their own bodies be taught to the young woman. She should also be taught that, all things being equal, that marriage and maternity are her obligations.

In the profession of motherhood, Miss Johns did not isolate the unmarried woman, nor the childless married woman, no matter in what capacity she served womanhood is motherhood and all education should be so poised as to recognize this ideal.

Marriage should not longer be looked upon as the only career, or as the ultimate career of woman, according to Miss Johns. The modern girl does not think any marriage better than none.

Sum 16, 11-22

PROF. HENDERSON TO ADDRESS INSTITUTE

"Some Modern Philosophical Theories" is the subject of an address to be delivered before the members of the Vancouver Institute tonight by Prof. J. Henderson. The meeting will be held in the physics room at the University of B. C.

Sum Nov 16, 22

"The Girl—From the Teachers' Viewpoint," was the topic taken for a talk given by Miss M. L. Bollert, M. A., at the meeting of the Central Park Women's Institute held on Thursday afternoon. A resolution was passed, and will be sent to the minister of justice at Ottawa, asking that the amendments of the 1921 Drug Act be re-enacted at the earliest possible moment. The sum of \$9 was voted to the Carleton Parent-Teacher Association milk fund for undernourished children. Tea was served by Mrs. Marratt, Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. H. Wood.

Nov 17, 11-22

FROM PLATO TO PRAGMATISTS

Various Philosophical Theories Expounded by Prof. James Henderson.

Lectures Do Not Find New Materialism Much Different from Old.

Most modern philosophical theories are at least two thousand years old, and have reappeared at intermediate periods. So when Professor James Henderson addressed the Vancouver Institute last evening on "Modern Philosophical Theories" he found himself devoting a large part of his time to Plato and Aristotle, Kant and Hegel, as well as to Mill, Bergson, William James, the New Materialists and the president of the Royal Society.

Professor Henderson, who has a gift of exposition, was successful in making clear some hard doctrines. The New Materialism he does not find widely different from the old, and discussed it with other theories of the relation of mind to matter. Mechanical theories of the universe and of mind, were expounded, though the lecturer confessed himself unable to fully appreciate the conception of an automaton which knew itself to be an automaton. In former times, as now, there were teachers who considered the evolution of man as of no more importance than the growth of moss upon a stone. They were answered by other philosophers or by poets like Dante, who placed one of the materialist philosophers in his Inferno.

Discussing the problems of immortality, the lecturer said that Dr. Macdougall, formerly of Oxford, now professor of philosophy at Harvard, has announced his personal preference for total extinction at death, but has added unfortunately he could not convince himself that this was possible. While Professor Henderson wished to expound the views of others rather than express his own, he indicated that the facts and laws of nature as he understood them pointed to a process of evolution guided by supreme intelligence. The closing part of the lecture was a discussion of the pragmatism of William James and the doctrine of higher intuition taught by Bergson.

In commending lectures of this class the president, Dr. Davidson, said that they provoked clear thinking, which was necessary to counteract certain reactionary influences. Among these latter he quoted resolutions adopted by important bodies in Minnesota and other states, condemning the teaching of the doctrine of evolution in the public schools.

Nov 17. 11. 22

SEEK SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS

Suggestions for Improvement of Mining Industry Are Approved.

Increasing Attendance at Mining Convention Necessitates Larger Hall.

Unable to accommodate all those who wished to hear the discussions at the Thursday afternoon session of the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Chairman Prof. R. C. Wallace secured the ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver and adjourned the gathering to that place. Discussion of the paper which Prof. S. J. Schofield of the University of British Columbia had read at the morning session occupied the greater portion of the afternoon and necessitated the reduction of the time permitted to other speakers. The suggestions offered by Prof. Schofield for the improvement of the industry in the province, and the encouragement of the investment of capital in British Columbia properties were generally approved.

During the whole of the discussions at the different sessions of the meeting there has been evidenced a strong desire to discover solutions to the many problems that confront the mining industry in the West, and these suggestions have invariably been of a character that showed appreciation of the financial handicaps of Dominion and Provincial Governments to make large expenditures on behalf of the industry.

EXAGGERATION HARMFUL.

What British Columbia required to a great extent, in the opinion of Mr. J. D. McKenzie of the geological survey, was confidence in the resources of the province and dissemination of the bald facts respecting the natural wealth of the country. It was unnecessary and harmful to the best interests of the country to exaggerate in describing the endowments of Nature.

Mr. R. R. Bruce, Invermere, believed that Prof. Schofield was right in stating that the development of the mining industry of the province lay in bringing capital to the prospectors rather than in the discovery of new prospects in the hills. The opening up of the present known deposits was of paramount importance, and every possible facility should be offered for such purpose. He told of the difficulties that confronted him in opening up the Paradise Mine. There was no one lever that could be pulled to bring a flow of capital into the country, but every legitimate effort should be made to do so. He had the greatest faith in the future of the province, he concluded.

There were enough ores in British Columbia, stated Mr. H. Freeman, to warrant the establishment of an ore dressing plant. He urged the members of the Institute to take an interest in this subject and not leave it entirely to the Boards of Trade to urge it on the government.

HOLDS ROSY VIEWS.

Prof. Schofield explained that he did not wish those who had heard him speak in the morning to conclude that he was pessimistic as to the future of the industry in British Columbia. He was not. He believed in the ultimate success of the mining industry, but success must be attained by hard work.

Mr. W. B. Brewer summarized his

36-inch Childon English Velvet, Tootal's quality, in black, navy, mole, grey, Russian, wine and brown, regular \$3.50 a yard. For \$2.95 during this sale at a yard \$5.50

Nov 17. 11. 22

Magee High P.-T.'s Hear Address By Dean Coleman

Members to Arrange Oratorical Contest—Will Encourage Commercial Work.

The regular meeting of the King George V. High School Parent-Teacher Association was held last week, with the president, Mrs. A. B. Rillance, in the chair. Many new members have joined as a result of a special effort of the president and Mrs. Stevenson, convener of the membership committee, coupled with the work of Mrs. Allan Bowles, in compiling and printing a complete programme of the session's work.

The business of the afternoon was brief in order to hear an address from Dean Coleman, but it was decided to vote a sum of \$21 in prizes for an oratorical contests to be held in the spring. Two medals will also be offered to the commercial department to encourage high speed in shorthand and typewriting. The association contemplates holding a home-cooking sale and a special concert in order to raise further funds for its work. The association has upwards of \$500 in hand.

Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia addressed the meeting at some length, stating that he was interested in the work of the society and declared that education was not an enterprise for specialists alone, but for the whole community.

In speaking of the place to be given to books in the modern school, the speaker thought that the wrong place might be allotted to them, thus allowing the system to suffer, for they must not become a substitute for teaching, his opinion being that books were for those who can not think.

One aspect of the matter Dean Coleman suggested to be that books are a means of refuge from life, a recreation, as there are certain books read again and again, because "within those pages we can escape for the time being from certain harsh conditions of life wherein we find ourselves."

Reading as a form of play was another conception of books outlined by the speaker, who thought that "man is whole and entire only when he plays," and play enables everyone to escape from the restrictions and narrow boundaries of the environment, and in play class distinctions disappear.

Books are a transcription from life and an interpretation of life, asserted Dean Coleman, and proved his point most effectively by drawing apt conclusions from various books and their bearing on current events and life in general.

Nov 21. 11. 22

Bridgeport P.-T.'s Hear Address by Dean of Women

Miss M. L. Bollert Speaks at Meeting—Other Business Discussed.

Discussion at the meeting of the Bridgeport Parent-Teacher Association, held on Friday afternoon, centred on the pressing need of a new high school building and a play shed with gymnasiums, and the best measures to adopt for acquiring them. It was decided that a public meeting be called shortly so that the views of the people in regard to the high school may be laid before the trustees. Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Cote, Miss McNeely, Mr. Evans and Mr. Webster were named as a committee to obtain information in regard to size and style of playshed and its approximate cost.

The social committee of the association is arranging for an "at home" to be held at the school during December.

At the close of the business session the president, Mrs. Cousins, introduced Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., who gave an instructive talk on "Occupation for Women." All women, she said, are not privileged to become home-makers, and many are forced to be world workers. She believed that women should have a real reason for entering any profession and should show great discretion in regard to her vocation and make her choice in a spirit of service. There are now three hundred and fifty vocations into which women have entered, but it was becoming increasingly difficult to make a success in any of them without specific training. She advised all young people, a large number of whom were present, to remain at school and devote themselves to their studies as long as possible.

Nov 20. 11. 22

**DR. ASHTON, FRENCH BIOG-
RAPHER.**

"We may well feel pride that this book, the finest and by far the most learned study of Mme. de La Fayette that has appeared, should have been published by an English press and under the auspices of a university of the Empire, that of British Columbia." In this manner, and with much other commendation the London Times commends Dr. Ashton's "Madame de La Fayette, Sa Vie et Ses Oeuvres," lately issued from the Cambridge University Press. It is a matter of note that a young English scholar should beat the French biographers and research students on their own ground, by preparing and publishing in their language the most thorough, exact and critical record of one of the most famous ladies of seventeenth century France. We can well claim a share in the pride of the Times since the learned

author is the head of the modern language department of our own University.

None of the grand and brilliant ladies of the great days of Louis XIV. have been more discussed in biography, history and criticism by writers of their own nation than this leader in letters and romance. Yet Dr. Ashton has been able to discover and use a vast amount of hitherto unpublished material, including letters of Mme de La Fayette and of her personal friends. Fifty European libraries contributed to the bibliography which forms part of this record. To quote now from the literary supplement of the London Times: "We can not recall any biography that represents in proportion to its length so great an amount of reading of original sources wherever possible. The author's chief effort after the collection of material has been to form a picture of her as a writer and of her place in literature. In this he shows an original and judicious mind."

Some account of this book will appear in The Province. It is mentioned here because of the promise it gives that this newest of Canadian universities will not be found behind the older institutions of learning in its contributions to letters. The book is dedicated to the president and governors of the University, and the memory of the first president, the author expressing the hope that it will prove to be one of a series of contributions to knowledge published under University auspices.

21.11.22

**POULTRY SHOW TO
OPEN THIS MORNING**

SOUTH VANCOUVER, Nov. 22.—Although preparations were under way in the Horticultural hall today for the opening of the District Three poultry and pet-stock show, held under the auspices of the Central Park and South Vancouver associations, much of the work of entering and listing of the birds was still to be completed this afternoon. In all, about 500 birds are expected to enter the run-birds for the three cups and prizes being offered this year, and the listing of this number of birds and their proper classification is no small job, according to the attendants.

The doors will open to the public tomorrow morning, when W. Kirkham and T. H. Venning, in the exhibition classes, and Professor A. E. Lloyd (U.B.C.) and H. Wilkinson, in the utility classes, will judge the entries. Pigeons will be judged by R. Ferguson. Space in the Horticultural Hall is proving none too adequate for the reception of so many birds.

23.11.22

**SPEAKERS NAMED
FOR NEW COURSE**

Arrangements are complete for the course which will commence at the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday at 7:45 p.m., on "Economic Problems in the Light of Bible Teaching."
"Industrial Relations and the Churches" will be the first subject discussed. Other topics will be "International Relations and the League of Nations," and "National Problems." The lecturers will be Dr. T. H. Boggs, professor of economics, U.B.C.; Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, professor of biology, U.B.C.; H. F. Angus, professor of political science, U.B.C.; Dr. Mack Eastman, professor of history; John Riddington, university librarian; Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, professor of English. The course is open to the public. Those wishing to enroll should communicate with E. J. J. Glenesk, educational secretary.

Sum 26.11.22

**ADULT EDUCATION
AND ITS VALUE
ARE EMPHASIZED**

"Adult Education" was the subject of an address by President L. S. Klinck of the University of B.C. at the Central Mission on Saturday night. There was a large audience. The lecturer first made it clear that education did not, and should not, end with attendance at school. The English universities, he stated, had recognized the need of adult education, and the old land had been covered with a network of university extension lectures. Men who were masters of economics, history, literature, art and applied science lectured not only in cities and towns, but in small, obscure villages, and so the humblest people are brought in touch with university culture. The lectures were followed by classes. This educational teaching was free, or at a nominal charge for travelling expenses, etc., and the good done could not be over-estimated.

The University of British Columbia, it was asserted, was doing similar work. Professors from the university would attend even remote places to give educational lectures, and a series of lectures was given at the university auditorium.

The lecturer then described in detail the course of training given to returned soldiers, and claimed that the agricultural education had enabled many men to make a living on the land. He urged working men to take advantage of university extension teaching.

The chairman, Prof. Odlum, invited questions from the audience, and gave two or three "disciples of Karl Marx," as they called themselves, the opportunity of Socialist propaganda. "We don't want teaching how to produce," said one. "The problems of production are solved, it's distribution we want."

The lecturer replied that in production and distribution we were learning and progressing day by day.

A speaker from the audience quoted Prof. Harold Rogers as saying that the earth could maintain many times its population, "and yet," said the speaker, "in this vast land there are men starving and you have to have a 'potlatch' to get children's playgrounds."

Sum 27.11.22

**LECTURE SERIES
IN Y. M. C. A. WILL
COVER WIDE FIELD**

The Y. M. C. A. educational committee, with the co-operation of a number of the university professors, has arranged for a series of lectures and discussions on questions which are of great interest at the present.

The subjects will include: Relation of labor and capital, and the moral issues involved; the industrial conflict, its causes and certain attempted solutions; labor unions and employers' associations; strikes and lockouts; labor legislation and arbitration; co-operation; profit-sharing and scientific management; employee participation in industrial control; Whitley councils; Quaker programme; Socialism-Guild; Marxian; opportunity and programme of the church in relation to industry; the Bible and evolution; growth of international law; modern tendencies of international law; disarmament; a league of nations; immigration, its attendant opportunities for good and evil; party politics and Christian principles; taxation principles and practice, and individual responsibility and its social significance.

The following will be the lecturers: Dr. T. H. Boggs, Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, Prof. H. F. Angus, Dr. Mack Eastman, John Riddington, Prof. S. E. Beckett, Dr. G. G. Sedgewick. All are invited to these Thursday night meetings.

Sum 30.11.22

**SITUATION IS
NOT REASSURING**

Lecturer Shows Elements of Danger in German Attitude Toward Treaty
Columbian 15.11.22
THE TWO QUESTIONS

Can Germany Pay and Will She Show Good Faith?—Need for Readiness

Not very reassuring was the survey Professor H. F. Angus, University of British Columbia, gave of the economic conditions in Germany, the result of his observations during a visit there last summer. Going into the industrial and financial conditions in some detail, he showed that Germany was pursuing a course which might be consistent apparently with her treaty obligations, but which was creating a serious situation and that the foreign and internal propaganda, expressive of her attitude towards the causes of the war, the hatred of the populace for France, the fact that a conquered nation felt that it had not gained justice by the terms of the peace treaty according to the Wilsonian points, the political impotence of the nations concerned to carry into effect any remedial measures,—all these were matters causing great discouragement to observers.

The lecturer, however, warned that it was impossible to gauge the movements in Germany where public opinion was constantly changing, and he laid emphasis in his final words on the necessity of the British Empire having a strong government in London, one that the people have trust in and one they can trust with the military and naval power ready for all emergency. If that were not done, he was inclined to think that the future for the world was well-nigh hopeless.

The lecture which had for its subject "The Economic Conditions in Germany, 1922," was adequate in treatment, admirable in delivery, and illuminating to the most casual student of international affairs. It fully merited the appreciation expressed by the chairman, Mr. E. A. Riddeff, president of the Board of Trade, and by Mr. George E. Martin, who moved a vote of thanks at the close, and it was an indication of how interesting, valuable and informing the series of four lectures on current international economic problems, of which this was the first, will be.

The Two Questions.

Prof. Angus in his opening said that there were two questions to be considered in reference to the German problem. The first was, Can Germany meet her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles? The second, Will Germany deal with the allied and associated power in good faith?

Dealing with the first, Mr. Angus discussed the peculiar feature of an apparently bankrupt nation being industrially busy. If Germany is to pay her war obligations to the Allies, she must be producing more wealth than she is consuming, else the debt must be paid out of existing capital. If the German government can get that extra wealth, by means of taxation, can she put it into a form so as to pay her war debts? In his opinion, Germany was producing more wealth than she

needed for her own use. The evidence was in the extension of railways, hydro-electric development and much industrial activity, everybody being employed. As for the individual he had, with the low value of the mark, no reason to save money, and thus there was unusual buying, creating brisk industry.

Depreciation of the Mark.

The ability of Germany to produce more wealth depends on stabilizing the value of the mark, it was pointed out. The conditions for this depreciation were detailed. Marks being sold abroad to pay reparations and buy raw materials, had resulted in speculative buying by foreigners, and these unloading had shaken confidence in the value of German currency. It had been discouraging to the Germans to see this slump, and outside of their influence. The result in Germany was rising prices for goods, spending of money by all—the flight of money, and no saving. Borrowing by government and cities, and more marks—a vicious circle. The people buy dollar bills and sterling notes, which wealth goes out of the country and cannot be reached by tax collector, as also bearer bonds. If the government fixed the value of the mark and paid in gold, this might stop the mark from falling and stop lavish expenditure by the people.

He compared England where the people had put off expenditure, were paying unemployment doles by heavy taxation and investing surplus capital even abroad. As for taxation of the Germans per head, this was apparently lower than in England, but there was not much difference when the value of the depreciated currency was taken into account. The organized workers were fairly well paid, but the common laborers were down to bare subsistence. Thus the taxing power was very much reduced and it was not fair to reckon on the mark in the equivalent of the pound sterling or the franc as regards the tax burden.

As for cancellation of debts, it was a case where France and the United States dare not do this and invoke a wave of popular disapproval. Here nations were political impotent to move. Viewed in this light,

the situation was one of great discouragement.

As to the question whether Germany will keep faith with the treaty, Mr. Angus found it difficult to express an opinion of what the people were thinking. He had, however, some startling revelations to make of the extent and nature of the German propaganda on the causes of the war, the German belief being that they are no more to blame than their enemies. The internal propaganda is used as a point of attack on the peace treaty, emphasizing that it is simply a pact between winner and loser and not a settlement between right and wrong, that its terms are opposite to the principles laid down by President Wilson, while Germany had relied on the honor of opponents when the Armistice was formed. Thus if the British believe something different, there is a dangerous situation, sim-

Friday at 3 p.m.
 NANNANIMO—Mon., Wed. and
 11.00 p.m. daily.
 SEATTLE—10.30 a.m. and
 11.45 p.m. daily.
 VICTORIA—10.30 a.m. and
 Sailings From Vancouver

B. C. Coast Service

BIRDS OF PREY THAT INJURE THE FARMER

Prof. M. Y. Williams Gives Interesting Lecture to Vancouver Institute.

It is told of a certain king that he gave a bounty for the slaughter of sparrows because of their destructiveness, and that soon afterwards he offered another bounty for their return, because it had been found that the birds did far more good than harm. The same uncertainty still exists in some quarters in regard to whether certain birds are a boon or a pest to the man who makes his living from the fruits and products of the soil. There are several birds that the farmer today openly declares to be an unmitigated curse, but towards which the scientist holds a more sympathetic view. It was in regard to some of these birds, especially the birds of prey and their place in the life of man that Prof. M. Y. Williams of the University of British Columbia lectured, to the Vancouver Institute Thursday night.

He explained the different species of birds of prey, including the falcons, vultures, hawks, eagles and owls, stating that there were listed in all fifty-five species in North America, forty-one being in Canada and thirty-two of these in British Columbia.

The lecturer then reviewed the historical origin of birds, the interest taken in falconry by the people of Egypt, India and Persia, down to the date of the French revolution and later days when its popularity gradually diminished.

Those birds of prey were usually considered destructive to poultry and game, but they were really a boon to the farmer from the fact that they killed off ground vermin and a large number of insects. Investigations showed that only a comparatively small number of them killed poultry. There were five hawks and one owl in this part of the country that were destructive to the property and interests of the farmer. Even some of these did some good, but the harm they were guilty of was more than the good they did. Included in this list were the gooselike hawk, Cooper's hawk and the sharp-shinned hawk. Blame for much damage was laid to the door of the grey-horned owl. Some interesting details of bird life were related by the lecturer, who was given a very hearty applause for his address, which was full of information regarding animal life that appealed to every one present.

Pres 1.12.22

BIRDS OF PREY NEED PROTECTION

Dr. M. G. Williams Declares Many of Hunted Birds

Are Useful

Greater protection through game laws of many of British Columbia's birds of prey, was advocated by Dr. M. G. Williams of the University of British Columbia, in a lecture at the Physics building of the University last night, under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute.

"I believe that the government was misinformed when it placed a bounty on the Snowy Owl," said the speaker. "A flight of these beautiful birds came down from the north last year and were slaughtered at Lulu Island by hunters who received bounties from the government for their efforts."

"Besides the Snowy Owl, many birds of prey do more good than harm and should be protected instead of ruthlessly destroyed. Bald-headed Eagles are cherished in Ontario, while in British Columbia a bounty of \$1 a head is offered for every bird killed. Although these birds occasionally destroy chickens they are for the most part scavengers and consequently friends of man."

"The Great Horned Owl, however, is a decided nuisance to farmers and annually destroys poultry and small birds. It is the 'tiger of the air' and it steals through the heavy forest with the most noiseless flight of any bird in the world. Birds of this family have been known to prey upon animals as large as coyotes."

Sun 1.12.22

PROF. T. H. BOGGS IS Y.M.C.A. SPEAKER

"Co-operation, profit-sharing and more highly developed scientific management of industries are some of the things which will help to solve industrial problems of today," Professor T. H. Boggs of the University of British Columbia declared last night, in an address at the Y.M.C.A., at the opening of a course of lectures on social and economic problems.

The series of lectures is open to the public and about 30 persons attended last night. Professor Boggs reviewed the history of labor organizations, and next week will offer some solutions to industrial problems which are confronting the world today.

Sun 1.12.22

To Address Meeting.

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women at the University of British Columbia, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club to be held on Wednesday at the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church at 8 o'clock. Her topic will be: "Some Impressions That Last," and vocal solos will be given by Mrs. R. H. McDuffee. This will be guest day and each member is asked to bring a friend.

Pres 2.12.22

GOOD BIRDS.

The knowledge, interests and sympathy of Dr. M. Y. Williams of the University in respect to bird life reaches back to the Mesozoic period, and extends far into the future. As professor of geology with special reference to paleontology he studies birds from the time of their first appearance in this world. As a naturalist he has made himself personally acquainted with the birds of existing species on this continent, and has acquired a wide knowledge of those dwelling on other continents. From these studies he was able to tell a Vancouver audience that the people of British Columbia are, with the best intentions, slaughtering some of their best friends. Of more than thirty kinds of birds generally classed as birds of prey, found in this province, he finds that only five or six are seriously destructive to domestic poultry or to game birds. Most of the accused live on mice, rats, gophers and other destructive animals, and on equally destructive insects. Some are useful scavengers.

Dr. Williams commends the slaughter of only four or five birds of prey, and claims protection for a much larger number which are friends of man. Among those he would save are the bald eagle and the large snowy owls, for the slaughter of which the government now pays a bounty. It will be well worth while for the government and the public to consult experts like Dr. Williams on the revision of the list of condemned birds.

Dr. Williams gives the result of an investigation made some thirty years ago. The United States department of agriculture collected in all parts of the country about 2700 birds of prey, including the species supposed to be most destructive to farm poultry. Examination of their stomachs showed that not more than 10 per cent. had consumed farm or game birds. More than half had eaten mice and other destructive animals. Another large group had swallowed insects. Leaving out half a dozen species of these birds of prey which are known to be enemies of the farmer, less than 5 per cent. could be charged with any offense. The great majority were shown to be benefactors of man.

Some of these birds of prey ought to be preserved both for their usefulness and their beauty. If these also are innocent of wrong their slaughter is a double wrong. For there is no contradicting the statement that a country is richer and more attractive which can exhibit noble birds or birds of rare beauty.

Pres 2.12.22

Columbian 18.11.22

IMPRESSIONS GIVEN

"Impressions of Eastern Europe" was the title of the university extension lecture by Professor H. L. Angus, tonight, in the T. J. Trapp School. He touched on the after-war condition of Czecho-Slovakia and adjoining countries.

HOW EARTH WAS MADE FOR MAN

Columbian Nov 29.22
University Lecturer Presents Fundamentals of Subject of Everyday Curiosity.

Few there are in British Columbia who when they lift up their eyes to the towering mountains, contemplate the grandeur of the scenic canyons, marvel at the beauty of the tree-clad gorges, or speculate on the causes that created plateaus or delta lands, but are straightway filled with an eager desire to know more about the science of the earth, in its simplest aspects as well as in its complex features. Little wonder then that the series of lectures on the earth and man's relation to it appear destined to draw large audiences. The first of the series, delivered last night in the Technical School, certainly did, and it proved informing and enlightening, Professor W. L. Uglow talking on "The Materials of the Earth's Crust," in such a manner as to give the layman an intelligent introduction to a study that has such an appeal for residents of this province and which reveals the mineral wealth British Columbia so abundantly possesses.

Since the lecturer was laying the ground work for the important lectures that are to follow during the winter months, his presentation had to deal largely with fundamentals, but in spite of this limitation, his treatment was not commonplace and in his many excursions to explain the significance of his statements regarding the composition of the earth's crust, he opened up new fields of interest for those to whom the marvels of creation are ever an absorbing story, and he showed how valuable is geological knowledge in the mining industry. Certain it is that observation of the topographical features of the earth's surface and a study of its geological aspects will have new interest for his hearers after this introduction.

Classifying the three main divisions of the composition or character of the earth's crust as the rock crust, or the lithosphere, the air, or the atmosphere, water, or the hydrosphere, the lecturer enumerated the elements, through the combination of which the substances of the crust are formed. Of these, as shown in the table thrown on the screen, oxygen forms 47.07 per cent. of the composition of the lithosphere, silicon 28.06 per cent., aluminum 7.90 per cent., iron 4.43, calcium 3.44, magnesium 2.40, sodium 2.43, potassium 2.45, hydrogen 0.22, carbon 0.20, and so on of some 84 elements. Thus the speaker was able to fix in the minds of his hearers the basis for a study of the subject. From this he explained how the atmosphere and the water—the hydrosphere—acting on the rocks of the earth, constitute a chemical laboratory. Nature's processes are wearing down the rocks

and carrying the particles to the sea, and the pressure from this weight is causing upheavals which form mountains, the evidence of this to be seen in unusual phenomenon as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. In past ages these processes gave from the igneous rocks—the primary rock form—the sedimentary rocks. The process is going on, and the earth's crust is in a state of constant change and even movement. In answer to a query, Dr. Uglow pointed to the evidence of this in that the Peace River had flowed in its present course across the Rockies before the rise of the mountains to their present height, from which it could be inferred that the elevation had extended over ages, the river continuing to wear its way through as the process continued.

Distinction was drawn between the elements and minerals and rocks. The latter were described as being a mechanical collection of substances of a non-constant character. Ore was defined as a mineral or a collection of minerals in a particular rock in which nature had segregated into a body the valuable metallic substances which man can extract. How nature works in collecting minerals, held in solution in water, was illustrated by a reference to salt deposits, where nature has worked on solid rock containing sodium, water dissolving the rock and carrying the particles to the sea or lakes where it settled to the bottom, forming salt beds, these afterwards being submerged or covered with sedimentary rock.

Views showed the igneous rocks as distinguished from sedimentary rocks, and it was interesting to be shown the Fraser Canyon with its igneous rocks, and the Rockies with the evidences of sedimentary rocks in the layers. Hard pan was a deposit that had been formed under the surface by cementation, rather than by pressure which forms sedimentary rocks along with cementation. It was explained that the earth's core was assumed to be molten by evidences from volcanoes, and heavily charged with minerals since if the density of the earth is 5.5 and the crust 2.7, the centre must be ten times heavier than ordinary water, which would be due to the metals.

Practical Value of Study.

In moving a vote of thanks, Mr. G. O. Buchanan took occasion to remark that he judged that the recent criticism of the University at Victoria could not have been directed towards the Department of Minerology. The lecture had given them some indication of the practical value of that education when we see that the science is associated with what is destined to be one of the greatest of all of British Columbia's industries, that is mining. From his personal experience he knew the value of the work of university men in mining development. The mining of the province was now largely in the hands of two or three great companies, and these had sent university men out to prospect and it was due to these surveys that these companies were operating now, and the industry made profitable. Rev. Mr. Hibbert added that not only was the lecture clear and informative about our surroundings, and answering to our every day curiosity, but they had seen how such information had its practical bearings on industry. The lecturer had laid well the foundations for future lectures, and it could truly be said of his discourse that it had been bulled on a rock. Mr. L. B. Lusby, who presided in announcing the other lectures of the series, also acknowledged the indebtedness of the audience to the lecturer for his admirable presentation of the subject.

Miss M. L. Bollert Gives Impressions Of Recent Sojourn

Educational Club Hears Interesting Address by University Prof. Dean of Women.

Considering that generalizations are usually dangerous, Miss M. L. Bollert, M. A., declared that she could safely express a few, though not of an economic or political nature, concerning her recent sojourn in Europe. Some lasting impressions she had gained as a result of a stay on the continent were given by her at the regular meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club held at the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church on Wednesday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. B. O. Clarke, in the chair.

One of the most interesting impressions the speaker had received from people met in the Old Land was the vivid interest taken in Canada, for it seemed to her that there was a deep-seated satisfaction in saying that one came from Canada. On the other hand, though there was a strong evidence of interest and a desire to know more about the Canadian country, together with perhaps a great admiration for this nation, Miss Bollert asserted that here seemed to be on the part of European peoples an attitude of "looking at us with a suspicious eye." Canada, she said, had to bear any odium under which the British Empire might be laboring. It was her opinion that "we should do our utmost to understand the great problems of all nations and thus increase the understanding in the world."

Similarity of People.

Another impression she had received was that all people seemed so much alike, and to increase the bond of understanding and knowledge, a great effort is being made by the University women of the Old Land to bring the races together, and they are seeking to accomplish this end by giving international scholarships.

There is, according to Miss Bollert, an obligation resting on Canadians to know more about their own country, and in this connection she remarked that students in Europe have the advantage since there are so many landmarks, monuments and such memorials to commemorate great deeds so near at hand. She advocated a wider acknowledgment for the great of Canada's history, and declared "that we can not too soon pay homage to those who have and are building up great institutions." She thought the emphasis in teaching the young should be laid not on the military history of Canada, where she was afraid undue stress might possibly be put, but rather on the great achievements of literature and art.

Place of Education.

She found that in the reconstruction work being carried out in Europe today that a leading position is being given to education, and that it seemed to be the most important of internal questions.

It was her experience in the Old Country that attention is being paid to the supernormal child as well as the subnormal child, and also that training courses for teachers are being lengthened to raise the standard in this profession. An effort is being made, she found, to bring education to those people who are not going to secure it because of lack of advantage.

In closing she declared that the people not actually concerned with education should set the educational ideal and that a high spiritual ideal should be set before the people.

Business Session.

Vocal selections were given by Mrs. R. H. McDuffee and Miss Constance Denman. Reports were received from Mrs. Paul Smith, the provincial president, who spoke of a recent executive meeting of the club; Mrs. A. Robson, visiting committee; Miss E. Elliott, hospital visiting; and Mrs. Lillie Patterson, membership convener, who stated that there were 1117 members and eight honorary members. A letter of sympathy will be sent to Mrs. Charles Dickson, for the loss of her mother.

Tea was served, the tables being centred with bronze chrysanthemums. Presiding at the urns were Mrs. William Haite, Mrs. Fred. Thompson, Mrs. John Greeg and Mrs. Cummings. The hostesses for the day were Mrs. Mark Dumond, Mrs. William Fleming and Mrs. A. E. Wodd.

Nov. 7.12.22

Columbian 29.11.22

WILL LECTURE ON ECONOMICS

Dr. T. H. Boggs is the speaker tonight at the Y.M.C.A. in the social and economic problems class. Last week he dealt with several phases of "Relation of Labor and Capital." Tonight at 7:45 he will deal with the "Industrial Conflict and Some Attempted Solutions, Including Co-operation, Profit-sharing and Scientific Management." The course is open to the public.

Sun 7.12.22

Dr. T. H. Boggs will be the speaker tonight at the Y.M.C.A. in the social and economic problems class. Last week he dealt with several phases of relation of labor and capital. Tonight at 7:45 he will deal with the industrial conflict and some attempted solutions, including co-operation, profit-sharing and scientific management. This course is open to the public.

Nov 7.12.22

MANY POULTRYMEN ATTEND BANQUET

Achievements of Coast in Egg Production Subject of Commendation

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 6.—Poultrymen of the Royal City, Burnaby and Surrey attended the banquet in the Hotel Russell tonight of the New Westminster Poultry and Pet Stock Association, which is staging "B.C.'s Biggest Winter Poultry Show" in Queen's Park here this week.

Mort Atkinson, White Leghorn expert from Hollywood Farms, Seattle Wash.; H. D. Reid, of Victoria; W. Bradley, of Langford, and C. A. Martin, Vancouver, were guests of honor. Other judges present were Charles Good, New Westminster, and William Kirkham, Central Park, two members of the association. Professors Lloyd and Asmundson of the University of B.C. also attended, the former taking the chair during the after-dinner speeches and entertainment.

Prof. Lloyd paid tribute to the achievements of Mr. Atkinson, to the keen contest the Pacific coast was giving the east of the continent in the egg-production industry, and to B.C.'s success in "R.O.F." record of performance birds, many of which are laying 300 and more eggs a year, with numbers of 200-egg flocks known. He said the Royal Poultry Show in Queen's Park had the largest showing of utility birds at any poultry show ever held in Canada.

Other speakers were: Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Reid, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Good, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Martin, D. Russell, W. A. Love (president of the association), and R. F. Swann.

Sun. 7.12.22

FACULTY FACTS ARE DISCLOSED

VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—Some figures about the cost of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of B. C., about which there has been much controversy during the present session of the Legislature, have been announced by the Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean.

He states that since inception the faculty has cost for maintenance \$475,000 and for capital accounts \$152,000. Altogether 36 graduates have taken the degree of B. S. A., he states, and there are now 84 students in attendance.

The criticism has not pertained particularly to the University but to the fact that the Faculty of Agriculture and the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture have been duplicating work within the Province.

Sun 12, 12.22

PROFESSOR LECTURES

Prof. M. Y. Williams of the department of Palaeontology, U. B. C., lectured in the technical school tonight on "The Life History of the Earth."

Sun, 13.12.22

"Madame de la Fayette"

CRITICS of the University who meanly calculate how many laborers are poll-taxed at \$5 a head to support this evidence of our cultural standing, and who question what practical benefits flow from the classrooms must feel cheap when they learn that one of our U. B. C. professors, Dr. H. Ashton, has just compiled and published a work in French on the "Life and Works of Madame de la Fayette." The work, which is published in England and France, is described as a sumptuous volume, involving a great amount of original research in France. The appendices quote voluminous authorities and original letters culled from research in many libraries and private collections. Unfortunately the work is not available in the English language.

The Madame was an ancestress of the Lafayette of American Independence fame. She was the originator of the modern French novel. She adorned the court of Louis XIII and the Grand Monarch and in an age noted for its artistic friendships and peccadilloes, retained for many years an intimacy with the brilliant Duc de La Rochefoucauld.

There is something splendidly stimulating in the thought of this far-flung province with its handful of people and its ribbed skeleton of an uncompleted building on the campus at Point Grey, giving to the pedants of Paris this searching and profitable study of the seventeenth century Madame de la Fayette. On certain details of the lady's life and work Prof. Ashton has, with due modesty, been able to correct Saint Beuve and Anatole France.

Wed 14.12.22

PREDICTS GREAT MINERAL FINDS

VICTORIA, Dec. 12.—Predicting that big discoveries of gold, silver copper and zinc would be shortly made in the middle section of the province, Dr. W. L. Uglow of the University of British Columbia, addressed a large audience here last night of members of the Vancouver Island Prospectors' Association.

Professor Uglow in explaining the reasons for the location of placer deposits in the B. C. mountain regions stated that many gravel deposits rich in free gold existed, but were hidden from easy discovery by thick layers of glacier-deposited gravel and boulders.

Sun 13.12.22

P.-T. Association Hears Talk by Dr. G. G. Sedgewick

The Charles Dickens Parent-Teacher Association met on Wednesday afternoon in the school, Mrs. H. Crump presiding. Dr. G. G. Sedgewick addressed the members, his subject being "What the Home and School Can Do to Help Each Other in the Study and Practice of English."

It was decided to give a picture each month to the class which has the most parents present at the parent-teacher meeting, and this month's picture went to Miss Martyn's class.

The sum of \$100 was voted to the library fund from the general fund, and after a lengthy discussion the association decided unanimously to purchase a moving picture machine for the school.

A petition is to be sent to the school board asking that a telephone be installed in the school annex, and the association decided to hold a whist drive and dance on Friday evening, February 9. Mrs. A. Kjos and Mrs. H. Crump were chosen to be general conveners, with the following helpers: Mrs. C. R. Brownell, Mrs. H. S. Whitney, Mrs. R. C. Hartson, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. C. Oulton and Mr. J. Dunbar.

A reading was given by little Mabel White. Mrs. Thomas Conlan, president of the Parent-Teacher Federation, was a guest.

Nov. 11, 23

Dean Coleman, newly-elected president of the Kiwanis Club, will be the principal speaker at Thursday's meeting of the club, when he will talk on the policy for the coming year and the part each member will be called on to play in club activities. Mr. A. R. Willgus, an experienced American army song leader of San Antonio, Texas, will lead the community singing.

Nov 10, 23

Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, of the department of biology, of the University of British Columbia, will be the speaker at the social and economic problems course at the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday evening, 7:45 o'clock. His subject will be "The Bible and Evolution." Great interest has been shown in the five previous meetings, which have dealt largely with labor problems.

This course is open to anyone. On the following week Prof. H. F. Angus, of the department of economics, U. B. C., will deal with some international problems including "Growth of International Law," and the following week he will deal with "modern tendencies of international law."

Nov 10, 23

Gives Fine Analysis Of Crowded Moment In World's History

Under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute, Professor Logan, of the classics department of the faculty of arts, University of B. C., delivered on Thursday evening a scholarly and ably conceived lecture on Nero.

Describing the genealogy of the enigmatical emperor the professor showed that it would have been difficult for him to have been other than he was: a mixture of the highest and also the most vicious blood in the empire, exposed in extreme youth to the bringing up of a dancer and a barber, placed on the throne of the Caesars by the intrigues and open crimes of an unscrupulous mother, flattered out of all semblance to a normal frame of mind he developed a combination of artistic temperament at war with sound judgment and capacity for good government that is unique in history.

The lecturer dwelt on the declarations of modern historians that the statement of the Emperor Trajan to the effect that during the first five years of his reign Nero carried out a government that was better than that of any other Roman emperor, was due to the fact that it was the work of the wise Seneca and his other ministers. He found, however, that this view must be modified in consideration of the fact that Suetonius, who hated Nero, devotes eight chapters to the good works of that emperor. No attempt was made to correlate to the high public morality of these early years with the palace life and private

crime marking the experimental stage of the Emperor's life.

In dealing with the celebrated burning of the eternal city the professor showed conclusively that the popular theory attributing the disaster to Nero was the result of a wave of popular feeling that habitually fastened both praise and blame in national matters on the head of the state. Following this theme he showed that the terrible persecution, or punishment, of the early Christians by Nero was the result of an attempt on his part to transfer the blame that was unjustly given to himself. In the course of this exposition the lecturer offered a very able direction on the exact relations existing between such bodies as the Christians in Rome at that period and the authorities.

The tragedy of the death of this remarkable man and the sequence of events that led up to the situation that made it necessary, were unfolded by the professor in a very dramatic manner, who, in the short time at his disposal, gave a very masterly analysis of a crowded moment in history.

Nov 12, 23

Attention of the readers of The Province has already been called to Dr. Ashton's "Madame de La Fayette" and to the high praise it has received from the literary critics of the London Times and other English journals. In addition to these, I might refer to the comment of M. Gustave Rudler, professor of French literature in the University of Oxford, who discusses Dr. Ashton's book in La Chronique. M. Rudler says that this biography is a real contribution to the historical literature of France. He finds that it has the qualities without which it would be vain to complete the study of that woman so little known and so misunderstood, that is, independence, finesse, delicacy of judgment and fair-mindedness. Professor Rudler tells us that Dr. Ashton has smashed many legends, corrected many injustices, revised many speculative interpretations and displayed solid and extensive scholarship. He points out that the author has gathered information from more than fifty libraries, to say nothing of the archives of notaries and all other literature of the subject, which he has carefully investigated.

Madame de La Fayette, the French lady, whose life and works have been freshly written in classic French by a professor in our own University, has been dead 230 years. She belongs to the glorious reign of Louis XIV., and was at the height of her fame about the time of the British Restoration. A short time ago a French review submitted to its readers the question which was the finest novel written by a woman. The jurors were surprised to find more than three times as many votes cast for the "Princess de Cleves" as for the next favorite, Madame de Stael's "Corinne," with George Sand in the fourth place. "Princess de Cleves" was published about the same time as Pilgrim's Progress. This was the third of Mme. de La Fayette's novels. Argument is made that her first one, "The Princess de Montpensier," was the beginning of psychological romances. It was, in fact, about the beginning of all novels as we interpret the word. It came eighty years before Richardson.

But we are not to think of the author as a novelist only or mainly. Contemporary and associate of another friend of Dr. Ashton, Madame de Sevigny, she had a great place in French social and literary history. Dr. Ashton has lectured in Vancouver on the Marquise de Sevigny and on the Hotel Rambouillet. These themes are mixed with the story of Madame de La Fayette. They recall salons where one met great soldiers and statesmen—Turenne, Conde, Rochefoucauld, Retz. I am not sure about Colbert. It is more interesting to know that this Madame de La Fayette and her friends entertained Bossuet, La Fontaine, Boileau, Moliere and Racine were her guests. Cornelle could be seen at the house of one of the group. If the men of letters whom our heroine received were effaced from human memory there would not be much left of French literature in its golden age.

Dr. Ashton did not break new ground when he began the intensive study of the period. There was already an accepted biography of Madame de La Fayette. Briefer but elaborate lives of her and accounts of her work were found in the national biographies, the encyclopaedias, the literary surveys of French social and literary history, and the treatises on women of letters. The list of authorities which Dr. Ashton cites filling many pages with their titles, shows that his ground had been trodden and trampled by an army of writers. Some of them had taken great liberties with the character of the lady and of her friends. Scandals were discovered, invented, suggested, such as are easily believed by those who follow the lines of least resistance.

These writings were full of brilliant and attractive criticism. They were rich in rumors, traditions, opinions and gossip. They abounded in half-truths. But they were sadly lacking in accuracy and still more in veracity. They contained vast structures of conjecture, opinion and tradition resting on shaky foundations of fact. It remained for an English student in France to conduct a thorough work of research, and without prejudice or partiality to present Madame de La Fayette, as she really was to the French people, in their own language.

This was a famous period in the national life and literature of France, as well as in the relations of France to other nations. Madames Sevigny and La Fayette were great literary, social and even political influences in their day, and were among the most brilliant women of all time. Mr. Ashton, seeking a field for research work, seems to have considered their life and works worthy of a closer survey. The result of the examination and comparison of published records, and of all the unpublished documents which could be discovered in any public archives and private hands, enabled him to perform the service that the French professor mentions when he says that Dr. Ashton has "ruine bien des legends, corrige bien des injustices, redresse bien des interpretations aventurees."

Legends about Madame de La Fayette date from her girlhood, when a rhyming gazetteer set forth in verse that her mother's second husband would have preferred to marry the daughter, then sixteen. Dr. Ashton makes rather light of this, though he gives instances of marriage of girls of 12 in high life of those days. It was much the same in England. Pepys married a lady of 15, and it was not he, but the lady who had occasion to be jealous in later days. The wife of his friend, John Evelyn, also diarist, was married before she was 13.

Next the biographer gives attention to imputations concerning the relations of the teacher Menage with this young lady and other pupils to whom he taught Latin, Italian, and, in the case of the future Madame de La Fayette, Hebrew. These reports he also hunts down carefully, though scornfully, and finds that the schoolmaster was something of a courtier, more of a pedant, evidently a successful teacher, quite vain and innocent of the suggested offenses.

We are introduced to the fashionable receptions of the hotel Rambouillet, resort of literary, military, social and administrative nobility in Paris. Dr. Ashton describes the customs of that port, with its serious phases, its gallantries, delicacies and crudities. The manner of speech and topics of discussion which are ridiculed by Moliere in "Les Precieuses" and "Les Femmes Savants" had some influence on our heroine. She was a "Prociuse" in a mild way England had in her Euphuists somewhat the same artificialities at an earlier time. In the plays of Moliere and in Gil Blas we have such fashions exaggerated by those who held them up to ridicule. But in France as in England these absurdities went with the greatest intellectual movements and with high achievement in poetry and imaginative literature. At least we know that Madame de La Fayette was not intellectually spoiled by any such contagion. Our research student clears away much reproach which contemporary and subsequent scandal-mongers heaped on these gatherings of intellectuals. Examination of whole libraries of letters and other manuscripts reveals to the biographer the better side of all these receptions.

At 21 Mlle. La Vergne was married to Francois, Count de La Fayette, who had estates and a home in Auvergne, was not in the least learned or literary and did not shine in society. He looked after his affairs in the country and fought lawsuits, which were his daily recreation. He spent his time between home and Paris, and for a few

years Madame stayed a good deal in the country, where her children were born. Then she returned to her Paris circle, while her husband divided his life between city and country, finally remaining in the country the most of the time, and so disappearing from the biography. Tradition that he died soon after his marriage was merged into the story that his widow embarked on a liaison with La Rochefoucauld of the Maxims. Dr. Ashton, like Mark Twain, finds the first story exaggerated, and considers the other unjust.

The hardest task that the biographer undertakes is the charitable explanation of the practical separation of husband and wife. He is able to show that she took good care of her boys, and saw her husband often enough to indicate that they were on kindly terms, which is further shown by correspondence and by bequests and settlements. But while the husband litigated, hunted, and farmed, the wife met all the literary lions, wrote her letters, portraits, biographies, histories and three eminent novels, cultivating the intimacy with La Rochefoucauld which Dr. Ashton holds that some of her contemporaries and many of her biographers have misunderstood, and more of them have maliciously misrepresented. His own method was to compass Europe for all the original and authentic information available, and having collated and analyzed and established the value of the several statements, not to put a bad meaning on any incident which can have a natural, reasonable and innocent explanation.

It must not be supposed that the biography is wholly or mainly devoted to vindication. It is largely narrative and descriptive of the life of the time and place. Then a good third of the volume is literary criticism of the writings of Madame de La Fayette. As critic, Dr. Ashton has occasion to deal with other critics. Here he meets the French writers at their best. For while French writers are not noted for exactness and minute care in detail, they are at home in literary criticism. There the French are reputed to be as much superior to the Germans as they are behind them in the pursuit of the right date or the literal fact. Dr. Ashton avoids German ponderousness and French light-hearted inventiveness.

I am a slovenly and feeble reader of French argument, and am liable to miss all the finer points, but it seems to me that Dr. Ashton has in his long residence in France and his intensive studies absorbed somewhat of a French spirit as well as a technique of criticism which the French writers of the Third Empire brought to such perfection.

It is not possible here to follow Mr. Ashton in his ethical and psychological examination of the La Fayette romances and their tendency. Some other week it may be more convenient to consider his little controversy as to the moral purpose and effect of the Princess de Cleves with one Pierre Mille. The Princess has such distinction that it has in our time been edited by Taine, by Lescure, and especially by Anatole France. The latter writer has translated into English and has published an elaborate study of this novel. Dr. Ashton tells us that at the time when he wrote there were in preparation at Paris an artistic edition, a critical edition, an edition de luxe and a popular edition.

Dr. Ashton is a Cambridge master of arts and a doctor of the Universities of Birmingham and of Paris. This study in biography was completed before the war and for the most part during the author's residence of several years in France. The first preface was written in Villette (Seine at Oise) in April, 1914. The second, dated 1922 in Vancouver, explains that Villette, Paris, Cambridge and Birmingham had some connection with the treatise and that he was writing the final note at the other side of the world. The only English page of the book is the one containing the brief dedication to the president and governors of the University of British Columbia, and to the memory of the former president, Dr. Wesbrook, in the hope that it will be one of a series of contributions to knowledge published under the auspices of the University.

It was hardly the intention of the Canadian Parliament to prevent a Canadian accepting a foreign distinction for academic work of this kind, but the resolution against foreign titles has made it impossible for Dr. Ashton to receive the mark of honor by which the department of the Government of France wished to signify appreciation of his work of historical and literary research. If Dr. Ashton had remained a resident of England, he might have worn this cross. When it was conferred on him he took advice of high authority in London, and was informed that the Legion of Honor was technically within the meaning of the Canadian self-denying ordinance. Wherefore Dr. Ashton respectfully declined the distinction.

Many Canadians will hereafter study in Paris, and some may win high honors in science or letters or another field of scholarship. It seems worthwhile for the Canadian Parliament to have this matter cleared up. If there is any substantial objection to the acceptance of distinctions and honors of this kind, the rule may be left as it is; but if that is not the intention it would be well to separate academic distinctions from those which are particularly aristocratic or political. Exemption was made by Parliament of honors won by military service, and some addition might be made to that reservation.

Prun 9.12.22

EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY HELD TO BE FRIENDS

That democracy is a point of view rather than a special form of social life, and that a university education is particularly necessary to aid democracy, were two of the points made by Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia, yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Weekly Forum held at 303 Pender street west. "Power always gravitates to those possessed of knowledge," said the speaker. "and it is thus only right and proper that in a land of democratic principles everyone should be given an opportunity to secure knowledge." The dean said he did not believe the fees at the university should be excessively high, but that education could not be given away. There was a discussion after the lecture, when the speaker was bombarded with questions.

Jan 18, 1922

LIFE OF PAST DOWN TO PRESENT

Professor Williams in Intensely Interesting Illustrated Discourse
—Process of Evolution.

Columbian Dec 13, 22

To compress within an hour's lecture an adequate history of life upon this earth, is a difficult task, but Professor M. Y. Williams of the University accomplished it in last night's lecture at the Technical School when he carried his audience through the long ages, describing and illustrating the earlier forms of life on down to the complex forms that culminate in the evolution of man and of present day animal and vegetable organisms. The views on the screen were in themselves a liberal education, and when supplemented by the clear and interesting explanations of the lecturer, couched in non-technical language and given with easy delivery, they had especial instructional value. The main divisions of the geologic history of life were given to form a basis for the story, these being the pre-Cambrian period, the old life, or Palaeozoic; middle life, or Mesozoic; the Tertiary, and the period coming down to the modern, or Quaternary. Then the topic was developed from the lowest forms of life as represented by the amoeba, the first shell structures, early plant life as revealed in fossils and on up to the higher forms of later periods when giant reptiles, dinosaurs, and other monsters roamed the earth, had their day and passed out of existence, giving place for the age of mammals and modern plant life, in the Tertiary period, from which emerged that division which marks the modern age.

The illustrations in orderly and developing arrangement, and the exact descriptions given with the ease of one who is thoroughly familiar with his subject, vividly impressed on the mind prominent features of the earth life's history, points of light which would guide the unlearned reader to an intelligent appreciation of this fascinating study.

At the close Mr. G. O. Buchanan and Mr. George Small warmly expressed appreciation of the lecture which, as it was expressed, took the audience back fifty millions of years and gave a glimpse of the long processes of evolution. Mr. Small particularly expressed the debt owing to the University lecturers in coming over and giving New Westminster the benefit of their stores of knowledge, and of the intellectual life with which the University is endowed. Rev. N. McNaughton, who presided, added his commendation.

B. Columbian 13, 12, 22

DR. BOGGS SPEAKS ON SOCIALISM

H. H. Boggs will give a lecture tonight at the Y. M. C. A. on "Some attempted solutions to the relation of labor and capital." He will particularly deal with Guild socialism and Marxian socialism. This is one of a series of lectures which has been arranged by the Y. M. C. A. on social and economic problems. The meeting will commence at 7:45 p.m. All interested are invited.

Sun 21, 12, 22

LECTURES IN ROYAL CITY APPRECIATED

List of Addresses by U.B.C. Professors at Technical School

Sum 18, 12, 22

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 16.—An appreciated source of education and entertainment in the Royal City this winter are the extension lectures the professors of the University of B. C. are giving each Tuesday night in the T. J. Trapp technical school. G. O. Buchanan is chairman of the New Westminster committee in charge.

Prof. H. Ashton has chosen "France's Contribution to Scientific Progress," for the subject of his address next Tuesday night. Lectures will be discontinued during the Christmas holidays to begin again January 9, with a talk on "Foreign Trade Condition and Payment of European Debts," by Professor T. H. Boggs.

With few breaks in the programme of weekly lectures the list of late winter speakers is as follows: January 16, Professor H. Ashton, "France's Contribution to Art;" January 30, Professor F. G. C. Wood, "Two Contemporary Novelists, Wells and Bennett;" February 6, Professor S. E. Beckwith, "The Burden of Post-War Taxation in Germany;" February 13, Professor W. L. MacDonald, "Samuel Butler of Erehwon;" February 20, Professor H. Ashton, "France's Contribution to Education;" February 27, Professor G. G. Sedgewick, "The French Revolution;" March 6, Professor R. W. Brock, "The Application of Earth Knowledge to the Uses of Man;" and, later, Professor G. G. Sedgewick, "The Forsythe Saga."

Sum 18, 12, 22

Dean Coleman to Speak On Educational Ideals

Dec 12, 22
HANEY, Dec. 26.—The P.-T. A. has arranged an admirable programme for 1923. Dean Coleman of B. C. University will speak on natural ideals in education on January 8, and Rev. Mr. Dunn will give an address on India at the meeting on January 22.

Nov 26, 12, 22

Librarians Planning Extensive Programme

Nov 28, 12, 22
An extensive speaking programme has been arranged by the British Columbia Library Association for their meeting today in the provincial library, Victoria. Speakers will include Miss Dorothy Jefford, University library; Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, professor of English, U.B.C.; Dr. J. D. MacLean, provincial secretary and minister of education; J. Hosie, legislative reference clerk, provincial library; John Forsyth, provincial librarian and archivist; Miss H. G. Stewart, librarian, Victoria, and Herbert Killam, secretary of the public library commission, Victoria.

During the evening a symposium on "The book which gave me the greatest jolt this year," will be held, with Miss Marjorie Holmes, Miss M. B. Jones, Miss Woodworth, Rev. R. Connell and T. W. Cornett taking part. R. W. Douglas of the Carnegie library will not be able to attend owing to illness.

Wed 28, 12, 22

LECTURE PROVED LITERARY TREAT

British Columbian Nov 22, 22
Professor Ashton Gives Finished Discourse on Great Names in French Literature

A New Westminster audience had the unique privilege last night of having the first public view of a recently discovered and much prized portrait of a famous lady writer of 17th century France, not in the original of course but a view of the picture thrown on a screen. It was of Madame de La Fayette, a French novelist whose book, "The Princess of Cleves," still finds readers today, and the occasion was the lecture on France's Contribution to Literature, by Prof. Ashton of the University. There have been published many portraits of this writer, but they pictured the lady as rather ugly. Other pictures have been shown, reproduced from painter's efforts to make her appear beautiful. Dr. Ashton's picture is an authentic one, found in the Castle of Chambord, and it is surmised that it was a discovery by Dr. Ashton himself. For it has been announced in the Times Literary Supplement that Dr. Ashton is the author of a biography of Madame de La Fayette, "one of the finest and by far the most learned study of that writer that has appeared," and it would be most natural for Dr. Ashton, with his thoroughness of research, to locate such a valuable picture.

The lecture touched the outstanding figures in French literary life from the days of Jean Racine, whose tragedies have moved Frenchmen to the depth of their being since the time of Louis XIV, when he wrote, down to a more modern time. In the forest of French literature the lecturer could only select for pen picture and illuminating comment some of the giant trees, Moliere, Fontaine, Bossuet, Mme. de Sevigne, Mme de La Fayette, Voltaire, Mme. de Stael, Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, Balzac, Dumas, Daudet, Stendhal, Loti, George Sand and Anatole France. But he did it wonderfully well, showing a depth of study, wide research and intimate appreciation of the wise and brilliant writers who had helped to make the world wiser and better for their contributions to world literature, "an exquisite literary treat," declared Dr. Norman F. Black, teacher of French, in moving a vote of thanks, and a lecture particularly timely, he added, in these times when the English should endeavor to understand the French in order that the good understanding of the past should be continued.

With such an enormously wide range to cover, it was rather significant that Dr. Ashton devoted so much time to three of the women writers of the period dealt with, namely, Mme. de Sevigne, Mme. de La Fayette and Mme. de Stael.

The moral of the lecture, Dr. Ashton did not hesitate to make plain. In referring to how from the discipline of the past the French writers had learned to be thorough, and had shown the joy of careful and conscientious work, he stressed the



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*B. Columbian 22, 12, 22*

### Christian Religion Will Survive, Says Varsity Professor

"He preached everlastingly the gospel of cleanliness," stated Dr. J. G. Davidson of John Wesley, the father of Methodism, in an illuminating address on the great preacher's relation to science at the regular meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club, held on Wednesday afternoon at the Kerrisdale Methodist church. The speaker pointed out that as a man of learning and a university graduate, John Wesley showed on scientific subjects a marvellously open mind at a time when science was at its birth. He was instrumental in supplanting to a large extent the fear and selfishness of pagan religions with the gospel of salvation, which has since been realized as religion's only important factor. Ever genuinely evangelical, John Wesley was delightfully companionable and inspired Wilberforce and many other men of his day.

"We need never fear the abolition of the Christian religion," declared Dr. Davidson in conclusion, "for in it we have something that will survive all things."

Mrs. B. O. Clarke presided during a brief business session, when arrangements were discussed for a special evening meeting of the club, to be held on January 16, in the Kitsilano Methodist church. Mr. G. Roy Long will be the speaker, and it is hoped to enlist a large number of men as honorary members in the club.

The next regular meeting will be held on February 7 in Wesley Methodist church, when Rev. J. W. Ogden will speak on "The Gifts of the Ungifted." At the close of the session tea was served, when the hostesses of the afternoon included Mrs. Allan Bowles, Mrs. E. B. Washington and Mrs. Lawrence Brown. Pleasing vocal and violin solos were rendered by Mrs. W. H. Colclough and Miss Fannie Wheeler.

*Wrsld 3, 1, 23*

### ECONOMIC COURSE TO BE RESUMED

After the holidays the Y.M.C.A. course on social and economic problems will resume its sessions tonight at 7:45 in the Y.M.C.A. building, 590 Cambie street. Dr. T. H. Boggs will continue his lectures on industrial relations, including some attempted solutions to the industrial conflict. He will deal with Socialism—Guild, Marxian—and will also deal with the opportunity and programme of the church in relation to industry and the industrial programme of various religious denominations. This meeting is open.

*Sum 4, 1, 22*

## POINT GREY HEARS CANDIDATES' VIEWS

*Sum 5, 23*  
Geo. A. Walkem and Ex-Councillor McLennan Address Meeting

POINT GREY, Jan. 4.—That the government should develop the grounds and site of the University of B. C. in West Point Grey and on completion turn the entire site over to the municipality, debt free, was the contention of George A. Walkem, candidate for reeve in the general elections, who addressed a public meeting in the Strathcona school tonight. Mr. Walkem announced he would pursue the policy, if elected, of waiting on the provincial government on the subject.

Following his speaking here, Mr. Walkem went to Queen Mary school in West Point Grey, where he addressed another gathering. H. G. A. McLennan, who is contesting the same position, spoke first at Queen Mary and later at Strathcona school. Councillor T. H. Latimer, running for re-election, spoke at the latter place, as did J. A. Fox, chairman of the school board, and J. E. Wilton, school trustee, both of whom are seeking re-election.

Mr. Walkem spoke of the manner in which Shaughnessy Heights was developed from raw land by the C. P. R. and later turned over to the municipality, stating he believed the Victoria government should do the same with the university grounds.

#### CAUTION THE NEED

Need of caution in expenditures of municipal funds and care in mapping out future works, in the endeavor to live within the revenue of the municipality without further bond issues were cited by ex-Councillor McLennan as points to be clearly observed during the next year and which, if elected, he said he would work for. He also urged the need for abolition of petty systems of taxation which tend to raise the fixed millage.

"Construction of schools with money from the sale of bonds," he said, "is an exception to this rule of living within the local revenue and which is necessary in any event."

Comparing the revenue of 1920 and 1922, Mr. McLennan stated that in the former year \$748,395 was collected from taxes and arrears of taxes, and was expended on roads, sidewalks, sewers, etc., and partly on an old bank loan. In 1922, he said, speaking of the present administration, \$762,000 was collected on taxes and arrears of taxes, but even more funds were raised through the sale of bonds for roads, sewers and other local improvements. He charged that certain moneys had been removed from certain funds and placed with other accounts to make up alleged deficits.

#### WAITING POLICY FAVORED

He also contended, speaking of the recently-proposed street lighting plant for Point Grey, that although he advocated getting the best service at the least cost, he favored waiting till the report of experts on the Greater Vancouver hydro-electric plan had been heard.

"I am strong for the Greater Vancouver idea for all public utilities," said Mr. Walkem, "because it is the future solution of municipal troubles. We should not be dependent on the city for the water we drink. I believe the ideal control would be a commission to control the pipe lines to the borders of each municipality and the local governments could handle their own section of the supply. The same rule applies to lights, and eventually, I believe, streetcar services and all other public utilities.

He concluded with the statement that he believed an expert should be employed to investigate municipal finances and the methods of taxation as the present paramount problem.

*Sum 5, 4, 23*

## KIWANIS CLUB HEARS ITS NEW PRESIDENT

*Pres 11, 1, 23*  
Dean Coleman Delivers "Speech from Throne" at Weekly Luncheon.

Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia, newly-elected president of the Kiwanis Club, delivered the presidential address at today's meeting of the club. It was delivered in the nature of an address from the throne and was couched in language akin to that used in royal proclamations.

The dean's commands to his "subjects" were presented in humorous phraseology, although there were paragraphs in more serious strain, and both carried the message of Kiwanis. The traditions of the club, he said, were the peculiar possession of the members only in a very limited sense, and the moment in which they boasted of them most loudly were the moments in which they were in most danger of losing them.

Mr. A. E. Foreman, vice-president of the club, and Mr. David Hall, second vice-president, were the mover and seconder of the address. The president declared all debate on the address out of order. Both mover and seconder made a favorable impression and, like the president, were given enthusiastic receptions.

Mr. Mark McDiarmid of the Orpheum circuit entertained the gathering with a number of humorous stories, some of which were connected with the earlier days in the moving picture industry, with which he has been so long associated. Mr. Willgus led the community singing.

### NEW PRESIDENT OF CITY KIWANIANS



DEAN H. T. J. COLEMAN of the University of British Columbia, who delivered the "speech from the throne" to the Vancouver Kiwanis Club.

*Pres, 13, 1, 23*

# U. B. C. MOVING WOULD BOOST LAND VALUES

W101, 23

### G. A. Walkem, Candidate for Says He Will Wait on Gov- ernment to Aid Plans

POINT GREY, Jan. 10.—Land held by the provincial government in West Point Grey near the University site, would increase in value to ten or fifteen thousand dollars per acre if the U.B.C. is completed and the district is built by a town-planning scheme. By the sale of this land the University could be turned over to Point Grey debt free.

This was the claim of Mr. G. A. Walkem, candidate for the reeveship of Point Grey, who last night addressed a public meeting held in Ward 6. Mr. Walkem stated that, if elected, he would do all he could to secure the completion of the University, and would wait on the government at Victoria.

"The outlet for traffic from the western part of Point Grey, either by street-cars, or autos, is disgraceful. The car service must be improved, but that will necessitate the expenditure of about \$15,000 out of the municipality. The purchase of land, constructing and filling up for the car line will partly take place in the city, but we must pay the larger part of the cost," continued Mr. Walkem, "but somehow through roads, or street-car service, we must secure a way for quicker transportation."

Speaking on the water system in Point Grey, Mr. Walkem stressed the fact that the municipality could only be served if the citizens of Vancouver were agreeable. If we need a larger water supply, only by the people of Vancouver passing a bylaw can we secure it. For extra pipe lines, which we will eventually need, we depend upon Vancouver," he said. "A remedy for this situation must be found, and I think it can be found if we establish a Greater Vancouver water commission."

Answering a questionnaire prepared by Ward 6, Mr. Walkem stated that he favored the letting of all possible work to be done in the municipality by contract, and the keeping of the maintenance gang down to a minimum.

Mr. Robson, candidate for police commissioner, also addressed the meeting.

Mr. McLennan, candidate for reeve, arrived after addressing a meeting at Marpole, and discussed numerous municipal questions.

World, 14, 23

# NEW PRESIDENT LAYS DOWN POLICY

Pror  
B. 1, 23

### In "Address from Throne," Dean Coleman Makes Bow As President.

### Declares Club Custodians of Worthy Traditions Which It Did Not Originate.

### Under-privileged Child First Charge of Conscience, Thought and Purse.

### As "Ruler" Enjoins Follow- ers to Study the "Ten Commandments."

Dean Coleman, newly-elected president of the Vancouver Kiwanis Club, giving his first address as presiding officer to the club this week entitled his remarks: "The Address from the Throne." He spoke to his subjects as follows:

Kiwanis Spirit, ruler in perpetuity of the realm of Kiwanis which is bounded on the north by the sense of duty; on the south by cheerfulness and good sense; on the east by public service well performed, and on the west by the hope of a better day for mankind.

To my 73,000 faithful and well-beloved subjects in general, and in particular to the 250 of these subjects who assemble weekly in the city of Vancouver, greeting.

There are many things of which I might properly speak on this occasion, when you take up the work of the new year. Certain of these I will omit since they are the lessons which experience has already taught you. Certain others will better remain for future occasions when I shall address you through other channels. Those which remain have to do with your present opportunity and your present duty and I choose them because the present is often that part of his whole life of which a man knows the least, and which, consequently, he should study the most carefully.

#### CUSTODIANS OF TRADITIONS.

I would remind you that you are the custodians of worthy traditions. These traditions did not originate with you nor will they cease with you. They were taken, in the main, from an old book which, in spite of much neglect and much misunderstanding, is still the world's chief source of wisdom. They have found expression in many lives of which history speaks, and in countless other and unknown lives of which no record remains except in that most wonderful of all volumes—the book of life itself. These traditions are your peculiar possession only in a very limited sense, and the moment when you boast of them most loudly is apt to be the moment in which you are in most danger of losing them.

I would remind you also of the debt of gratitude which you owe to those who have served you in the past as officers in your club. Much of what you may be able to accomplish during the coming year will be little more than the fulfillment of plans which they conceived and brought within the range of practical achievement.

#### CARE OF CHILDHOOD.

Your present board of directors are committed both by personal sympathy and by the declared policy of the club, to further by all means within their power the desire of the international organization to make the care of childhood, as a whole, and particularly the underprivileged child, a first charge upon the conscience, the thought and the purse of the community. Other matters of policy will, doubtless, come before you at an early date, but they must first receive the careful attention of appropriate committees. Your board of directors are the brains of the club only in that qualified sense of which you yourselves have, by your votes, approved.

#### EVERY MEMBER ON COMMITTEE.

Your president is anxious that every member shall give as full service as he possibly can to the committee to which he is finally assigned. He is anxious also that committees shall seek to do their work as promptly and efficiently as possible and this work will, he hopes, be usually found to involve an expenditure of time which will not involve any real sacrifice of business or other interests. The adoption of the fundamental Kiwanis policy of placing every man on a committee has made some of the committees rather large, but this should not be taken to mean that a large number of any committee may, in

consequence, excuse themselves from service. The problem of finding something useful and interesting for every committee member to do is not an insoluble one. Certainly its solution should be a first charge upon the thought of every committee chairman.

Your president hopes that the weekly meetings will be not only a means of enjoyment but also a means of education. With this end in view, he hopes that the programme committee will be able, during the year, to provide speakers, both from within and from without the club, who not only have something to say about something worth while, but who, also, know how to say it.

In conclusion, I, the Spirit of Kiwanis, your ruler whom you have freely chosen, do enjoin you to ponder these ten commandments and to faithfully observe them in your weekly gatherings and elsewhere as may be seemly:

#### THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. Thou shalt seek diligently to be present at every luncheon and as thou valuest thy good name and the peace of thy brethren, let not thy feet tarry on the way.

2. Thou shalt speak to thy brother by his own proper name. Let not the custom of the office and the street descend upon thee and persuade thee to call him Mister.

3. Thou shalt wear thy Kiwanis button and in such fashion that he that meeteth thee needeth not to stand upon his head to read what that button sayeth.

4. When thou art bidden to sing, thou shalt sing, in tune if canst, and also in the words of the song, if thou knowest them; but even if thou lackest both voice and words, thou shalt sing.

5. When thou risest to speak thou shalt address the chair, then thou shalt address thy brethren, then thou shalt sit down.

6. Fail not to greet the stranger for thou wast once a stranger thyself and thou mayest be so again.

7. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbors' roll, neither the roll that lieth on his plate, nor the roll that resteth in his hip pocket.

8. Forget not to engage thy neighbor in pleasant conversation, but when thou beginnest the story which thou hast told him three times already, thou shalt beware lest he rise up and crowd thee with a cup of coffee.

9. When thou meetest a brother and knowest him not by name, thou shalt feel ashamed and shalt promptly seek to repair thy fault.

10. Whilst thou art with thy brethren, thou shalt forget thy position and thy learning and thy bank-account; yea, even if thou art a deacon in the church or one of the mighty ones in the lodge of thy choice, thou shalt in no wise think of these vanities. For the things which divide men are many. Seek thou, then, in all that thou sayest and doest, the things which make for peace and brotherhood.

I dismiss you now to your deliberations. I shall rejoice in the wise things which you do, I shall be pained at the foolish things, but if from these last you learn wisdom, I shall find it in my heart, if not to rejoice, at least to forgive.

Given under our royal hand and seal, this eleventh day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, in the City of Vancouver and elsewhere.

Pror, 13, 23

# LIFE OF PAST DOWN TO PRESENT

Professor Williams in Intensely Interesting Illustrated Discourse  
—Process of Evolution.

*Dec 13*

To compress within an hour's lecture an adequate history of life upon this earth, is a difficult task, but Professor M. Y. Williams of the University accomplished it in last night's lecture at the Technical School when he carried his audience through the long ages, describing and illustrating the earlier forms of life on down to the complex forms that culminate in the evolution of man and of present day animal and vegetable organisms. The views on the screen were in themselves a liberal education, and when supplemented by the clear and interesting explanations of the lecturer, couched in non-technical language and given with easy delivery, they had especial instructional value. The main divisions of the geologic history of life were given to form a basis for the story, these being the pre-Cambrian period, the old life, or Palaeozoic; middle life, or Mesozoic; the Tertiary, and the period coming down to the modern, or Quarternary. Then the topic was developed from the lowest forms of life as represented by the amoeba, the first shell structures, early plant life as revealed in fossils and on up to the higher forms of later periods when giant reptiles, dinosaurs, and other monsters roamed the earth, had their day and passed out of existence, giving place for the age of mammals and modern plant life, in the Tertiary period, from which emerged that division which marks the modern age.

The illustrations in orderly and developing arrangement, and the exact descriptions given with the ease of one who is thoroughly familiar with his subject, vividly impressed on the mind prominent features of the earth life's history, points of light which would guide the unlearned reader to an intelligent appreciation of this fascinating study.

At the close Mr. G. O. Buchanan and Mr. George Small warmly expressed appreciation of the lecture which, as it was expressed, took the audience back fifty millions of years and gave a glimpse of the long processes of evolution. Mr. Small particularly expressed the debt owing to the University lecturers in coming over and giving New Westminster the benefit of their stores of knowledge, and of the intellectual life with which the University is endowed. Rev. N. McNaughton, who presided, added his commendation.

*Columbian 13, 12, 22*

# TOLD OF SERVICE TO THE WORLD

University Lecturer on What the French Socialists Have Done for Humanity. *Dec 20*

France has done her full share through science to the advancement of the human race, Professor H. Ashton of the University of British Columbia, declared in his lecture last night in the T. J. Trapp Technical School, when he brought before his audience the names of those French philosophers and scientists who have been outstanding in adding to the sum of knowledge for the good of humanity.

With the rare skill of an artist, the lecturer passed over hundreds of names that could be connected with such a theme, and dwelt only on a few, and with greater skill portrayed the life and devotion of those to the great quest. He made no mere catalogue of their achievements, but brought these earnest seekers after wisdom as very human beings before his hearers, recounting their struggles, some amid poverty, to overcome great difficulties in the pursuit of truth, and eloquently emphasizing the greatness of their contribution to scientific thought.

The discourse, illustrated with views of portraits of a dozen or so men of varying importance in France's world of science, some of the past, a few of the present, brought to the attention such names as Descartes, founder of the idealistic school of philosophy, who formed the outline of modern physics; Rousseau, who made a clean sweep of convention, and whose methods are still followed; Curvier, first in evolutionary thought; Lamarck, who long before Darwin affirmed the theory of the transformation of the species, past Renan—down to Bergson, who brings metaphysics into the field of experience. These laid the foundations of French philosophy, which keeps close to reality. Then followed the names of those who are so well known to modern science, as Lavoisier, the founder of quantitative chemistry; Ampere in the electrical field; Pierre Curie, discoverer of radium; Madame Curie, his collaborator; J. B. Fabre, the Virgil of the insect world, and lastly Pasteur, who has postponed death for millions.

### The Lesson Taught

What of the lesson of the lives of such as these, who had overcome much and advanced the world's knowledge for the betterment of humanity? They had won their place in the face of great difficulties, struggling for a living while they were prying into the secrets of nature by pursuing researches in the work they loved. The lecturer could well appeal that a nation which had produced such men and women, should not be left alone to fight for humanity. He added that if out of British Columbia's university would come only one as great a servant to civilization as any of these, then the existence of the provincial institution would be well worth while.

Mr. David Whiteside, M.L.A., in moving a vote of appreciation, remarked on how such an able and illuminating lecture was a demonstration of the educational work being done by the University. They had this year in Victoria another proof, when three young men from the University had laid the case for higher education before the mem-

*Columbian 20, 12, 22*

bers of the Legislature, and had acquitted themselves so creditably. They were to be congratulated on their splendid showing. It was a reflection on the province that the University with such a learned teaching staff and doing such good work, should be so long lacking adequate accommodation. Principal Sanford added that they were very deeply indebted for the illuminating discourse. They had learned that the best work was often produced by men working under pressure. He would that every young student in the city could have heard the lecture with its splendid message. Their own university was every year getting closer to the people, and a firmer grip on the confidence and good will of the citizens of the province. He believed it was inspired with the same spirit as had given to France those who had so aided humanity.

The chairman, Mr. John Peck, in conveying the hearty thanks of the audience, also acknowledged what a pleasure to those of a scientific bent of mind the lecture had been.

*Columbian 20, 12, 22*

# BIBLE IS PROOF OF EVOLUTION

*Jan 23*

Dr. A. H. Hutchinson in Y.M.C.A. Lecture Discusses Moral Development

"Murder at Mer Rouge show an abnormality in human nature and not that the human race is slipping back as a whole. It is like a man climbing up a hill, the steeper the hill the more apt his foot is to slip back occasionally."

This was the statement of Dr. A. H. Hutchinson of the department of biology at the University of British Columbia, in answer to a question during his address on "Evolution and the Bible" at the Y. M. C. A. building last night.

"Evolution and the Bible are not contradictory," said Dr. Hutchinson.

### IDEAS HAVE PROGRESSED

"Because there are things evolution does not prove is no reason why the whole theory should be disbelieved. The Bible describes the evolution of man, but it also describes the evolution of morals. Man's ideals of God have progressed wonderfully since the days described in the Old Testament. The old idea of an avenging God has given place to that of a forgiving Christ, and early Christians did not grasp the significance of the Christian religion as completely as we do today. I like to think of man's idea of the deity progressing from age to age.

"The Bible should not be taken so much as a scientific textbook but as a spiritual revelation and the story of the development of mankind from a spiritual point of view.

### DISCOUNTS HEREDITY

"I disagree with the theory that changes in individuals caused through environment and modes of life are handed down to succeeding generations. It is interesting to note that many generations of men whose legs have been bowed through horseback riding fail to produce bow-legged children. Children of cavalry troopers of the British army are as straight-legged as those of other people."

*Jan 12, 1, 23*

ADDRESS ON VIRGIL

An extremely interesting address, given by Professor Robertson, of the University of B.C., was the feature of the regular meeting of the Women's University Club, at the Woman's Building on Saturday evening.

The hostesses of the evening were the graduate members of McGill University.

w 15.1.23

wed 15.1.23

NERO DIDN'T FIRE ROME, SPEAKER SAYS

"Nero was not responsible for the fire which destroyed Rome in 66 A.D., in all probability," stated Professor H. T. Logan of the University of British Columbia in an address at the university last night under the auspices of the Vancouver institute.

"The fire was probably accidental and was attributed to Nero by the people. Nero should be regarded as a human character and not as a monstrosity. The first five years of his government were highly successful in spite of the bad influence of his mother who exerted a great sway over the emperor. Nero died at his own hands, 68 A.D."

Sun 12.1.23

STUDENTS OF U.B.C. HEAR DR. H. GRAY

"Can Not Be Satisfied With \$1,000,000 a Year," Says Lecturer

"What Is the Good of Religion?" was the subject of Dr. Herbert Gray's address to the students of the University of B. C. yesterday.

Dr. Gray told how he disliked to go to church in his youth because he was not shown that religious principle was connected with the higher ideals of life.

"If you want to make a worthy thing of life you must strive for and reach the highest ideals. Christ offered religion as the secret of high vitality and the spring of energy."

He demonstrated the omnipresence of God, telling how it is shown everywhere, and that every human being is an original creation of God.

This afternoon Dr. Gray will speak at the U.B.C. at 3:15 on "The Relations of Men and Women."

Sun 17.1.23

Education for Womanhood Is Outlined By Director

Miss Ethel Johns, R.N., Head of Nursing Department of University of B. C., Gives Interesting Talk on Vital Subject—King Edward High School Parents and Teachers Hear Review of Situation.

Jan 17.1.23

Now as never before we women have the keys of life; we have the key of education, also that of economic opportunity, perhaps misused, but we have it in a greater degree than formerly; and further the key to political power, that also is grossly misused in many cases.

Nurse's Viewpoint.

An unusual point of view towards this subject is that held by the nurse, said Miss Johns, since it is in the nature of the nurse's profession to see human life at the time of crisis and observe how men and women, especially the latter, meet these critical moments of life.

To her, education meant an opportunity for culture, in itself a selfish thing, and also the training that makes possible the ability to earn a living, again a selfish matter; but further and in a greatly wider sense, it means the capability of rendering a real service to the community in which one happens to be situated.

Question of Marriage.

The younger generation at the present time is asking questions on such vital subjects as marriage, and Miss Johns declared that the attitude displayed by the young people of today is very different from that of the young people of our mothers' day.

Men in Woman's World.

The speaker became enthusiastic and rather scornful when dealing with the problem of men entering what she called "Woman's World of Work." She declared most emphatically that she had more respect for the women in the men's world than for the men in the women's world, because in the latter case, men were following the line of least resistance, seeking soft positions and did not want to be pushed out of them.

Nursing in U. B. C.

The distinction of being the first university in the British Empire to include nursing in its curriculum is held by the University of British Columbia, and "we came in by the back door and we may be out tomorrow," added Miss Johns.

Miss Johns explained that she was no advocate for women entering men's world of work, especially where there was competition, but "If you have something in you that burns a hole in you, to do it, then do it." In this connection, she thought nursing particularly fortunate, in that competition was not a very potent factor.

She ended by saying that she thought more could be done to educate women to be women in the real sense of the word.

It was reported that when the association's committee approached the Ministerial Association on the matter of night entertainment for children, they had been cordially received and promised support in the matter.

Jan 17.1.23

Value of Religion To the Student Is Subject of Lecture

Dr. A. Herbert Gray, president of the British Student Christian movement addressed the students of the University of British Columbia in the auditorium on Tuesday morning.

"What is the good of religion, and is it of any use to the University student?" was the topic of Dr. Gray's discourse.

"Religion in its essence is a personal thing, representing a certain relation between man and God. Is it vital for man to seek this personal relationship? What more does a man need than high ideals and a normal human body with which to seek their attainment?" he asked.

Having found the ideal, man's next task is to attain it, added the speaker, who pointed out that "religion is the source of high vitality and energy," and is "the seat of dynamics for life's great task."

"The more comprehensive our ideals the more will we have need of this dynamic power with which to attain them. We must be throbbing with the finest type of mental and physical vigor, with honesty of purpose and strength of will. Religion is the essential source of all that vigor."

"If we need this energy to make our lives the fine things we would have them we must seek for it where Gladstone and other great men have sought and found it," he added. "We may accomplish in this life all the things we set out to gain, wealth, a fine home and all the other things considered desirable; but unless each one of us possesses that personal relationship with God we shall have a great heart-ache at the very centre of our lives."

Jan 17.1.23

# VARSITY HEAD RETURNS HOME

## President Klinck Visits Many Eastern Educational Institutions.

### Finds Tendency to Raise Entrance Standards for Undergraduates.

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, has returned to Vancouver from a lengthy visit in Eastern Canada, where he conferred with university heads regarding a number of problems. He visited Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Toronto, Western, Queens, McGill and Chicago universities during his six weeks' absence and gathered information on many topics including fees, limitation of student bodies, faculties of law and business administration, courses in nursing and the work of summer sessions.

One of the chief questions of policy before the University of British Columbia, he indicated, was the limitation of the student body. In many eastern universities there has been a falling off in attendance, partly through changes in the standards of admission and partly from other causes.

"Attendance at the University of British Columbia has kept up better than in most institutions of Canada," he declared. "Many of the others are just holding their own and in some cases there has been a falling off in the professional courses, particularly in medicine, law and applied science, and to some degree in agriculture."

There is a growing tendency towards the raising of university entrance requirements, he declared, and more emphasis is being placed on attention to studies. The entrance requirements for the professional courses are almost all becoming stiffer and in some cases the standard for the arts course has been raised.

#### QUESTION OF FEES.

"In general the students of the University of British Columbia pay lower fees than those in corresponding faculties of other provincial universities," Dr. Klinck said. "Many of the universities have added to their revenue by library fees, laboratory fees and examination fees. I think there is no demand for the increase of fees in western institutions, though eastern colleges may have had to do so on account of financial conditions."

President Klinck thinks that if it is necessary to raise fees here an extension of the scholarship system should be undertaken. The University of British Columbia has an excellent basis on which to build and only young people with high scholarship attainments would benefit.

Several Canadian institutions have followed the lead of the University in establishing a nursing course. Toronto intends to continue on its own when the grant from the Red Cross Society is withdrawn. The society has supported the nursing and public health course at U. B. C. with an annual grant of \$5500, which expires at the end of the present session. President Klinck was unwilling to forecast the policy of the provincial institution for next year.

#### SUGGESTED COURSES.

"A number of universities have built up a department of business administration largely suited to local needs," declared the president. "McGill has a department of commerce, Manitoba conducts extension lectures in these subjects, largely in the form of night classes and short courses; Queens cooperates with the Ontario Institute of Chartered Accountants in giving a course in chartered accountancy, while at Toronto the whole work of business administration is under revision. It is likely that a separate department will be established."

There has been some demand on the part of Vancouver business men that a department of commerce should be organized here, but whether this step is possible remains to be seen.

The tendency in regard to instruction in law is for the universities to take an increasingly prominent part, according to Dr. Klinck. In the provinces where the benchers and the institutions have been co-operating the universities have been asked to take over an even greater share of the work than before.

#### PROF. GILL.

"More and more attention is being paid to the work of the summer session," he declared, "and in some places they are giving serious consideration to the question of doing work on the quarter system. I investigated this in Chicago and I expect that if it is developed in Canada the tendency will be to make the summer session count as the third quarter."

Dr. Klinck visited Prof. L. W. Gill, formerly head of the department of electrical engineering at U. B. C., in Hamilton. Mr. Gill has a wonderful plant in the Hamilton Technical School and the enrollment is very large. There are 850 full time students, 3200 attending night classes and 1250 part-time students.

The president also looked into student government systems, the question of salaries, insurance and annuities for faculty, and spent some time in Toronto and McGill in connection with the proposed establishment of a graduate school in agriculture. This step was suggested by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, of which Dr. Klinck is educational chairman. He also saw a number of men regarding appointments to the teaching staff of U. B. C.

Dean R. W. Brock was acting president of the University during the absence of Dr. Klinck.

Nov 18, 1, 23

## PRESIDENT KLINCK HOME FROM EAST



AFTER a tour of eastern universities, President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia, returned to Vancouver today.

Nov 18, 1, 23

# ARE CARRIERS OF DREAD DISEASE

Lecturer of University's Department of Health Lectures on Fly Menace.

How flies are a menace to health was the subject of the lecture given in the Technical School last night, Professor Mullin of the Department of Health, University of B. C., substituting for the lecturer scheduled to speak, and, of course, dealing with the public health aspects of the theme solely. The lecture being illustrated, it brought vividly before the audience the danger of disease infection from flies, especially in the spreading of intestinal diseases, dysentery being largely due to this infection agency, and also summer diarrhoea in infants which is the cause of great mortality. How milk becomes infected readily by flies was particularly emphasized. The lecture could not fail to impress one with the importance of holding down the fly pest and guarding against the menace it is to the health of humans.

At the outset Dr. Mullin corrected the impression that the fly has any useful service as a scavenger. It does not digest a large part of the bacteria it feeds upon. It serves as a food for insects and birds, but does not otherwise offer any valid excuse for its existence. He particularly called attention to its habit of regurgitating its food thus throwing out through its mouth bacteria which is very menacing to health. Light specks left by the fly are caused by this habit, and views showing these deposits were eloquent of what danger lies along the trail of the fly on walls, windows and especially on food. The fly's acute sense of smell, its power to travel considerable distances, how it multiplied especially in the congenial surroundings of manure heaps, the bacteria it carried, and its growth from the egg state through the pupa stage, were brought before the audience by illustration and clear description.

Means to combat the fly menace were detailed at some length. Emphasis was laid on the surer method of control by using hellabore or borax on the fly maggot, which burrows down through manure to the earth from which it emerges as a fly. The storage of manure over a concrete basin into which the maggots could fall and be drowned, was recommended. The importance of the collection of garbage was brought out in questions, it being suggested that the increase in typhoid fever and scarlet fever as well as intestinal diseases in humans in the summer time might be largely traced to lack of systematic garbage collection. Fly eggs laid in garbage breed into maggots in a few hours.

Mr. G. O. Buchanan expressed the obligation the meeting was under to Dr. Mullin for his lecture with its practical bearing on better health in the community, and he suggested that bird sanctuaries would have value in reducing the fly pests. Mr. R. J. Walley, who presided announced that Professor Schofield would give his lecture on the "Structure of the Earth" at a later period.

The University has since advised that Dr. Schofield will give this lecture on next Tuesday, and Dr. Ashton's lecture, set down for Jan. 23, has been postponed to March 20.

Columbian 17, 1, 23

# IS GERMANY ABLE TO PAY?

Lecturer Had Informing Survey of European Debt Situation— Many Questions

*Columbian 10.1.23*

Intense interest was manifested in the lecture in the Technical school last night, by Prof. T. H. Boggs of the University department of economics, when he analyzed the reparations and foreign debts questions before an audience that almost filled the hall. He gave a wide survey of the question, presenting various viewpoints and seeking to have his listeners see the merits of the conflicting issues. After the lecture, questions came thick and fast, and elicited much additional information and views, several in the audience, as at every economic lecture, not failing to suggest that the troubles of the world are due to the present economic, or capitalistic, system. At the outset the lecturer called attention to the opposing principles at work on the part of France and Great Britain. The French looked to the past, aimed to seek a guarantee against future devastation, sought to obtain the last cent in reparations. The English looked to the future, want restoration of world trade equilibrium, and recognized that trade and finance rest upon great underlying laws that must be observed. He pointed out that some nations have been observing these, some giving belated recognition, and still some deny this truth. To the British view, the United States leaned, and he had an interesting comment on the significance of Clemenceau's visit to America, where there is an overwhelming sentiment not favorable to France. Yet, he added, no one can fail to forget France's great provocation.

Cessation of war, reduction in armies and armament, lowering of trade barriers, renewal of international trade and confidence, these were some of the factors necessary for rehabilitation of Europe. But even the United States had failed to set a good example, reverting to higher protectionist policy, the result of the exaggerated nationalism, the fruit of the world war. Especially must nations keep expenditure within revenue. England had done this, devoting the surplus of 19 per cent. to reduction of debt. There must be sound currency. Probably the most demoralizing instance is the violent fluctuating of paper money. In consequence economic recovery of all countries is hampered in a peculiar degree. Business men will restrict operations unless they can calculate fairly well debits and credits. So trade confidence in many European countries has disappeared.

### Germany's Surplus Trade.

Illuminative information on Germany's internal trade conditions with the mark dropping in value was given, and reference to the fear of Britain and U. S. that German goods would invade their markets. Yet Germany's exports for the past four years have not expanded, and she has not enjoyed a large export balance. The rise in domestic prices have been very violent, and it is bringing great social changes, bearing heavily on the professional and middle classes. Here Mr. Keynes' reference to Lenin's plan to deliberately depreciate the value of money so as to spell disaster to the middle class, later incited questions from some of those in the audience who appeared to have a secret admiration for Leninism or at least Karl Marxism. On the other hand the wages of workers were steadily rising under the depreciated mark.

Turning to the solutions proposed, attention was called to the report of a group of experts, including J. M. Keynes, who wrote that widely quoted book, "The Economic Consequences of Peace." These recommend the stabilization of money at a lower gold basis, a suspension of payments on reparations account, and foreign debts. The lecturer did not think Germany had the ability to pay the amount demanded by France, and she could only pay a less amount by realization of foreign securities. Somewhere between the pessimistic and the optimistic view, the latter being that of Hoover, lies the solution, namely, that Europe is today unable to meet her obligations, needs time for recovery, and there must be a sympathetic exploration of the positions of debtor and credit-

or. There is no prospect that France can collect any appreciable amount from Germany. Dr. Boggs ventured to say that France's action would not in the long run be in the best interests of France.

Rev. Norman McNaughton commended the lecturer for his clear and logical address. Few, he added, realized how much it means to extract oneself from a situation and view it from both sides fairly in the way Dr. Boggs had done. Magistrate Jamieson, who was not only an interested listener but had interesting questions to ask, seconded the motion, remarking on the lively spirit of inquiry the lecture had aroused. Rev. R. W. Hibbert, who presided, added a personal touch in referring to his association with Dr. Boggs in old Acadia University days, and of the latter's rise to prominence as a teacher and student of economics.

*Columbian 10.1.23*

## SEIZURES UNLAWFUL STATES PROFESSOR

*Sum 7. 4. 23*  
That the recent seizures by United States authorities of ships carrying liquor outside the three-mile limit are illegal was the declaration last night at the Y.M.C.A. by Prof. H. F. Angus of the department of economics, in a lecture on "International Law."

"The three-mile limit," said Professor Angus, "was made in the olden times, which set this area down as the extent of the effect of a cannon shot, and inferred that anything outside of this range was perfectly safe and free. So that in the speaker's opinion the protests of Great Britain were perfectly correct, while the U. S. measures were wrong."

*Sum 7. 4. 23*

# GOLD MONEY IS BEST STANDARD

*Sum Jan 22. 23*  
Prof. Boggs Traces History From "Bartering" to Modern Finance

"What classes suffer through depreciation of money?" That is the question which Prof. T. H. Boggs set himself to answer at the Sunday Forum yesterday afternoon. There was a crowded attendance, and the address was followed with keen interest.

The lecturer traced the history of money, how it had taken the place of cumbersome "trading," "bartering" or "swapping" of the actual commodities produced by some and needed by others. Pieces of leather, cowrie shells, even dried fish, had been used as money, but now gold was pretty generally established as the standard of currency, because of its durability and because it was less likely than other things to fluctuate in value.

### PAPER MONEY

But even gold, in which much value was packed in small compass, was cumbersome and inconvenient, and so paper notes had come to be used as the symbol of money. But paper notes must have gold behind them, they must be readily convertible into gold, and the bank which could not give gold for its paper readily was faced with collapse and ruin.

In an attempt to change the condition of society, to injure "capitalism," paper money had been multiplied to an enormous extent. This was only good as long as people were willing to accept it—and they accepted it as long as they believed it redeemable—but when this faith failed disaster would follow, and would adversely affect all classes of society. From this disaster the working class would not be immune.

### VALUE FLUCTUATES

The value of money fluctuated. The British bank note had fallen at times below its face value, the Canadian note had only been received in the United States at a discount, but the British people, with that integrity and business ability which characterized them, had taxed themselves "to the bone," had worked to the limit to bring back the value of the British pound, and it had increased in value, was increasing in value, and unless there was a "set back" it would reach its standard value.

### LOWERS VALUE

In spite of this there was among the British people poverty and unemployment, but had those who had power used it to lower the value of British money the conditions of Britons would have been worse, though a few, and the least deserving ones, might benefit by "juggling" with the currency.

In Vienna a tourist tendered a \$20 gold piece in payment of a dinner bill of 300 kronen. The bewildered waiter asked the proprietor of the hotel what change he should give, and was told that the customer could have as much change as he desired. This showed the varying value of money.

### A LIFE'S SAVINGS

A further illustration was that of an Austrian carpenter who, before the war, loaned a friend 3000 Austrian gold crowns, the equivalent of a year's work, the savings of a lifetime. His debtor paid back in legal tender after the war 3000 depreciated paper crowns which he had earned by three days' work. Thus did "inflation" of money make a mockery of thrift and encourage cupidity.

Gold, said the professor, might not be the perfect money, but experience had proved it the best we have at present.

### LEADS TO TRICKERY.

Our system of "capital" and "currency" might not be ideal by a process of evolution, something better might come about, but the governments which used the present system with honesty and intelligence could look forward with more hope of progress, prosperity and stability than governments which used tricks of "inflation" and multiplication of paper money. History proved that such schemes, often tried, had resulted in disaster.

*Sum 22, 1, 23*

# Social Workers Hear Address On Play by University Expert

"It rests entirely with the women to see that the play and recreational problems of our day are solved in every community," said Miss Mary Ard Mackenzie, assistant professor of public health in the University of British Columbia, concluding a terse and comprehensive address on the question of play in its relation to social conditions given before the Woman's Auxiliary to the General Hospital in annual session on Friday afternoon. Mrs. John Hanbury presided during the early part of the meeting, the chair being later taken by the newly appointed president, Mrs. Edgar Lee.

Describing the instinct for play and recreation as the legitimate and God-given desire of all young people, Miss Mackenzie laid the burden of the "supervised play" campaign upon the women, stating that by getting together and working shoulder to shoulder, they could bring about the existence of recreation centres and gymnasiums the cost of which would be borne 100 times over through the resultant emptying of penal institutions. The speaker advised constructive effort along these lines instead of clamoring for the enlargement of juvenile courts and other public institutions for the correction of children.

Dr. T. R. Ponton, of the General Hospital, also spoke complimenting the members on the excellent reports received from the various committees, and said he considered the auxiliary was a vital part of the administration of the hospital.

On her withdrawal from the chair, Mrs. John Hanbury received a standing vote of appreciation from the members for her efficient guidance of the auxiliary's activities during the past three years. Mrs. Lee's co-workers on the new executive include Mrs. Bryce Fleck, first vice-president; Mrs. G. A. Swaisland, second vice-president; Mrs. P. A. Wilson, treasurer; Mrs. E. S. Saunders, recording secretary; and Mrs. Homer Adams, corresponding secretary. The conveners of committees and board of directors will be appointed by the executive. Mrs. R. L. Reid read a detailed report of the Social Service department showing some interesting figures regarding the year's work. Over 3500 visits had been made to hospital wards, 1516 visits to homes, 4434 out-patients admitted, and 1521 personal interviews held. In this department \$2,578.49 had been expended in relief, and \$3305 in salaries for workers. Milk had been supplied in large quantities; six pairs of diabetic scales purchased; 25 pairs of glasses given; 4 pairs of surgical boots; 4 pairs of surgical appliances and braces; 3 sets of teeth; coal and wood provided for needy families, and other services and assistance given where need demanded.

Mrs. W. E. Robson's report of the Infants' Hospital committee said, in part: "The alterations at

the Infants' Hospital at a cost of \$750.00 and the installation of a new telephone system at a cost of \$250, have increased the efficiency and saved many a step for the nurses. We feel very proud of the installation of an Alpine sun lamp at a cost of \$524.75, and the premature room is complete with the exception of a grammes scales. The entire cost was borne by the Native Daughters, Post No. 1. This department raised over \$3000 through a tag day, penny collections in milk bottles throughout the city and a dance given by Mrs. E. Carder and Mrs. J. D. D. Broom. Donations totalled \$331, while 4864 garments were completed for the hospital at the committee's regular sewing meetings."

A summary of the efforts of the Marpole Annex committee, read by the convener, Mrs. Dickinson, showed that many comforts had been given to the incurable patients at a cost of \$758.72, while proceeds from membership dues, donations, the annual bazaar and a tea amounted to \$691.63.

Mrs. John Hanbury, Mrs. Edgar Lee and Mrs. R. B. Boucher were appointed a committee to interview the city council with regard to the recent notice of motion advocating the abolition of tag days. In future the regular meeting of the auxiliary will be held on the first Monday of the month at 2:30 o'clock, in the board rooms of the Metropolitan Building.

## Inflation Ultimately Recoils on Workers, Says Professor Boggs

Tracing the history of the medium of exchange from bartering to modern finance, Prof. T. H. Boggs before the Forum on Sunday afternoon declared that the present system of capital and currency might not be ideal, and by a process of evolution something better might come about, but the governments which used it with honesty and intelligence could look with more hope of progress, prosperity and stability than governments which used tricks of inflation and multiplication in paper money. History proved that such schemes often tried had resulted in disaster.

He pointed out that attempts to change the condition of society and to injure capitalism had been made by multiplying paper money to an enormous extent. This was all right up to the point where people had faith that the paper was redeemable, but once they believed it was not redeemable disaster would follow and disaster from which the working classes would not be immune.

The speaker illustrated his remarks by the story of an Austrian carpenter who before the war loaned a friend 3000 Austrian gold crowns, the equivalent of a year's work, the savings of a lifetime. His debtor paid back in legal tender after the war 3000 depreciated paper crowns, which he had earned by three days' work. Thus did "inflation" of money make a mockery of thrift and encourage cupidity.

Gold, said the professor, might not be the perfect money, but experience had proved it the best we have at present.

## "Books and Life" Subject of Talk At P.-T. Meeting

A most interesting address on "Books and Life," with interrelation of the two and the places reading matter should hold in life, was given by Dean H. T. J. Coleman at the regular meeting of the Lord Kitchener Parent-Teacher Association, held in the school on Monday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. H. A. Youdall in the chair.

Mr. E. C. Feast, the principal, gave a short talk on the question of securing a primary supervisor, and the library convener announced that \$15.50 had been spent on books for the library of the school. It was decided to hold a tea in aid of the library fund, and Mrs. R. B. Reeves offered her home for this event, which will be held on February 8, and will include a home cooking sale and sale of candy with a musical programme. Miss Gordon's class won the flag, for this month for the largest attendance of parents.

## Dean Of Philosophy Addresses Point Grey Parent-Teacher Body

Dean H. T. J. Coleman, of the University of British Columbia, addressed the members of the Lord Kitchener P.T. A. on Monday afternoon, giving his delightful discourse on "Books and Life." The speaker emphasized the necessity of books in a child's life and also stressed the fact that it was in the quality not the quantity of the books read that the greatest value lay.

Mrs. H. A. Youdall occupied the chair and the treasurer reported a bank balance of \$90. A large number of books have been purchased for the library and in order to augment this supply, Mrs. R. B. Reeves will open her home on February 8 for a silver tea. Home cooking and candy will also be sold, Mrs. R. Sweeting acting as general convener. Mrs. C. H. Wilson was made responsible for the musical programme on this occasion.

Mr. P. C. Feast gave an interesting talk on the necessity of appointing a primary supervisor in the Point Grey schools.

## B. C. LAND "HUNGRY" SAYS PROFESSOR

The vast majority of the agricultural land in B. C. consists of 'hungry soil' and must be built up," said Prof. P. A. Boving of the University of British Columbia in an address on "Soil Fertility" to the Vancouver Horticultural association last night. There are fertile places, he said, but most of it is lacking in humus, consequently is lacking also in water and there is also often a shortage of plant food.

"This demonstrates the need of building up soil fertility by scientific methods," said the professor.

"There is a tendency to undervalue the importance of bacteria in the soil. As nitrogen is the most expensive and the most elusive element, the bacteria connected with the nitrogen cycle are of the most value. The more we learn about the controlling of nitrogen the better position we will be in to produce and produce cheaply. This element is the keynote in the production of meat milk and eggs.

Wed 21, 1, 23

Pur 23-1, 22

Wed 21, 1, 23

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Wed 23, 1, 22

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Pur 20, 1, 23

# President Klinck Speaks at P.E.O. Anniversary Banquet

W 23-1-22

The annual "Founders' Day" of the P. E. O. was fittingly celebrated by the two local and one New Westminster chapter of the order on Monday evening, when about sixty members of the Sisterhood and their husbands enjoyed a banquet at the Hotel Grosvenor. Mrs. W. H. Alexander, as president of Chapter C., Vancouver, who were the hostesses of the evening, assumed the duties of chairman and something of the inestimable service carried out by this order in making education possible for girls not fortunately situated in a financial way was brought out in the various after-dinner speeches.

President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia was the visiting speaker of the evening. He traced some of the interesting influences which have sprung up since the war in creating in the minds of the public a demand for higher education. The tremendous influx of students into the universities at the close of the war had led to greater outlay of capital for buildings, equipment and maintenance. The question then arose, Dr. Klinck explained, whether this higher education was of sufficient advantage to the state to warrant the enormous outlay. Then followed the raising of the standard of entrance and the fees in many of the eastern universities and a desire on the part of the professions themselves to raise the status of these professions by requiring increasing prerequisites for courses in law, medicine, dentistry, etc.

With regard to the question of raising fees, the speaker stated that great care will have to be exercised by the universities, in order not to work a hardship on some of the brightest pupils. President Klinck expressed his personal appreciation for the interest the P. E. O. had already evinced in the University of British Columbia, through the giving of cash prizes and advised the sisterhood that in the event of offering a future bursary that the scholarship requirements should be made fairly difficult

in order that no student should get the idea that financial assistance was forthcoming without her attaining a certain standard in scholarship.

Mrs. Paul Smith, in an interesting address on Founders' Day, told a graphic story of how the order had been begun by seven girl students at Wesleyan College, Iowa, in 1869. Today it embraces 30,000 members in over 100 chapters throughout the United States and Canada. Mrs. E. S. Chambers spoke on the order's educational fund, showing how in the 54 years of its existence 700 young women had been assisted in their higher education. At present the order has a revolving fund of \$160,000, which is loaned to girls at bank rate of interest, and which the members hope to increase by \$1,000,000 before the supreme convention in Seattle next October. Two British Columbia girls were among those assisted.

The toast to the B. I. L.'s was proposed by Mrs. Muncey and seconded by Mr. C. A. Welch, of New Westminster. Mrs. C. A. Crysedale rendered two delightful vocal solos, and members of Chapter C entertained with several jolly community songs.

New Westminster guests included Dr. and Mrs. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mahoney, Mrs. and Mrs. George McCloud, Miss McCloud, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Welsh and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Muncey.

Other guests included Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Muncey, Dr. and Mrs. Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. W. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. B. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crossman, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Walker, Mrs. J. B. Lamb, Mrs. James Toombs, Mrs. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Chambers, Mrs. C. A. Crysedale, Mrs. B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Dearing, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Duffus, Mr. and Mrs. L. X. Kohlman, Dr. and Mrs. Large, Mrs. C. E. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mathers, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. P. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Davis.

W 23-1-23

## Not Enough Rain in B. C. at Right Time Says Prof. Boving

Prw 25-1-23

"We do not get enough rain in this province," was the amazing statement of Prof. P. A. Boving, head of the department of agronomy at the University of British Columbia, in the course of an address to the members of the Greater Vancouver Horticultural Society on Wednesday night. His subject was "Soil Fertility."

"That is, we don't get enough rain at the right time to produce maximum soil fertility," he added.

There were four main factors in soil fertility, he explained, bacteria, humus, water and temperature. The functions of various kinds of bacteria were explained and the necessity for humus in the soil to assist in the regulation of the temperature.

"Stable manure is most valuable as a fertilizer because it contains both bacteria and humus in addition to plant food," he declared. "It has this advantage over commercial fertilizers, that it combines many valuable functions. More knowledge and care is needed in the use of commercial fertilizers to secure the most economic results for they are food only."

Millions of dollars worth of plant food was wasted each year in the form of liquid manure, according to the professor, very few farmers making any effort to save this portion of the manure. Charts illustrating the comparative value of solid and liquid manure were shown to the horticulturists. A hearty vote of thanks was passed by the meeting at the conclusion of the address.

Prw 25-1-23

## ADDRESSES C.C.M.T.A. ON TRADE ECONOMICS

Prw 26-1-23

### Wisconsin Measure Would Fine Employers Who Lay Off Help.

Taking as his subject, "Periods of Business Depression; Can They Be Avoided?", Dr. T. H. Boggs of the University of B. C., delivered a most interesting address on trade economics, before the members of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association at their monthly meeting in the Hotel Vancouver last night. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. E. Munton.

There was considerable discussion on the question of uniform closing at the noon hour from 12:30 to 1:30, but as it was found that the suggested hour was not satisfactory to all trades, Mr. R. D. Dinning was instructed to endeavor to work out a schedule for the different sections. Discussion also was heard on charging interest on overdue accounts, but no action was taken. Mr. Fred Applegate led the community singing and musical selections were given by Messrs. W. D. Spiers-Thomson and G. E. Young.

In the course of his address, Dr. Boggs stressed the bill now being debated by the Wisconsin Legislature which proposes to overcome periods of business depression by closer attention to the cardinal principles of sound trade practice. He expressed the opinion that in the future, trade depressions might be expected with much less frequency.

The speaker went on to say that the Wisconsin bill would provide a penalty on all manufacturers and other tradesmen who, in times of depression, found it necessary to lay off their employees who could not be blamed for the condition. Such employers would be fined a dollar a day, which would go to the worker and an additional ten cents to the state, for expenses.

The bill would place greater responsibility on the banks, whose opinions would be utilized to the full, as business stabilizers. Dr. Boggs explained that instead of granting an application for a loan, a banker was often in the position of demonstrating how economies could be practised, which would serve the same purpose. The banker, too, would be in a position to render valuable service during times of trade expansion when a stabilizing hand was often necessary. The financial man was probably in the best position to judge as to the extension of credit under conditions which apply to certain lines of business. The control of credit, which is always in the hands of business men and bankers, is the main factor in the stabilization of industry, the speaker declared. The collapse of credit meant business depression. Prevention of depression would go a long way in meeting necessary trade reforms.

At the outset of his address, Dr. Boggs outlined the course of monetary systems, barter and exchange, from early times, and reviewed conditions of exchange as at present obtained in Europe. He was given a hearty vote of thanks at the conclusion of his remarks. An interesting discussion followed.

Prw. 26. 1. 23

## MISS JOHNS SPEAKS ON NURSING AT U.B.C.

"Nursing" was the subject of an address by Miss E. I. Johns at the first vocational conference of the women of the U.B.C. yesterday. Miss Helen White spoke on Y.W.C.A. work.

Today is the last of the conference, and Dr. S. D. Scott will speak on "Journalism." Miss Stewart of Victoria will talk on "Library Work," while Miss Jamieson will talk on the advantages of teaching. The lectures are in the auditorium from 4 to 5:30.

The Arts Men's Undergraduate society of the university will hold the annual smoker on Friday night at the K. of P. hall on Eighth avenue east. On the same evening the women of the university will have their "high jinks" in the university buildings.

Sun 31, 1, 23

A few week-ends ago I had the pleasure of discussing a work of biographical and literary research by the head of the department of French in the University of British Columbia. Following this remarkable product of investigation and criticism, Dr. Ashton has completed another book relating to Madame de Lafayette. This is a volume of her letters never previously published, now ready for the press with Dr. Ashton's notes. I understand that much careful study of contemporary history and biography has been required even to establish the chronology of these letters, which the writer did not find it necessary to date when she wrote them. We may expect to find that the editor has pursued his investigations with the same pertinacity and thoroughness as the researches which made his biography of Madame de Lafayette the surprise of the less persistent savants of Paris.

Turning now to another branch of study and investigation I congratulate the university on a treatise by the head of the department of economics. "The International Trade Balance in Theory and Practice," by Dr. Theodore H. Boggs, just issued from the press of The Macmillan Company, New York and Toronto, is an elaborate analysis of the external trade and financial relations of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. These facts are marshalled for the definite purpose of showing the relations between trade balances and debt and credit balances.

In these reviews of the fluctuations of trade, and of trade balances, in each of the countries mentioned, not only the visible imports and exports are considered, but the transactions that are called invisible, such as the interest accounts, borrowings, transportation charges, individual remittances and credits carried by settlers. Much research has been required to gather together the elements that are not found in statistical tables, but must be obtained from various sources. So far as one can discover Dr. Boggs has been scrupulous and exact in his data, so that his tables and charts are good authority. The author has a thesis to maintain, but there is no sign that he seeks by omission or selection or any form of manipulation to make the returns serve his purpose. If we disagree with him his tables may be accepted for our use as well as his own.

The general purpose is to show that the position of a country as a lender or borrower of money is, under normal conditions, the chief influence in the production of a trade balance one way or the other. No doubt there is a definite relation between debt and credit balance on one side and the import and export balance on the other. This is shown clearly in the statistics of trade and finance, in different periods in all the countries discussed. That there is such a law of cause and effect has been generally accepted, and in these records it is shown to be true, not only in general but also in detail and proportion.

Dr. Boggs exposes once more what he calls "the fallacy in the Mercantile Doctrine" widely accepted for three centuries, "that a country must secure a balance of merchandise exports over imports if it would escape the ruinous consequences of having its stock of the precious metals drained away." He quotes Dean Tucker (1750). "The science of gain-

ful commerce consists ultimately in procuring a balance of gold or silver to ourselves from other nations," to show how this fallacy was stated by intelligent authorities. "Them days is gone forever!" So also, though Dr. Boggs does not say so, are passing a school of teachers who rushed into the other extreme and taught that the balance of trade idea and the mercantile system had no sound basis at all; some maintaining that, other things being equal, an excess of imports over exports was a good thing, as indicating that a country was getting back more than it gave. This latter teaching seems to me no more sane than the doctrine that a spendthrift who consumes twice as much as he earns or produces or gains is, ipso facto, getting rich.

The despised mercantile theory was not logically unsound, and at the beginning was much more true than it would be today. It did not take into account other values than gold and merchandise. But three hundred years ago the values represented by "invisible" exchanges were not present as they are now. Gold was a far more essential means of exchange, and relatively a larger share of the trading nation's wealth. International credits in the shape of bonds or bills or cheques or other promises to pay could not be used as they are now to represent wealth. They could be employed only between a few communities to a small extent, and for relatively short periods. With the present machinery of commerce Dean Tucker would probably say that "gainful commerce consists in procuring a balance of values or credits to ourselves." Thus it would not be so easy to convict him of a fallacy.

In the negative form it sets forth that a country is not doing well which habitually buys imports for consumption more than the exports of its own products, thus increasing its external indebtedness. For some years past we have heard that doctrine declared by Canadian bank presidents and general managers at annual meetings, by ministers of finance, and even by professional economists. Beyond the repeated suggestion that the mercantile doctrine is theoretically wrong, it does not appear that Dr. Boggs opposes this view of practical financiers. He introduces the modifying elements in the way of invisible exchanges to support the later doctrine of exchange. He might not agree with me that these elements in the case do not change the theory, but only fill in its gaps and bring it down to date.

It is, however, the particular business of Mr. Boggs to show how these trade balances work out in actual practice. To this end he classifies countries into lenders and borrowers, dividing each class again into the mature and immature. Lenders and borrowers we know. Mature lenders are those like Britain before the war, which have lent so much that the interest they receive is now more than the annual lendings. Immature lenders are those like the United States, which have not yet reached that stage. Mature borrowers have borrowed so much that they pay more interest than their annual borrowings, while the immature still borrow more than the interest charge. Mature borrowers and immature lenders are sending out more than they take in, and the balance of trade is normally on the side of exports. Mature lending countries and immature

borrowers for the converse reason show an excess of imports.

This classification Dr. Boggs applies to seven countries included in his enquiry, showing how at different times they have passed from one group to another, but always connecting their trade balances with their debt balances. In this treatise he does not enquire whether the changes have been advantageous, or discuss all the causes which lie behind the trade and credit changes. But the study leads into enquiry about rates of exchange, especially British, United States and Canadian exchange rates during and after the war.

When Dr. Boggs sums up with the statement that "generally speaking those countries of the world which have an excess of merchandise exports are the capital-lending countries and vice versa," he does not forget that the United States has lately been beating all records as a lender, and at the same time beating all records in the excess of exports; or that Canada in the railway-building and boom time was a heavy borrower, and at the same time showed her largest excess of imports over exports. In these days Canada was an immature borrower, as the United States is now an immature lending country. The theory is that if Canada had kept on borrowing she must arrive at a time of exports, and that the United States must soon have an excess of imports. Behind all there is the simple principle that the borrowings, or at least the interest on them, must be paid, and they can only be paid in goods.

It sounds reasonable, like the remark of Napoleon's grafting quartermaster: "A man must live, sire." But Napoleon replied that he did not see the necessity, and some national borrowers, like some personal borrowers, take the same view. When the hunter told how a rabbit, hotly chased by dogs, ran up a tree and the audience objected that rabbits could not climb trees, the narrator explained: "This rabbit had to." The theory of Dr. Boggs is the same. He holds that the time is near when other countries must send the United States more merchandise than they buy from her. Yet one does not see that this time should arrive until the United States has a mortgage on all the rest of the world.

The great thing here is not to mix up causes and consequences when we start on post hoc proper hoc investigation. Dr. Boggs finds that when a nation begins to borrow, but has not graduated in the art, its imports are more than its sales. This seems to be normally true, but why not say that when a nation buys more than it sells it must (other things being equal) borrow the difference? Also when a nation is steadily selling more than it buys, we can say that this is because that nation is lending, but may also suggest that this excess of sales enables it to lend.

A parsimonious farmer sells every year \$2000 worth of produce, but buys goods to the value of only \$1000. If his bank balance increases by a thousand a year it would not be surprising. One economist might say that the increased deposit requires the farmer to make the excess sale. The commonplace neighbor would conclude that the excess of sales over purchases was the cause and not the consequence of the deposits.

Should the people of Canada be seized with an automobile mania and start in to buy an extra 100,000 every year from the United States, everything else going on the same, the association which Dr. Boggs mentions would occur. Excess of net imports would keep pace with the increase in outside indebtedness, but it would be no mistake to say that the balance of trade was the cause and the increased debt the consequence.

If this looks like the mercantile theory, so much the better for the theory.

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# REVISED FOR B. C. STUDENTS

Dr. Eastman Will Partially  
Re-write West's "World  
Progress."

## Announcement Made Following Prolonged Efforts For Better Books.

Negotiations which have been under way for nearly two years have been completed by the provincial education office at Victoria in co-operation with the department of history at the University of B. C. whereby one of the best American textbooks will be revised from a British standpoint for use in Canadian universities. This announcement was made by Dr. Mack Eastman, head of the department of history at U. B. C. who will undertake the necessary revision.

"The history department has been trying for several years to get either a first-class textbook on general world history by a British author or else to have one of the best American textbooks revised from a British standpoint," he declared today.

"Arrangements have finally been made for the revision and partial re-writing of West's 'World Progress,' a very high-class American textbook published last year. The new University calendar will announce the impending change in the textbook for this course.

"Robinson & Beard's European history, 'Our Own Times,' which has been the textbook used, is a sequel to Breasted & Robinson's high school text and the pair together form possibly the highest class textbooks covering that field in the English language. Unfortunately the 1921 edition spoiled the second volume somewhat because the concluding pages were hastily written and a little out of perspective.

"It is not anti-British, however, as may be seen from the frontispiece, which gives the keynote of the book. It shows victorious British troops entering Bapaume.

"While no student has ever been asked to read these concluding pages and while professors lecture on the subject from their own viewpoint, yet the department has been endeavoring for years to effect an improvement."

It is interesting to note that two other western provinces, which have appointed special committees of history experts to recommend the best possible general history, have narrowed down their choice to these two texts, Robinson & Beard's "Our Own Times," and the revised West's "World Progress."

The question of the importance of Canadian and British traditions being properly maintained in school and university textbooks was quite fully discussed at the recent session of the British Columbia Legislature.

## PROFESSOR TO SPEAK ON CAUSE OF COLOR

Professor R. H. Clark, Ph.D., will lecture tonight at the biology building of the University of British Columbia, under the auspices of the Vancouver Natural History society. His subject will be "Cause of Color and Odor in Organic Compounds." The lecture will be open to the public and will be one of the series of educational addresses which are being held by the organization during the winter.

# Dean of Women Tells Girls Of Vocational Possibilities

The opening session of the three-day vocational conference arranged by the Women's Undergraduate Society of the University of British Columbia was featured by an encouraging address on vocations in general and industrial welfare work in particular, delivered by Miss M. L. Bollert, M. A., to a large group of earnest girl students in the varsity auditorium on Tuesday afternoon. Opening her remarks with a quotation from James Russell Lowell, "No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him," Miss Mollert asserted that the general conclusion to be reached would point to the fact that unfortunately the man and his job do not usually find each other. The inefficiency, indifference, unhappiness and restlessness apparent in the world today could only be explained by assuming the prevalence of misfits.

"It is said that 70 per cent of people are not in the place for which by nature they are best suited," Miss Bollert continued. "This does not mean that they cannot be successful, but it means that they will not reach the highest development of themselves. Most people look for the joy of living outside of their daily task; they regard the day's work as a sort of inevitable but unwelcome preliminary to the business of living, as the unpleasant prelude to the good time they look forward to when the closing bell rings."

Speaking on social welfare work in industry, Miss Bollert explained that in Canada the field in this respect was not a large one, but expressed the hope that those forced to go else-

where for a time to pursue this vocation would eventually return to Canada to give this country the benefit of their wide experience. Summing up the advantages of such work Miss Bollert said:

"Because this work is in its first stages of development, with promise of large increase in importance, it appeals to those who have the pioneering spirit and originality. It is a field where the results of teaching are easily seen and possible of measurement. It offers an opportunity for working out democratic principles in a field now very autocratic, and in many places it offers an opportunity to work with high-minded, idealistic business men who are eager to see their ideals realized in actual industrial practice. It also supplies an element of constructive service for others through increasing the efficiency and happiness of the individual worker."

The possibilities for women in the field of bacteriology and scientific research were dwelt upon at some length by Miss Marion Mounce, who explained that in many ways women were more adapted to the detail work attendant on laboratory research than men.

Miss Annie M. Anderson, arts '23, presided and announced the following programme for the final sessions of the conference: This afternoon, Miss Ethel M. Johns, "Nursing," and Miss Helen White, "Y. M. C. A. Work"; Thursday at 4 p. m., Dr. S. D. Scott, "Journalism," Miss Stewart of Victoria, "Library Work," and Miss Jamieson, "Teaching".

## WOMEN LECTURE AT UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

"Social Welfare Work in Industry" was the subject of the address of Miss M. L. Bollert yesterday at the university auditorium. Miss Bollert, dean of women at the U. B. C., was the first speaker at the vocational conference of the women of the university. The conference is held under the auspices of the women's undergraduate society, and will be continued today and tomorrow. Marion Mounce spoke on "Work in Bacteriology and Laboratory Research." Each speaker told of the fields that could be covered in this work by women.

Miss E. I. Johns will talk this afternoon at 4 o'clock on "Nursing" and Helen White on "Y. W. C. A. Work."

## Practical Talks On Vocations For Girls

Miss Ethel M. Johns, R.N., of the University of British Columbia, and Miss Helen White, industrial secretary of the Vancouver Y. W. C. A., were speakers at Wednesday afternoon's session of the vocational conference which closed today at the University of British Columbia. The course of lectures was arranged under the auspices of the Women's Undergraduates' Society and Miss Annie M. Anderson presided.

Miss Johns gave a practical talk on the possibilities for university graduates in the nursing field, outlining various courses offered at universities and hospitals throughout the continent. Miss White explained the different branches of Y. W. C. A. work and suggested those subjects most helpful to students contemplating "Y" work on graduation. Courses in training which should be followed after university graduation, as offered by the universities in the east and at the Y. W. C. A. National Training School in New York were also explained and a general idea of expenses given.

## MORE THAN 12,000 BIBLES CIRCULATED

Society Re-Elects Dr. L. S. Klinck President at Annual Meeting

Bibles circulated by the B. C. branch of the Canadian Bible society last year numbered 12,828, Rev. J. Knox Wright, secretary, reported at the annual meeting last night at Wesley church. Of these 5514 were in foreign languages, 2684 being in Chinese. Twenty-five other languages were also represented. The financial report showed a balance of \$675. Donations constituted a record, amounting to \$6104.

Last year Dr. Wright travelled thousands of miles throughout the province, visiting branches and opening up new territory. A special trip was made through a big stretch of country down the river from Prince George and along the P.G.E. New branches of the society were formed at Burn's Lake, Quesnel, William's Lake and Mission City.

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of B. C., was re-elected president of the society. He spoke last night on the work of the Christian student movement. Rev. W. H. Smith, principal of Westminster hall, spoke on "The Place and Power of the Bible." He dealt with the con-

tribution of the Bible toward the development of human character—its amazing popularity and its influence on language.

There are 550 versions of the Bible in existence today. The study of the development of missionary effort, devotional life, reforms and philanthropic works was intimately connected with the story of the Bible, said Dr. Smith.

Ven. Archdeacon F. C. C. Heathcote, Rev. C. A. Williams and Rev. O. M. Sanford took part in the devotional exercises and Mrs. Norman B. Greer and the choir of Wesley church contributed to the musical programme.

would 1.2.23

## RARE LECTURE ON JOSEPH CONRAD

*Columbian Jan 31-23*

Professor Sedgwick Gives Masterly  
Interpretation of the Message  
of Contemporary Novelist.

The imaginative genius of Joseph Conrad, novelist, the marvellous achievement of a native-born Pole mastering the English language and writing fiction with a wonderful command of colorful English, his aim as an artist, and the message of his writings—these features of the life and work of a contemporary writer were set forth before an appreciative audience in the Technical School last night by Professor G. G. Sedgwick, in a manner that left a deep impress on the mind and opened up new avenues to explore in the works of this gifted naturalized Englishman. While it was Dr. Sedgwick's sixth lecture that day, as he intimated in asking the indulgence of his audience, when he warmed to his subject, one that was obviously near to his heart, there was no lack of clearness and vigor in developing his theme or in painting a vivid picture of what Conrad had accomplished in the field of imaginative literature, in estimating the greatness of his work as a modern interpreter of life, and emphasizing the value and vitality of his message to those who ponder on the inner things of life.

Conrad belongs to all time, yet his writing is peculiarly for the present, the lecturer declared at the outset, and he advised that it was more important to read this novelist now than even Charles Dickens. Conrad speaks to us now, he said. His writings were of the tradition of De Quincey, Ruskin, Gibbon, highly decorative, colorful, ornate, the style of the Book of Common Prayer. His early writings were too heavily decorated, perhaps, and there is a constant progression in his works to a rather hard style, and his forthcoming work, "The Rover," will likely be harder still.

Here the lecturer read some selections from Conrad's writings to show the novelist's magnificent English, and he recommended his essays for an interpretation of his message.

Conrad as an artist aims to make the reader feel, hear and see by the power of the written word, continued the speaker. He paints the high moments of life and would have us see their significance. This is, that we are one, his emphasis being always on the solidarity of our kind, on identity, of a man to his family, to his relations of kind, and the opposite. To Conrad the world is not ethical. It is a pageant, a spectacle is a spectacle, a background, and man is the expression on that face of clay. The sea is the spectacle of the universe warring against man. What interests him most is the virtues, the passion of life. To him the solidarity of the race is most important.

Frequent reference to Conrad's different novels, and readings were given to bring home these points, and to show how the human spirit comes out of these books shining.

The foes that break up this great solidarity of the race, and weaken the ideal of fidelity were enumerated. Circumstance as the sea, material interests as greed, the environment in youth, the subconscious evil in ourselves. Youth was particularly the time when fidelities are tested, when deadly enmities are most effective, when the greatest heroisms are achieved. "Conrad is the loveliest of all our contemporary writers, for he sees into the heart of the young and sees failure, and yet has the eye for shining victories. Truly he is the novelist of the young."

Mrs. Gordon and Miss Gilley, in most appropriate terms, expressed the appreciation of the audience for the unusually captivating lecture. The former spoke of the exquisite pleasure Dr. Sedgwick had afforded them in his interpretation of all that was best and noble in life, in the novelist's work. "We have indeed been to school tonight to a teacher who has taught us a great deal and to more fully enjoy the works of a master novelist," added Mrs. Gordon.

Mr. George E. Martin, who presided, also spoke in appreciation of the charming discourse of the Professor.

*Columbian 31, 1, 23*

## Smelling Competition Terminates Lecture on Color in Chemicals

*Prov 7.2.23*

Professor R. H. Clark, Ph.D., of the University, lecturing before the Vancouver Natural History Society in the University Building last night on the "Cause of Color and Odor in Organic Chemicals," said:

"Owing to the fact that only 36 of 1 per cent. of coal is available for the production of dyes and the utilization of the other 99 per cent. would require a whole series of collateral industries whose output would find no market in Canada, there is not the slightest chance of any company making a commercial success of such a business in British Columbia at the present time."

The professor explained the necessity of understanding the chemical constitution of an organic compound, as well as its formula and the importance of the spectroscope in showing the absorption bands of the various colors in organic chemistry.

Following the lecture there was a smelling competition for those in the audience. Twenty numbered and unlabelled vials were passed around and the members of the audience had to sniff them and state their contents.

*Prov. 2.2.23*

## Ministers Hear Lecture On Guild Socialism

*Prov 5.2.23*

Prof. T. H. Boggs, Ph.D., of the University of British Columbia, gave a lecture to the General Ministerial Association this morning on "Guild Socialism," outlining the various schools of socialism that led up to the new movement in England, and which, Dr. Boggs declared, was destined to win thousands of followers in the future.

The address was followed by questions and discussion and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

Rev. C. V. Stainsby, B.A., the new pastor of First Christian Church, Woodland drive, and Rev. Alexander Thomson of First Unitarian Church, were introduced and welcomed by the president, Rev. A. E. Cooke.

Arrangements were made for a conference with Dr. John R. Mott of the International Y.M.C.A., when he visits the city on March 17.

*Prov. 5.2.23*

## TRACES CHANGE IN ART AND POETRY

*Prov 7.2.23*

### Time Ripe for Advent of Great Poetic Genius, Says Professor Sedgwick.

Addressing a meeting of the B. C. Art League, held in the Manufacturers' Building on Tuesday evening, Professor Sedgwick of the English department of the University of B.C., dealt with some of the measures of difference in the art and poetry of the mid-Victorian period and the present era.

The speaker found that most of the people of Canada were still living, intellectually, in the period of 1851; this applied especially to teachers. In politics he thought the people of the West went still further back, and mentioned the primeval era. The changes he noted in the period under discussion were only outward changes, human nature did not change in cycles that were short enough for human observation. The last fifty years had registered more change than the whole previous history of the world.

The greatest change in the trend of human thought dated from the year 1859 when Darwin's "Origin of species" was given to the world. There was still confusion between ecclesiastical dogma and science on that matter, but it was safe to say that the whole color of life had been adjusted to the influence of that theory, which was accepted without question in every laboratory in the world.

In the region of poetry, he went on, changes were due to changing interests of a nation and it would be just as impossible for Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" to be written today as for Homer's Odyssey to be so written. The same was true of the art of Watts, Alma Tadema, Rossetti and Leighton. Among other instances of change, the speaker noted universal suffrage as having been an ideal in 1851, while today there were already doubts as to its value.

In poetry, he said, change was the result of changing interest, and it was quite untrue to say of any poet that he wrote for all time. No poet could do it. Poetry was the epitome of the spiritual history of a period. In conclusion, the professor said that there had never been a time in the history of English literature when the soil was better prepared for the advent of what might become a great poetic genius than the present. The soil out of which great poetry grew was prepared by the spade-work of thought and the thought of the present day was more active and covered more diverse fields than ever before.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Bernard McEvoy, who said in introducing the speaker that B.C. might congratulate herself on the possession of a chair of English literature in a period when the public mind seemed to be obsessed by science. Musical selections were rendered by Miss McDonald and Mrs. Fred Deelev.

*Prov 7.2.23*

# WAR FINANCE OF GERMANY

*Columbia Feb 3 1923*  
University Lectures Shows  
Unsoundness of Her Financial Methods

## OUTCOME UNCERTAIN

With Great War Debt Burdens, Rehabilitation Will Be Difficult

The huge debt piled up by Germany during the war, the loss of twelve millions of her population, the loss of territory rich in natural resources, of 70 per cent. of her iron resources, of her merchant shipping and foreign possessions—these are responsible for her financial troubles, her inability to meet reparations and the collapse of the value of the mark, Prof. S. E. Beckett of the University of British Columbia told his hearers last night in the Technical school when he lectured on "Germany's War Finance and Post-War Taxation." It was a closely reasoned presentation of the causes which have led to the German financial and monetary debacle, was wonderfully illuminating and informing, and gave a clear view of the complex situation in Germany—a view not easily obtainable by the average person, wide as his reading might be.

The lecturer did not venture to predict the outcome of the French attempt to force reparation payments by occupying the Ruhr. That action had relieved him of the necessity to arrive at a conclusion, he said. Yet he pointed to some results of this military pressure on Germany. The mark had been hurried to vanishing value. One could not see what the monetary unit of the future would be, but a stable mark was absolutely necessary. A race, however, could not drown although individuals might; and while it was not popular to talk about pulling Germany out of her financial morass, a great nation could not be sacrificed. The hope of the world rested in the sanity of view of the future citizens—the children of today, and so the hope of Germany is in the children, those of another generation who would not know the bitterness of the war. It was emphasized how there was need for re-establishing trust in the sphere of finance, that which was now lacking in Germany.

The German policy of financing the war by internal loans and by the issue of Reichsbank notes, largely backed by Imperial paper money, was detailed in a most intelligible way. She did not rely upon taxes to meet the huge cost of the war. Britain did to a large extent—28 per cent. It was Germany's weak financial policy that brought about the military collapse. An unsound financial policy always breaks under a war strain.

Germany raised 98 billion marks or 25 billion dollars by war loans. But the nation was pledging values not yet made, which created a condition of monetary inflation with its evils. When imports had to be paid for, lower exchange still further brought down the value of the mark, and as the mark declined prices of goods shot up, bringing starvation to the poorer classes and national depression, national deficits and impaired national credit.

The masses of the people in Germany are taxed double what they are in Britain.

Few believe that Germany has paid what she could, the lecturer admitted, but there were contending factions there, making rehabilitation difficult, while the people facing heavy tax burdens were filled with disappointment and resentment. In such complex circumstances, to organize an equitable tax system, and proper fiscal administration was a big task, with little hope for a balancing of the budget and a provision for the financial needs of the future.

In moving a vote of thanks, Rev. Mr. Bartlett complimented Prof. Beckett on the valuable information he had given in such a clear manner. Mr. John Peck also spoke for the audience, when he said that the lecturer had made clear many things which were vague about Germany's internal affairs. He suggested that France's drastic action might have the effect of pulling Germany out. Mr. David Whiteside, M.L.A., from the chair, added his personal appreciation of the well delivered and highly interesting lecture.

# WOMAN LECTURES ON FOLK LORE ORIGIN

*Prof 9.2.23*  
Miss Bollert Traces Primitive Stories Before Vancouver Institute.

Before a large audience on Thursday evening, Miss M. L. Bollert, dean of women of the University of B. C., delivered a very informing lecture on some aspects of folk lore.

The study of folk lore, said Miss Bollert, was important in its capacity for shedding light on the growth of the human mind and the development of civilization. In expanding her arguments she devoted herself to the consideration of the matter from the standpoint of the folk tale. This had been based on several fundamental beliefs such as the belief in spirits, that the spirit could leave the body and retain initiative; the belief in transformation permitting a change of form without a change of identity such as occurs in fairy tales; the belief in witchcraft and all forms of sorcery; and the belief that the sun, the stars and all the forms of nature had appropriate spirits corresponding to the spirit of man but stronger and more purposeful.

In tracing the origin of the folk tale Miss Bollert found that the older investigators attributed it to the remnants of myths told to explain the phenomena of nature as the sun had been represented by the personality of Apollo, the sea by Neptune, and so on as the anthropomorphic habit of mankind had given to all the features of nature qualities that marked their own personalities and in this way a whole system had sprung up based on the phenomena of nature.

The modern school, however, did not think that the folk tales sprang from nature myths. They believed rather that they were the result of the play of the imagination on the ordinary occurrences of life and represented not only these occurrences but also the aspirations of the primitive thinkers in the realm of what those occurrences might be if they were idealized. The lecturer then dealt with many of the common facts of primitive existence that might have given life and being to the stories and went on to discuss their great antiquity and the preservation of the general form by word of mouth through many generations.

In their present form the folk tales that had been so preserved had come to us fully embroidered and improved by the efforts of each succeeding tribal story teller so that there was only the skeleton of the original story left. The general form, however, of the story had been set and preserved by the social nature of the art of story-telling and the need of the teller to act on the impulse to stir laughter or wonder in his hearers.

9.2.23

## University Library Is Sixth in the Dominion

*Prof 10.2.23*  
Addressing the Electric Club today, Mr. John Ridington, librarian at the University of British Columbia, said that the library at the University here stood in sixth place among the university libraries of the Dominion. It contained as many books as the libraries of Alberta and Saskatchewan universities combined and more than the university libraries in Manitoba.

A university library, he explained, should have about 100 books per student, and his job was to provide for 4600 new books per year. At present the University was only able to se-

curate books for the subjects now taught at the University.

Showing the superiority of the B. C. library, he cited the case of two professors who came here every year to study at the library rather than proceed to Toronto, as had been their custom before the establishment of the library here.

10.2.23

## PRODUCTION FOR USE IS URGED

*Prof 12.2.23*  
H. Morgan was the lecturer at the Mission hall, Abbott street, on Saturday night, his subject being "Work and Wages." Quoting largely from Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and other writers on political economy the speaker traced the evolution of "wage slavery." Primitive man, he said, only put forward from day to day sufficient energy to supply daily needs. Then came the development of "enterprise" by the division of labor, by the use of machinery and by co-operation a man produced more than he wanted for his own needs and the surplus fee into the hands of capitalists.

The production of more than the producer consumed led to periods of unemployment and the unemployed could not then get what was needed.

If it were not for the overproduction by the workers the parasitical classes who lived without producing could not combine to exploit the workers.

Production for use and not for profit, he indicated, would benefit the workers whose numbers would be largely increased, but where all worked labor would be undertaken with more pleasure when the worker got the fruits of his labor.

12.2.23

## Our Conflicting British Histories

Editor The World—

*W. O. Black 10.2.23*  
Sir: The history of no nation on earth has been mangled and mutilated like ours, nor has any nation's language, religion and earthly civilization been so persistently misrepresented from the days of Julius

Caesar down to our own Dr. Mack Eastman.

Caesar, having conquered Egypt, destroyed the history of early civilization of the earth because it did not harmonize with Roman ideals; Dr. Eastman defends any history that is likely to nurture hatred of our Empire. He claiming that he cannot find any authors of English history; I would be pleased to supply him with the names of a few dozen, including Tobias G. Smollett, who a hundred and fifty years ago wrote the history of England to suit the political party that paid him best.

S. V. Panford, New York secretary of the British-American Association, says that "no other history has been so vitiated by sheer misrepresentation as that of the war of the American revolution; that the original histories of that war were written by the enemies of both England and America; that it was the intent of those enemies to produce a school of hatred; that they not only recorded the feuds and battles of the war, but by suppression and distortion of the facts, sought to produce a continuation of feuds and battles."

For just such reasons we demanded the removal of Dr. W. L. Grant's anti-British Canadian history that had pussyfooted its way into our schools without the knowledge or consent of our department of education. Was it not this same Dr. Mack Eastman who organized a number of teachers to retain it in spite of the government at Victoria. This fighting man who is both captain and cook of our educational ship has now organized a new brigade. Instead of going to our local press in defence of another doubtful history, he rushes to Toronto, the home of the great new nameless anti-British history of England, which, like the other two, gives a false account of the Great War. And the worst is yet to come, for Dr. Eastman is writing another history. Yours, etc.,

1656 Pendrill St. W. O. BLACK.

# EMPLOYERS MAY BE FINED FOR "FIRING" MEN

## Credit Men Hear Outlines of Proposed Plan From Prof. Boggs

### WOULD IMPOSE MONEY PENALTY

#### People Are Becoming Educated to New Principles of Business

Members of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust association at its annual meeting last night considered a plan outlined by Prof. T. H. Boggs of the University of B. C. for the elimination of periods of business inflation and depression. The scheme, as presented in a bill now debated in Wisconsin, proposes to overcome the cycle of trade conditions by penalizing employers who dismiss employees in time of depression for no fault of the employees.

"I do not claim that this plan will effect the desired cure," said Prof. Boggs. "I simply present it for your consideration. Perhaps you may find in it the germ of a real solution. At least it is a new viewpoint."

#### MONETARY SYSTEMS

The professor traced the business and monetary systems from their early inception to modern times, and reviewed the current condition of exchange on money of European countries. He showed the manner in which expansion of capitalization in anticipation of earning power results in inflation, which is followed by curtailment of capitalization, to conform with earnings, the latter swing in the cycle being accompanied by panics and depressions. When capitalization is again settled times are "normal," and the tendency to over-capitalization returns, and with its accompanying results brings business around the same endless cycle, he said.

"People are becoming educated to this principle of business," continued Prof. Boggs. "I think in the future we may expect a reduction in the frequency and severity of recurrences of depression. But can this industrial depression be avoided?"

#### NO REMEDY

"Socialists declare that there can be no remedy under the present system. There are many who think that there is a proper button to press to achieve the desired result.

"The principles of the Wisconsin plan is illustrated by the way in which the banker can be a stabilizer. A manufacturer appealed to a banker for a loan. The banker showed him that by certain economies in the administration of his business a loan was not necessary. When depression came that manufacturer was decidedly grateful to the banker.

"The Wisconsin bill would impose a penalty on the manufacturer and business man who, during depression, laid off workers through no fault of the workers themselves. If the business man is penalized he will see that these men are not turned off. The particular bill provides that the employer who dismisses an employee in such a way must pay \$1 a day to the state, the money being given to the dismissed worker, and an additional 10 cents to the state to cover expenses.

#### MUST HAVE CREDIT

"In times of expansion employers would be careful not to over-expand, lest they take on employees whom they could not retain when the expansion period ceased. The banker would act as a stabilizer. To expand their activity business men must have credit. Before giving them credit bankers would enquire what security they had to meet the situation that would arise at the end of the business rush.

"Bankers and business men alone control credit, and the control of credit alone can stabilize industry. Collapse of credit spells business depression. If we can persuade business men that it is in their interest to prevent depression it will be in their power to initiate far-reaching reform."

Considerable discussion, in which George Campbell, Fred Cluff, G. A. Robinson and J. Bamford took part, followed the address. G. Young rendered several piano solos, and W. D. Spears-Thompson contributed vocal selections.

Sum 25.1.23

# The World's Mail Bag

Letters to the Editor for publication must be of public interest and should not exceed two hundred words. Name and address of the writer must accompany each letter, but name will be withheld from publication if requested. Write on one side of paper only.

## "Dirty Dogs," Says U. B. C. Professor

Editor, The World:

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the scurrilous attack made upon me in your Thursday issue by a certain W. O. Black. Permit me to reply that anyone who says that I am or could be anti-British is a calumniator or a maniac. Furthermore, these non-combatants who now delight in impugning the patriotism of soldiers who helped save them from the Huns, are what we rankers used to designate as "dirty dogs."

I did defend the policy of my department in the local press, and notably in a long article in the Province of December 7. Moreover, Canon Hinchliffe is unwilling to meet me in public discussion either at the university or downtown, for he realizes that his criticisms were groundless.

As for Principal Grant's much-abused little History of Canada—it is the textbook used in the Royal Military College of Kingston, whose present commandant is the famous old commander of the First Canadian Division, General Macdonnell. Presumably he also is anti-British! The same book was authorized for the Ontario high schools when the late Sir James Whitney was premier. Perhaps he was not an Imperialist? Last year it was re-authorized for another decade. So Ontario must be disloyal. The book was not perfect, but only a fanatic could call it anti-British.

Finally, I did not "organize a number of teachers." I signed a protest with them on and at their invitation.

MACK EASTMAN.

World 17.2.23

# HINCHLIFFE NOT TALKING

Canon Hinchliffe, M.P.P., Victoria, who attacked the history book in use at the University of British Columbia, has refused to accept an invitation to debate the subject before Assembly No. 2 Native Sons of Canada with Prof. Mack Eastman, head of the department of history at the University. He wrote that he had heard that the book he was objecting to was to be discarded, that Prof. Eastman was to revise some textbook and that he had no time to visit Vancouver unless it were imperative.

The assembly has therefore called a public meeting for Wednesday next at its hall, 570 Granville Street, to hear Prof. Eastman discuss the issue. The University students are also waiting to hear a definite reply to an invitation to the member to speak to them on the issue.

World 17.2.23

# PROF. M. EASTMAN RESUMES LECTURE ON REVOLUTIONS

Will the Russian revolution fall as the French revolution failed? said Prof. Mack Eastman yesterday afternoon at the Forum, during his continued lecture on "The French and Russian Revolutions." He denied that the French revolution had failed.

"If the promoters of that revolution, the preachers of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' were to view society today they would be disappointed that the brotherhood of man had not been established," he said, "but, viewed with a knowledge of the slow progress of human affairs we could say that the French revolution had borne fruit. The old feudal systems could never be restored, the feet of the worker were marching towards the goal of freedom."

Any Russian government of the future, whatever shape it might take would be tinged with a humane socialism. Russia had learned that discipline was necessary, that industrial organization was necessary as well as idealism and out of the trail of revolution there might emerge a

Sum 19.2.23

# CANNOT ACCEPT FRENCH HONOR



DR. H. ASHTON.

The inability of Dr. H. Ashton, head of the department of French at the University of British Columbia, to accept an offered membership in the French Legion of Honor because of the famous Nickle resolution on titles will shortly form the subject of a debate in the Dominion House of Commons. Mr. Leon J. Ladner, M. P., has given notice of a motion to modify the Nickle resolution.

The French government has expressed a wish to confer the Legion of Honor on the local professor as a tribute to his monumental contribution to French research work in the book, "Life and Letters of Mme. LaFayette," and a further work on the same subject.

Sum 20.2.23

# HISTORY BOOKS TO BE DISCUSSED

Canadian history books used in British Columbia schools and the university will be on the carpet tonight when an open discussion will be held at 570 Granville street at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Native Sons of Canada, assembly 2, and the Native Daughters of Canada, assembly 1.

The meeting will be opened by an address by Prof. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia, who will give his views on history text books used in this province. The meeting will be open to the public.

Sum 21.2.23

# The World's Mail Bag

Letters to the Editor for publication must be of public interest and should not exceed two hundred words. Name and address of the writer must accompany each letter, but name will be withheld from publication if requested. Write on one side of paper only.

## Old Fenian Veteran Replies To Professor

Editor, The World:

Sir,—Your issue of even date contains an epistle from our highest seat of learning entitled "Dirty Dogs," by Dr. Mack Eastman, who seems to docter history to suit himself and characterizes as Huns and "dirty dogs" all who dare to differ from him, especially your humble servant and the Rev. Canon Hinchliffe, M.P.P., who he says is afraid to meet him in public discussion. I congratulate the reverend gentleman on his good judgment. I once disputed the right-of-way with a polecat. Of course I buried the cat. In the present case I only drew a badger it would appear. Dirty dogs is a Bolsheviki anti-British phrase and was characterized as such on the floor of our Imperial Parliament a few weeks ago.

His defence of Grant's History is an insult to our department of education, which had the courage to cast out a text book it had never authorized. Where Dr. Eastman falls down is when he says he did not organize the brigade that defied the government—he only signed the protest at their request. This, together with his dogmatic efforts to obscure the substance of the charges my letter contained with an overflow of insults and innuendos, forces me, as it did the Rev. Canon Hinchliffe, to pass him up.

In parting with this dogmatic hero, I hand him back his dogmatism, assuring him that I don't have to defend my loyalty to my God, my king or my country, nor my career as a soldier and servant of our Empire, when a certain Mack Eastman was wearing petticoats. Yours, etc.,

W. O. BLACK.  
1656 Pendrill Street.

World 21.2.23

## Dr. Mullin Representative On the Rotary Clinic

(Special to The Province.)

VICTORIA, Feb. 21.—Orders-in-council have been passed appointing Mr. Eric S. Richardson of Skidegate a stipendiary magistrate for the County of Prince Rupert, and Dr. R. H. Mullin of Vancouver, the government representative upon the board of governors of the Rotary Clinic for chest diseases in Vancouver.

Prov 21.2.23

Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University, will speak tonight at 8 o'clock at the Y.M.C.A. on the subject of "Party Politics and Christian Principles." All interested are invited. Dr. J. A. Gillespie will deliver his final lecture on "Sex and Manhood" tonight at 7 o'clock at the Y.M.C.A. All young men over sixteen are invited.

Prov 22.2.23

## Educational Survey And Textbooks Are Discussed At P.-T.A.

The history text-book situation was fully dealt with on Wednesday evening by Professor Soward, of the history department of the University of British Columbia, who addressed a large and interested audience at the General Gordon school, under the auspices of the General Gordon Parent-Teacher Association.

Referring to text-books, Professor Soward stated that since the year 1916, professors of the university have been searching for a suitable text-book for high schools but have been unable to find a satisfactory one as Britain has not concentrated upon a common text-book.

Unable to get a British text-book to cover the history course in the high schools, the professors turned to the American text-books and found a three-volume book which answers their purpose for the present time.

As to the authors of this book, Prof. Brestead was given the degree of L.L. D. from Oxford; Professor Robinson is one of the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and they together with Prof. Charles Beard had evolved for use in the American schools the three-volume book of European history which is now being used at the University of British Columbia.

Some time previous to Canon Hinchliffe's remarks, it had been decided to obtain a one-volume book for high school use. This book is now in preparation and will shortly be in use in the high schools and the university.

Speaking on the proposed educational survey for British Columbia under discussion at the present time, Mrs. J. Muirhead, president of the Provincial Parent-Teacher Association, stated it would measure scientifically the schoolwork of the province. It would also be a survey of the curriculum from the public school to the university and would deal with the retardation and elimination of students.

The expenditure for education for the province of British Columbia being about \$5,000,000, the saving of one per cent. alone as the result of such a survey, would save the province approximately \$50,000 a year.

Following Mrs. Muirhead's address the association voted in favor of such a survey being made.

Major H. B. King was appointed delegate to the Parent-Teacher Federation.

World 22.2.23

## NATIVE SONS ENDORSE U. B. C. FACULTY STAND

### Students Not Asked to Read Added Pages of Text Book

That the freshman at the University of British Columbia, who alone study Robinson's and Breasted's "History of Europe. Our Own Times," or any other student at the university had never been asked to read the last 70 pages of this text-book, the ones in which all the writings which Canon Hinchliffe dealt with, appear, was the statement made by Professor Mack Eastman, head of the history department at the university, to the mass meeting of the Native Sons of Canada held at their headquarters on Wednesday night.

"Up to 1914 the book is perfect or almost so, but the last 70 pages were hurriedly done and are not as good as the earlier parts of the book," stated Prof. Eastman, "so both myself and the other members of my department handled this by lectures and by abundant reading references."

Professor Eastman had previously pointed out that all the members of his department were thorough Canadians and that he and Prof. Soward had both served in the Canadian forces as privates in France. The other member, Prof. Sage, was unable to go to France because of his health. "Do you think it possible for us to have Americanized or de-Canadianized our teachings?" asked Prof. Eastman.

**DECIDED ON PRIOR TO CHARGES**

He pointed out that the decision to change textbooks was made before any of Mr. Hinchliffe's charges, and he gave the reasons for the change, which were: (1) That with the discontinuation of the use of Robinson and Breasted's History of Europe, Ancient and Medieval Times, to which the "Our Own Times" is but a sequel, made it unnecessary; (2) for business reasons. A revised edition of "World's Progress" will be used in the high schools after September, 1924, and as this covers all the ground of the two Robinson and Breasted books, the book, which but finished up what could not be done in the high schools, will be unnecessary.

Prof. Eastman explained the reason for not procuring English textbooks by the fact that there are none of the same quality as that put out by the American historians.

A hearty vote of confidence in the faculty of the U. B. C. was voted by the meeting. President R. H. Carson of the Native Sons of Canada acted as chairman. The hall was crowded with men and women.

World 22.2.23

### Dean of Women Gives Talk at Club Luncheon

#### Business and Professional Women Hold Initial Function on Tuesday.

Some opportunities open to such an organization as the Business and Professional Women's Club were outlined by Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., Dean of Women at the University of British Columbia, at the luncheon held on Tuesday at the Hudson's Bay tearooms. Miss Bollert said that it seemed wonderful to her to see such a business club starting with such fine ideals, and though many lines of endeavor might be undertaken, she thought activity should be along professional, idealistic or practical lines, perhaps all three. It was her idea that such a club should endeavor to reach the lonely business women, and also afford an opportunity for women in various lines of work to meet and exchange ideas.

Scorning snobbishness, Miss Bollert declared that in the world of business all lines of work are equally important, and that equality should reign. Speaking of "doing work for the good of the work," as written by Ruskin, and elucidated in his essay "Unto this last," she said that if people would only cease to growl about their work they would very soon learn that work is one of the greatest lessons and the great essential of life.

A practical line of activity for the club she thought might be carried out in the establishment of a bureau to act in a measure as a sort of clearing-house, so that women who were doing uncongenial work might obtain the opportunity they sought, through help and advice received in this manner.

The large measure of influence now wielded by women and the broadened scope of work allowed to women in the business and professional world were outlined by Miss Bollert, who also spoke of the enthusiasm of the eighty-two women in the present enterprise.

Mrs. Ingram presided.

Pro 22.2.23

### School Histories Subject of Talk At P.-T. Meeting

#### Prof. Soward Speaks in Favor Of Selected Study Course—Defends Those Responsible.

The history text book situation was fully dealt with on Wednesday evening when Prof. Soward of the history department of the University of British Columbia addressed a large and interested audience at the General Gordon School, under the auspices of the General Gordon Parent-Teacher Association. As a Rhodes scholar of Queen's University, coming to the University of British Columbia from Oxford, and acting in conjunction with Dr. Mack Eastman and Prof. Sage in the department of history, Prof. Soward was well equipped for handling this most vital question and in the course of his address he pointed out that owing to the world war the study of history—among students at the University—had become exceedingly popular and this is as it should be, he thought. He considered that to understand the present trouble of the Dardanelles, one must retrace history as far back as the war of the Crimea.

#### The Text Books.

Referring to text books, Prof. Soward stated that ever since the year 1916 professors of the University have been searching for suitable text books for high schools, but have been unable to find a satisfactory one, as Britain has not concentrated upon a common text book. Unable to get a British text book to cover the history course in the high schools, the professors turned to the American text books and found a three-volume book which answers their purpose for the present.

Speaking of the authors of this book, Prof. Soward said that Prof. Breasted was granted the degree of LL.D. from Oxford; Prof. Robinson is one of the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and they, together with Prof. Chas.

Beard, had evolved for use in the American schools the three-volume book of European history which they are now using in the University of British Columbia.

Some time previous to ex-Canon Hinchliffe's remarks, it had been decided to obtain a new one-volume book for high school use. This book is now in preparation and will shortly be in use in the high schools and the University, he said.

Professor Soward contends it is quite unjust to assert disloyalty on the part of himself and his colleagues, since Dr. Mack Eastman and he both served overseas, Professor Sage being rejected.

#### Educational Survey.

Speaking on the educational survey for British Columbia under discussion at the present time, Mrs. J. Muirhead, president of the Provincial Parent-Teacher Association, stated it would measure scientifically, school work throughout the province. It would also be a survey of the curriculum from the public school to the University and would deal with the retardation and elimination of students.

It would also be a survey of local conditions—physical, economic and industrial, and recommended accordingly.

The need for such a survey has been requested, the School's Principals Association having asked for it a year ago and this request was endorsed at the British Columbia Trustees Convention recently.

Following a discussion of the matter, the association went on record as favoring a survey, whether provincial or city wide.

#### Business Session.

A letter of appreciation was read from Mrs. Heaslip a former member of the staff, thanking the association for the gift of a picture. Major H. B. King was appointed delegate to the Parent-Teacher Federation, and Mrs. King's rooms received the flag presented by Mrs. J. M. Turnbull for the best attendance of members. The president, Mrs. F. M. Richardson presided.

Pro 22.2.23

### Trade Situation In Europe Today Subject of Talk

#### Prof. T. H. Boggs of University of B. C. Gives Interesting Address to Peace League.

Following the world war there was disillusionment for all countries, and though in some quarters there was a realization of the true conditions obtaining in Europe, even yet some will deny it, and altogether the hope has failed of realization. This statement was a prelude to the address on foreign trade conditions and the payment of European debts given by Dr. T. H. Boggs of the University of British Columbia at the meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom held at the Women's Building on Wednesday evening, Miss K. Lane presiding.

There is utter disorganization in Europe at the present day, declared Prof. Boggs, who said further that the principal countries were not in agreement, France looking rather to the past, while England viewed more the future.

To bring order out of chaos, and effect the rehabilitation of Europe, Dr. Boggs avowed that there were four fundamental facts underlying the situation: First, the cessation of war and disarmament; second, the reduction of international trade barriers; next the obtaining of balanced budgets and restoring sound currency, and last, the settlement of war debts.

Dealing briefly with the first two, Dr. Boggs explained in some detail the workings of the third condition to secure order on the Continent. To obtain balanced budgets would mean drastic curtailment of expense, and drastic taxation for expenditure must not exceed revenue. The first European country to secure such a condition was England, and the speaker stated that so far as he knew England was the only country up to the present. This is the only method by which a nation may extricate itself from debt, according to Prof. Boggs.

Describing the spectacular fall of the mark, Dr. Boggs declared that the effects were far-reaching, and in a measure caused social revolution. He spoke of the paper issues of the various governments of Europe, and showed the consequences arising in Germany, where the debtors were benefited, but the creditors suffered as evinced by the bonded indebtedness of certain concerns being liquidated, to the overwhelming ruin and embarrassment of the creditors, but without any loss to the physical wealth of the corporation.

The depreciation of the currency of Europe is due, according to the judgment of Dr. Boggs, to internal factors, such as fiscal deficits and industrial derangements, and also to external factors including huge debts on imports and exports to the outside world. A discussion followed the address.

# ON HISTORY TEXT BOOK

## Prof. Mack Eastman Makes Further Reply to Canon Hinchliffe.

### Students' Council of U.B.C. Also Issues Statement on The Controversy.

Before a crowded meeting Wednesday night, held under the auspices of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of Canada in their hall in the Fee Building, Prof. Mack Eastman gave a spirited exposition of his side of the controversy with Canon Hinchliffe on the story text book question. He reviewed the ground covered in previous addresses on the subject and also incorporated the statements which he published in connection with the matter in The Province in December last.

In addition, Prof. Eastman criticized the canon for the latter's refusal to meet him that evening, or to appear before the University students, or to withdraw his charges regarding the text books in question.

The meeting passed a vote of thanks to the speaker, and in a further resolution went on record as unanimously expressing confidence in the integrity and ability of the faculty of the University of British Columbia to carry out its duties in relation to the text books in a satisfactory manner.

Following the address, the meeting was thrown open to questions and for half an hour the professor answered these to the evident satisfaction of the audience.

#### REPLIES TO CHARGES.

Mr. Eastman declared that Canon Hinchliffe had criticized the University methods without knowledge of University methods or without making an effort to secure any information. He (the speaker) had gone to Victoria and satisfactorily answered to the minister of education one set of the canon's charges, but on his return to Vancouver the canon made further charges. He also criticized the Victoria legislator for his refusal to meet the University students, despite repeated promises to do so.

The chairman, at the opening of the meeting, read the canon's letter, as published a few days ago in The Province, stating that as the text books he had objected to were to be removed, he considered the whole question closed as far as he was concerned. Prof. Eastman referred to this letter and

| *CARDIFF CITY     |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Last Year's Score | 20               |
| GLAS              | 1 GREENOOK M.    |
| SWIT              | 2 WATFORD        |
| LUTG              | 2 READING        |
| PORT              | 2 MERTHYR TOWN   |
| ABRI              | 2 BRENTFORD      |
| WIG               | 1 NELSON         |
| GLA               | 1 CRYSTAL PALACE |
| WOL               | 1 BLACKPOOL      |
| BUR               | 2 MANCHESTER C.  |
| W F               | 2 *CHARLTON ATH. |
| WEI               | 1 *DERBY COUNTY  |
| TOT               | 2 *CARDIFF CITY  |
| Last Year's Score | 20               |
| HOME              |                  |

Figures after each team denote last.

NAME

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN COUPON

I enter The B. C. Veterans Weekly description card for my competitor to our estimate.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Pro 22.2.23

### Women of Faculty Plan Lecture for Furnishing Fund

Prof. A. F. B. Clark to Give  
Illustrated Talk on "Venice"  
At University Auditorium.

Venice, with its wonderful memories and golden sunlight, its gleaming waters reflecting azure skies and marble palaces—its black shadows darting with vivid rays of light. As such will Venice be illustrated in a lecture to be given in the University Auditorium on February 27 by Prof. A. F. B. Clark under the auspices of the Faculty Women's Club of the University, and in aid of the students' furnishing fund, a fund which is now steadily growing and is the especial ambition of the Faculty Women's Club.

This club was organized seven years ago at the call of the president, the late F. F. Wesbrook, and the board of governors, to have for its first aim a committee appointed to investigate conditions of boarding houses available for women students. This was accomplished, together with much war work. Mrs. F. F. Wesbrook is still the honorary president and Mrs. J. A. MacLean, now of Seattle, was the first president of the club. Mrs. A. F. B. Clark is now filling that office and other members of the executive include Mrs. R. W. Brock as vice-president, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Beckett, Mrs. Schofield, Miss MacInnes, Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Sadler.

Since the war the club has set aside a sum of money for the Ann Wesbrook scholarship. This provides a prize of \$100 to a graduate of the University of British Columbia to take up post-graduate work in some other university.

The latest achievement has been a students' furnishing fund for the purpose of making the girls' dormitories more homelike, and it is for this fund that the lecture will be given next week by Prof. Clark.

The club meets each month at the home of one of the members and is becoming one of the most useful to the University.

Nov 24.2.23

### SPEAKS TODAY AT W. C. T. U.



MISS MARY L. BOLLERT, M.A.  
dean of women at the University of British Columbia, who addressed the members of the Kitsilano W.C.T.U. this afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. H. G. Barber, Columbia Street.

wald 26.2.23

### PROFESSOR SCORES CLASS EDUCATION

All Universities Should Be  
Within the Reach of Every-  
one, He States

"Should Education Be Class Education?" was the question asked by Prof. H. Ashton of the University of B. C. at the usual "Forum" at the Abbott street hall. To this question he replied in the negative.

There had been much discussion over education for centuries, he said. Time was when any education for the child of "the working man" was opposed by those who belonged to "the upper classes." It was contended that the educated were unfitted for work and if "the lower classes" were educated the hewers of wood and drawers of water would be unobtainable.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION

It was conceded now that even the lower classes should have "primary" education, to be able to read written orders, perhaps write reports and figure the wages. But we had progressed, the consensus of opinion among really thoughtful socialists was now that education, even university education, should be within the reach of all who desired to receive it, said the speaker.

The United States had, on paper, conceded this right to all, but by prohibitive fees they had, in many cities, robbed the working classes of these rights, he said.

#### GIVES A WARNING

The speaker asked the working classes of Vancouver to watch the progress of education here. At the commencement the B. C. University was proclaimed as one to which the child of the working man could aspire, he said. With a public opinion determined on that, with generous scholarships and with a working class appreciation of its benefits the university might yet fulfil its destiny, the lecturer stated.

But it was the duty of the working men to take an interest in the educational welfare of their children, he continued, and see that they had the privileges to which they were entitled.

#### UNDER A GUISE

The working men of Britain had seen that under the guise of "Technical Education," there was an attempt at "Class Education"—and had resisted a system which would deprive the poor of the accumulated wisdom of the ages. The working men of British Columbia could in this respect learn something from the working men of the old land, the lecturer concluded.

Jan 28.2.23

### Prof. Clark to Give Illustrated Lecture on Venice

THE squalid beginnings, past splendors and the present condition of Venice will be depicted by Prof. A. F. B. Clark in his illustrated lecture on Venice in the university auditorium on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Faculty Women's club of the university. For almost a decade this club has been working quietly but assiduously at the accumulation of funds for worthy purposes. Having successfully accomplished their first aim—the establishment of The Ann Wesbrook scholarship which grants each year the sum of \$100 to a student graduating at the university, to be applied to the pursuit of post-graduate work elsewhere. The ladies of the club are now directing their energies to raising a students' furnishing fund, a substantial beginning to which has been made through the generosity of Mrs. R. L. Reid, Mrs. L. S. Klinck and Mrs. Brock. On Tuesday evening Miss Audrey Mildmay has graciously consented to sing in Italian.

Jan 26.2.23

### Hope of Future Rests With Students Says Educationist

"A large source of hopefulness for the future of the world lies in our students," said Miss M. L. Bollert, on Monday afternoon addressing a large gathering of temperance workers at the home of Mrs. H. G. Barber, Columbia street. "The public is apt to judge students from such occasions as their annual theatre night, but others who are in touch feel confident of the sincerity of these young people."

Out of the tangle of the world's affairs Miss Bollert traced the effectual working of various influences for good. She gave a graphic and inspiring account of the breadth of discussion enjoyed by students at the recent conference in connection with the Student Christian Movement held at Toronto, telling of a certain German student, who assured his co-delegates that students in his home land were thinking along broader lines and were sharing in that universal longing of all students to make the world at large a happier place in which to live.

"You know," continued Miss Bollert, "we grown-ups have handed down a pretty difficult world for these young people to grow up in—a far more difficult world than we ourselves knew.

And so I bring a message of cheer from the educational field, that after all, although we seem to be wandering in a wilderness where the food is scarce, the waters bitter and with murmuring on every hand, we are surely coming through it all into things that are bigger and better. It is good that these students should discuss all things, even though their methods are sometimes so unorthodox, for to use Milton's view of "Truth": "Who ever knew Truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"

An interesting musical programme included vocal solos and duets by Mrs. R. H. McDuffee, Mrs. Routledge-Smith and Mrs. Campbell-Forbes and a violin solo by Mrs. J. C. Dill. Mrs. T. Paynes acted as accompanist. Tea was served under the convenorship of Mrs. J. Dunbar, when the able was presided over by Mrs. T. F. Paterson, Mrs. I. Swartz and Mrs. C. Stewart, Mrs. Barber, who is the president of the Kitsilano W. C. T. U., under whose auspices the affair had been arranged, was assisted in her duties as hostess by Mrs. Blair Barber and Miss Lena Grant, while Mrs. J. A. Gillespie, president of the district union, received donations.

W 27.2.23

wald 27.2.23

# ART REFLECTS LIFE OF NATION

Dr. Ashton Shows How France's  
Immortal Part Is in Her Con-  
tributions to Culture.

*Columbian Feb 23 23*

Art is the part of a great movement in civilization; art represents the political, social and moral life of a people—that was the theme of Professor Ashton's lecture on Tuesday night in the Technical school. While his particular subject was France's Contribution to Art, his treatment was broadened to emphasize the fact that artistic expression in its various forms—books, pictures, paintings, sculpture, architecture, ornamentation, decoration—serves to reflect the state of society of any particular period; how the people lived, what was their form of government, their beliefs, their ideals and how these marked also what of permanent value had been achieved in their living, what they handed down to posterity.

Why spend an hour on the art of a nation? Dr. Ashton asked in his introduction leading up to the leading thought of his discourse. Have pictures and paintings, etc., a real value in civilization? He answered these questions by suggesting that maybe when the Vancouver hotel is gone and forgotten, when the Vancouver grain elevators have crumbled to the dust—maybe a picture, a statue, a medal of the period in which we now live, in that distant future will serve to prove that the inhabitants of this part of Canada were not always gross materialists, but were able to contribute something to the comfort, to the beauty, to the cultural heritage of the world. Think of King Tutankhamen, he said, how in the excavations the remains of a king are being exhumed to serve as mere museum specimens—so much for the pomp of power. But the contents of the tomb have intrinsic value not for the gold but for the manner in which they are ornamented, for the light they throw on what the culture was in those days.

Turning to the history of France, the lecturer showed how the strong central government of Louis XIII. under Richelieu had formed the basis for a settled political policy working over a period of 100 years. French unity was the outstanding fact. Under a strong monarchy there grew a cult of the king, society became refined, literature flourished, art took on a definite character, having clearness, regularity, symmetry, decorum. A mixture of modern and ancient ideas gave a style entirely classic, noble and correct.

Here views were shown of examples of portraiture, paintings, balanced regular groupings, of classical architecture, of sculpture and tapestry. The influence of the art of Louis XIV. was described as considerable. Her art became predominant over all of the continent. Here again a strong central government is represented in dignified art. The period of Louis XV. was described as that of reaction, but the regency style should not be taken as representative of French art in general. The artists were merely interpreters of licentious society. Under Louis XVI. there was a tendency back to the normal, a definite return to classical art. The beauty of French art can be studied in this period without going back to the regency period, the lecturer here emphasizing how France is misjudged so often because of undue attention to a transitional phase of her art.

In the days of the empire, French art is definitely back to the classical. Then came the romantic period with nature brought to the front. Both in literature and art there was an awakening interest in the peasant; an example is Millais' "The Gleaners." The modern school with its emphasis on color was analyzed, the lecturer holding that a fair explanation of the cubists' art would be that they also represent a transition period. And the conclusion: That not only was France doing her share in

contributing to the art of the world but was a source of inspiration, providing the finest examples of careful, thorough work in this higher field.

Referring to the mention made by Dr. J. G. McKay, the chairman, as to what the Provincial Exhibition here had been endeavoring to do in art encouragement, Dr. Ashton said that he was glad to see what was being done to elevate art in B. C. and he felt that real progress was being made in this province in appreciation of the value of art. He declared that he would like to see art of the kind exemplified in the prints of the great paintings which he exhibited on the walls, in more general use. These had a very useful place in the homes and in the schools; viewing them day by day, children learned to understand them and to carry away definite artistic pictures. Such early influences will determine their course in life and, the lecturer added whimsically, if the children were taught something of the history of art, they might spend an evening occasionally at home, which would be an event in their young lives.

In expressing the deep interest and appreciation of the audience in the lecturer's admirable treatment of his subject, Mr. G. A. Walley appropriately commented on how Dr. Ashton in all of his lectures had brought out the good side of French life. After hearing the series, he ventured to say that those who followed them would have a different opinion about France and would realize more deeply what France has produced in literature, science and art for the benefit of the world. Mr. J. H. Vidal added that he hoped the direct benefit of the lecture would be felt in the art gallery of the provincial exhibition, for the committee were always ready to receive suggestions from art lovers.

*Columbian 23.2.23*

## LACK ARTISTRY IN WRITINGS

University Professor Has Penetrating  
Review of Novels of Wells  
and Bennett.

*Columbian March 22*

A kindly yet penetrating and critical analyst of H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett as writers of modern fiction, Professor F. G. C. Wood proved to be in his admirable lecture on Tuesday evening in the Technical School. While the ardent admirers of these novelists, if they were present at the lecture would be far from satisfied, yet even those who read and acclaim Wells, and perhaps Bennett also, would admit that the lecturer was fair in his estimate of the place of these writers in contemporary literature, gave them full praise where praise was due and yet did not fail to emphasize what they lacked in artistry, and thus enduring achievement, alongside of such writers as Conrad and Galsworthy.

Those who have listened to the preceding two lectures of the series on contemporary novelists, found how much they had gained by having pegs, as it were, on which to hang comparisons. The insight Dr. Sedgwick had given into the art of Conrad and Galsworthy prepared the way for the proper estimation of the place of Wells and Bennett in this field of literature. Such is the purpose of having lectures running in series, and when Dr. MacDonald completes the series by his lecture on Samuel Butler, author of Erewhon, on March 13, those who have followed the four lectures will have gained a comprehensive idea of the place of these modern writers, will read their works with keener and more critical interest

and benefit from the broader view and a deeper perception of the vital element in their writings.

This, however, is by the way. The first writer, Professor Wood drew attention to, was Bennett. He was born in the pottery section of England, which he chooses as the locality of many of his writings. The impression conveyed by Mr. Wood's observations is that the drab environment of Bennett's early life had left its impress and hence the reason why the novelist stresses how materialistic things possess people's minds, how they become choked in ordinary things. Bennett strives to show the futility of this. He leans to an offensive use of detail, yet reading his tale of Auntie Hamps, there dawns a realization that there was for her something spiritual in her life, the sense of something vastly interesting for the person living it. If there is apparent an ironic sense of man's littleness, yet his work leaves us with the sense that life after all is worth living, and there is hope. Bennett's people are living in hope. Bennett, however, has the lack of being a writer without an artistic consciousness; he is not using his gifts for the best and highest purposes. He writes very profusely and as a "pot boiler." But only four of his writings were given a permanent place. "The Old Wives Tale," his greatest novel, the trilogy comprised in "Clayhanger," "Hilda Lessways" and "These Twain." The keynotes of these writings were brought before the audience, and the merits and faults of Bennett reviewed. There is no philosophy of society presented. There is some truth in the accusation that Bennett overburdens with detail, and lacks the rare artistry to which we respond in reading Dickens. The last book by Mr. Bennett, "Mr. Prohack," was put in the pot boiler class.

As to Wells. A Socialist thinker, but not a supreme artist, he is enormously interested in life and filled with impressions which he seeks to bring before people and cause them to think. His definition of a novel explains why there is a certain lack of artistry in his work. The novel to Wells is to be a social mediator, it should aim to have criticism of laws and institutions, to lead to self-questioning in the reader, to be the most potent teacher. Wells has great power in putting before you in his way his ideas of life. He writes, too, from a scientific rather than an artistic viewpoint. He is remarkable for the zeal with which he throws himself into some new thought of the times and interprets it. Hence his novels have the popular appeal. In his "Research Magnificent," he has, however, a certain artistic purpose, and gives the life history of a man in pursuit of an ideal. In "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," Wells is at his best, showing the awanening of his soul—that he a prophet of the times did not realize the war was coming. Yet this book grows stupid at the end.

In the lecturer's view, Wells falls short of greatness in many lines. But he gives his readers many ideas, and proves in this respect a useful educator. His thought is most virile, yet he should have presented some characters that mean something to his readers. Hence his writing is not vital. He does not portray people like Conrad or Galsworthy. His writings do not give that sheer joy which comes from beauty of style. His chief aim appears to be to make his readers think about social conditions.

Mr. G. O. Buchanan, who moved a vote of thanks, confessed that he was not a reader of the moderns such as Wells and Bennett. Dickens and Scott and the old writers were good enough for him, yet he could appreciate the value of such lectures in giving a clearer insight into the contemporary fiction and its messages, and they were indebted to the University for the class of men sent out to enlighten and instruct them.

The attendance was large. Mr. Paul Murphy, vice-president of the Kiwanis Club, presided.

*Columbian 2.2.23*

### Professor Christie Hears Of His Father's Death

Professor Herbert Christie of the University has received a despatch announcing the death of his father, Mr. Alexander Christie of Amherst, Nova Scotia, member of the firm of Christie Brothers, a well-known manufacturing firm.

Besides Professor Christie he leaves one son, Mr. Loring Christie, legal adviser of the federal department of external affairs, and one daughter. Mrs. Christie died a few months ago. Mr. Christie was 73, and during a residence of more than forty years in Amherst, took an active part in the political, municipal and religious affairs of the town.

*Nov 2.3.23*

Dr. L. S. Klinek, president of the University of B. C., will address the general ministerial association at 11 a. m. on Monday on "Christian Leadership," at the Y. M. C. A. The regular business session of the association will be held at 10:30.

*Sun 3.3.23*

### Dean R. W. Brock Continues Office



*hickok 1923 Sun*  
DEAN R. W. BROCK of the department of geology of the University of B. C. is again chairman of the mining bureau of the board of trade, having been returned to office at yesterday's annual meeting of the bureau held in the Hotel Vancouver.

The bureau endorsed a resolution of the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia, recommending that the federal government impose the same duties on scrap copper, zinc and brass imported into Canada as upon the virgin metals imported.

J. A. Fraser, member of the council of the Quesnel board of trade and formerly a member of the legislature for the Cariboo, spoke on the rapid development of placer mining in the Cariboo in relation to the Pacific Great Eastern railway.

*Sun 6.3.23*

## BOLSHEVISM IN POETRY

Mr. John Ridington of University  
Lectures on "New" Poets Who  
Raise Standard of Revolt

*Columbian March 7, 1923*  
There are Bolsheviks in modern poetry, as there are those who raise the standard of revolt in the workaday or political world, poets who break away from the conventions and seek to paint things as they see them for the god of things as they are, Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University, told the audience that gathered in the Technical School last night when he lectured on the "new" poetry, as seen in the writings of such as Miss Lowell or Edgar Lee Masters. This poetical writing was characterized by a rebellious attitude against outworn forms, a seeking after new forms of expression, away from the formal beauty of the classical style, strong in the desire to express real feelings.

The lecturer would have his hearers be sympathetic to the "new" poets. It was well to welcome all that was good in the new poetry. Forms and fashions change from time to time, and the tendency in all art is to seek for change. Behind all these movements is something of good. Only in recurring protests against formalism has poetry been rejuvenated. Behind the fantastic new poetry there is an effort to extend and expand the bounds of poetical art. The new poets today are writing as fearlessly, as joyously as poets ever wrote before, are trying to express real feelings, to give clear, definite pictures of episodes in modern life, they have compelled moderns to look at things with fresh minds, and have infused into poetry of the orthodox type what the latter has lost. Their ideal is absolute sincerity and simplicity, to write intensively rather than in a diffuse style. Strong poetry, some of their writings, but they can write poetry that measures up to the old canons of the art, as the lecturer showed in reading some extracts from the poetry of Edgar Lee Masters, his "Silence." Yet they are to be judged by the standard of revolt they raise.

Miss Amy Lowell, an American "New" poet, leader of the "Imagists," was referred to as the foremost champion of the new poetry, and as an illustration of her art, her poem on Laughter was read with fine effect by the lecturer. Masters' Spoon River anthology in "free verse," described as an epic of modern life in America, came in for much attention and discriminating analysis. And an illuminating comparison with Gray's elegy was made. Of very special interest was Bliss Carmen's criticism of the terrible frankness of the new poetry. He characterizes Masters as the satirist of humanity. The reading of selections from the latter's works showed how great is the gulf that separates the new poets from the old.

Vachel Lindsay was the last of these poetic Bolsheviks reviewed. This poet recently visited Vancouver. He is described as the 20th century minstrel, and an image smasher. In his poetry there is roaring, epic music. "It gets you," was the graphic way the speaker described its gripping power as new thought and method.

With much that is fantastic and deplorable in their writings, there was much that is vital, impressive and eternal, was the summing up. The new poets seek for the dawning day, and in their effort to give new interpretations to art, there is much that makes for freshness and vigor in literature.

The lecture was followed with intense interest and Mr. David Whiteside expressed the appreciation that was manifest when at the close he moved a vote of thanks for an entertaining and delightful interpretation.

Mr. Buchanan, who commented on how admirably Mr. Ridington had filled in what otherwise would have

been a blank in the lecture nights, thought that the world had not yet found its voice since the world war had left the leaders in literature and art inarticulate, the new poetry being an example of the changing era through which we are passing.

The next literature lecture, the chairman, Mr. R. J. Wadley, announced, would be on Tuesday, March 3, when Dr. MacDonald will speak on Samuel Butler, a modern prose writer in a distinctive field.

*Columbian 7.3.23*

### "Climatic Energy" in B. C. Higher Than in East, Says Dean Brock

It is not on the vastness of its natural resources that British Columbia will be prosperous, but on the health of its people, according to Dean R. W. Brock, who addressed the health bureau of the Board of Trade on Wednesday.

In this province the "climatic condition produced favorable health conditions and favorable health meant prosperity. Better health was enjoyed in damp air than in cold air, and statistics showed that the death rates were highest where there were extremes of cold, and of heat. One man in British Columbia, for instance, was worth thirty in the hot climate of India in point of prosperity. In considering the elements of physical prosperity, he claimed that more consideration should be given to the human side which represented brains, heredity and education than to the existence of mere natural resources.

Dean Brock was speaking on the relationship between health, climate and business capacity, and declared that man developed to what he was very largely by the climate in which he happened to locate. His final contention was that greater attention should be given to the question of physical development and exercise in the training of young men and women, so that they might retain perfect health and thereby enjoy a maximum of prosperity.

*Nov 8.3.23*

# DRY HEAT INJURES HEALTH, DEAN SAYS

Sum 8, 3, 23

## Geologist Tells Bureau How Vancouver Homes Should Be Ventilated

That dry heat in Vancouver houses is responsible for much of the sickness prevalent in winter months, was the opinion expressed by Dean R. W. Brock of the department of geology of the University of B.C., at yesterday's luncheon of the health bureau of the Vancouver board of trade held in the Hotel Vancouver.

Dean Brock showed that climate had an important effect on the health and prosperity of the people. The health and the per capita wealth of people living in countries of rigorous climate exceeded those of people living in the hot belt, he said.

In Vancouver it was true, the speaker said, that people always felt better during rainy weather, and statistics proved that during wet weather there was less sickness than during the dry periods.

One of the matters of greatest importance to Vancouver, he added, should be the physical welfare of the younger generation. Although it had long been known, he said, that dry heat in the home was injurious to health, heating systems which parched the air were still widely used, and caused very much of the sickness of the city. In schools, he said, the open window was better than the fan for ventilation.

sum 8, 3, 23

## DR. G. G. SEDGEWICK SPEAKS TO Y CLUB

Speaking at last night's dinner and meeting of the "Y's" Men's club, Dr. G. G. Sedgwick of the University of B. C. emphasized the necessity of taking an active interest in local politics and in school conditions.

These two subjects, he said, should command the attention of members of the "Y's" Men's club. He deplored the lack of interest of many men in the affairs of local administrations. Every member of the club, he added, should ascertain the needs of the schools in Vancouver and work in their behalf. Mr. Rea entertained with a humorous monologue.

sum 8, 3, 23

## Children Should Be Taught Values, Says University Woman

"The children of today follow too much the recreation of their elders," said Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women at the University of British Columbia, addressing a crowded meeting of the Bayview P.-T. A. on Tuesday evening, on the subject of "Seeing Things in Their Right Relation." Miss Bollert pointed out that children should be taught a sense of values and to get just as much pleasure as possible out of small experiences. Pleasures that amused the grownups of today, when they were children held no thrill for the present generation, she stated. It seemed as if pleasures had to be expensive to please children nowadays and to offset this tendency they should be thrown more upon their own resources for entertainment.

Mrs. R. W. Hanna presided at the business session, when Mrs. James Conlan, president of the Vancouver Federation of P.-T. A.'s gave a brief address. The magic lantern has been received by the association. It was decided to hold a concert in aid of the library fund on April 20 at St. Mark's parish hall. Mrs. J. R. V. Dunlop, Mrs. A. V. Pankhurst and Mrs. Hanna were appointed delegates to the provincial convention, with Mrs. R. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Sutton and Mrs. Ross as alternates.

During the evening the members were entertained by Mrs. Fraser, Miss Mabel Creelman, Miss Rachel Henderson, Miss Salsbury and Mrs. Salsbury, who contributed a group of pleasing piano, violin and vocal numbers.

would 14, 9, 23

# SMELTING EXPERT DELIVERS LECTURE

sum 13, 3, 23

## Development of Metallurgical Processes Really Commenced 40 Years Ago.

Those who attended the lecture under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines on Monday night on "Smelting, Ancient and Modern," had the advantage of hearing an expert on the subject, Prof. H. N. Thomson of the University of British Columbia. The speaker has had more than twenty years' experience in the largest and most modern smelters in the world.

Following graduation from McGill, Prof. Thomson was chemist and assayer at Trail smelter from 1898 to 1902, and for seven years was in charge of research work and chief chemist with the Anaconda Smelter Company, the largest copper smelter in the world. He was also in charge of the blast furnaces, and was assistant smelter superintendent. Following this he was superintendent of the International Smelting Company at Tooele, Utah, and from 1914 to 1917 was chief metallurgist at United Carde, Jerome and Clarkdale, Arizona. He practiced as a consulting metallurgist at Los Angeles from 1917 to 1919 before coming to the University.



—Phot by Wadds.

PROFESSOR H. N. THOMPSON.

In his lecture he showed that from the earliest times to the fifteenth century no important improvements were made in the art or science of smelting. From the fifteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth some developments took place, but the last forty years had seen changes for the better of greater magnitude than the sum of all the changes from pre-historic times till then. Prof. Thomson declared that the metallurgist, while respecting past experiences, had cut loose from precedents. They were optimists who did not wear belts and suspenders at the same time.

On Tuesday, March 20, Dr. S. J. Schofield will lecture before the chamber. His subject will be "Commercial Development of Mining in British Columbia."

The meeting of prospectors which was to have been held on Wednesday night has been postponed to Friday, March 16, at 8 o'clock. All prospectors are invited to attend. Mr. F. J. Crossland will speak by special request on a subject of great interest to prospectors.

sum 13, 3, 23

## The Canadian Year Book, 1921

Part 14, 3

Among the very best records of national progress, that of Canada holds high place. "The Canada Year Book, 1921" has just been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It contains more than 900 pages of closely printed well arranged articles, and hundreds of reliable, statistical tables, the whole constituting a veritable mine of material, covering almost every phase of Canadian activity that comes within the spheres of government and law, natural conditions and resources, agriculture and manufactures, commerce and finance, history and progress, of the Dominion. This varied information is not given merely for the year of publication. An historical perspective is kept throughout the whole work, the conditions of the year under particular review being compared and related with those preceding, in many cases right back to Confederation.

The fifteen main divisions of the Year Book give an initial classification that keeps related material together, while an elaborate and carefully compiled index, extending through twenty-three closely printed pages, makes any subject included in the volume almost immediately referable. To Mr. S. A. Cudmore, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is due high praise, and the warm thanks of all whose necessities require, or tastes incline to, frequent or occasional reference to reliable information concerning Canadian political or economic activity. Though dated 1921, the statistics, in many cases, include the figures for the fiscal year 1921-22, and some of the information is brought down to November of last year. As a result of the standardization of the system of recording vital statistics in all the provinces of Canada, figures for these can now be given in such form as to make comparison possible. Articles on the fur trade, on Canadian water powers, and public libraries in Canada, are included for the first time. Other articles on the new Dominion department of health, the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment and the Soldiers' Settlement Board, are also new features.

The Year Book contains a number of specially written articles by recognized authorities in varying lines of research. Dean Brock of the University of British Columbia contributes one on "Geology and Economic Minerals," superseding the one he wrote for the 1918 issue. Dr. Wyatt Malcolm of the geological survey has articles on "Geology in Relation to Agriculture," and "Economic Geology of Canada, 1920-21." Dr. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture for the Dominion, contributes an excellent and comprehensive article on "The Development of Agriculture in Canada," while "The Climate of Canada Since Confederation" is dealt with by Sir Frederick Stupart, director of the Dominion meteorological service. The tables accompanying this latter article among other things show climatic conditions in both Vancouver and Victoria for a thirty-year period.

The editor contributes a valuable article on the "Constitution and Government of Canada," important because of the altered status of the Dominion as a result of the Great War. The articles and statistics on common, secondary, technical and university education are most interesting.

The article on the "Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research" contains materials of special interest to British Columbians, for the first two paragraphs deal with the researches, made by members of the staff of the Provincial University, these being those carried out by Professor Wilfrid Sadler, for determining the character of bacteria found in cream, milk and butter, and those carried out by Dr. R. H. Clark and Prof. J. Davidson, in reference to plants yielding essential oils and drugs.

Among other annual features of value in the Year Book is a complete list of the publications for the year of the Dominion and all Provincial Governments, summaries of Dominion and Provincial Legislatures for the year, a summary of its principal events and the year's necrology.

J. R.

sum 14, 3, 23

### L. S. KLINCK TO ADDRESS BUREAU

Dean L. S. Klinck, president of the University of B. C. will speak on "Commercial Education" at Friday's luncheon of the foreign trade bureau of the board of trade, to be held in the Hotel Vancouver. Probability of the establishment of courses in foreign trade at the University of B. C. next fall makes the subject one of especial interest.

*Sum 15, 3, 23*

Dr. T. H. Boggs of the University of British Columbia addressed the Y's Men's Club on Thursday night on "Foreign Trade from a Theoretical Standpoint." The speaker pointed out the principles underlying the exporting of certain commodities by different countries, and the benefit derived by a country specializing in certain commodities. Dr. Boggs also dealt with the balance of trade between countries. Next week Professor Angus of the University will speak on "Foreign Trade from a Practical Standpoint."

*Pro 16, 3, 23*

*Pro 16, 3, 23*

### Dr. Boggs Speaks To Y's Men's Club

Dr. T. H. Boggs addressed the Y's Men's Club on Thursday on "Foreign Trade from the Theoretical Standpoint," outlining the present system. Dr. Boggs is the first of a series of speakers upon the vital question of foreign trade. Ted Bond gave a three-minute address.

*World 16, 3, 23*

### U.B.C. HAS MANY VERSATILE DEANS

President Klinck Pays Tribute to Professors at Meeting of Bureau

"Professors of the department of economics of the University of B. C. are well known for their ability outside the precincts of the University of B. C.," stated Dean L. S. Klinck, president of the university, in an address before members of the foreign trade bureau of the board of trade at the Hotel Vancouver yesterday.

Professor T. H. Boggs, the president, said, is the publisher of a widely-known book entitled "The International Trade Balance." Professor S. E. Beckett is engaging in a close study of the mine taxation problem of British Columbia. An article of his was recently published in a well-known magazine of the United States. Professor Henry F. Angus is the author of an article on international economics which appeared in a late issue of the "Roundtable."

During the past year, stated Dean Klinck, the professors of that department extended their lecture work to many gatherings, other than those of university students. Professor Boggs gave 18 public lectures, Professor Angus gave 12 and Professor Beckett 7 addresses on economics. In the near future they will begin a series of lectures before gatherings in Kerrisdale.

Lack of funds, said the dean, was not the major reason for non-establishment at the local university of a department of commerce. While the faculty, senate and the board of governors approved of the extension of the curriculum to include this department, they considered it unwise to make the step at present until organization of several other departments had been thoroughly completed.

T. W. B. London was elected second vice chairman of the bureau.

*Sum 17, 3, 23*

"The Meaning of Patriotism" will be discussed by Professor Sedgewick at a meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on Wednesday at 8 p.m. at the Women's Building. *W-19-3-23*

*Wed 19, 3, 23*

### PROFESSOR ASKS FOR CHICKEN INSPECTOR

Vancouver will not have a "chicken" inspector. The civic health committee yesterday filed without comment a letter from Professor E. A. Lloyd, head of the department of poultry husbandry at the University of B. C., urging the appointment of an inspector of poultry to keep check on hen runs within the city limits and advise owners regarding the best methods.

*Sum 20, 3, 23*

### "WILD BORROWING" IN THE BOOM DAYS

Professor Beckett Reviews Effect on Financial Conditions in Municipalities.

KERRISDALE, March 31.—Drawing the inference that the continued depression in financial conditions as far as municipal finances were concerned was due to careless borrowing in boom days, Professor S. E. Beckett, of the U.B.C., made "A Review of the Greater Vancouver Municipal Development" the subject of an interesting address to the Central Ratepayers' Association in the Municipal Hall Tuesday night.

The professor had been invited to speak under the auspices of the association, the lecture being one of an extension series arranged by the University. Many members of the council were present, keen interest being displayed in the arguments set forth.

After tracing the growth of requirements in connection with the expansion of the various municipalities, the speaker stated that the mistake had been made of paying for all the improvements, necessitated by the growth, out of borrowed capital.

"This borrowing, in many cases, was quite reckless," he continued. "As an instance, one of the neighboring municipalities borrowed five and a half million dollars in little more than three years, and in consequence has found itself in great financial difficulties for several years past."

Apparently no attempt had been made to grow in a conservative way, he added. If an attempt had been made to pay for at least part of the so-called permanent improvements, conditions would not be as difficult as they are today. The burden of debt shouldered recklessly in the boom days has been shifted to the shoulders of the present taxpayers, and in many cases they had practically nothing to show for the money they were still paying out.

The speaker was given a hearty vote of thanks.

*Pro 21, 3, 23*

### MINING ACTIVITY IN B. C. LIKELY TO SEE REVIVAL

Dr. S. J. Schofield Addresses Meeting of Chamber of Mines

### VANCOUVER CAPITAL SHOULD BE INVESTED

Urges That Industry Be Placed in the Realm of 'Safe Business'

Vancouver capital should, and must, go into British Columbia mines if Vancouver is to take advantage of the coming great increase in mining activity in the province.

This was the message conveyed to mining men at a public meeting in the board of trade auditorium last night, under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines, by Dr. S. J. Schofield of the University of B. C.

"I believe that under an efficient organization employing only the most skilled engineers and geologists a company here, capitalized for \$1,000,000, would bring mining in Vancouver into the realm of safe business," said the mining expert. "If such a company were formed and proved a success, Vancouver would surely take its place in the mining world."

#### ON BUSINESS BASIS

"In order to place mining on a substantial business basis and not on the basis of a gambling venture as has been the case too often in the past," continued the speaker, "ten groups of claims should be developed by a company simultaneously in order that at least two claims might turn out producing mines and give sufficient returns to pay dividends on the whole investment."

The speaker then explained different methods used in promoting mining projects, and continued:

"Vancouver, strategically situated in the centre of a rich mining region,

is not a mining centre in the same sense that Spokane and Seattle are, although with the same, or even better, advantages than have these two cities.

#### THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT

"Early development of lode mining in B. C. was centred around the Kootenay country. Capital for development came principally from Spokane, which was a fairly large city while Vancouver was little more than a town. It is due to the business acumen and mining experience of these early pioneers that Spokane arose as a mining centre, and a great deal of the prosperity of this city is due to the products of Kootenay mines.

"Spokane's rise in the mining world coincided with a great wave of mining activity in B. C. Today Vancouver is face to face with an exactly similar opportunity to become a great mining centre.

"Conditions prevail in British Columbia at present similar to those which enabled Spokane to reap a golden harvest. Will Vancouver rise to the opportunity? It is the opinion of all mining men that British Columbia is about to witness a great increase in mining activity," the lecturer concluded.

*Sum 21, 3, 23*

**Will Deliver Course  
Of Six Lectures on  
Municipal Economy**

Arrangements have been completed for a series of lectures on municipal economy to be held under the auspices of the central executive of the Ratepayers' Association of Point Grey, to which interested residents from surrounding municipalities are invited. The course of six lectures will be undertaken in connection with the work of the extension lecture committee of the University of British Columbia.

The first lecture will be given at the Municipal Hall, Kerrisdale, Tuesday, March 13, and subsequent addresses on succeeding Tuesday nights or dates to be arranged. Owing to limited accommodation those desiring to attend the course are requested to forward their names to the central executive of the Ratepayers' Association of Point Grey at once.

- The list of subjects is as follows:
- "The Standard of Municipal Government," Prof. S. E. Beckett.
- "Review of Greater Vancouver's Municipal Development," Prof. S. E. Beckett.
- "Boards of Control and Administration," Prof. S. E. Beckett.
- "Educational Survey," Dean H. T. J. Coleman.
- "Educational Survey" (continued), Dean H. T. J. Coleman.
- "General Outline of Town Planning Developments," Prof. F. E. Buck.

*Pror 9, 3, 23*

**AGRICULTURISTS TO  
HOLD CONVENTION**

*See March 1923*  
**Experts From All Parts of  
Province to Meet Here; Will  
Visit B. C. University**

Agricultural experts from all parts of the province will be in Vancouver this week to attend the annual convention of the B. C. section of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. The meetings will be held in the Hotel Vancouver Thursday and Friday, but a visit will be paid to the work of the university faculty of agriculture at Point Grey during the convention.

Prof. Wilfrid Sadler of the U. B. C., president of the B. C. division, will open the meeting at 10:30 a.m. Thursday. The sessions will conclude with a banquet Friday at 6:30 p.m. when an address will be heard from Robert McKee of the Vancouver Milling and Grain company on the influence of the western grain movement on the development of B. C. Dr. G. G. Sedgwick will also address this gathering.

Among those who will take part in the proceedings will be J. W. Eastham, C. Tice, President L. S. Klinck of the University of B. C., formerly dean of agriculture, Henry Rive, W. M. Fleming, Dr. H. H. Ashton, Dean F. M. Clement, E. E. Carncross, R. H. Helmer, R. G. Newton, P. A. Boving, A. M. McDermott, J. M. Shales, E. H. Hare and W. H. Hicks.

Members of the staff of the University provincial department of agriculture, of the Dominion experimental farms and others professionally engaged in agricultural activities, will make up the representation of the convention. Among the topics to be discussed will be practical agricultural questions, such as irrigation, marketing, combating pests, etc.

*See 19, 3, 23*

W-17-3-23 \* \* \*  
It is very seldom that I seek to verify a quotation. That is a serious confession, but there it is. Therefore I always feel sympathetic to others who occasionally make slips. Now I am sure Dean Coleman, of our University, whose happy and informative speeches are often a feature of our corporate life, had no idea that he was misquoting the guest, Sir Henry Newbolt, when, at the banquet tendered in the latter's honor on Thursday he told an excellent story. Referring to the different meanings different words had on opposite sides of the Atlantic, he illustrated his point by a quotation from several lines of the guest's famous poem, "Drake's Drum":

"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,  
Beat it when your powder's runnin' low."

A boy in a Canadian school, said the Dean, was asked to give an interpretation of those lines and he interpreted the words "beat it" as "making an unostentatious withdrawal." The only weak spot about so good a story is that the lines really read as follows:

"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,  
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low."

And the words "beat it" do not occur.

*wald 17, 3, 23*

**PROF. H. F. ANGUS  
CRITICIZES VISITORS  
TO FORUM LECTURE**

Those who attended the "Open Forum" in Abbott street on Saturday night were told by Prof. H. F. Angus that the listeners to the series of lectures given by university professors there, "to judge by those who expressed their opinions," had not come to the meetings with open minds.

"They seemed to think, and had not hesitated to say, that the lecturers had not spoken all the truth as they knew it," said Prof. Angus. There seemed to be a suspicion—and it was an unjust suspicion—that a university professor would not imperil his official position by speaking in favor of Socialism, even when he felt that Socialism was a panacea for the ills of society.

"In fact, the fault with you is that you generalize, instead of judging each statement on its merits. You seem to have made up your minds that all university professors are liars, and when a professor makes a statement, no matter how true it may be, you denounce it as false."

J. C. Morgan presided.

*See 18, 3, 23*

**NOTED MINING MAN  
HEARD IN LECTURE**



—Waddis Photo  
**DR. S. J. SCHOFIELD.**

*Pror 21, 3, 23*

**DR. ASHTON NOT  
ABLE TO ACCEPT  
FRENCH HONOR**

*Wald 20, 3, 23*

**Commons Again Rejects a  
Proposal to Permit Cana-  
dians Being Decorated**

OTTAWA, March 20 — (Canadian Press)—The House of Commons last night re-affirmed its stand of 1919 against the granting of titles in Canada.

By a vote of 121 to 14 the House defeated a motion by L. J. Ladner, Conservative, Vancouver South, which would have permitted the granting of decorations (save those carrying titles) for distinguished service or high attainment in education, literature, art and science.

To the motion, A. W. Neill, Independent, Comox-Alberni, had an amendment which, by deleting the limiting clause, would have permitted the granting of all decorations. The amendment was declared defeated without a recorded vote and the main motion was lost on the vote indicated.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition, voted for the Ladner motion. Supporting it were 11 Conservatives, one Independent (Mr. Neill), and two Liberals (Messrs. Fortier of Labelle, and Martell, of Hants). Premier King and all other Liberals present, with all Progressives, voted against. Three Conservatives, Geo. Black, Yukon; W. F. MacLean, and T. L. Church, of North Toronto, also voted in the negative.

Mr. Ladner referred to the case of Dr. H. Ashton, of British Columbia University, who had written a book on French literature of such merit as to win the distinction of the French Legion of Honor. In view, however, of the action taken against titles and honors, it was impossible for Dr. Ashton to accept.

Premier King said that while he was anxious that all possible recognition should be given to scholarship it might be invidious if honors were to be conferred upon those who achieved fine things in art and science, while they were denied to achievements in public service. Mr. King thought it might be advisable to leave things as they were at present and not to recognize titles or orders of any kind.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen said there had been abuses in the conferring of honors, but it was also true that the class mentioned in the resolution under discussion was certainly that which had the highest claim for honor and distinction.

A. W. Neill, Independent, Comox-Alberni, said all the members would be proud if Hon. W. S. Fielding were to receive an honor in his declining days.

*wald 20, 3, 23*

# CITY CAN BE MINING CENTRE

Dr. S. J. Schofield Suggests Methods for Development Of Vancouver.

Elaborates Two Plans for Attracting Mining Activities Here.

"Vancouver, strategically situated in a rich mining country, is face to face with an opportunity to become a great mining centre," declared Dr. S. J. Schofield on Tuesday night to a group of mining men which he addressed at the Board of Trade Hall under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines.

"At present she can not claim that honor. Similar conditions prevail in British Columbia to those which enabled Spokane to reap a golden harvest. Will Vancouver rise to the opportunity to obtain her rightful heritage?"

"It is the opinion of mining men," the speaker continued, "that British Columbia is about to witness a great increase in mining activity. Vancouver should seize that opportunity of benefiting by the advent of a mining revival. It is not that sufficient capital is lacking for this new development, but that the capital employed has not hitherto been to any considerable extent of Canadian origin."

### Spokane Supplied Capital.

Dr. Schofield pointed out that the early development of lode mining in British Columbia was centred largely around the Kootenay country, especially in the Slocan, Ainsworth and Rossland districts. The capital for this development came principally from Spokane, which was near the seat of operation. At that time Vancouver was a small city without any great amount of capital, and therefore, could not be expected to take part in the early mining activity. American capital had also built the first smelter at Trail. It was due to the business acumen and mining experience of those early pioneers that Spokane arose as a mining centre, and a great deal of the prosperity of that city was due to the products of the Kootenay mines, Spokane's rise in the mining world coinciding with a great wave of mining activity in British Columbia.

It was explained that if British Columbians were to take advantage of their present opportunities there were two methods of investing in the mining industry: By investing in a small development company of limited capital, and by the formation of a large company with a capital of at least \$500,000 to develop prospects into producing mines.

### TO PROSPECT CLAIMS.

By the first plan the company would not aim to develop properties into producing mines, for the capital involved was beyond its means, but it would prospect the claims to determine their merit and to put them in a condition for sale to some large mining company with plenty of capital. The best engineers would have to be engaged, for the determination of the value of a prospect was more difficult than the valuation of a large

Every cake of yeast consists of living plants which are the bulk of our modern diet, and age the intestinal tract for themselves. Eating of Fleischmann's thousands of men and in the splendid vigor of Like any other natural food eaten regularly to three cakes a day—plain, water, milk or fruit only half an hour before bedtime at night. If you are with a glass of water.

# COUNTRY LIFE IS FULL OF CULTURE

Dr. H. H. Ashton Addresses Technical Agriculturists at Annual Meeting

Dr. H. H. Ashton, in his paper on "Culture and Agriculture" to the members of the B. C. branch of the Canadian Society of Technical agriculturists at the annual meeting in the Hotel Vancouver, said that every influence at work in the city or town is contrary to real culture.

Granting that easy access to books, to theatres, to art and to good music and the possibility of refined conversation on things that matter, were the advantages of the town-dweller, Dr. Ashton contended that life in the country, away from the maddening crowds, gave men and women opportunities for realizing true culture.

Henry Rive, Victoria, and W. M. Fleming, Duncan, took part in the discussion on "Problems Confronting Members in Their Respective Activities," in which small holdings and fruit and vegetable culms were features. The members decided to appoint a committee to look into it.

Last night Dean F. M. Clement took "Some Steps in the Evolution of the Marketing Problem" for the subject of his address and the subsequent discussion was led by E. E. Carncross.

More than 50 members from provincial points, some as far distant as Invermere, are in the city for the convention yesterday and today. W. Sadler and D. G. Laird, both of the U. B. C., are the president and secretary, respectively.

The convention will resume at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Professor Angus of the University of British Columbia addressed the Y's Men's Club last night on "Foreign Trade From a Practical Standpoint." "A nation has to elect between specialization and general production of numerous commodities," said the speaker. "The objects of foreign trade were to increase the national income by increasing the number of things to give forth. A country, through selling products, obtains the means to buy." The speaker also dwelt on the fact that taxation tends to suppress trade. Lawrie Smith spoke on the requirements of the new Y's Men's Orchestra. Next week Mr. J. H. Hamilton will address the Y's Men on "Vancouver's Position in the Foreign Field."

### U.B.C. GOVERNORS TO MEET TONIGHT

Routine business will be on the programme for tonight's meeting of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia, it was stated yesterday by Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor. No questions regarding the new building at Point Grey are at present before the governors, he said, as the department of public works of the provincial government is in full charge of the building operations.

### New Professor For University Of B. C.

Prof. William Duckering, professor of engineering at the University of Iowa, has been appointed to the position of professor of engineering at the University of British Columbia. He will take up his duties at the opening of the fall session.

### PROF. ANGUS SPEAKS ON FOREIGN TRADE

Professor Angus of the University of British Columbia, speaking to the Y's Men's club last night on "Foreign Trade from a Practical Standpoint," pointed out that a country had to elect whether it would specialize in certain commodities or produce a great number of various articles of commerce.

Next week J. H. Hamilton will speak on "Vancouver's Position in the Foreign Trade Field."

President Klinck in Hospital—Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, is a patient in the Vancouver General hospital, where he underwent a throat operation yesterday morning.

### PRESIDENT KLINCK ILL.

President Klinck of the University of British Columbia will be confined to his home for some days following an operation for throat trouble. He has cancelled all engagements for the time being.

### AGRICULTURISTS IN CONVENTION HERE



MEMBERS of the B. C. Technical Agricultural Association, who are holding a two-day convention in Vancouver, photographed for The Province on the Courthouse steps.

# FARMERS IN NEED OF CULTURE MORE THAN CITY FOLK

*Rev. ———* *Mich 24 23*  
**Dr. H. H. Ashton Scores Town Dwellers for Their Lack of Appreciation**

## AMERICAN EDUCATION FAILS TO FUNCTION

**Punch and "Pep" Does Not Do Much for Cause of Education**

**"A** PROFESSORSHIP in the Amenities of Life" has been suggested by a professor of Latin in a Pennsylvania University and Dr. H. H. Ashton in an address to technical agriculturists on "Culture and Agriculture" this past week in the Hotel Vancouver believes it to mean "that American education has failed in what I consider to be its chief function—the production of cultured men and women."



H. H. Ashton

After reviewing in part the American's "Royal Road to Knowledge"—the shortest—wherein they cut the dead wood, added punch and "pep" and specialized students scarcely out of their cradles, Dr. Ashton said: "After many years of showing the other people how to put some pep into education there arises in Pennsylvania—in Pennsylvania, if you please—the timid voice of a professor—of what? of Pep?—no, of Latin, who suggests that a professor be appointed to teach students the amenities of life, which is, being interpreted, to teach students to act like educated people."

**ENDS IN DESERT**  
"So, the short road has led into the desert, so the 'pep' has petered out, so the brightest in the land have the brilliant suggestion to go back to the beginning and learn as people learned in Europe, in back-number Europe, in fast-asleep Europe. Well, well! Live and learn."

"Culture, that much abused word, that much despised thing, is actually going to have a meaning again. It will become something distinct from snobbishness, something other than affectation—not a vaneer added to life but part of life itself. Isn't that luck for old Britain? Just like a lady with an old dress, who is so old-fashioned, so conservative, so back-numberish, that she keeps her old dress so long that it comes into fashion again."

There's luck! Stupid old England, stupid old Scotland, just kept on stating that culture was worth while, that education was not merely a short cut to financial success, that it was much more than this. Old Fool Britain just kept on wearing her old dress until—Luck!—Culture came into fashion again."

**PARENTS ON "QUI VIVE"**  
"Meanwhile, what has been happening among the clever boys? Primary education with reading, writing and arithmetic, was not good enough. Every parent was on the 'qui vive' to add something that John or Mary might need when they went out to make a living. The motto of the school is hurry—hurry from this subject to that. The favorite song should be to the air of 'Old MacDonald Had a Farm.' Here a bit, there a bit, everywhere a bit-bit. No time to do anything thoroughly—Hurry! John and Mary have to get a living, and they have to get it quickly."

"Secondary education goes faster still. A little Latin, a little French, perhaps some German, English, of course, science, naturally, mathematics, surely—debates, sports, dances, meetings, committees, campaigns. Just time to snatch a little knowledge as it is carried past in a tray. Be sure to snatch just what you need and no more. Be sure to get the useful stuff—stuff you can turn into dollars and cents. Got to make a living, got to make it quickly."

### HALF ASLEEP?

"Three years up! Time! Get out! Excuse me—some of the best European schools cannot attain an adequate standard in these same subjects in less than six years, although they have been working at them for centuries, and have developed a highly trained corps of teach—"Oh! forget it! You make me tired! No "pep"! That's what's wrong with your old country schools. Half asleep."

"On to the university. Keep in mind that you have to make a living and take nothing that does not contribute directly to that end. As soon as possible specialize. Johnny decides to be a specialist in history. He will take French only in so far as it contributes to the study of history. Horrors! What is this he sees in his second year course?"

He is required to read a book of Anatole France? No sirrah! "Odds boddikins, Sir Professor, I will have none of the imaginative writing of this sorry knave. I am a specialist in history. I would fain learn French in the pages of a history book, but other French will I not read—no by my halidame!"

### RUSTIC HUMOR

"James has decided to be an agronomist. He will learn French only in the pages of a book on agriculture. Not for him the culture of the schools. He prides himself on his complete disregard of the amenities

of life. When he invites the ladies to dance with him in a public hall he advertises the dance as a 'Cow Hop,' and styles the hall 'a barn.' This is the humor of the rustic and he is proud of it. He comes to the university to prepare himself for life on the land and he sees that life in terms of dollars and cents."

"In arts and science, in applied science, the same process is going on. Some students ask unblushingly—"What use can I make of this?"—i.e. How can I later exchange this for money?"

### FRIVOLOUS PLEASURES

"If these men and women are going to live in towns they may be able, not to obtain happiness, for that is beyond hope, but to deaden their senses by frivolous pleasures or futile activities until the grim reaper comes and gathers them in. If they are going to live in the country they must later acquire the education they now scorn or they will infallibly lead unhappy lives and be of little use to the community. In short, there is presented the seeming paradox, that, more than the student in arts, more than the student in science, the student in agriculture needs a broad cultural training."

# MORE DIFFICULT THAN BANKING

*Sum* *24, 3, 23*  
**Modern Farming a Complex Calling, Dr. Sadler Tells Agriculturists.**

**Interesting Addresses and Discussions Held at Gathering in City.**

The opening sessions of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists' convention yesterday fully warranted the claims of its president, Professor Sadler, that the society's object is to acquire original knowledge and carefully apply it.

Modern farming is not the easy indolent, profitable occupation sometimes pictured by land agents. It was shown repeatedly by these experts that the business bristles with problems, some of which are at present insoluble, and banking is a simple profession in comparison.

The lowly potato, commonest of comestibles, has half a dozen diseases attacking its vitality, apart from the browsing beetle.

### SCIENCE BAFFLED.

J. W. Eastham, provincial plant pathologist, stated that two of these diseases, mosaic and leaf-curl, still baffled the scientists, though it was suspected that the enemy was an aphid which will be hunted down this year. Skin disease on the tuber could be combated by treatment with chemicals but the soil would carry over the germs.

A solution for the blight which bothers the potato patches of the Coast, however, will be obtained by using seed from the dry belt of the interior, although potatoes grown under irrigation do not always produce the best seed stock.

Dairy Commissioner Rive, as chairman of a committee appointed last fall, reported on the "problems confronting members in their respective activities." These practical difficulties were chiefly "small holdings" and the proper relation of mixed farming to specialized operations, like tree fruits, small fruits and poultry. These problems induced keen discussion. The difficulty of the small holding was, to Mr. R. L. Ramsay, S.S.B., its insufficiency to support the farmer. He must supplement his earnings by outside work and his farm suffers.

### MEN AND FARMS.

To Dean Clement the fault has been in trying to fit the man to the farm instead of finding a farm to fit the man. Usually the farmer buys according to his means and not according to the economic unity of his ability.

A man coming into a new country or locality buys a farm in the dark. He does not know the soil possibilities, local conditions or marketing peculiarities.

It will be the business of a standing committee of the society to study this problem and collect data during the year, so that the incoming settler may be advised intelligently concerning the possibilities of any district, crop or market, and thus save much of the loss and disappointment that is now suffered.

A distinct difference of tone was given to the convention by Dr. H. H. Ashton, who contributed an address on "Culture in Agriculture," that was both delightful and inspiring. He turned the minds of the members from science to poetry in an appeal for scholarship and culture in country life. By quip and quotation he showed that the farmer could be the most cultured of men.

### RURAL ADVANTAGES.

The advantages of leisure and quiet in the evenings, of settled work in natural surroundings were all in his favor, and cultured folk in art, literature, poetry and nature lore were the product of the country rather than of the town, with its distracting and shallow amusements.

People of the highest culture are not men of learning, but men, who are learning; the farmer has time to think, and is therefore able to know more, and to have the joy of thought for its own sake. A most enthusiastic reception was given to the speaker's keen criticisms and lofty sentiments.

The evening was devoted to a consideration of marketing problems, beginning with an incisive critique on the evolution and theory of marketing from Dean Clement. According to the dean, barter originally was repugnant to mankind, the first form of exchange was in reciprocal gifts. The farmer originally might exist on the products of the farm, now he must live on the profits of farming. It is impossible for the farmer ever to be a monopolist in his products, because all of them are perishable, and production must be variable because he can not control the elements.

### CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

His problem is to grow his crops as efficiently as a calculated price seems to warrant, to gauge his intensity of culture according to the land, labor and capital at his disposal, and then, as an individual, to take his chance for the year on yields and prices.

By combination and collective bargaining, using the same methods as are common in industry, he must endeavor to obtain as large a share as possible of the consumer's dollar. The essentials of co-operation in marketing were outlined by Mr. E. E. Carncross, and a lively debate occupied the rest of the session, Dean Clement being a target for "posers" which were taken and parried with a readiness that proved accurate study and a thorough knowledge of world-marketing problems.

*Nov 23, 23*

# DISINFECTANT USED TO HALT WOOD DISEASE

## Workmen in England Forced to Guard Against Spread of Dry Rot

If pianos and other heavy objects are not to go crashing through apparently solid floors steps will have to be taken to combat the "weeping fungus," a tiny plant which is playing havoc with the timbers which enter into the construction of Vancouver buildings. Inspector Bird, of the city building department, has taken alarm at prevalence of "dry rot," as the disease is generally called, and according to Prof. John Davidson, of the Botanical Department of the U. B. C., Mr. Bird is not by any means too alarmist.

Feeding on the organic matter contained in the wood the "weeping fungus" gradually eats into solid beams and reduces them to mere shells from which the pulverized remains of the original material can be extracted with the fingers.

How many million dollars' worth of damage has been and is being done by the parasite cannot be estimated but Mr. Bird, in a recent report on the subject, says that within the last two years many instances of dangerous conditions in buildings not more than ten years old, have been discovered, causing the owners considerable expenses in repairs.

He continues: "The building department has discovered numerous examples where portions of solid floors, posts and beams could be pulled out with one's fingers, this being particularly the case where timber used was unseasoned or was subject to dampness."

### FIRE REGULATIONS BLAMED FOR TROUBLE

Since this condition has largely resulted from fire regulations requiring the protection of timber, which protection has prevented the free access of air and so let the "weeping fungus" establish itself in concealed locations, Inspector Bird recommends a revision of the building bylaw in this respect. His report indicates, in fact, that there is a danger of the cure for fire being worse than the disease.

"They disinfect for 'dry-rot' in England," said Prof. Davidson. "You see every tiny patch of the fungus produces millions of spores. Let one of these lodge on a bit of damp wood and it will thrive, and in its turn produce millions more, meanwhile attacking the timber in a manner practically amounting to dissolution."

"In England, therefore, workmen engaged in dismantling buildings where dry rot has been known to exist, are obliged to disinfect their boots and, in many instances, their clothing, to guard against the possibility of spores being communicated to other buildings."

Great danger lies in the very prevalent practice of piling old and new lumber in close proximity. If dry rot has existed in the old lumber, the new lumber is infected before it goes into a building.

To illustrate the extent to which dry rot can operate, Prof. Davidson cited an instance that came under his personal observation in Vancouver. This particular building, after a period of vacancy, was again occupied and the piano, on being moved

in, fell through the floor, this occurring two years after the building had been erected. During the period of vacancy dampness had enabled the "weeping fungus" to take firm hold and much damage had been done.

The university has long known about the destruction going on and is working through its civil engineering department on methods to combat it.

## WILL LECTURE ON USE OF MAPS IN MINING



DEAN R. W. BROCK of the University of British Columbia will lecture at the Board of Trade Hall on Thursday night under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines. His subject will be "Maps and Their Use in Mining."

Dean Brock is an expert on the subject as he has had a wide experience at Ottawa and elsewhere in connection with preparing maps for the geological survey. He will show the great benefit to the prospector and mining men generally in being able to read maps correctly, and will illustrate his remarks by lantern slides.

Dean Brock at one time was deputy minister of mines for Canada. He is ex-vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a former director of the American Institute Mining Engineers, and a member of several of the best known mining and engineering associations in the world. He has contributed many valuable papers on scientific research and mining exploration work and is generally regarded as one of the best-informed geologists in the Dominion. He served through the war and was consulting geologist with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force.

### Lecture on Maps by Dean Brock Closely Followed by Miners

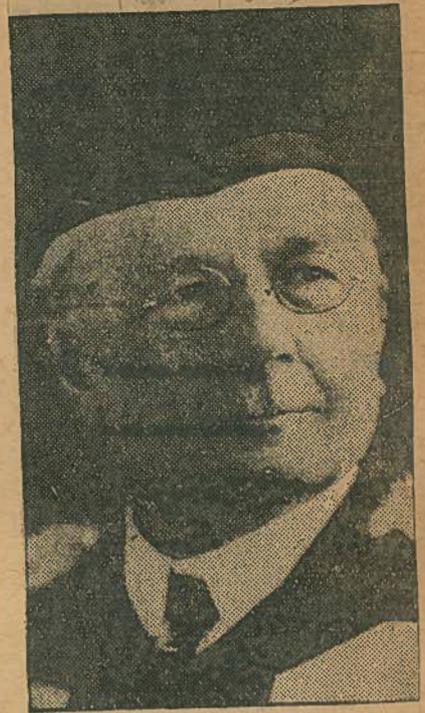
Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia, lectured at the Board of Trade hall Wednesday night under the auspices of the B.C. Chamber of Mines, on "Maps and Their Use in Mining." Few men have more acquaintance with maps and their construction than Mr. Brock, who was for years connected with the geological survey, and he was able to explain to the mining men who attended the lecture how they could make the most practical use of maps. He pointed out that the first thing to do was to find the scale and then showed how maps portrayed differences in elevation, climate, temperature and population, and also the geographical, physical and geological features of the earth's surface.

Next Wednesday night Mr. William M. Brewer, resident mining engineer of District No. 6, will speak at the Board of Trade Hall. He will tell how the prospector may be helped and how he can help himself, and will also describe some of the possibilities of producing mines in the district in which he operates.

### DEAN BROCK GIVES LECTURE ON MAPS

Dean R. W. Brock, dean of the faculty of arts and science, University of B. C., addressed a meeting in the board of trade auditorium under the auspices of the B. C. chamber of mines, last night on "Maps and Their Use in Mining." Major Brock explained how geological maps had assisted the British tunnelling corps in undermining the Germans during the war. Dozens of slides were shown and the lecturer explained the use of maps in navigation as well as mining. The use of relief maps, giving a mental picture of the chief physical features of a country, was also described. Frank E. Woodside, president, was in the chair.

## "R. E." TO BOOT BALL



DR. R. E. McKECHNIE, M.D., C.M., who donated the McKechnie Cup, emblematic of the provincial rugby championship in 1898. He will kick off at the final game of the season tomorrow between Varsity and Vancouver and will present the trophy to the winners at the conclusion of play.

A meeting of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Women's Educational Club will be held in the Mount Pleasant Church on Wednesday, April 4, Professor Sedgwick will give an address. W-31-3-23

### Canadian Authors Praise Lectures of Newbolt

Rostrand's famous play, Cyrano de Bergerac, was the subject of Dr. H. Ashton's address before the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Authors' Association, on Thursday evening, at the Hotel Vancouver. The address was illustrated by lantern slides, and was keenly enjoyed by the audience. The following resolution was passed by the meeting: "The mainland branch of the Canadian Authors' Association at its first gathering after the visit of the distinguished writer and educationist Sir Henry Newbolt, desires to place on record its appreciation of his visit and of the addresses given by him while here. His wide information, true patriotism and high idealism, were all evident in those addresses, which, delivered with a splendid diction and an unmistakable earnestness, were profoundly acceptable to those of us who had the privilege of hearing this welcome visitor."

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Parv 29, 3, 23

Parv 28, 3, 23

would 21, 3, 23

### Attractive Study Of Folk Lore Is Subject of Talk

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., Gives  
Interesting Outline of  
Field of Research.

Whimsical expressions and charming examples embellished a delightful address on folk lore given by Miss M. L. Bollert, M. A., at the meeting of the Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association held on Wednesday evening in the Girls' Corner Club. Miss Bollert dealt largely with stories and myths concerning plants and trees, while explaining very clearly the rise and origin of folk tales.

**Double Value of Study.**  
The speaker claimed that there were two values in pursuing the study of folk lore: first that of the aesthetic, and then that of the scientific. Besides the purely pleasurable quality of these attractive old stories, there had come into the study of this field the idea that these myths contained a certain amount of social and antiquarian data, throwing light on the past life of the race, as well as showing the development of the human mind. In speaking of the fact that there is found the same story in variation in many countries that have historically no connection, Miss Bollert remarked that the tale of Cinderella has been discovered in 353 languages.

**Beliefs Behind Stories.**  
Viewing the entire field of folk lore, the speaker thought many beliefs were held in common by various races, such as that every animate and inanimate object has a spirit which may leave that object and roam about.

A number of cleverly told stories illustrative of ancient beliefs in connection with trees and plants closed the lecture.

The president, Miss McLellan, was in the chair, and to carry out philanthropic work a committee was appointed to make investigations along the lines of assistance for the city Creche, occupation therapy and help for the school for the deaf. The committee included Miss Lumsden, convener, Miss Mary Campbell and Mrs. Robson.

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### Dickens Fellowship Charter Unveiled

The freshness and range of Charles Dickens in his writings was extraordinary, and, despite the circumstances that he had been accused of caricature and exaggeration, the fact remained that if one went into a public restaurant, it was fairly certain that one would see some Dickens' character, said Professor Sedgewick in unveiling the Vancouver Dickens' Fellowship charter at a very successful social gathering held in the Congregational Hall, on Thursday evening. The president, Mr. J. Francis Bursill, was in the chair, and the charter roll, which had been signed by Sir Henry Fielding Dickens and Mrs. Kate Ferugini, son and daughter of the novelist, Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, last year's president of the London Dickens' Fellowship, and the charter executive of the local Fellowship, had been surrounded by mayblossoms.

### Mrs. R. W. Brock Surfs Hostess to C.G.I.T. Groups

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A quest for the fourfold life—physical, intellectual, spiritual and social—were the features of inspirational addresses delivered yesterday afternoon at the campaign "at home" and tea musicale held in the nature of a reception for the Canadian Girls in Training at the residence of Mrs. R. W. Brock, Thorley park. Especially interesting was the five-minute talk by a "teen" age girl, Miss Margaret Keillor, who delivered an impromptu outline of the advantages of the organization and what it meant in the life of a girl. Equally interesting was the response, made by Mrs. F. Trites, who made the subject of her theme "What the C.G.I.T. Means to Mothers," emphasizing the different phases of a girl's life where mothers were frequently at a loss to know how to provide the right companionship, and at the same time give them the full opportunity of outside sports. In this respect, she showed where the organized leaders of the C.G.I.T. take steps to assist the mothers in a complete plan for training the 'teen-age girl.

Mrs. F. McDowell, who was the general convener of the affair, together with Mrs. A. K. Archibald and Dr. Jean Carson, received the guests. Mrs. George Harris was in charge of the dining room. Wild currant blossoms in vivid shades of scarlet adorned the tea table, presided over by Mrs. L. S. Klinck and Dr. Jean Carson. Interspersed with the addresses were the vocal solos "Pale Moon" and "I Passed by Your Window" by Mrs. J. A. McCallum. Mr. Harold Hicks contributed two songs by Ralph Cox, "The Afternoon" and "Peggy." Miss Frances McDonald, Miss Gertrude Dowsley and Miss Grace Bailey rendered piano solos. The afternoon's entertainment concluded with a resume of the aims, objects, plans and ideals of the society, with a plea for financial help from clubs and citizens to give the girlhood of B. C. a chance by Mrs. A. D. Archibald.

Stating that British Columbia was the only province without a paid secretary, Mrs. Archibald gave details of the contemplated drive to raise \$3000 to carry on the year's work. It was not generally known that the Y.W.C.A. were responsible for the financing of an organizing secretary for two years, during which period upwards of 100 churches had formed groups of C.G.I.T., with a membership of 1300. This assistance being no longer possible from this source, the vital necessity for such work and its continuance was dealt with in a concise and inspirational manner by the speaker, who laid special emphasis on the need to develop unlooked for ideas and talents in the girls that would otherwise be neglected. Self-discipline, original thinking, discovery of one's own weaknesses, capabilities and responsibilities were a few of the points of training involved in the membership, combined with athletics in moderation, the latter teaching the lesson of sports and "playing the game" according to the rules.

Miss Rhena Parker conducted the guests to the tea room, and members of the C.G.I.T. assisting as serviteurs were Miss Dorothy Nelson, Miss Peggy Porter, Miss Freda Secord, Miss Margaret Marks, Miss Isabelle Robertson, Miss Ethel McDowell, Miss Margaret Griffith, Miss Jean Sutton.

Guests present included the mayoress, Mrs. C. E. Tisdall; Mrs. A. Z. De Long, Mrs. W. B. Burnett, Mrs. G. O. Fallis, Mrs. J. A. Murock, Mrs. Norman Greer, Mrs. W. A. Akhurst, Miss Milne, Mrs. W. Y. Williams, Mrs. W. H. Harvey, Miss Isobel Harvey, Miss Margaret Keillor, Mrs. W. H. Leckie, Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Gibson Bailey, Mrs. F. M. Trites, Mrs. C. A. Ferguson, Mrs. Robert McNair, Mrs. A. H. Sovereign, Miss Patty Faulkner, Miss Ellen Sovereign, Miss Hambly, Mrs. L. Hicks.

Seen 14, 4, 23

### Dr. Boggs Speaks On Taxation at League Meeting

System Outlined by Professor  
—Home Economics Is  
Discussed.

Prof. Theodore Boggs of the University of British Columbia, speaking on taxation, usually considered a rather "dry" subject, gave a very interesting address before the members of the Vancouver Women's Civic League on Friday afternoon. He first dealt with the general aspects of taxation, and then had something to say about municipal administration.

Taxation is a problem underlying many great issues today, he thought, and the demand for revenue is constantly growing because governments are reaching out and undertaking more and more in response to demands from the people themselves.

Taxation he defined as a compulsory contribution of wealth, and believed the people should look on it as an insurance premium against social disorder and inconvenience. He explained at some length the federal and provincial methods of taxation.

#### Municipal Administration.

In speaking of municipal administration, Dr. Boggs thought that improvement charges on property should be clearly defined to prospective purchasers. When these improvement obligations are not taken into consideration, he said, the result is often that the purchaser is unable to bear the brunt of them, and the property reverts to the municipality. It is then unproductive, a very undesirable state of affairs. It would be well, he thought also, if public improvements were established for the most part in the interest of the people at large, rather than for the benefit of a small proportion of the community.

#### Home Economics Course.

The problem of the home economics course at King Edward High School, and its lack of recognition, was brought forward by Mrs. Cameron and occasioned some discussion, with the result that notice of motion to petition the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia to establish a chair of home economics was presented by Mrs. Dora Macaulay. This will be voted upon at the next meeting.

#### Disapprove City's Ruling.

The members were very indignant at the decision by the City Council not to take men of over forty years into its employ. They thought that men of over this age should be given a chance of employment if they were capable. What is their chance of obtaining employment elsewhere if the city takes this stand, one of the members wanted to know. A letter will be sent to the City Council disapproving of its action in this regard.

Mrs. J. C. McGovern reported as the league's representative to the City Council, and reminded that the civic voters' list will be opened in August.

Mrs. F. G. Lewis read a report of the combined luncheon of the league and the Rotary Club. About 181 Rotarians and 79 league members were present, he said. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Creelman and Mrs. Macdonald, the conveners.

Mrs. W. D. Nickerson and Miss Anna Fagan were appointed a committee to consider the offer of the use of two moving picture theatres in the mornings.

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# WERE THE NOVELS OF THE ANCIENTS

*British Columbian*  
Ancient Myths of Constellations,  
Vividly Imaginative, Lecturer  
Shows.  
Ap. 11, 1923

The fertility of the imagination of the ancients in their invention of the myths of the constellations of the heavens, and the beauty of their conceptions were brought before a Technical School audience last night by Professor Daniel Buchanan of the University, in a pleasing and instructive manner. These monuments to the developing minds of the people of long ago have survived even better than if the vivid forms had been cut in stone and handed down to posterity, the lecturer stated in his introduction to a more detailed description of the principal legends of mythology, which were illustrated by views on the screen. These stories connected with the groups of stars presented the idea of man's domination over the beasts of the earth, and were, too, an effort on the part of the ancients to account for reality. At the close, Dr. Buchanan reminded his hearers that the myths were to the early theories of the solar system what the Newtonian theory is to the Einstein theory—a case of progression in thought. Viewed in this light myths are not to be construed as childish or crude, but as revealing a stage in mankind's intellectual development and knowledge of the universe.

Joined with the description of the myths, were explanations of stellar phenomena which was of instructional value.

Dr. Whittington complimented the lecturer on the entertaining and instructive nature of the address. They had been taken on long journeys back to the ancients and their interpretations of these starry groups and movements. Moderns could well marvel at how much ancient people knew of these heavenly bodies and their movements through space. Dr. Drew seconded the vote of thanks in equally appreciative terms for the entertaining presentation of a very fascinating subject. In extending this appreciation to the lecturer, Principal Sanford, who presided, remarked on how there had been a vivid impression of the beauty in the conceptions and art of the ancients.

The next lecture will be on the "Application of Earth's Knowledge to the Uses of Man," by Dean R. W. Brock. It will be given on Tuesday, April 17.

*British Columbian 11-4,23*

# HOW GEOLOGY AIDS MAN'S STRUGGLE

Application of Science of Earth Structure Advances World's Progress  
*British Columbian*  
SERVICE TO MANKIND  
Ap. 18, 23

## Dean Brock Gives Comprehensive Treatment of Subject

The Great War brought applied science into its own, Dean R. W. Brock, head of the faculty of applied science of the University of British Columbia, showed last night in his lecture on the economic applications of geology, given to a fair sized audience in the Technical school. The struggle, waged on such a vast theatre and involving the whole resources of the nations engaged in it required that governments inquire as to what special contributions individual scientists could make to the more effective conduct of the war and the mobilizing of the mineral resources of a country, and it was gratifying to see how science stood up to the test. Since the war, scientists have more and more been consulted for business reasons, and from now on all continental geologists will pay more attention to the economic side of this particular branch of science.

Prof. Brock, whose theoretical knowledge has been closely related to the things of life and the earth, gave a comprehensive survey of his subject, and as he marshalled instances upon instance of how scientific study of earth conditions and the application of the knowledge of nature's laws have redounded to the benefit of man, it was realized how true was his observation that man does not conquer nature, but by allying himself with nature he is able to survive and make progress. Hence the importance of studying the laws of nature and applying them with intelligence. As civilization advances, greater knowledge of nature's laws are required with increasing population or mankind could not survive. The scientist falls in his duty to his fellows who does not apply his knowledge of pure science to the things of this life, he declared.

### Father of English Geology.

An interesting review was given of the history of the science of geology. English geology started with the geological survey of England by William Smith (1769-1839). In Canada William Logan organized the Canadian geological survey before 1867. The United States was indebted to Clarence King for the application of geological knowledge to metal mining. At no time is the best technical knowledge more needed than in prospecting for ore, the lecturer emphasized. Exploration of mining fields is based on scientific application of geological principles. There is a vast amount of waste in getting information about ore deposits. The finding of ore is a geological problem, and the better a mining engineer knows his geology, the more successful he will be. Yet geology has so developed that no man can know both geology and mining fully. Hence the need for specialization. In British Columbia all large scale operations are now carried out by utilizing the services of geologists for exploratory work. In other mining fields, geological surveys are of increasing importance, and all big oil operating companies have large geological staffs.

*Columbian 18, 4, 23*

### Applications of Science.

Geological knowledge is valuable in land classification, water supply investigations, soil mapping, in forestry, in valuation of minerals under ground for possible tonnage, in formulating laws for mineral extraction, and in conservation of natural resources. Minerals are used in tremendous volume now, said the lecturer. The world is entering on a mineral age and if the use is to continue there must be care in preventing waste of mineral wealth. Here the geologist has a field and his knowledge is being used with good effect. In road building, to discover the proper material for roads this science plays a part.

Interesting references were made to the use of geology in the conduct of the war. The exact work of the British geologist David as to depth of water level under the surface gave the Allies an advantage in trench warfare. It was Dean Brock who in 1913 had supervision of the production of an important survey of the coal resources of the world, a copy of this work being in the public library here. He related how the Germans delayed sending in their maps of coal fields until to late for publication. During the war, the Allies lacked this information, which had to be compiled from personal knowledge.

That science was never more exalted than when she ministers to

humanity, was the concluding words of the lecturer in this wide survey of his subject.

### Lecture Appreciated.

"Dean Brock has added largely to our information and appreciation of this science," said Principal Sanford of Columbia College in extending a vote of thanks. "He has left the impression that we are living in a world in which there are still more remarkable discoveries to come. His treatment has been more interesting from his personal experiences and in particular from his references to the Great War in which he had a part." Mr. R. J. Walley, chemical engineer of the Triangle Chemical Works, added that such a lecture revealed what service the University was to the province, how men were being trained that waste, through lack of knowledge, would be less, and more would be gained for the province in this service than would pay for what was being invested in higher education. Mr. T. D. Trapp, who presided, conveyed this expression of appreciation, and in closing the meeting announced that the next lecture, on April 24, would be by Prof. C. McLean Fraser, on "The Sea-beach at Ebb Tide."

# TOWN PLANNING IS LECTURE SUBJECT

## Professor Buck Issues Caution Against Policy Of Drift.

"Drift is the most expensive and wasteful policy that can be adopted by any city that has possibilities of growth," said Professor Buck of the University of B. C. in a lecture on "Town Planning," under the auspices of the B. C. Art League, at its gallery Tuesday night.

Towns that grew into cities were too often begun without any looking forward to the future, he said, and present and pressing needs were apt to divert attention from the needs of years to come. The consequence was that millions had to be spent to correct former mistakes.

In dealing with the subject the lecturer indicated the background of over-emphasized industrialism that characterized the last century, which led away other things to the crowding of people into cities and ultimately to slums. He contrasted this with the background afforded by the walled cities of mediaevalism, and by the democratic developments of today. He told what was being done by the Town-Planning Association, which had recently established a branch in this city. He referred to Letchworth in England with 5000 acres in which were agricultural allotments, commodious homes and eighty industrial concerns; and to Bournville, a lovely modern town, that had grown out of a cocoa factory. He surprised his hearers by the information that the streets in these places were narrow, and that there was an immense waste in paved streets of unnecessary width.

The lecturer was introduced by A. G. Mercer, past president of the B. C. Architectural Association. President B. Dubois Phillips said that the Art League was planning to open an arts and crafts school next winter, and several new members were received.

A high-class programme, under the superintendence of Mrs. F. T. Schooley, began the proceedings, in which Kenneth Ross, pianist; Mr. Joseph Hinton, vocalist; Mrs. W. A. Akhurst, accompanist, and Noel Robinson, reciter, were distinctly good. The usual reception and refreshments concluded the evening.

Pro 18, 4, 23

# ARTS, CRAFTS CLASS FORECAST

W 18, 4, 23

That the B. C. Arts League hope to start in Vancouver an arts and crafts class at the beginning of next winter, and by means of that small beginning build up such a splendid school as Winnipeg had done, was the forecast of Mr. Dubois Phillips, president, at a very interesting meeting of the league held in the Manufacturers' Building last evening.

The feature of the evening was an informative lecture on town planning given by Professor Buck of the British Columbia University, introduced by Mr. Andrew Mercer, president of the B. C. Institute of architects.

Professor Buck said nowadays they stressed the City Beautiful. Modern town planning had become a practical proposition, as well as something a great deal more than that. The basic principle was increased efficiency.

During the evening an attractive programme arranged by Mrs. Schooley was rendered by Mr. Kenneth Ross, pianist, Mrs. Joseph Hinton, vocalist (accompanied by Mrs. Ackhurst), and Mr. Noel Robinson, elocutionist, and hearty thanks were accorded lecturer and artists on the motion of Mr. Bernard McEvoy. A social atmosphere was lent to the evening by an interval for refreshments.

Wed 19, 4, 23

## Miss M. L. Bollert Addresses P.-T.'s On "Folk Lore"

### Origin of Myth and Fairy Tale Cleverly Outlined at Kitsilano School.

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women at the University of British Columbia, told the members of the Kitsilano Parent-Teacher Association some very fascinating things about folklore at a meeting in the school on Wednesday afternoon, explaining something of the origin of myth and fairy tale, and retelling a few of the most charming of these old stories.

One of the reasons why they are an interesting study, she said, is because they throw a great deal of light on the origin of the race, and its development, and reveal the workings of the human mind.

Behind these stories which have come down through the centuries lies a belief in the supernatural, she said. Many of them are an attempt to explain the phenomena of nature. Others seem to have been woven about actual events in the lives of real people, and to have been exaggerated in the telling and retelling, which was all by word of mouth.

Miss Bollert related several of the old Greek myths in illustration of the beautiful form these national stories might take in a poetic race, and in closing told of some of the superstitions which have been built upon different trees, such as the cedar, cypress, lctus and oak, very charming tales resulting from the great reverence the ancient peoples had for trees in particular among the things of nature.

Mrs. James S. Eckman was the soloist of the afternoon, rendering two songs which evoked hearty applause.

A report of the parent-teacher conference was given by Mrs. J. Witcomb. The membership convener reported a membership of eighty-two, and the treasurer a balance of \$142.69. The sum of \$5 was voted to the Victorian Order of Nurses and \$6 to the Fresh Air Fund. The members of the association will assist on the school sports' day.

Pro 19, 4, 23

Miss Bollert, M.A., dean of Women at the University of B. C., gave an entertaining talk on "Fairy Tales and Folk Lore," at a meeting of the Kitsilano Parent-Teacher Association on Wednesday. W 19-4-23

Wed 19, 4, 23

## Miss Bollert, M.A. Addresses P.-T.A. On "Fairy Tales"

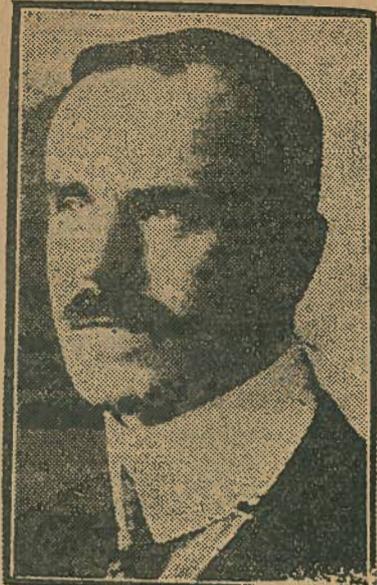
MEMBERS of the Kitsilano public school Parent-Teacher association heard an interesting talk on "Fairy Tales" from Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., at their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. Miss Bollert wove into her address a selection of fairy tales which kept her listeners enthralled throughout the talk. The subject of folk-lore, said Miss Bollert, is appropriate for springtime. Folk-lore was often called useless and would be eliminated from courses of study, but Miss Bollert said she thought the subject of immense value to children, as it is the ancient origin of story-telling as we know it today. Folk-lore was first used in English literature by Chaucer, as the basis of some of his charming tales, and later by Shakespeare. The speaker traced folk-lore back to early days, when the lore of various countries was found to be very similar. Miss Bollert instanced "Cinderella" as an example of this and said this popular fairy tale has been known, in their own language, to the Russians, the French and many other races. It is an example of the folk-lore of a country, and the similarity of ideas of people in earlier days accounted for the same story being handed down, in all the countries mentioned, to the present day.

Miss Bollert also spoke of the Greek mythology, which had its origin in noises, and later formed the basis of fairy tales.

Mrs. A. R. Grant presided at the meeting and Mrs. Eckman was a charming soloist. Mrs. James Whitcomb gave a satisfactory convention report. It was decided to donate \$5 to the V. O. N., and \$6 to the fresh air fund.

Sun 19, 4, 23

## AGAIN HEADS NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY



PROF. JOHN DAVIDSON

Pro 19, 4, 23

## Prof. Davidson Heads Natural History Body

Prof. John Davidson of the University of British Columbia was re-elected president of the Vancouver Natural History Society at their annual meeting Wednesday night. The following are the other officers: Honorary president, Dr. L. S. Klinck; vice-president, Fred Perry (re-elected); honorary secretary, C. R. O'Connor (re-elected); first assistant secretary, J. Wood; second assistant secretary, Miss Donna Kerr; honorary treasurer, A. H. Bain; librarian, J. D. Turnbull; executive committee, Miss M. Nicholson, William Taylor, Kenneth Racey, E. H. Lucas, Dr. M. Y. Williams; auditors, H. G. Selwood and W. B. Woods (re-elected). Delegates to the Vancouver Institute will be Mr. Turnbull and Dr. Williams.

The annual summer camp of the Society will be held from June 29 to July 7, and several short outings have also been planned, the first of which will take place next Saturday afternoon, Caulfeilds being the objective. W 19-4-23

Wed 19, 4, 23

## PROF. J. DAVIDSON RE-ELECTED HEAD

Professor John Davidson was re-elected president of the Vancouver Natural History Society at its annual meeting last night in the biology department, University of British Columbia. Other officers elected for 1923-24 were: Honorary president, Dr. L. S. Klinck; vice president, Fred Perry (re-elected); honorary secretary, C. F. O'Connor (re-elected); first assistant secretary, J. Wood; second assistant secretary, Miss Donna Kerr; honorary treasurer, A. H. Bain; librarian, J. D. Turnbull; executive committee, Miss M. Nicholson, William Taylor, Kenneth Racey, E. H. Lucas, Dr. M. Y. Williams; auditors, H. G. Selwood and W. B. Woods (re-elected). Delegates to the Vancouver institute will be Mr. Turnbull and Dr. Williams.

A summer camp will be held June 29-July 7 at Botanie valley. Other summer outings have been planned for Caulfeild, Dome mountain, Grouse mountain, Hollyburn ridge, Burnaby lake, Crescent, Kerrisdale, Queensboro and the botanical gardens, Point Grey.

Sun 19, 4, 23

# NATURE LOVERS PLAN OUTINGS

V. N. H. S. Start Series With  
Trip to Caulfeild  
Saturday.

Popular Organization Re-views Year—President Davidson Re-elected.

Lovers of nature—men and women who delight to go afield for an intimate study of flowers, birds and all plant and insect life—are legion here. Organized as the Vancouver Natural History Society, they constitute probably the largest association of the kind in Canada.

At the annual meeting of this society held Wednesday night in the biology room at the University, the secretary's report showed a thriving membership of approximately 270 enthusiasts. Five years ago when the society was started there was just a handful.

The society is looking forward to some wonderful outings this summer, beginning next Saturday afternoon when the lure of spring, with bursting buds and singing birds, is expected to charm a record crowd to Caulfeild. The members are notified that the train leaves North Vancouver at 1:42.

Other summer excursions include trips to Burnaby Lake, May 12; Crescent Beach, May 24; Botanical Gardens, June 2; Queensborough, June 16; Hollyburn Ridge, July 22; Grouse and Dam mountains, August 11 and 12; Hollyburn Ridge, September 9.

### THIS SUMMER'S CAMP.

In addition the annual summer camp will again be held this year from June 29 to July 7 at Botanie Valley,

a delightful spot located thirteen miles from Lytton on the main line of the C. P. R. Last year forty members attended this camp living under canvas in a paradise of flowers.

There were fifty members in attendance at the meeting last night and they honored their president, Prof. John Davidson, F.L.S., F.B.S.E., by re-electing him to this office. Others re-elected were honorary president, Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of B. C.; vice-president, Mr. F. Perry; honorary secretary, Mr. C. F. Connor, M.A.; auditors, Messrs. H. G. Selwood and Mr. W. E. Wood; Librarian, Mr. J. D. Turnbull.

The new appointments included Mr. B. J. Wood, first assistant secretary; Miss Donna Kerr, second assistant secretary; Mr. A. H. Bain, honorary-treasurer, and an executive committee composed of Mr. William Taylor, Professor M. Y. Williams, Ph.D., Mr. K. Racey, Miss M. H. Nicholson and Mr. G. H. Lucas.

Messrs. J. D. Turnbull and Professor Williams were appointed delegates to the Vancouver Institute.

### "PROTECT THE BIRDS."

The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$200 on hand with which to start the year. Incidentally it revealed some quiet missionary work performed during the year, the sum of \$15 having been expended on a stamp used on thousands of letters by the postoffice. It read: "Protect the birds and help the crops." The report was read by Mr. H. G. Selwood, one of the auditors in the absence of the treasurer, Mr. James Lyall, who is ill. By a vote of the meeting the secretary was instructed to send a note of appreciation and thanks to Mr. Lyall.

Details were given by the secretary of the excellent programme carried out on alternate Wednesdays during the winter when lectures were given on nature topics by well-known experts. The meeting was attended by Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the University.

President Davidson, in touching on the prospects for a successful season, remarked on the "Optimistic Feeling Abroad," which would no doubt find a reflection in the growth of the society and the development of its work.

A Vancouver society of women has passed a resolution condemning the University for appointing a professor from the United States to the chair of civil engineering. The only ground of censure seems to be that of nationality. My information is that in this case, as in others, the president sought for men in Canada with the professional and academic attainments and teaching experience deemed necessary for the head of this department. Some three or four names were mentioned in that connection, but it was found that no one available could be obtained even at the maximum salary which the University pays to its heads of departments. The professor appointed is a native of the British Isles, but he was educated in the United States, and his teaching experience was gained in that country.

Does any person seriously take the ground that no native, resident or citizen of the United States should be appointed to the staff of the University? That would be to vote ourselves less liberal and more narrow than the people of other provinces or of the United States. I believe that out of a staff of instructors of all grades numbering one hundred, four are natives of the United States. It is surprising that there are not more when we consider the number of Canadians who hold important positions in United States universities. At least three heads of departments have been called from this young institution to take more advantageous positions across the line, not including those who were invited but declined to go.

To show how free United States university positions are to Canadians it may be said that in the arts faculty alone of the university seven heads of departments, or half the total number, are Canadian born and graduates of Canadian universities, who have been on the staff of universities in the United States. Some heads of departments in science and agriculture, and a larger number of professors and instructors who are not heads of departments, are Canadians with the same experience. Those who come back to the staff of Canadian universities are but a fraction of the whole number who have been appointed to chairs in the United States.

Two or three days ago it was announced that a British Columbia rural school supervisor had been appointed to a position in a state college in North Dakota. Last week Professor Jull of Macdonald College, Quebec, formerly engaged in educational work in this province, was appointed head of the poultry branch in the United States national bureau of agriculture, which seems to be the most influential official position which that nation has to offer a man in his line of activity. About the same time word came that Gordon Jennings Laing, once classical master in Wingham College in this city, and now dean of arts in McGill University, has been appointed dean of the graduates department in arts in the University of Chicago. It is believed that he is

in line for the presidency of that great institution.

These particular appointments are mentioned not because they are out of the ordinary course, but because they were all made in the last few days, and the three Canadians concerned have all been engaged in educational work in this province. Since these things happen, it is not surprising that three or four scholars from the United States have been appointed to this university. Rather it is a wonder that such appointments should be less than half the number from the British islands, and only one for every twenty of the appointments of Canadian born.

## Gives an Address on "The Status of Canada"

Addressing the Y's men's club on Thursday on the subject, "The Present Constitutional Status of Canada," Prof. S. H. Soward, B.A., B.Lit., of the University of British Columbia, declared that since the war the Dominion had attained a measure of self-government in external or foreign affairs, by virtue of which she could now make treaties with foreign powers. The recent halibut treaty was an instance of this. He expressed the hope that in all treaties, Canada would look at them in the light of how they might affect the other members of the British commonwealth of nations. Canada, he pointed out, had signed the peace treaty, not only as a member of the British Empire, but also separately as a separate nation.

The club extends a hearty invitation to all members and others interested in its work to the dance at Willow Hall, corner Seventeenth and Willow, this evening.

A Y's men's club has been formed at Edmonton, making the total of thirty-five clubs now in existence in Canada and the United States.

Mr. Thomas Baines spoke on the subject "The Defects in Our Educational System and How They May Be Rectified."

Prov 21, 4, 23

Who that was there will ever forget "Mafeking Night" in London, when the news of the raising of the siege came through? I imagine that even Armistice Night in London was not wilder. The reason I mention Mafeking is because I have happened upon a curious poem with an unusual metre and rhyme effects, which has this siege as its subject. I found it in a little volume called "In the Waiting Time of War," in our University Library. It is by Aubrey St. John Mildmay.

To understand the references in the two verses I shall quote, it is necessary to state that one of the Cecil family, Lord Edward Cecil, happened to be in Capetown just before the siege, and on his way to Mafeking, when (although only a lieutenant), on his own responsibility and at his own expense he quadrupled an order for certain provisions—a circumstance that proved a godsend later on during the siege. Also that, during the 215 days' siege, the defenders, out of bravado, and though then upon short commons, held a "cattle show" and a "baby show," several babies exhibited having been born during the siege.

Here are two verses from this poem, which was written after the siege had proceeded 100 days:

Now, soldiers, sing of Mafeking, of Baden-Powell's trafficking,  
Girls blow kisses to Ulysses, its gritty, witty, chaffy king;  
For there's brave, grim grit at the heart of it  
When a man fights death with his mother-wit!  
Shouting "Forward to Pretoria!"  
Shouting, reverently, "Victoria!"  
Cannon thundering "Deo Gloria!"  
Deo Libertatis Gloria!"

For your missile, food and gristle, brave men thank you, Edward Cecil;  
Mid the rattle of our battle-show we'll hold the interim cattle-show;  
First Prize, Second Prize,  
For babies of the biggest size!  
Shouting "Forward to Pretoria!"  
Shouting, reverently, "Victoria!"  
Cannon thundering "Deo Gloria!"  
Deo Strenuorum Gloria!"

Prov 21, 4, 23

word 26, 4, 23

Prov 19, 4, 23

MATERIAL FOR MEDICINE.

British Columbia offers certain inducements for manufacturing druggists to establish an industry. Of the forty or more wild plants of medicinal value which grow in this province, several are gathered and marketed in considerable quantities. One of them, the cascara tree, grows naturally nowhere else in the British Empire, and British Columbia is rapidly becoming the main source of the world's supply. Other plants which produce recognized medicines seem to grow here more rapidly and profusely than elsewhere. It is believed that the climate and soil of the province are better adapted than those of most countries for the growth of cultivated plants commercially produced for drug manufactures. Professor John Davidson of the botany department of the University has been studying medicinal plants of the province for a good many years. In a recent paper contributed to Scientific Agriculture, and reprinted as a pamphlet, he states his conclusion "that British Columbia may prove to be an important centre for the establishment of a wholesale drug manufacturing industry."

Some years ago Professor Davidson placed before a number of the largest manufacturing firms the suggestion that the manufacture of cascara should be introduced here. The reply was that the preparation of this commodity alone would not keep a factory busy. Every year the world uses the produce of about a thousand tons of cascara bark, largely collected in a wasteful way by Japanese and others in the woods along the British Columbia coast. This material is conveyed to factories in the Eastern United States, paying heavy freight charges.

Since the manufacture of cascara alone will not justify the establishment of a manufacturing industry, Professor Davidson has been considering what other native or introduced plants might provide the other material for such an enterprise. He discusses acopife, digitalis, hemlock, horsemint, peppermint, belladonna, golden seal, ajowas (the source of thymol), henbane, ginseng, stramonium, palm of Gilead, bearberry and some other plants which produce commercial medicines. Some of these, which are not native to this province, grow more luxuriantly here, but it has yet to be determined whether they produce more medicine, at the same cost of cultivation and extraction.

At the horticultural gardens of the University experiments of cultivation have been carried on for some years, and are gradually extended. Some of the medicinal plants produce their crop in the year of planting. With others it is a question of four or five years cultivation and care to the time of production. Some require expert attention and treatment.

While Prof. Davidson has been carrying on his researches on the botanical side, two of his colleagues were making careful investigations in their own field of enquiry. Professor R. H. Clark of the department of chemistry has, during the last three years, given a great deal of time to the analysis of cascara bark and wood devising new methods of

preparation and studying the possibilities of increasing the product. Dr. Clark has conducted similar researches into the other native medicinal plants. At the same time professor A. H. Hutchinson has been making biological tests, and it is understood that city physicians have co-operated in these researches.

While Professor Davidson gives general statements in respect to his branch of these researches, and some broad suggestions for the benefit of people on the land who may be considering the cultivation of some of the plants, he shows the scholar's re-

\$30, \$35 and \$37.50

and Young Men's, Se

# Educationist Pleads for Sympathy for "New Young"

W. 27-4-23

Dean Coleman, Inspector Brough and other well known representatives of the local teaching profession occupied places on the platform at yesterday afternoon's gathering at St. Andrew's church to hear Sir Michael Sadler of Leeds University. There was a large audience drawn from the Parent-Teacher Federation and public school teaching staffs, and the principal of King Edward High school, Mr. George Fergusson, occupied the chair. In introducing the speaker as scholar and educationist, Mr. Fergusson said Sir Michael's career had shown him to be the type of man who, "having received something splendid for himself, wishes to pass it on to others." A tribute also came from Mrs. Muirhead of the Parent-Teacher Federation at the close of the meeting.

Intimating that he was there only as a fellow craftsman to compare notes and consult with his fellow members of the teaching profession and their fellow associates in the work of education, the parents themselves, Sir Michael Sadler's disarming modesty made a most appealing introduction to a memorable address. He did not deal with pedagogical methods, or definite aspects of education, but with what time would more and more show to be "the human identity of the task" before the older generations of both the Old Land and the new—that of translating into harmonies the unreconciled discords in their hearts and minds and in the hearts and minds of the young people of today.

At first sight the process seemed formidable. There was an apparent gulf of separation between the two, a great change that war had accelerated. In the home, the school, the university, co-education

had brought about a closer comradeship, a freer intimacy between boys and girls, between young men and women. Men and women to a greater extent shared the tasks and duties of public life, and he thought to the national good, for the judgment of men and women arrived at together he deemed far better in public life than the judgment of either separately.

Nor need this freer association impair the characteristics of either sex. The girls of today could be courageous, and free-spoken without becoming masculine. The result was, however, a common attitude of mind among the "new young." Fundamentally, they were honest, outspoken, sincere, with a deep resentment at any pretence at goodness, any conventional deference to the proprieties or any profession of hollow respectability, but affectionate, responsive and quite ready to show deference to people they respected, but they resented leading strings and blinkers.

What was essential in their relationship with the young, he felt, were sympathy and understanding.

There were outwardly crabbed parents whose hearts were all aglow with love for their children, and yet they were as lumps of granite, reserved and sparing in their praise, and giving their love no expression. He went on to say parents and teachers had to learn better how to communicate this love and sympathy in quiet, subtle ways, yet in ways of eloquence. They might well learn to use better their mother tongue and cultivate a power of expression.

The older generation must bare its breast to the new shafts of truth, not to raise a barrier between itself and youth, he declared.

Wald 27.4.23

## Prof. E. G. Matheson Heads Native Sons

Prof. E. G. Matheson was elected by acclamation on Wednesday night to lead Assembly No. 2 of the Native Sons of Canada as president of that organization for the next twelve months. Most of the positions were filled by acclamation. Elections are on May 9.

Wald 27.4.23

## Dr. Ashton Recognized By the Royal Society For Literary Services

Recognizing his services to literature, especially in his studies, criticisms and translations of the French writers, the Royal Society of Canada has unanimously elected Dr. Harry Ashton of the University of B. C., to membership in section two of the society. Dr. Ashton was offered the French Legion of Honor, but owing to the bar passed on the accepting by Canadians of foreign honors, felt that he was unable to accept the decoration.

Parv 27.4.23

## DOCTOR TELLS OF EXPERIENCE

Dr. H. H. Clark lectured last night in the University of British Columbia on "Report on the Electronic Reactions of Abrams," under the auspices of the B. C. Academy of Science. He described his one day's experience in Dr. Abrams' clinic in San Francisco and his methods of diagnosis and treatment, and compared the electronic reactions with the radiophone circuit. A discussion followed.

Wald 28.4.23

## PROF. DUCKERING ELECTED TO U.B.C.

Dean Matheson  
March 27 23  
Board of Governors Fill Chair of Civil Engineering; Special Courses Arranged

Professor William Duckering, professor of engineering at the Iowa State university, author of several text books, was appointed professor of civil engineering by the board of governors of the University of British Columbia at its regular monthly meeting last night. Professor Duckering is an Englishman and has had broad professional experience. He will begin his duties in Vancouver at the beginning of the next session in September.

Leave of absence until September was granted to Professor O. J. Todd of the department of classics, who will leave soon for Greece to pursue his classical studies. Leave was also extended to Professor Wilfred Sadler, professor of dairying, to attend an international dairy convention in Denmark.

The board authorized a post-graduate summer school for teachers in nursing schools. Miss E. Johns will be in charge of the classes which will be arranged during the regular summer school period.

A special course in food chemistry was also authorized by the board for teachers in home economics on Saturday mornings. Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor of the university, occupied the chair.

Wald 27.4.23

Wald 28.4.23

**PROFESSOR SPEAKS ON PHILOSOPHY**

*Sun Apr 23 23*  
"Philosophy and Life" was the subject of an address by Prof. James Henderson of the University of British Columbia at the Pender street forum yesterday afternoon. The professor dealt with the philosophies of Berkley, Spinoza, Plato and others and showed how difficult it is to arrive at the truth amid so many conflicting theories. He counselled individual search after truth, believing that only by the spread of knowledge and intelligence would the ills which afflict humanity be removed. A lively discussion followed.

*Sun 23, 4, 23*

**DICKENS CHARTER UNVEILED**

*Sun. Apr 23*  
With an address in which appreciation and criticism were mingled, Prof. G. G. Sedgewick, professor of English at the University of B. C., last night unveiled the charter of the "Dickens Fellowship."  
It was the closing night of the session and took the form of "a social."  
"The Dickens orchestra" played selections, Mrs. Routledge-Smith's quartette appeared, Mrs. Page, Miss Daisy Saunders and Dr. Mathieson sang.  
It was decided to affiliate the fellowship with "the Vancouver institute," and Mr. J. Francis Bursill will give the Institute lecture on "The London of Dickens."

*Sun 18, 4, 23*

**Pres. Klinck Gives Rotary Straight Talk**

*Wed 5-23*  
Rotarians today at their weekly luncheon during which the new executive for the coming year assumed office, were treated to a straight from the shoulder talk in which adverse criticism of individuals and the club predominated, by President Klinck, of the University, who gave the address. Only by co-operation and unity could each member of the club add his contribution, whatever that might be. He outlined the difficulties which the new executive body would have to face and spoke of the problems which the club was attempting to solve in the future.  
Rev. Geo. Fallis, the vice president in the absence of John Nelson, recently elected president, took over from Bob Millar the retiring chairman, while the other members of the executive moved to the head of the table.

*World 1, 5, 23*

**Leave Of Absence For Dr. Schofield**

*Wed 5-23*  
Leave of absence for a year has been granted to Dr. S. J. Schofield, professor of structural and physical geology at the University of British Columbia, who intends carrying on a geological survey in China. He will leave for Hongkong shortly. B. S. Hartley, M.A., who has been a lecturer in mathematics at the University, was appointed assistant professor of mathematics by the board of governors on Tuesday evening.

*World 1, 5, 23*

**Annual Meeting Of Faculty Women Held**

*2.5.23*  
Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman was elected president of the Faculty Woman's Club at the annual meeting of that body on Tuesday, and other officers chosen were: vice president, Mrs. F. C. Walker; secretary, Mrs. Knapp; treasurer, Mrs. E. Jordan. Other members of the executive include Mrs. A. F. B. Black, Mrs. Ungiow, Mrs. C. McL. Fraser, Mrs. G. A. Gillics, Mrs. W. Sadler and Miss Janet Greig. The meeting was at the home of Mrs. R. W. Brock, Point Grey.

*World 2-5, 23*

**Hope Department of Dramatic Art May Be Established at U.B.C.**

*2.5.23*  
VICTORIA, May 2.—"I hope the time is not far distant when there will be a department of dramatic art at the University of British Columbia," Dean Coleman of that institution told the Kiwanis Club at its luncheon, when the members of the Players' Club of the University, who staged their annual spring play at the Royal Victoria Theatre on Monday night, were entertained.  
The University of British Columbia, said the dean, was becoming increasingly proud of the Players' Club. Education in the broader sense included expression, and the drama provided one form of expression.

*Press 2.5.23*

**Aim Is To Emphasize Spiritual Element**

*5.8.23*  
Dealing with the aims and ideas which actuate the Canadian National Council of Education, Dean Coleman, president of the Kiwanis club, on Thursday at the weekly luncheon told of his trip to Toronto for the conference.  
"To emphasize the spiritual element in education in order to bring out character and good citizenship is one of the fundamental ideas behind the movement; by other means than technical education to afford adults some means of coming into touch with the higher things of life, and to produce a Canadian national consciousness, so that differences which have arisen in different parts of Canada in our national life will not be magnified, but assume their rightful place to create a better country. These are the aims, and we ask the enlistment of all the service clubs and people generally in the fulfillment of them."

*Sun 5.5.23*

**Town Planning Act Subject of Lecture By Dean R. W. Brock**

*Part 9.5.23*  
KERRISDALE, May 9.—An interested audience in the Municipal Hall Tuesday night listened to an explanation of the municipal Town Planning Act adopted by the council of 1922. Dean R. W. Brock of the U. B. C. was the speaker, the lecture being held under the auspices of the Central Ratepayers' Executive Association. It was the last lecture of a series given during the past season, all of which have aroused keen local interest. At

*Press 9.5.23*

**To Be Patroness Of "U" Dance**



*Sun May 6 23*  
MISS MARY L. BOLLERT, M.A., Dean of Women at the University of British Columbia, who has kindly consented to act as one of the patronesses for the dance to be given Monday evening by the Junior years in Arts, Science and Agriculture in honor of the members of graduating classes of the university. Other patronesses are Mrs. R. E. McKechnie, Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Mrs. R. W. Brock, Mrs. F. M. Clements and Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman. The committee in charge of all arrangements consists of Miss Rena McRae, Miss Eloise Angell, Miss Frances Cowan, Miss Phyllis Edgell, Mr. Victor Eby, Mr. Lyle Munn and Mr. Albert Jura.

*Sun 6.5.23*

**Dean Coleman Reports On Toronto Conference**

*P-3-2-23*  
Dean Coleman, president of the Kiwanis Club, and delegate from the service clubs of the city to the recent educational conference at Toronto, in a brief address before his club touched on some of the more important proceedings of the gathering. The speaker was secretary of the committee on organization at the meeting, one of the most important committees connected with the conference, and Mr. J. S. Gordon, municipal school inspector of Vancouver, was chairman.  
Billy Friend, boy elocutionist, entertained the club with two selections.  
A collection amounting to more than \$400 was taken to defray some expenses in connection with the operation of the Kiwanis rose plot at Stanley Park.

the conclusion of Dean Brock's address numerous questions were asked and a general discussion followed.

*Press 3.5.23*

# DEAN UNWILLING TO PROSPECT IN PARK

*Prms 18.5.23*

## University Professor Declines to Meet Request Of City Council.

All hopes the City Council may have had of getting University geologists to sink prospect holes in Stanley Park in search of coal have gone a-glimmering. Signing himself "yours respectfully," Dean R. W. Brock has written a letter saying, "There is no justification whatever for doing any work in Stanley Park, and no member of our staff is willing to have anything to do, directly or indirectly, with its destructive exploitation."

Anxious to be obliging, however, Dean Brock, in his letter, quotes authorities which, to his mind, prove the futility of prospecting in the park, as follows:

"Referring to the letter from the city clerk, asking for one or more members of the mining and geological staffs to assist the city in prospecting for coal under Stanley Park, the formations in this vicinity have already been fairly thoroughly examined for coal by many prospectors and geologists, including those of the geological survey, from the days of Richardson and Dr. George M. Dawson down to the present.

"Le Roy, in his report for the geological survey, 1908, summed up the situation as follows: 'No coal has been found on the Canadian side and if any beds exist they are much below the horizon of the exposed beds. The superiority of the coal on Vancouver Island will prevent any active prospecting in this group for a coal that would in any case be a very inferior coal.'

"Since LeRoy's report a number of bore holes have been put down, some of which have gone completely through the formation to the underlying granite, without discovering workable coal.

"Dr. Burwash, in his Geology of Vancouver and Vicinity (1913) notes the occurrences of coal on Stanley Park peninsula as follows: 'The sandstones are found to be interstratified with shale, and to contain here and there small streaks of lignite.' Speaking of this formation to the north of the international boundary, 'It is to be noted that this Vancouver formation is not identical with the coal-bearing ones in the State of Washington, and is totally different from the coal formation across the Gulf on Vancouver Island.'

"But even if there were still a reasonable chance that the Vancouver formation might contain workable coal, it would be quite unnecessary to prospect in Stanley Park, as this could be done more effectively and better on the south side of English Bay."

*Prms 18.5.23*

### A SUFFICIENT ANSWER.

Dean Brock's statement about the exploration of Stanley Park for coal will not shock or grieve the City Council. While Dr. Brock does not think there is much of interest to be learned about coal in the Park his remarks suggest that in any case he and other geologists of the University staff would not willingly be parties to that kind of research. If Stanley Park had a body of coal under it nobody would be allowed to open a coal mine there. This is a case where curiosity may safely remain unsatisfied. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

*Prms 19.5.23*

## DEAN R. W. BROCK OPPOSES PARK COAL PROPOSALS

It would be quite unnecessary to prospect for coal in Stanley park, even if there were a reasonable chance that the local formation may contain workable coal, as it could be done more effectively and better on the south side of English bay, reported Dean R. W. Brock of the faculty of applied science in a letter received at the city hall yesterday in reply to the city council's request for advice from the university. No member of the university staff is willing to have anything to do, directly or indirectly, with the destructive exploitation of the park, he said.

*Prms 19.5.23*

## Dean Of Women Is Asked To Address Club Convention

*25.5.23*

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women at the University of British Columbia, will be one of the speakers at the meeting of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in Portland, from July 9 to 15. She has been requested to speak at a luncheon on Washington Day, Tuesday, July 10. There will also be an Idaho day and Oregon day.

The local club will entertain the visitors when they pass through Vancouver, Mrs. Mabel Ingram, the president, having been appointed convener of the entertainment committee. The Travellers' Aid Department of the Y.W.C.A. is fitting up an attractive room for the delegates. Miss Grace McGaw will have charge of the publicity and it is expected a number of delegates from the Vancouver Business and Professional Woman's Club will attend.

In Portland the delegates are to be housed in the four principal hotels, with the Multnomah as official headquarters. The convention meetings are to be held at the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 5000. The preliminary meeting of the National Executive Board will be held on Saturday, July 7, and the convention proper opens the following Monday.

The opening ceremonies will be held in the Rose Festival Square. There will be an invocation by some of the local clergy; addresses of welcome by the three hostess state national vice-presidents; a response by some eastern member, and presentation of a floral key to the city to Mrs. Forrest by the Portland mayor.

A big reception will be held in the ballroom of the Multnomah Hotel on Monday evening. On Thursday evening a banquet will be held. After four o'clock in the afternoon, there will be motor rides, swimming parties, etc., and in the evenings musical and dramatic entertainments have been arranged. Outings planned include an all-day picnic at Laurelhurst Park, a trip on the Columbia highway and a dinner, as well as a trip to Astoria.

*Prms 25.5.23*

It was mentioned the other day in The Province that Professor Angus of the University staff had been offered by Sir Arthur Currie the position of associate professor of political economy at McGill. This compliment of Professor Leacock, the head of the department, to a former student, would no doubt be agreeable to Professor Angus even though he prefers to remain in British Columbia. McGill has lost two interesting men in the department of economics. It is reported that Professor Hemmeon is receiving much more than double his Montreal salary in the situation to which a private corporation in Chicago has called him. Such answers are frequently given to the charge that University professors are, as Cecil Rhodes said in his will, simple-minded men living apart from the world and incapable of doing business. Perhaps Mr. Hemmeon acquired his instinct for business in the frugal surroundings of the Nova Scotia Methodist parsonage in which he grew up.

*Prms 26.5.23*

## NEW APPOINTMENTS TO UNIVERSITY STAFF

*Prms 30.5.23*

### Dean Brock Named Representative at Australian Congress.

Dean R. W. Brock will represent the University of British Columbia at the Pan-Pacific Science Congress to meet at Melbourne August 13, continuing there and at Sydney until August 30. Leave of absence was granted at the meeting of the board of governors this week. Dr. Brock is now acting president in the absence of Dr. L. S. Klinck.

Dr. E. F. Burwash, Toronto, will take the place of Dr. J. S. Schofield, who was recently given twelve months' leave of absence. Dr. Burwash is well known in British Columbia, having been at one time on the staff of Columbia College, and having done considerable geological work in this province.

F. M. Knapp, M.S., was appointed assistant professor of forestry.

Miss M. J. Mounce, who has been extension lecturer in dairying, has resigned. Another graduate of the agricultural college has been appointed assistant in the department of dairying.

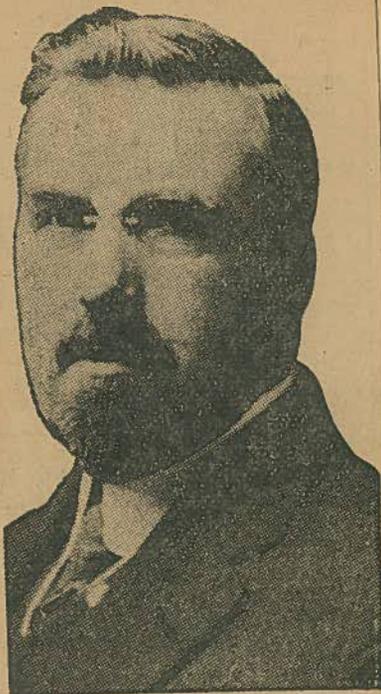
Professor H. F. Angus, of the department of economics, has declined an offer from Sir Arthur Currie to join the McGill staff as associate professor of political economy. Even the temptation of comradeship with his former teacher, Professor Stephen Leacock, has been resisted. Mr. Angus was a graduate of McGill before he became a bachelor of civil law and master of arts at Oxford.

*Prms 30.5.23*

# Men About Town

The Twenty-sixth of a Series of Sketches of Persons Filling Interesting Jobs.

*Sun. May 27 28*



**JOHN RIDINGTON**

Even the library of the University of British Columbia is not immune to the outbreak of spring house-cleaning. For the past week John Ridington, librarian, and his staff have been busily engaged in the annual checking over of the 46,000 odd volumes under their charge. Mr. Ridington says it will take more than two weeks to complete the task.

The system of annual checking enables the librarian to estimate accurately the number of books on his shelves, and he reports, approximately 46,500. The U.B.C. library is larger than that of any university in western Canada, and has as many books as the libraries of the universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan combined. It has 50 per cent more books than the library of the university of Manitoba, and is seventh in size among the college libraries of the Dominion.

The library was established in 1916 with approximately 19,000. One thousand of these had been taken over from McGill University college, the predecessor of the provincial university, and the great majority of the remainder were bought in England and France by J. T. Jerrold, at that time librarian of the University of Minnesota, and now in charge of the library of Princeton university.

Mr. Ridington's assistants are Miss Dorothy Jefferd, Lionel Hawels, Miss Frances Woodworth and Miss Alice Hearsey. During the past session Miss Gwen Lewis has filled a sessional appointment and there have been besides six student assistants, several of whom are taking up library work permanently, who did part-time work in the reading-room in the evenings.

*Sun 27, J, 23*

## Prof. F. G. C. Wood Leaving to Attend Conference in East

Prof. F. G. C. Wood, of the department of English of the University of B. C., leaves on Wednesday evening for the East, where he will spend the summer. He will represent the provincial University at the conference of the British and American professors of English to be held at Columbia University, New York, from June 13 to 15. This gathering is a repetition of the one held in London in 1920 and will be attended by many of the foremost professors of literature from the old world and the new.

After spending some weeks in Boston, Professor Wood expects to attend the summer school in stage direction at the Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City.

*Pres 5, 6, 23*

## Pres. Klinck Urges More Attention to Schools

*Pres. 5, 23*  
SASKATOON, June 20.—President L. S. Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, told the convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists that educators should pay more attention to the question of graduate schools. He read thereport of the committee on educational policies and before the convention ends the society will formulate plans for extension of studies for men who have received degrees in agriculture.

*Pres 6, 5, 23*

## PROF. MATHESON SPEAKS

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 27.—Professor E. G. Matheson was the speaker at the regular weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club yesterday. He gave a talk on the British Empire, expressing the opinion that Canada should be given the right to control her own immigration. He did not think the future of Canada was in the United States.

*W-27-6-23*

*World 27, 6, 23*

## WILL ATTEND CONVENTIONS IN TWO SOUTHERN CITIES



—Photo by Hacking

**MISS MARY L. BOLLERT, M.A.**

*26.6.23*  
Dean of Women and Professor of English at the University of British Columbia, who will leave on Monday for San Francisco. She will attend the World Conference called by the National Educational Association of the United States to be held in that city from June 28 to July 6. About fifty countries will be represented at this conference which is considered to be one of the largest and most important conferences along educational lines in the United States. Miss Bollert, who is a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club of this city, has been asked to speak at a luncheon to be held during the national convention of the Business and Professional Women in Portland, July 9-15. She will speak on "International Co-operation."

*World 26, 6, 23*

# POSTED TO STAFF OF UNIVERSITY OF B.C.

## H. F. G. Letson Appointed Assistant Professor of Engineering.

Another alumnus of the University of British Columbia has been appointed to the staff. At the meeting of the board last evening, Mr. H. F. G. Letson, B.Sc. (British Columbia), Ph.D. in Engineering, London University, was appointed assistant professor in the department of mechanical and electrical engineering. Mr. Letson was a student in the University when the war began. At the age of 19 he was made sergeant in the 196th.

He was immediately sent to the front from England as sergeant-major. In an early action in which there were many casualties he found himself in command of his company. He obtained his commission, but was wounded and invalided home. Resuming his studies he took his degree in the University. For two years thereafter he was engaged as instructor in engineering. Then he went to the London University school of engineering, where after two years of study, he has obtained his doctor's degree.

Junior appointments made were Miss Madge Portsmouth and Miss Dorothy Dallas, assistants in French, to take the place filled last year by Miss Kathleen Peck and Miss Hazel McConnell.

*June 26, 6, 23*

# U.B.C. HEAD OPTIMISTIC

## President Says Prairie Crop Will Tax City's Grain-Handling Facilities

President L. S. Klinck of the University of B. C. returned to the city yesterday after spending some time in the three prairie provinces. Agriculture is Dr. Klinck's specialty and when he states that the prairie grain crop is "the best he has ever seen it means that Vancouver's additional grain handling facilities will be taxed to the limit next fall.

### RECORD CROP

"There is every evidence that the crop this year will be a record-breaker," he continued. "Excellent crop conditions prevail throughout the three prairie provinces and everyone is correspondingly elated."

U. B. C. delegates took the leading part in three educational conventions recently held in the east, reported the president, and one of the results will be added opportunities for post-graduate work for B.C. students.

*June 26, 6, 23*

## TO VIEW PLANS OF U.B.C. SECTION

President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia left last night for Victoria in company with Professor William Duckering, the newly appointed head of civil engineering, who assumed his duties last week.

The president and Professor Duckering will examine plans in Victoria of the proposed accommodation in the new university buildings at Point Grey for the civil engineering department.

*29, 6, 23*

## REUNION WEEK LAUDED BY DEAN

"I am sure the citizens of Vancouver regard with peculiar pleasure the coming reunion of ex-service men," said Dean H. J. T. Coleman, president of Vancouver Kiwanis club, yesterday. "Their sense of gratitude and the reputation the city has for hospitality will lead them to do all within their power to make the reunion a success.

"The Great War Veterans' association is a community service organization in the highest sense of the term. It seeks to preserve for its members the spirit of service which led them to risk their lives in defense of their country and of our common civilization during the Great War."

*June 28, 6, 23*

## WOMEN WILL BE GUESTS OF ROTARY

Kiwanians are welcoming their women folk to their weekly luncheon in the Hotel Vancouver today, when Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Coleman will be the guests of honor. The luncheon will begin at 12:15 noon.

Dr. Coleman, who is a brother of Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of B.C., is on a holiday from India, where he has spent the past 15 years as a director of agricultural improvement, introducing modern methods of farming. At the meeting today he will narrate some of his experiences in that portion of the empire, dwelling on the problems of the troubled lands and the manner in which they are being solved. The Anne Lougheed quintette, with George Moore as piano accompanist, will supply musical numbers. Charles Bentall will present the Fowler cup to the winner of the Kiwanis rose show.

*June 28, 6, 23*

## H. F. G. LETSON RECEIVES POST

H. F. G. Letson, graduate in science of the University of B. C. and recent recipient of the degree of Ph.D. from the University of London, was appointed assistant professor of mechanical and electrical engineering by the board of governors of the U. B. C. last night. Dr. Letson was a student of the U. B. C. when the war broke out and was one of the first to enlist in the 196th Western Universities battalion. He was granted a commission, served with distinction overseas and was invalided home after being severely wounded. After graduating upon his return he served as instructor at the university for two years before taking up post graduate work in London.

Two other graduates were appointed to the staff of the university last night: Miss Madge Portsmouth and Miss Dorothy Dallas were made assistants in French.

*June 28, 6, 23*

## Development of Utility Poultry Classes at Fairs

By V. S. ASMUNDSON Of the University of British Columbia

**D**URING the past few years there has been a tremendous development of poultry-keeping both as an industry and as a part of general farming. This development has resulted in securing more recognition for poultry as producers of eggs and meat, recognition that is reflected in the utility classes and R. O. P. classes provided at the summer fairs.

It is not so many years ago that classes were only provided for exhibition-bred poultry. At that time the various egg-laying competitions scattered over the continent were directing attention to the need for better bred poultry. These competitions, including the one then conducted by the Vancouver Exhibition and later at Victoria, clearly demonstrated the need for

special selection in order to secure egg production. The superiority of flocks so selected was also demonstrated.

### EGG-LAYING CONTESTS.

At the time the laying contests were started many breeds of poultry suffered from "fads." Certain fancy points such as size of comb were developed to the exclusion of everything else, with the result that utility classes suffered. Keen competition at shows was a big incentive to the perfection of the various breeds. Later show-room competition led to the stressing of purely show points, so that these began to determine which specimens should win.

This situation led to the inauguration of utility classes, to enable those who were primarily interested in egg-production to exhibit. This was a tacit recognition of the fact that production-bred poultry had little or no chance to win in competition with exhibition birds, when judged by the American standard of perfection.

Utility poultry classes have been more popular on the Pacific Coast because the poultry industry is more specialized here than elsewhere on the continent. Petaluma now has an annual poultry show devoted exclusively to Leghorns bred for egg production. The managers of other fairs have contented themselves with providing utility classes for the various breeds commonly found on commercial poultry plants.

### TAKES LEADING PART.

The Vancouver Exhibition has taken a leading part in looking after the needs of poultry-keeping as an industry. While recognizing the very real value of exhibition-bred birds in maintaining uniformity in type and color by a generous prize list, they have also given the commercial man a chance to show his wares by means of comprehensive utility classes. The popularity of these classes shows that the commercial poultryman realizes the value of exhibiting as a means of securing uniformity of type in his flock. He also realizes that like other breeders of livestock, he must show his stock in competition, so that he may have an opportunity of comparing it with the stock of other breeders.

The Vancouver Exhibition, which may be cited as an example of what the summer fairs are doing, has gone further than most of the fairs in looking after the interests of the progressive poultry breeders. Last year the Vancouver Exhibition introduced classes for hens with record of performance certificates; that is, for hens with official records of 150 eggs or over. There are now in British Columbia several hundred birds eligible to compete in such classes. The number is growing rapidly, entries this year numbering 6028 birds, of which well over 50 per cent. are likely to qualify for R.O.P. certificates.

### UNDER U. B. C. AUSPICES.

After all, the real test of a hen's value to the commercial poultryman is its ability to lay eggs. To provide for competition on the basis of actual egg production, a seven-day egg-laying contest was started last year as an annual feature at the Vancouver Exhibition under the auspices of the poultry department of the University of British Columbia. This contest attracted a great deal of attention, and several hundred people came to look at the pens. The breeders who had entries also took a keen interest in the outcome of this event, since it was not only a good test of the laying ability and stamina of their birds, but also was a criterion of the value of the methods which they use for picking future layers.

The utility classes at our fairs have directed attention to the wide gap between "exhibition" and "utility" or production-bred poultry. As yet little has been done to correct this, but the mere fact that it has been discussed is a hopeful sign. With a constant reminder of this divergence in the form of a double classification for poultry at the fairs and poultry shows, there is every reason to believe that steps will eventually be taken to combine the two.

In the meantime the Vancouver Exhibition and other British Columbia fairs are rendering a real service by showing a true picture of the poultry industry as it exists today.

*June 21, 7, 23*

### F. DIXON GIVEN POST AT U.B.C.

Appointment of Frank Dixon of Queen's university to the position of assistant professor of botany at the University of B. C., was announced by President L. S. Klinck, following a meeting of the board of governors last night. This was the only appointment made, he said.

A. Lighthall, B.Sc. (McGill), and F. A. Wilkin, B.A.Sc. (McGill), were reappointed instructors in civil engineering, while two graduates of U.B.C.—Hunter Lewis and Miss Doris Lee—were chosen to fill vacancies as assistants in English and economics respectively.

Sum 31, 6, 23

### To Pick Place For Harding To Speak In

Accompanied by Dean Coleman of the University of B. C., Leon J. Ladner, M. P., and Rev. J. Richmond Craig, all experts on acoustics and mass meetings, Mayor Tisdall will pay a visit to Stanley Park this afternoon to pick the location on which the stand for the presidential address will be erected, and also to plan for the erection of sounding boards and voice amplifiers which will give everybody a chance to hear President Harding.

Sum 31, 6, 23

Before the Vancouver Board of Trade, Dean Brock, of the University of British Columbia, has shown that the weather as a phase of climate has a most commanding influence on the capacity of the people to work. "Climatic energy," the Dean calls it, and, incidentally, he asserts that British Columbians are particularly influenced by this kind of energy. Whether it is noticeable or not may be a point of argument. However, we can well be pleased that nobody tells us there are cool, gentle winds when we are drinking ice water.

Wed 10, 8, 23

## The World's Window

"The time has come," the Walrus said,  
"To talk of many things."

Richards Street, August 1, 1923.

YOU MAY remember that the other day I gave in this column a very brief and inadequate summary of a paper given recently before the Royal Society of Canada by Professor Eastman of the University of British Columbia. It was a paper showing the contrasts and parallels between the revolutions of France and Russia, and it indulged in one or two forecasts as to the future of Russia.

These notes have come under the notice of a resident of Victoria who seems to be concerned that Dr. Eastman should have allowed the Soviet a leg to stand on. My correspondent only signs his initials (E. S., Quadra street, Victoria), and for that reason I should not publish his letter were it not that it will enable me to bring out an interesting expression of opinion in Prof. Eastman's paper which I omitted to do the other day. "E. S." writes:

"While I can see from the summary and few extracts you give that Professor Eastman's paper, given before the Royal Society, must be a very interesting one, at the same time I am surprised that a man with his more or less intimate knowledge of the situation in Russia should assert—to quote from your notes—that 'of the Soviet system much may remain.'"

"To me, at any rate, it is inconceivable that any part of any system of government built upon such a holocaust of bloodthirsty tyranny as has marked the Bolshevik regime, and built up by the very men who have been responsible for the horrors of that regime, can have in it anything of permanency. I am not arguing that revolutionary action was not necessary, but never has revolution been marked by such callous disregard of human life."

"There is an increasing contempt for the Intelligenzia manifested by the so-called working classes of this continent wherever incipient Bolshevism is apparent among them, but to students of history—of whom Professor Eastman is one—surely the effect of the appalling slaughter, the practical wiping out of the Intelligenzia of Russia, must be clear. Though it is true that there are a few of the latter at the head of affairs, the majority are illiterate and, as has been proved, unspeakably cruel, and no system spawned from such a source can have elements of permanency."

I am, of course, deeply interested without being a close student of the circumstances—in the re-making of Russia which is now taking place, but I will leave comment upon my correspondent's letter. Possibly Dr. Eastman may like to say a word if this catches his eye. The communication, however, enables me to quote this interesting point from his paper (a copy of which I still happen to have by me):

"But whether Today or of Yesterday, revolutions are horribly destructive. They become inevitable and necessary to human progress only when the existing social or political systems refuse to evolve and improve in harmony with the changing conditions and needs of the time. I do not recall any successful revolution against any good government . . . . No system is in peril which is justifying its existence by its services to mankind."

Wed 1-7, 23

### Woman Lecturer On University Staff Has Rustic Wedding

Summer foliage, cedar boughs and a profusion of vari-colored sweet pea blossoms made an artistic background for the verandah of the summer cottage of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Mounce at West Vancouver, yesterday morning, when their youngest daughter, Marion Jean, became the bride of Mr. Howard C. Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Green of Kaslo, and nephew of Senator R. F. Green of Victoria. Rev. E. A. Chester of West Point Grey, performed the ceremony marked with quiet dignity and artistic simplicity of ritual, the contracting parties being unattended. The bride, given in marriage by her father, made a graceful picture in a chaste frock of ivory rose petal crepe fashioned with back panel of exquisite tambour lace. Her picture hat was of leghorn with ruffled crown of georgette, and she carried a shower bouquet of Lady Ophelia roses and white sweet pea blossoms. Following the ceremony, a buffet breakfast was served. Mrs. Mounce, mother of the bride, wearing a handsome gown of black satin and chantilly lace, received the guests, who comprised immediate relatives and intimate friends.

Mrs. S. H. Green, mother of the bridegroom, who co-operated in receiving the congratulations of the guests was smartly gowned in navy messaline silk, appliqued with colored beads.

Mrs. Percy Mason and Mrs. P. A. Boving presided at the charmingly arranged table, which had an effective centre piece of mauve sweet pea blossoms, and billows of pink tulle. Later in the day, Mr. and Mrs. Green left for Nanaimo, where the honeymoon will be spent at Cameron Lake, the bride traveling in a model frock of cocoa shade of brown, with velour felt hat in harmonizing tone, and an elegant wrap of duvetyn cloth. On their return they will take up their residence at West Point Grey.

The bride's connection with the Provincial University, as a member of the faculty of science, lent widespread interest in academic circles to the event. While a lecturer on agriculture, she made many tours through the interior. Miss Irene Mounce, sister, a bacteriologist of Toronto, was also an interested guest at the ceremony. Others present included Mr. Leon Ladner, M.P., who signed the register, Dean and Mrs. F. M. Clement, Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Boving, Dr. R. S. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mason, Mrs. J. B. Bennett, Misses Olive and Dorothy Newiman, the Misses Helen and Hazel McArthur and Miss Helen White.

Wed 8, 8, 23

### Green-Mounce.

The summer home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Mounce, West Vancouver, was the scene on Tuesday morning of a pretty wedding when their younger daughter, Marion Jean, became the bride of Mr. Howard C. Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Green, Kaslo, and nephew of Senator R. F. Green of Victoria. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. A. Chester of West Point Grey.

The bride, unattended and given away by her father, was attired in ivory rose petal crepe with graceful panel of tambour lace and she wore a leghorn picture hat with a ruffled crown. Her flowers were Ophelia roses and white sweet peas. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Green left to spend a honeymoon at Cameron Lake, the bride travelling in a costume of cocoa brown with velour hat and a wrap of duvetyn. On their return they will take up residence in West Point Grey.

The bride, a graduate of the University of British Columbia, has been a member of the faculty of science, while the groom is treasurer of the Vancouver Rowing Club.

Wed 11, 8, 23

## PROF. E. A. LLOYD TO VISIT SPAIN

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—(Canadian Press)—Prof. E. A. Lloyd of Vancouver, B. C., was chosen at the American Association of Investigators and Instructors in Poultry Husbandry convention here as one of the delegates to represent Canada in the international poultry congress to be held in Spain next May.

Wed 28, 7, 23

### Prof. E. A. Lloyd to Attend Poultry Congress in Spain

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—Prof. E. A. Lloyd of Vancouver, B. C., was chosen at the American Association of Investigators and Instructors in Poultry Husbandry convention here, as one of the delegates to represent Canada in the international poultry congress to be held in Spain next May.

Wed 28, 7, 23

# U.B.C. ANNOUNCES REAPPOINTMENTS

*Sum - Aug 28, 23*  
President Klinck to Discuss With Government New Professorship

Reappointments of instructors were announced as follows by President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia following the meeting of the board of governors last night:

Miss Isabel Harvey M.A. (B.C.), assistant in English; Miss Stella McGuire, M.A. (B.C.), assistant in English; L. Bolton, B.A. (B.C.), assistant in botany; G. M. Coles, B.A. Sc. (B.C.), instructor in electrical engineering; H. P. Archibald, B.A. Sc. (McGill), instructor in mechanical drawing and shop work; W. E. Graham, B.A. Sc. (B.C.), assistant in chemistry; John Hogarth, assistant in blacksmithing at the summer school of engineering.

President Klinck was requested

*Sum 28, 8, 23*

## Professor H. Ashton Suggests University For Whole of Empire

*Pro 20, 9, 23*  
"Education as a world force" was the subject of an address given by Prof. Ashton of the University of British Columbia to the Lions Club at the weekly luncheon.

Prof. Ashton suggested a university of the British Empire, which should include all present universities under the British flag and later might be extended to all English-speaking nations. Students from the old land should be encouraged to take part of their university course at the outposts, while students from Canada should have the privilege of studying at universities in any parts of the Empire they chose, he considered.

Miss Helen Badgeley favored the club with two recitations.

*Pro 20, 9, 23*

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, has gone on a visit to Saskatoon and Edmonton in connection with the securing of a professor of education. The step of

appointing a professor in this department was sanctioned by the board of governors recently. *P 12, 9, 23*

*Pro 12, 9, 23*

## Inspiring Address On Girls' Work Given By Miss M. L. Bollert

*21, 9, 23*  
Miss Bollert gave a most inspiring address to the young girls of the W. C. T. U. last night at the closing meeting of the convention in session in the city.

"Responsibility is not a matter of age," she said, and added that "the old adage, 'let no man advise thy youth,' is an injunction that is not needed today. Everyone now appreciates not only the tremendous possessions of youth, but also its tremendous achievements." Miss Bollert touched on the matter of the various organizations for young people formed for some branch or other of social service and pointed out that in the developing of these, it was a danger that the individual needs of the members might be overlooked. "That is why organizations often weaken," she affirmed.

As a parting injunction she quoted Tennyson's noble words: "Self knowledge, self reverence, self control," should be the guiding principles of their lives. A spectacular pageant arranged by Mrs. W. A. Willisroft was put on by the girls from the "Y" at Fairview, West End, Ladner and Naramata in which the girls were all in costume, Canada calling to her provinces.

Collingwood union was awarded the banner for the largest increase in membership and the courtesy committee gave votes of thanks to the board of management of the church for the kindness in loaning the church free of charge, the janitor for his courtesy, the speakers for their helpful messages, the artists who lightened up the convention, the press for their publicity, the decorative and other committees and hostesses for their hospitality.

The musical programme last night was contributed to by Mrs. Mary Arnold, Miss Constance Waterman, Mrs. Lawrence Wright, the Misses Grant, Miss Hudson.

*Sum 21, 9, 23*

## Discusses Summer Course At California University

*17, 9, 23*  
"Every year I say to myself, no more books, and every year—well, you can see for yourself what happens."

And The World reporter looked around at the well-used library ranged about the walls of the truly "comfy" living-room belonging to Miss Margaret Ross of the University of British Columbia. She looked around and no longer wondered at the rumor she had heard of the achievements of Miss Ross at the University of California this past summer.

### Especial Distinction

Miss Ross admitted that she had been to the summer sessions of the University of California, and from a stray copy of the "The Summer Session Californian," official publication of the University, it was learned that Miss Ross had been elected to the class conducted by Dr. Henry Scidel Canby, editor of the Literary Review, New York Evening Post, on critical writing. This was a most aristocratic class. The number was limited to ten students and admission was only gained on the merits of the student's manuscript, which must have been published. Miss Ross, one of the fortunate ten, gained her admission on a nartide, "Lewis Settlers of the Eastern Townships," published in the June number of the Canadian Magazine. There were thirty-seven applicants.

Miss Ross explained that Dr. Canby organized the class as a round table for the discussion of individual writing, whose content was restricted to American life and literature. And though it had been officially announced that the class had been picked, Miss Ross remarked that at the first meetings, Dr. Canby was faced by a large and excited group, determined to gain admission. Miss Ross added, with a twinkle in her eye, "that they were chiefly journalists."

### Enjoyed Lectures

But Miss Ross did not take advantage of this class, because as she herself said: "In view of the restriction

in topics and my comparative unfamiliarity with American thought, I considered it wise to withdraw in favor of some one of the excluded. But I took with profit and keen pleasure, Dr. Canby's open course on 'American Literature in Relation to the Social Background.'"

Miss Ross was also accorded the privilege of taking Dr. Blanchard's class in writing, which was restricted to twenty, all of whom were the authors of published stories or articles. But she was unable to avail herself of that privilege owing to the hour set.

There was a very-attractive class which Miss Ross attended all through the summer session. It was conducted by Dr. Armstrong, head of the department of French in Princeton, and also an editor and author widely known to specialist teachers of French.

This class was particularly fascinating to Miss Ross, as she has studied French in different parts of Europe and several universities on this continent, and is connected with the department of French at the U. B. C. After the first week this class was reduced to ten by a process of elimination. Miss Ross explained her work there: "We studied the theory of transplanting pieces of English literature into the French language. For practice we interpreted some of Galsworthy's most inscrutable personages and made them express themselves in French. Galsworthy might not be satisfied with our interpretation, but our work in collaboration under Dr. Armstrong's direction was delightful and valuable both to English-speaking and native French, who were in the majority, members of our group."

*Pro 17, 9, 23*

# B.C. POULTRY SELLS ABROAD

Sun — Sep 23 23

## Prof. E. A. Lloyd Sees Results From Advertising Province in Old World

Considerable poultry stock from British Columbia has already been sold for export into United States and the old country, according to Prof. E. A. Lloyd of the University of B. C., who has returned from the east where he has attended the conference of the association of instructors and investigators in poultry husbandry at Ottawa.

"The surface has only been touched," he said, "there are possibilities for the formation of a very extensive export trade if all the forces in the poultry industry will unite to let other people know what British Columbia can produce."

Speaking of the need of advertising the province, he said, "We are producing both the so-called exhibition bird and utility poultry. It is gratifying that the B. C. Poultry association has taken a strong stand in the urging of a large exhibit from B. C. at the world conference to be held next spring at Barcelona, Spain.

### TO REPRESENT CANADA

Prof. Lloyd will be the official representative of the Dominion at the world conference in Spain, and his appointment is regarded by the B. C. poultry men as a recognition of the industry here.

Prof. Lloyd stated that there was an interesting aspect to the congress on account of the visit of the English poultry commissioner, Edward Brown, president of the International Association of Instructors and Investigators.

"Mr. Brown, by a powerful appeal, secured the unanimous approval of the association for his plan to send a large representation from Canada and the U. S. to the world congress in the spring," said Prof. Lloyd.

"It is strongly to be desired and very possible that since the favorable consideration of the Department of Agriculture for the Dominion has been promised at Ottawa that an exhibit of poultry representative of the best Canadian breeders can produce will be sent as advertising material to the large meeting."

"It is worthy of note," said Mr. Lloyd, "that practically all of the American authorities such as Dr. Pearl and Dr. Kent have accepted the system of record keeping as used by the livestock branch at Ottawa as authentic and sufficiently reliable to be used as data in the official breeding records and research work for egg production. The English authorities think so much of the system of Canadian record of performance and its management here that a statement has been made that it will be accepted as a pattern for England to follow. This is saying a good deal when it is realized that for years England has led the way in many pure breeds of livestock and poultry."

Sun 23, 9, 23

## LEAD AMATEURS IN B. C.

P.M. 26.9.23



DR. J. G. DAVIDSON (left) and A. E. Tennant, who will take a prominent part in the deliberations of the C. A. A. U., beginning at the Hotel Vancouver on Friday and continuing until Saturday night when the proceedings will wind up with a banquet. British Columbia delegates to the convention have been instructed to vote for Dr. Davidson for the presidency.

P.M. 26, 9, 23

## MORE BUILDINGS FOR U.B.C. URGED

Sun — Sep 26 23

### Increase in Enrolment This Year Shows Need for More Room

Additional temporary accommodation at the University of B. C. will be necessary to meet the increased enrolment, said President L. S. Klinck, last night. An endeavor will probably be made to care for all who have registered for the 1923-24 session—the last one in the Fairview hutments—by acquiring the use of one or more buildings outside of the university proper, said Dr. Klinck. The registration which has reached the total of 1121 is higher than last year. This figure does not include 54 graduate students taking the professional teachers' training course, he said.

### VISITS PRAIRIE PROVINCES

The president returned to the city at the close of the week after making a study of the relation between the departments of education in the prairie provinces and the universities in connection with professional training courses for teachers. He was also on the lookout for a professor to head the new department of education created at the request of the B. C. department of education. As he has not secured all the data from the east that he requires, President Klinck said that he would not be prepared to report on this question to the meeting of the board of governors tonight. A special meeting may be held later to consider the matter, he said.

### TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS

At their meeting tonight the governors of the university will make minor appointments to the staff and will hear the report of a special committee appointed some weeks ago to recommend a policy regarding the best method of holding the endowment lands of the university. The merits of the leasehold and freehold systems were taken into consideration by this committee.

When the university opens for lectures tomorrow morning there will not be the usual mass meeting of students to hear addresses from the chancellor, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, the president and the deans of the different faculties. As the students will all gather at Point Grey Friday when the corner-stone of the new Science building will be laid by Hon. Dr. J. D. McLean, minister of education, it was decided to let this assembly take the place of the usual opening meeting.

Sun 26, 9, 23

### ADDRESSES TO BE GIVEN

About 1,200 members of the student body and the faculty will be present at this ceremony when besides the address of Hon. Dr. MacLean, speeches will be made by Dr. McKechnie and President Klinck. The familiar college yells and songs will be heard. Arrangements for the laying of the stone are well in hand, said Col. E. J. Ryan, contractor, last night. Hon. Dr. W. H. Sutherland, minister of public works, is not expected to be back from his Peace River trip in time to be present.

Between tomorrow and Friday the students will have time to prepare to take their part in Friday's celebration. One or two meetings will be held early in the week also to acquaint the freshmen classes which will have a membership of about 565 with the rules and traditions of the university.

P.M. 26, 9, 23

## New Appointments At University of B.C.

Six graduates and three undergraduates of the University of British Columbia were chosen as assistants in various departments when minor appointments were made by the Board of Governors. Several of these graduates are reading for their master's degrees.

Appreciation was expressed by President L. S. Klinck for the service rendered by Major George Walkem, who took classes in mechanical engineering last session without charge. He offered to give lectures again this year and the offer was gratefully accepted by the board.

Appointments confirmed by the meeting were:

John Henry, M.A. (Cambridge), as assistant in mathematics; Miss May L. Barclay, M.A. (British Columbia), as assistant in mathematics; George Walkem, B.Sc. (McGill), special lecturer in mechanical engineering; S. Northrop, instructor in woodworking, department of mechanical engineering; Dr. Harold White, medical examiner to students.

Joseph F. Brown, B.A. (British Columbia), and Miss Islay Johnston, B.A. (British Columbia), were appointed assistants in mathematics.

The following were appointed assistants in chemistry: Duncan Fraser, B.A.Sc. (British Columbia); G. A. Fleming, B.A., (British Columbia); L. F. Hallett, B.A. (British Columbia); H. E. Bramston-Cook, Guy Corfield, J. L. Huggett.

Madame G. Barry and E. E. Delevault were reappointed as assistants in French.

P.M. 26, 9, 23

# GRADUATES ON STAFF OF U. B. C.

*Sum Sep 26 23*

## Majority of Minor Appointments Filled by Those Taking Degree Work

Major George Walkem, who gave his services free of charge to the University last year when he offered to take classes in mechanical engineering at the U.B.C., has again been appointed to the staff by the board of governors. Mr. Walkem will give instruction in his classes without receiving any monetary return for his work. President L. S. Kilnck of the university stated that the board was grateful to Mr. Walkem for his aid.

Most of the minor appointments made this year were filled by graduates of the local college, several of whom are taking work for the master degree. The appointments made are:

John Henry M.A. (Cambridge), as assistant in mathematics; Miss May L. Barclay, M.A. (Brit. Col.), as assistant in mathematics; George Walkem, B. Sc. (McGill), special lecturer in mechanical engineering; S. Northrop, instructor in woodworking, department of mechanical engineering; Dr. Harold White, medical examiner to students.

Joseph F. Brown, B.A. (Brit. Col.), and Miss Islay Johnston, B.A. (Brit. Col.), were appointed assistants in mathematics.

The following were appointed assistants in chemistry: Duncan Fraser, B.A.Sc. (Brit. Col.); G. A. Fleming, B.A. (Brit. Col.); L. F. Hallett, B.A. (Brit. Col.); H. E. Bramston-Cook; Guy Corfield, J. L. Huggett.

Madame G. Barry and E. E. Delevault were reappointed as assistants in French.

*Sum 26, 9, 23*

## Professor Explains Purposes of Worth-While University

*Sum 28, 9, 23*

### Dr. Daniel Buchanan Gives Address Before Meeting of Education Club.

A university consists of brains and not bricks, for it is not merely people and buildings only, declared Dr. Daniel Buchanan on Thursday afternoon. He asserted that such an institution was constituted as a sort of intellectual cafeteria, but that the professors and students were gathered together for the purpose of learning. There was a threefold purpose in the foundation of a university that was worth while and he proceeded to illustrate this premise, showing that every university and particularly the University of British Columbia was decidedly worth while. **Conservation of Knowledge.**

Prof. Buchanan would have every student of literature impressed with the great heritage that has become the property of the university through the suffering and sacrifice of great men. He spoke of the wonderful work accomplished by Milton, who conceiving an heroic poem realized that he must live an heroic life and did so. Other examples of hard work and striving on the part of those great people who have made up the world's literature led the speaker to declare his belief that the universities are but the custodians of this marvellous heritage. Another subject with a great heritage to bequeath to those who enquire was history, bearing its wonderful record of past famous events. Dr. Buchanan declared that universities were worth while because they could conserve such knowledge.

**Dissemination.** The censorious phrase "A university is a place where no useful thing is taught" seemed to the speaker more of a compliment than a reproach. He thought that the real purpose of a university was to train the nobler

*P*

qualities of the young people, and foster a wish for truth. He showed further that, though a university might not teach religion as such, yet that institution might approach the higher things of life with a nobler attitude. He claimed a certain spirit of religion was to be found even in mathematics because that study was a revelation of truth even in its methodical procedures.

### The Third Purpose.

Advancement of knowledge was also a function of a university, remarked Dr. Buchanan. He illustrated this vital fact by examples of discoveries in the fields of agriculture, science and medicine.

Showing the absolute necessity of things electrical, Dr. Buchanan spoke of the marvellous discoveries by Faraday. The outstanding figure in the realm of medicine was Pasteur, whose wide-reaching discovery concerning the behavior of germs meant so much to the French nation following 1870, and then to the world at large. Pasteur doctored humanity. Lister, a professor of surgery at Glasgow, formulated the now common antiseptics. Linking such interesting facts as freight rates for grain through Vancouver, the speaker exclaimed there would be no need for such a fight if it were not for the Panama Canal, which, in turn, would have been non-existent had it not been for Dr. Walter Reed. This great man, head of the U. S. Commission to Cuba in 1900, investigating the transmission of yellow fever, was a product of a university. This fact, with the prominence and fame to the Canadian graduate, Dr. F. G. Banting, clinched the arguments propounded by Dr. Buchanan that a university was worth while. The address was given at a meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club at Wesley Church.

### Distinguished Visitors.

Two well-known women from the United States were visitors at the meetings. Mrs. Bertha Clark Hughes of Omaha, Neb., gave a number of very acceptable readings, while a short talk on education in general was given by Mrs. Musser from Colorado, who is supreme organizer for the P. E. O. Sisterhood, of which Mrs. Hughes is supreme president. Mrs. J. Muirhead gave a short account of the recent meeting of the Local Council of Women, and two vocal selections were given by the Kerrisdale Ladies' Quartette. The club banquet will be held at Kitsilano Methodist Church on October 16.

Tea was served following the meeting, the tea table being centred with

bronze chrysanthemums and mauve Michaelmas daisies. Presiding at the urns were Mrs. Paul Smith and Mrs. W. G. Hogg, while the hostesses were Mrs. C. D. Gillanders, Mrs. George Moscrop and Mrs. C. W. Purdy.

*Nov 28, 9, 23*

## U.B.C. Professor Delivers Address Sun On the University

THE first of the fall meetings of the Methodist Women's Educational club was held yesterday afternoon at Wesley Methodist Church, Dr. Buchanan of the University of British Columbia being the entertaining speaker for the afternoon. "Is Education Worth While, and is a University Worth While?" was the subject of his interesting address.

"A university isn't only a building," he said, "it consists more of brains than it does of bricks. It has a three-fold purpose, the first one being the conservation of knowledge, the dissemination of knowledge, and the advancement of knowledge.

"A university is often described as a place where no useful thing is taught," said the speaker, who declared he thought this description was an honor rather than a reproach. A university is worth while because it conserves the knowledge of the past, acting as it does as the custodian of the great wealth of literature which has been presented to the world, and because it disseminates this knowledge. A university can exist to train young men and women and put within them the proper attitude of truth, thus developing the intellectual and spiritual side of life.

*Sum 23, 9, 23*

In talking about the question of teaching religion in the university, Dr. Buchanan said: "While a university cannot exist to foster any one creed, it can approach the foundation of life with a noble attitude, with an attitude of truth, with a God-like attitude." He pointed out to the meeting the spirit of religion in mathematics. "In the realm of mathematics," he said, "we are revealing a little bit of a great ocean of truth."

Dr. Buchanan spoke of the field of science and the field of medicine, and told of the advances made in medicine and science as a result of discoveries made by university men, thus proving that a university is certainly worth while.

Mrs. Bertha Clarke Hughes, president of the supreme chapter of the P.E.O. Sisterhood of Omaha, Nebraska, gave several delightful recitations, and Mrs. B. M. Musser of Denver, Colorado, supreme organizer, gave a short talk.

A banquet will be held on October 16 at Kitsilano Methodist church, when Mr. G. Cowan, K.C., will speak; and a tea has been arranged to be held on the second Tuesday in October at the home of Mrs. Chris. Spencer.

Mrs. J. H. Muirhead gave a talk on the educational survey. Mrs. B. O. Clarke presided.

## Enlightens Club As To Real Function Of a University

*W 28, 9, 23*

"A university is not a mere mass of bricks and stones with a little mortar to cement them together. It is rather a place where knowledge is conserved, disseminated and advanced," said Dr. Buchanan of the University of B. C. in speaking before the Methodist Women's Educational club yesterday afternoon.

"The reproach is often hurled at the university that it is a place where no useful information is imparted," went on the speaker. "But to my mind that is a compliment more than a reproach, for a college keeps for reference the things of the past and acts as custodian for the wealth of literature which has been presented to the world."

Dr. Buchanan touched on the wonderful discoveries made by scientific and medical men, and these were all university men without a doubt. So that the question answered itself, "Is a University Worth While." As to the teaching of religion in a non-denominational college, he thought that while it could not foster any particular creed, it could teach its students to approach the foundation of life with a noble attitude of truth.

Mrs. Belle Musser, from Denver, Colorado, brought greetings from that state to the Vancouver club, and Mrs. Bertha C. Hughes, president of the supreme order of the P. E. O. Sisterhood, gave several well-received readings.

It was announced that a banquet would be held on October 16 at the Kitsilano Methodist church, with Mr. George Cowan, K.C., as the chief speaker, and a tea was also arranged for the second Tuesday in October at the home of Mrs. Chris Spencer. Mrs. B. O. Clarke presided at the meeting, and at its conclusion tea was served by the committee.

*Wald 28, 9, 23*

# TO LECTURE IN FAR EAST CITY

Dr. Schofield Loaned to To Hongkong By University of B.C.

*Pr 31.4.23*

May Take Up Question of Securing Chinese Students Here.

Hongkong is borrowing from the University of British Columbia an eminent Canadian geologist to conduct explorations in China with headquarters in the British city. At Monday evening's meeting of the board of governors of the University it was decided to procure a substitute for Dr. S. J. Schofield, professor of physical and structural geology, and give him a year's leave of absence for the China service. Dr. Schofield was, before his appointment to his present position, a member of the Canadian geological survey staff. He is a graduate in science of Queens University, a doctor of the Massachusetts Technological Institute, and a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

### FOR CHINESE SCHOLARS.

It is considered probable that while Dr. Schofield is in China the question of applying the British Boxer indemnity fund to the education abroad of selected Chinese students, may be taken up. This disposition has been made of the indemnity payable to the United States. In the University of Washington, at Seattle, are many Chinese students supported from that fund. It is said that there are more Chinese in that one university than in all the Canadian universities and colleges.

Should the British fund be applied to this purpose it is considered that the University of British Columbia is the logical school in Canada for that purpose. The presence of Dr. Schofield in Hongkong, which is itself a university city, may assist in bringing this matter to an issue.

### SOME APPOINTMENTS.

A number of reappointments were made of professors and instructors, whose term has expired. Associate Professor Christie, who has been acting head of the department of forestry, has been appointed head of the department with the rank of professor. B. S. Hartley, B.A., who has been lecturer in mathematics, has been appointed assistant professor.

Dr. E. H. Archibald, Dr. Buchanan and Dr. McLean Fraser, members of the Royal Society of Canada, will attend the meeting of that society at Ottawa. It is expected that the president and Dean Clement will attend the conference of Canadian Universities to be held at Kingston.

Professor Wood, who expects to attend lectures in dramatic art in New York during the vacation, has been asked to represent the University at an anniversary gathering in Columbia University.

### A GOOD BEGINNING.

Dean Clement, who is president of the Vancouver Institute, will this evening deliver the opening lecture of this season's course. The full list of lectures and subjects given by The Province yesterday shows that the programme committee of the institute has regard to the many and varied intellectual interests of the community. Dean Clement will lecture on Niagara, a place intimately connected with Canadian political, military, agricultural and industrial history. He is a native of that peninsula and has learned something more than horticulture from his early associations and interests. No mistake will be made by Vancouver people who resolve to hear and see this course of lectures and illustrations, and begin by visiting the physics room of the University this evening.

*Pr 31.4.23*

*Pr 4.10.23*

# SCIENCE MEN FOREGATHERED

Important Conference Recently Closed in Australia.

## B. C. DELEGATE BACK

After several weeks, in Australia, where he attended the Pan-Pacific congress, Professor C. McLean Fraser of the department of zoology at the University of British Columbia, returned home Saturday, and has resumed work with his students. He was accompanied to the congress by Dean R. W. Brock, who has gone on to Hongkong, where he will make the preliminary arrangements for opening a geological survey for the colonial government there. The survey will later be carried on by Professor S. J. Schofield of the U. B. C., as Dean Brock can only spend a limited period in the Far East.

Professor Fraser stated that Dean Brock intended also to go on to Japan with the view of studying the geological aspects of the recent earthquakes at Yokohama.

### MEETING LARGELY ATTENDED.

The Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress was attended by about 160 scientists, about ninety of whom were from countries outside of Australia and New Zealand. There were ten from Britain, and every country bordering on the Pacific Ocean had representatives.

This is the second of the series of congress meetings held, the last one having been at Honolulu three years ago. The next one is likely to be in Japan in 1926.

Discussions were all of a scientific character. A great deal of attention was given to the heavy death rate and threatened disappearance of the natives of the South Sea islands. The Polynesians had suffered terrible losses from the ravages of the "flu," says Professor Fraser, while they were succumbing fast to other diseases peculiar to civilized races, and the discussion centred on how the death rate could be combatted.

### STUDIED MARINE ZOOLOGY.

Another subject which was of special interest to this part of the country was the consideration that was directed to marine zoology. In Australia practically no facilities have been provided for a consecutive study on this subject. Connected with this question was the conservation of sources of fish supplies. As a result of the congress, Australia and New Zealand are almost certain to establish the necessary departments for investigation along those lines, says Professor Fraser, just as Honolulu did following the conference there. Important research has in the past three years been made along the islands around Honolulu, and one expedition was just going out as he was returning, having as part of its equipment a seaplane for exploration and photographic work.

Professor Fraser states that the delegates suffered from the cold in Australia for the greater part of the time they stayed there due to the lack of heated houses. The people do not have furnaces in their houses, and even the hotels with one or two exceptions, have only a few open fireplaces.

*Pr 1.10.23*

# SCIENTISTS HOME FROM ANTIPODES

*Sun Oct 1 1923*  
Dean Brock Left Party at Sydney; Goes to Japan to Review Quake

VICTORIA, Sept. 30.—Homeward bound from the triennial gathering of the Pacific science congress, held at Melbourne and Sydney between August 13 and September 3, a party of leading British and American scientists arrived here Saturday on board the Canadian-Australian liner Niagara.

The party includes men and women distinguished in the realms of science, from several countries. Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia left the party in the Antipodes and will return home via Japan where he has gone to review the results of the earthquake disaster.

Prof. Thomas W. Vaughan of the United States geological survey heads the American delegates to the congress. The party returning includes Colonel A. Brock of the U. S. geological survey, Prof. H. Fenneman, University of Cincinnati, Prof. H. E. Gregory, University of Yale; Prof. W. H. Hobb of the University of Minnesota, Prof. William Hewitson, holding the theological chair at Knox college, Dunedin, N. Z.; James P. McMurrish, professor of anatomy at Toronto university, and many others.

*Sun 1.10.23*

# FIRST GRADUATE TO TAKE DEGREE

*Sun Oct 3 1923*  
Former Student at U.B.C. Returns as Assistant Professor

Harry F. G. Letson, a graduate of the University of B. C., has returned to the local college as a professor after having taken his Ph.D. in England. Dr. Letson graduated from the U. B. C. with the class of science '19 and soon afterwards left for London where he continued his studies in engineering. He has taken up his duties at the university here as assistant professor of mechanical and electrical engineering. He is the first graduate of the local college to take his doctor's degree.

Dr. Letson was president of his class the year he graduated from the U. B. C., and was adjutant in the C. O. T. C. at that time. He had commenced his college career with Science '17, but went overseas where he received the military cross. He was wounded at Vimy and returned to the college with the class of '19. He took an active part in the student activities.

Other new professors and assistants that have taken up their duties at the U. B. C., having been appointed before the opening of the session, are:

E. M. Burwash, B.A., Toronto; M.A. and B.D., Victoria; Ph.D., Toronto and Chicago, lecturer in geology.

Hunter C. Lewis, B.A., British Columbia, assistant in English.

C. D. Kelly, B.S.A., British Columbia, extension assistant under the Burrell grant.

Doris Lee, B.A., British Columbia, assistant in economics.

Frank Dickson, B.A., Queen's, assistant professor in botany.

William E. Graham, B.A.Sc., British Columbia, assistant in chemistry.

F. Malcolm Knapp, B.Sc.F., Syracuse; M.Ss.F., Washington, assistant professor in forestry.

Madge Portsmouth, B.A., and Dorothy Dallas, B.A., British Columbia, assistants department of modern languages.

Prof. H. R. Christie is now head of the department of forestry.

*Sun 1.10.23*

# Cranbrook Joins B. C.

## Breaks from Alberta Branch

Crow's Nest Controversy Will be Settled Once and For All With Fernie Coming In—Dr. Davidson's Efforts Bearing Fruit.

PROVIDING Fernie falls in line with the city of Cranbrook, the much-discussed question of amateur jurisdiction over the Crow's Nest district will be ended. As a result of Dr. J. G. Davidson's tour through the Okanagan and Crow's Nest districts some months ago, many of the inland cities are organizing local union boards and



DR. J. G. DAVIDSON

practically all will affiliate with the B. C. branch, instead of the Alberta one, with which they are now connected. With Fernie expressing the wish to affiliate with B. C., the motion passed at the A. A. U. of C. conference here last week, that should the Crow's Nest district express an opinion that they wish to join the B. C. branch that they would be allowed to sever their connection with the Alberta branch and transfer the interests to B. C., should settle the matter once and for all. With such an advent, all B. C. territory will come under the jurisdiction of the provincial board, and it is felt that provincial competition in all lines of sport will be greatly assisted by such action on the part of cities and towns in the Crow's Nest district.

### Dean Brock Home After Visiting Orient

Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia, who has been in China preparing the way for a geological study of Hongkong for the British government, returned to Vancouver Monday on the S.S. Empress of Canada.

Before going to China he attended the Pan Pacific scientific conference in Australia. The details of the work in China will be undertaken by Dr. S. J. Schofield, professor of geology at the U. B. C.

It was Dean Brock's first visit to the Orient. He was, as he expressed it, "overwhelmingly impressed" by the teeming millions of population, and he believes that trade between Canada and the Orient is about to see great expansion. *W 9.10.23*

### PROF. MERCER WINS MARITIME TITLE

Word has been received here that C. H. Mercer, formerly a member of the Vancouver Lawn Tennis club and a prominent contender in local tournaments, who is now a professor at Dalhousie University, Halifax, was a double winner in the Maritime Provinces tennis championship meeting recently. He won the men's singles title, and, partnered with Miss Douglas, was successful also in the mixed doubles. He was a member of the runner-up team in the men's doubles.

Professor Mercer also won the Nova Scotia open singles and mixed doubles. In the singles he met and defeated Wiswal, several times champion, and also Rice.

## WAS FIRST CAPITAL OF UPPER CANADA

Part 5.10.23

### Niagara Subject of Illustrated Lecture at Reopening of Vancouver Institute.

"To know the history of Niagara is to know the history of Upper Canada," said Dean F. M. Clements, the new president of the Vancouver Institute, at the first meeting of the session of that organization on Thursday evening. The subject of Dean Clement's address was "Niagara, the First Capital of Upper Canada." There was a large attendance.

Niagara, where the first Legislature of Upper Canada was held, he continued. It was at one time the social and trade centre of the country. It was at Niagara that the first library in Upper Canada was established, and the first newspaper published. In 1812 the town was destroyed by fire during the trouble of that period. Upon being rebuilt it became the commercial centre of Ontario, many regiments were quartered there, and at one time the town boasted a population of 4000.

"The Niagara of a century ago has languished and died," he added, "but the spirit and traditions of Britain upon which it was founded, still prevail. Niagara today is a summer resort living in dreams of the past."

Some very interesting lantern slides were exhibited, showing many of the historic buildings of Niagara. Among these were the oldest Masonic lodge in Upper Canada, and perhaps the oldest in Canada; St. Mark's Church, founded in 1792, St. Andrew's Church, the Naval Hall, General Brock's Monument, and the tree, under which it is said, the first Parliament of Upper Canada was held. Many of these buildings were burned during the fire of 1912, later being rebuilt.

Six centennaries have been celebrated in Niagara. These were the anniversaries of the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists, the first Parliament, the founding of St. Mark's Church, St. Andrew's Church, and the Grammar School, and the formation of the Niagara Light Dragoons.

The speaker gave an interesting and amusing description of the early newspapers of Niagara, quoting some of the news items and advertisements which filled the sheets of these early journals.

The record book of the first library in Niagara, and the first in Ontario, was recently discovered, concluded Dean Clements, the first entry being dated June 8, 1800. He gave a description of the record book's entries, which were chiefly books received. The majority of these volumes were works on religion, travel and biography, he stated, with a few books of fiction.

On Thursday, October 11, Dr. M. Y. Williams will give an illustrated lecture on "Ancient Egypt."

### NIAGARA WAS FIRST CAPITAL OF CANADA

"Niagara, the First Capital of Canada," was the subject of Dean F. M. Clement's presidential address before the Vancouver Institute in the University of British Columbia last night.

"It has been said," Dean Clement said in opening, "that to know of Niagara is to know much of the history of Upper Canada. At one time it was the centre of trade with the Indians and the refuge of escaped slaves from the south. The town claims to have been the scene of a great battle; to have had the first parliament of Upper Canada; two of the first churches, the first library, the first newspaper and the first agricultural society."

Dean Clement's own birthplace and old home were in the Niagara peninsula, in the village of Virgil, eight miles from Homer. *W 5.10.23*

*Sum 10.10.23*

*Sum, 5.10.23*

# LOOKS FOR LARGE GROWTH OF TRADE

## Dean Brock Expects to See Business With Orient

*Sum* Go Ahead *9 20*

After six months' travel in the Orient and Antipodes, during which time he visited Australia, the Pacific islands and Japan, Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia, returned to Vancouver yesterday on the S.S. Empress of Canada.



DEAN BROCK

Dean Brock left last May on the S.S. Niagara to attend the Pan-Pacific conference to discuss scientific questions. Stopping on his way at Honolulu and the Fiji islands, he studied the formation of the islands and gathered much valuable material in connection with his work. Of the Fiji islands, he said:

"They, without doubt, belong to the continental group."

Dean Brock had been placed in charge of the geological survey work at Hong Kong, China, for the British government and has already made a rough reconnaissance of the territory as a preliminary. Dr. S. J. Schofield, professor of geology at the University of British Columbia, will leave shortly for Hong Kong to begin the more detailed work.

"It was my first trip to the Orient," said Dean Brock last night, "and I was overwhelmingly impressed with the teeming millions of population in the Orient. Coming home makes us realize how unsettled Canada is yet."

Dean Brock believes that Canadian trade with the Orient is on the eve of big development. The Orient is rapidly becoming westernized and the demand for western goods is increasing in proportion. Fiji, which island Dean Brock crossed in company with a single Fijian interpreter, sleeping in Fijian villages and coming in close contact with the Fijian life, is much interested in the development of trade with Canada.

"Australia has put on a tariff against tropical products," Dean Brock explained last night, "in order to stimulate the development of her own tropical regions. Since Australia formed the chief market of the Fijian products, the islands were very hard hit. They are interested in finding in Canada a market for copra and tropical fruits, including bananas, pineapples, lemons and oranges. In return, they would import from Canada instead of Australia."

Dean Brock said he was glad this country did not have as much government ownership as did Australia. He said, however, that he thought Australia had had her experience and the pendulum was beginning to swing the other way. Government bakeries were closed while Dean Brock was there and other government industries were being dropped.

## To Entertain At Tea

### Hour For Students

*11-10-23*

The college girl but lately arrived in the city and new to university life, is oftentimes very lonely. She is, indeed, a stranger in a strange land. So tomorrow afternoon to help the newcomer to become better acquainted with her fellow students, Mrs. L. S. Klinck, wife of the U.B.C. president, will entertain at her home, Thirteenth Avenue West, at an old-fashioned college supper from 5 to 9 o'clock. Members of the executive of the Women's Undergraduate Society at the University will assist Mrs. Klinck, and a musicale programme has been arranged for the evening.

*Wood 11, 10, 23*

# MAKES CLOSE STUDY OF JAPANESE 'QUAKE

*Pres 12, 10, 23*

## Views of Dean Brock on Great Catastrophe—Also Visited Australia.

By a fortunate circumstance, Dean R. W. Brock, of the University, who has just returned from an extended trip to Australia and islands of the Pacific, was able to study at first hand the results of the recent earthquake in Japan. Dr. Brock, who is an authority on geological matters, reached Yokohama about four weeks after the great upheaval and has an interesting scientific explanation of the cause of the catastrophe.

Earthquakes, as a general rule, are caused by adjustments of the various segments of the earth's surface, said Dean Brock. When these adjustments take place the quakes will be most violent along the line where the two segments come together. The island of Japan occupies just such a position on the earth's surface, and the frequent small quakes to which Japan has always been subject can be explained by this fact. According to Dr. Brock, since records have been kept, the island has experienced an average of three tremors a day.

Yokohama, where the greatest damage was done, is situated not only on the line where two segments come together, but also at the intersection of a similar line running at right angles. When the quake occurred, this district experienced not only the tremor caused by the adjustment of two segments, but of an additional two as well, stated Dr. Brock.

While in Australia, Dr. Brock was present at the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in Melbourne and Sydney, which is attended by scientific men of all countries bordering on the Pacific. Matters of common interest to all are discussed at these meetings and the information so secured co-related.

*Pres 12, 10, 23*

## Trafalgar Day To Be Celebrated Sailors' Home

FINAL arrangements for the Trafalgar Day celebration were completed at yesterday's meeting of the Ladies' Guild to the British and Foreign Sailors' society, held at the home, 500 Alexander street.

It was decided to have John L. Ridington, librarian of the university, give a lecture on "The Significance of Trafalgar Day," at the First Baptist church, Friday evening, October 19, at 8 o'clock. Rev. C. C. Owen will be chairman and a musical programme will be given. Mr. Pacey will sing and the choir will give selections.

On Monday afternoon, October 22, a reception will be held at the home. The musical programme will be convened by Mrs. Hugh Roberts.

Receiving will be Mrs. F. L. Davidson, Mrs. F. Robinson, Mrs. J. T. Blowey, Mrs. W. A. Clark and Mrs. D. J. Rowland. In the tea room, Mrs. L. H. Deither, Mrs. W. McQueen, Mrs. H. H. Welch and Mrs. Fred Booth will be in charge, and refreshments will be convened by Mrs. L. H. Nicholson, Mrs. J. T. Blowey, Mrs. W. Kinley and Mrs. Pritchard. The teatable will be presided over by Mrs. F. Robinson, Mrs. A. J. Douglas, Mrs. D. Hopcraft and Mrs. Healey.

*Sum 12, 10, 23*

# NEW FACULTY AT THE U.B.C. IS THEME

## School Principals and Assistants Hear Address By Dean Coleman.

Dean H. J. T. Coleman of the University of British Columbia addressed a crowded meeting of principals and assistants of the Vancouver high and public schools on Thursday evening in the community room at the School Board offices. The gathering was an informal one of men interested in the study of the art of teaching, and Dean Coleman's remarks were admirably suited to the occasion. He spoke in general of the place and function of a university faculty of education, and, in particular, of the beginnings made towards establishing such a department at the University.

Dean Coleman pointed out that universities, in their origin, had been intimately connected with the life of their times, and that the atmosphere of aloofness and ultra-conservatism which characterized many of these institutions in the past, and is so often considered the necessary atmosphere of a university, had nothing in common with the original conception of a university. The modern university is gaining closer touch with the life of the times, though recognizing that "all social demands are not social needs."

In accord with this tendency, the scientific study of education is a recognized and important part of university work. It is comparatively new, the earliest efforts in this direction dating from only a century ago, and, being of a somewhat experimental nature until the present century. Much of the work of the faculties of education in their earlier years has dealt with method. A broader conception, keeping in view the end to be obtained, and examining not only methods but curriculum, administration and the whole educative process, has succeeded.

In the University of British Columbia a beginning towards the establishment of a faculty of education has been made this year. Graduates of the University attending the Provincial Normal School, numbering fifty-four, are receiving lectures in history of education and educational psychology. The work will be extended and a professor of education will be appointed. Dean Coleman remarked upon the hearty support the undertaking was receiving from the University authorities and from the education department.

In closing, the speaker congratulated the gathering upon their keen professional interest and enthusiasm for their work, and remarked upon the excellent collection of educational books and periodicals gathered in the community-room as a result of the efforts of the principals.

Principal Fergusson of King Edward High School moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, seconded by Principal Pollock of Dawson School. Capt. R. P. Steeves, principal of Franklin School, and president of the Principals' Association, was chairman of the meeting.

*Pres 13, 10, 23*

## PROF. J. G. DAVIDSON GIVES LECTURE ON B. C. WILD FLOWERS

VANCOUVER, Oct. 14.—Professor J. G. Davidson of the University of B. C., in a lecture given under the auspices of the Horticultural association, illustrated his subject with lantern slides of the wild flowers of B. C. The lantern was operated by James Porter.

Special interest was taken by the children of the district schools in view of the encouragement given by the Horticultural association in presenting special prizes, amounting to \$25, donated by Dr. G. A. Pollard for the best exhibits to be staged at the next annual show.

Professor Davidson exhibited several mounted specimens of B. C. wild flowers and sea weeds, explaining to the children the proper method of collecting, pressing and mounting them. It was stated that West Vancouver is the first district to encourage the collection of wild flowers, in the manner mentioned.

*Sum 13, 10, 23*

ATTENDING ANNUAL  
NURSES' CONVENTION



MISS ETHEL JOHNS, R. N., dean of the faculty of nursing in the University of British Columbia, who will address the annual conference of the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses, which convenes in Calgary today and tomorrow. She will take as her subject "Some Phases of the Rockefeller Report on Nursing."

Nov 15, 1923

Dr. J. G. Davidson  
Elected President  
Of Kerrisdale P.-T.

Dr. J. G. Davidson was elected president of the Kerrisdale P.-T. A. at the annual meeting of the association held in the school on Monday afternoon. Mr. George McKee, chairman of the Point Grey school board, urged the members to give their support to the school bylaw which is to be voted on Saturday.

The gradual expansion and the value of the association's work were evinced in the various reports of the conveners of committees. Mr. A. Macdonald, principal of the school, was appointed honorary president and the other officers are as follows: First vice-president, Mrs. J. G. Davidson; second, vice-president, Mrs. A. M. Fraser; recording secretary, Mrs. W. G. Richardson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. T. Cornett; treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Pearson; press, Miss Frances Dickie; programme convener, Mrs. Percy Easthope; refreshment convener, Mrs. J. E. Archer; membership convener, Mrs. W. W. Patton. Delegates appointed to the Point Grey Federation were Dr. Davidson, Mrs. P. Easthope and Miss Margaret Cameron.

Wed 16, 1923

The World's Window

"The time has come," the Walrus said,  
"To talk of many things."

Richards Street, October 18, 1923.

A GOOD many years ago, when first I came to this country, I bought a copy of that classical sheet, the Calgary Eye-Opener, in Winnipeg. There was a provincial election proceeding, and the first line that I read was: "Don't vote for Mr. So-and-So because he's a damned liar." I turned to my neighbor in the railway compartment and asked if there would not be a libel action against the paper. "Oh, no," he replied, laughing, "that's only Bob Edwards."

The reply at the time conveyed nothing to me—and perhaps the half humorous, half contemptuous reference was hardly justified, for Bob had brains and did have to fight more than one libel action. I thought of the incident this week when I received two letters and a copy of a little sheet called the Burnaby Post, with a marked editorial—all three communications attacking in no uncertain terms Professor Sedgewick, a member of the teaching staff of the University of British Columbia, for having—in addressing the Burnaby Parent-Teacher Association—"thanked God he was not an Englishman; he had been called a 'damned Colonial,' and he preferred to be one."

I am not going to publish either of the letters because one of them is couched in most unparliamentary language and the other is too long. Nor shall I quote the editorial, because, while it is well written and contains some truths, it is too solemn. I called the professor up on the telephone and asked him if he really used those words, and he admitted quite candidly that he did, but—as far as the eccentricities of a rather "buzzing" telephone would allow me to get his drift—I gathered that he had also been praising the English language, syntax and accent in the course of that address to the Parent-Teacher Association of Burnaby. This latter statement is confirmed by one of my correspondents.

Now what shall we say about Professor Sedgewick's remark? Are local Englishmen to take it as a gratuitous insult and give it an importance which it does not deserve? Are we, when the professor thanks his Maker that he is not an Englishman, to join him in similar thanks to our Maker? Or are we to remember this professor's well-known penchant for making startling statements with, perhaps, not too strict a scrutiny as to their truth or falsehood so long as they are startling. Are we going to laugh or cry?

Sometimes when watching the face of Professor Sedgewick—who, by the way, is very popular with his classes—while he has been talking in public, I have wondered whether geniality or cynicism is his prevailing characteristic. One recognizes, of course, that he is something of a poseur. If one were a cartoonist one would visualize him with a hatchet rather than with a ruler.

Officially, as a member of a university staff, he is a constructive agent. But temperamentally he is an iconoclast, and he loves an epigram better than he does an equation. Indeed, I am by no means sure that he would hesitate about sacrificing truth for the sake of an epigram. More brilliant men have done that before him—and one has forgiven them on account of their wit.

I think Professor Sedgewick aims, within his more limited circle, and within his limits, at becoming a Canadian Bernard Shaw. He adopts something of the Shavian method. I have known him patronize Shakespeare and Dickens—while appreciating them. But I must admit he always does so entertainingly—and they survive! We read Shaw seriously in his plays and treatises, but we often greet his serious speeches and newspaper statements with laughter.

Now, as to this "damned Colonial" business. The professor, despite his brains, is evidently dense enough to believe that such an attitude of mind towards the native-born of the Dominions still exists, when anybody who is not living in the "cloistered seclusion" of a university professoriate is aware that it is dead as the Dodo. This professor has made it apparent that there is still a substratum of belief left in the Lord Dundreary and his collapsible bathtub myth—even if that peer's side-whiskers have been forgotten. The hirsute appendage used to mark the difference between the people of the two continents. Now it is as dead as the old myth of the Colonial who was supposed to arrive in London with a carpet bag and wield his knife and fork in a manner hardly "according to Hoyle"

Wed 18, 1923

The term "damned Colonial" has never been used except by what Mr. Mantilini would term "a demnition" type of Englishman. While the professor may regard the phrase as good enough for the Burnaby Parent-Teacher Association, it has nothing to do with modern historical fact. And anybody who "thanks God that he is not an Englishman" invites the suspicion that he wants to be insular himself. After all it is not any Englishman's fault that Shakespeare and Dickens happened to be of English birth. They may still survive when a Canadian Shakespeare and Dickens appear upon the horizon. Possibly in the person of Professor Sedgewick a Canadian Bernard Shaw is already among us!

But, to be serious for a moment. While banter and irony are the basis of all intellectual exchange, still the bonds which unite our two countries are based upon a mutual understanding that we each, and severally, have our peculiarities, for which we are responsible only to the extent that we are aware of them. If there is such a thing as "the eternal fitness of things," then it would appear that a leading professor at a university would do well to consider the inferences that would probably be drawn from a statement as definite as that attributed to him.

But for heavens sake don't take him TOO SERIOUSLY. He may use just as strong language from the opposite point of view tomorrow—providing, like Daniel O'Connell's famous coined word, 'norfragious,' "it sounds well."  
—N. R.

DISLOYALTY AT THE UNIVERSITY

ELSEWHERE in this issue is reprinted an article from the Burnaby Post dealing with a speech delivered in Burnaby by Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, professor of English at the provincial university, in which the young professor is alleged to have publicly thanked God that he is "a damned Colonial" and not an Englishman.

Overlooking the platform profanity which the young professor of English evidently thought was the sort of English suited for a Burnaby audience, the attitude of mind reflected by the anti-British sentiment raises a question as to Dr. Sedgewick's further usefulness in a British University.

Some months ago when the present editor of the Hook was serving as editor of one of the daily newspapers in Vancouver, we raised the question of disloyalty at the provincial university in connection with a public lampooning in the University magazine and editorial attack upon Sir Henry Newbolt, because of Sir Henry's loyalty to and eulogy of British traditions.

At that time allegations were made that Dr. Sedgewick had expressed similar sentiments in an address at North Vancouver to those which the Burnaby paper now accuses him of recently making in Burnaby. Friends of Dr. Sedgewick were insistent that he had been misreported. It is to be hoped for the sake of the University that similar assurances will be made in regard to the Burnaby matter. There is something wholly incongruous in a professor of English of a British university seeking a public platform in which to publicly thank his God that he is not an Englishman.

It may be that as Dean Inge says: "Deep down in British hearts, irrespective of party, lies a profound sense of what they believe to be right." It may be that in the eyes of the young professor this seems a callow and unsophisticated attitude of mind for a great nation to be motivated by. But we would listen to his anti-British opinions and Te Deums with more patience if he first separated himself from the public payroll, and addressed himself to us as one of ourselves.

Hook 19, 10, 23

# ANGLOPHOBIA AT THE UNIVERSITY

## Is it a Disgrace to be English in British Columbia?--College Professor appears to think it is.

Hook Oct. 19 1923

**Burnaby Post Says That Our Professor of English Publicly Thanked God in Burnaby That He Isn't an Englishman--Makes Some Very Caustic Comments on the Professor's Platform Profanity and Point of View.**

**W**E men who work, British-born for the most part, who toil with brain or muscle, in office or workshop to meet the taxation necessary to maintain the University of British Columbia and enable a number of collegians to live in security in the belief that they are engaged in a valuable and patriotic work--isn't it time that we took some steps to find out whether we are getting value for our money?

The revelation of anti-British sentiment among a portion of the students at the time of the visit of Sir Henry Newbolt, surprised many people. Questions were asked as to who among the faculty are responsible for the course in Anglophobia which some of the students have apparently taken. Now comes the Burnaby Post with the direct charge that Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, professor of English at the provincial University, has recently delivered an address in that municipality in which he publicly thanked God he was not an Englishman. The Post's article follows:

**Rather a "Damned Colonial" Than Be An Englishman.**

"A true man flaunts neither his patriotism, his religion nor his legitimacy. These are taken as a matter of course and he does not question the honesty of his country any more than he queries the Omnipotence of his God or the chastity of his mother.

Unobtrusive patriotism however, is likely to be brought to the surface when speeches detrimental to the unity of the Empire are made by those to whom we have entrusted the training of our young people.

It might be taken for granted that a professor of English would have at least a smattering of English history enough to realize that the British race of which the English form no inconsiderable part, has emerged from the dark ages to the present era with fewer stains on its escutcheon than most of its compeers. Stains there have been, but not one unwashed by tears of repentance and the escutcheon has been made radiant with an effulgence of glory that no other nation can boast.

The Welsh, the Scotch, the Irish, together with the English and the overseas Dominions represent the present apex of the world's civilization, as anyone of whatever nationality will admit, especially since the world war has doomed to almost extinction the only nation that might have had any doubt on the subject.

It is a regrettable thing that a man with a warped mentality should be chosen to train the mental faculties of the coming generation.

A professor from the University of British Columbia, during the course of an address to a Burnaby Parent-Teachers' Association, recently made the astounding assertion that he thanked God he was not an Englishman; he had been called a damned Colonial, and he preferred to be one.

No true Colonial, d---d or otherwise, would make such an assertion--no wise man would make it--nor any gentleman. So Professor Sedgewick had to say it!

Such an utterance might have come thundering from the foul mouth of a soap box orator or have issued with the garlic-scented breath of a roughneck in a foreign quarter, but it came trippingly from the supposedly clean lips of a supposedly cultured professor of English.

Has Professor Sedgewick never considered that his audience might have in its composition enough English blood to resent such mouthings?

Some among his listeners might prefer to say with Cowper:

*"England, with all thy faults, I love thee still-- My country! and while yet a nook is left, Where English minds and manners may be found, Shall be constrained to love thee.*

\* \* \* \* \*  
*Time was when it was praise and boast enough In every clime, and travel where we might, That we were born her children. Praise enough 'fill th' ambition of a private man, That Chatham's language was his mother tongue And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own."*

While Professor Sedgewick, in his devotions is thanking God he is not an Englishman, it might not be out of place to also thank God that there have been Englishmen with cleaner tongues and clearer brains than this, Englishmen who have nobly striven to make this world a happier living place; have helped to make our Canada so law-abiding that such as Professor Sedgewick may still live untarred and unfeathered as well as 'un-honored and unsung.'

Imagine the world if Englishmen had never been! A world without the literature of Chaucer, Shakespeare or Dickens. A world without the religion of a Wesley or the teachings of a Bunyan; without the inventions of Arkwright, Watt, Humphery Davy or Stevenson; the science

### THE PRICE OF EDUCATION

**A**PART altogether from the question as to whether the University is spreading disloyalty instead of encouraging it, many people must feel that they are not getting proper returns for their money invested. This is not intended as a reflection on the provincial government, which inherited the University from a previous administration, just as it inherited the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Of both railway and university it can be justly said that they were two decades too soon for our needs or for the slender resources of this province to support.

The argument that Manitoba has a University and Saskatchewan has a University and Ontario and Quebec have Universities is an argument only to the unthinking. The fact that sister provinces adjacent to British Columbia have Universities was a good reason for **not** having a University established here for a long time to come.

The truth of the matter is that we have far too many universities in Canada. The City of London with a population as large as the whole of Canada, maintains one University. On our basis it would maintain sixteen, which is absurd. Canada might suitably have had one eastern and one western university, but any more than that is waste and unnecessary duplication of staffs and equipment. The over-lapping of higher educational establishments in Canada is one of the causes for our high taxation. For every youth or maiden at the University of British Columbia taking advantage of our University courses, ninety-five workingmen are poll-taxed \$5 apiece for their support.

But there is a graver aspect than the primary financial aspect of University education in this province. We are turning out too many men for white-collar jobs; we are turning out too many young women whose education fits them for drawing room niceties rather than for the work of being help-meets to the type of man this province needs.

We have far too many lawyers and doctors and preachers in this province and too few men ready to go into the mining and lumber regions to work on the natural resources of the country. There are too many men who want to sit in offices and make out bills for professional services and too few men of intelligence and leadership who are ready to go into the hills to develop mineral wealth or to connect with the handle of a cross-cut saw. As a result hordes from Asia are pouring in to fill our industries and settle our outer places, while in order to maintain prosperity within the ranks of an overcrowded medical profession, fees are "boosted" by trade-union methods to a point where the birth-rate of the white population is affected.

We are paying dearer than we think for University education in British Columbia.

Hook 19. 10. 23

"Dear N. R.—Your Sedgewick Window was timely, and it makes a delightful contrast to the way in which the wise men of nineteen hundred years ago handed this kind of person. The Master replied to the Sedgewicks of his time by telling the story of the Pharisee. You use the up-to-date methods of the modern journalist.

"I am a great admirer of the Chancellor of our University, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, and was mortified when he told us some time ago that 'the half-educated man was Canada's greatest danger!' As I am one of these dangerous characters it would be worse than useless for me to protest this statement by the Chancellor. But I have before me the statement of a one-time master of Balliol College who says: 'An uneducated boor is a public nuisance, but an educated fool is a menace to society.'

"When doctors differ, how shall a merely dangerous man decide? Personally I feel like adding Professor Sedgewick as contributory evidence, and think the Master of Balliol has the call over the worthy chancellor.

"I have lived in Canada, and this province particularly, during the greater part of a life which finds me fairly up in years and I have never yet heard a Canadian referred to as a 'damned Colonial.' In using this term as applied to himself the professor must surely be 'drawing the long bow'—a proceeding at which he is not inept, I understand, especially when in epigrammatic humor."

Wed 20, 10, 23

Dr. Sedgewick should have made his statement in the positive, instead of the negative form. As sincerely, though not so devoutly, as he, I can express my own satisfaction that I am a Canadian, which is much the same thing as the professor is reported to have said. If some one calls us Canadian born sons of colonial parents, "damned colonials," the answer is that we are well pleased to be colonials in that sense, and therefore pleased not to be something else. But the contemptuous reference to the native born is seldom heard in Vancouver or elsewhere in Canada. I have never heard it at first-hand and have seen no reason to think that many British born in this community cherish any such sense of superiority. On the University of British Columbia staff there are eight or ten men born in the British Islands, most of them English. It is not suggested that they and the native-born make any mutual claim of superiority on the score of nativity.

An excellent Englishman is authority for the statement That man's the best cosmopolite Who loves his native country best. So if an Englishman or a Canadian has the grace to thank God that he was not born under other skies, the main question is that he should not do it in a way that is uncivil or invidious. Or if he jokes he should bear in mind the observation of an English novelist whose works are read in the University course, "A difference of taste in jokes is a great strain on the affections."

Prin 20, 10, 23

**Dr. M. Y. Williams to Address Institute On Northern Geology**

The weekly meeting of the Vancouver Institute will be held in the Physics Building of the University of B.C., Thursday, October 18, at 8:15 p.m.

The speaker for the evening will be Dr. M. Y. Williams, professor of palaeontology and stratigraphy in the department of geology at the University of B.C., his subject being "Some Geological Discoveries in the North" (illustrated.)

Dr. Williams has spent seventeen years in the field, being for the first year with the Mond Nickel Mining Company of Sudbury, Ont., and for the remaining sixteen years with the Geological Survey of Canada. In the summer of 1911 Dr. Williams went to Alaska on a geological survey, during which trip many valuable and interesting geological discoveries were made. Also the summer of 1921 and 1922 were spent in a geological survey of the Mackenzie Valley. During the period of 1908-21, Dr. Williams was in the government service, Ottawa, and since that time has been geologist at the University of B.C.

Prin 17, 10, 23

**GEOLOGY OF NORTH IS LECTURE TOPIC**

**Dr. M. Y. Williams Refers To Oil Discoveries of Mackenzie Basin.**

Lecturing under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening on "Some Geological Discoveries in the North," Dr. M. Y. Williams, of the faculty of geology in the University of B. C. traced the history of both geographical and geological exploration in the basin of the Mackenzie River and that part of the international boundary between the Yukon and Alaska lying between the Yukon River and the Porcupine.

He reviewed the earliest explorations undertaken by Hearn of the Hudson's Bay Company in the eighteenth century for the purpose of discovering the source of the large supplies of native copper brought in by the Indians, the work of Sir John Franklin who discovered the Great Bear Lake, the journeys of Dr. George M. Dawson and McConnell in 1887-88, the discoveries of J. McIntosh-Bell, down to the geological investigations of Joseph Keel in 1907 and Dr. E. M. Kendall and Mr. Whittaker in 1916-17, as well as the pioneer work done in the oilfields of the Mackenzie by the Imperial Oil Limited. He illustrated his own experiences in that little known country with an admirable selection of lantern slides prepared from his own photographs.

Stories of thrilling adventure by river and portage, by lake and trail, were unfolded as mere matters of everyday life. He showed the progress made by Imperial Oil in the business of establishing the presence of oil in that field and paid a tribute to the farsightedness of the company in working so far ahead of the needs of the oil industry. Oil had been proved to be there in large quantities and could be developed when that development became necessary.

The government, he said, had expected a great oil rush in 1921 and had made full and adequate plans to look after the needs of prospectors going in; plans had been prepared for the erection of government offices for the recording of claims and discoveries. They had also prepared strict regulations to govern the selection of persons going in and to see that all such persons were qualified to take care of themselves in those unopened countries where a man was dependent on his hardihood and knowledge of the wilds as well as on his supplies to avoid disaster. Dr. Williams said that the expected rush was only avoided by the stringency of these regulations, as the men who actually went in were carefully hand-picked by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

**Dean Brock Speaks of Mining in Australia**

Mining in Australia, and other Pacific points was the subject of an address delivered by Dean Brock, chairman of the mining bureau of the Board of Trade, to a joint meeting of that body and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He spoke of the prospects of minerals of an economic quantity being located in the Fiji Islands, the geological formation of which, he explained, was in contrast with the volcanic character of the other island groups in the southern seas. He dealt with the mineral production of the various mines in Australia which he visited, and the great wealth of some of them, particularly the Broken Hill Group. In conclusion he gave a short account of the mineral ores of Hongkong, mentioning some of the earlier Chinese workings which he inspected during his visit.

Prin 23, 10, 23

**TRAFALGAR DAY IS CELEBRATED**

In aid of the British and Foreign Sailors' society, Vancouver branch, a Trafalgar day celebration was held last night at the First Baptist church. Rev. Major C. C. Owen presided and Rev. J. J. Rowland described the excellent work of the institution which is "a home from home for sailors."

Mrs. J. Haworth sang "The Death of Nelson," with organ accompaniment. J. E. Pacey sang Kipling's "Recessional," and I. Davidson "There's a Land." The speaker of the evening was Mr. John Ridington, who sketched the main events of Nelson's career.

Sun 23, 10, 23

**DEAN BROCK TALKS TO MINING MEN**

Showing specimens of the ores of Fiji, Tasmania and Australia, gathered in the course of his tour of Australasia, Dean Brock, head of the department of mining of the University of B. C., spoke at yesterday's joint luncheon of the mining bureau of the board of trade, the B.C. Chamber of Mines and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, held in the Hotel Grosvenor.

He reviewed in general terms the conditions of the mining industry in and around the southern continent; told of unusual methods of operation, and illustrated his talk with pictures he had obtained while visiting the scenes of which he spoke.

Sun 23, 10, 23

**B. C. UNIVERSITY MAN TALKS TO EDUCATION BODY**

SEATTLE, Oct. 24.—Miss Clara E. Jahnke of Spokane was elected president of the Washington Education association at the opening of the three-day thirty-seventh annual convention here today.

Members of the executive committee appointed today include Miss Mae Mark of Yakima county; Miss Grace Colvin of Pierce county and Charles Henry of Pullman, Wash.

Indication that readjustment of taxes in the state, reorganization of school districts and the state board of education and betterment of rural school conditions will be asked of the next legislature by the Washington Education association was given in the legislative committee reported to the representative assembly today.

Institute sections and the representative assembly filled the afternoon programme. Preceding these were talks on "Old Bohemia and New Czech-Slovakia," by Miss Madeline Veverka, supervisor of primary schools in Los Angeles, and "Education and the Newer Democracy," by H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

Sun 26, 10, 23

Prof. Sage to Speak—Instead of Dr. F. C. Walker's lecture on "Artistic Lying," which was scheduled for tonight, Prof. W. N. Sage will speak on "Economic Conditions in Central Europe" to the Vancouver Institute tonight. The meeting will be held in the physics room of the U. B. C. at 8 p. m. Prof. Sage's lecture was scheduled for March 2, but Dr. Walker will deliver his talk on that evening.

Wed 26, 10, 23

### Miss Anderson Will Wed Professor Angus

An interesting engagement in University circles which has just been announced is that of Miss Annie Anderson, eldest daughter of the late Major W. J. Anderson and Mrs. Laura Anderson, Seventeenth avenue west, and Mr. Henry Forbes Angus, son of the late Mr. William Angus and Mrs. Angus of this city, and a nephew of the late Mr. R. B. Angus of Montreal. Miss Anderson is a graduate of the class of 1923 at the U. B. C., and Mr. Angus is associate professor of economics at the University of British Columbia.

### THE APPEAL OF MUSIC



Dean Coleman, University of B. C., thinks Music should rank equally with Arithmetic, Literature and History.

THE UNIVERSITY of British Columbia should be particularly interested in the development of musical studies in Vancouver, since it professes to give a liberal education and since no education can be called liberal which does not provide some place at least for the fine arts. Of all the fine arts, the one which has

the widest appeal and which can be cultivated most readily and most profitably by the ordinary person is the art of music.

It is very unfortunate that since the beginning of public education in Canada there has been a widespread tendency to regard music as an "extra," a something which could, on occasion, be wholly dispensed with without any particular loss to the pupil. Only in very rare instances has music been given a place of equal honor with such subjects as arithmetic, literature and history, and yet there are very strong reasons indeed why such a place should be accorded to it.

The need for training in musical appreciation is, at the present time, particularly urgent, although no sensible person would undervalue the importance of training in musical expression. The present plague of the silly and the primitive in popular music has not come uninvited; we have, as a people, sought it by our persistent neglect of music in its more ennobling and more intelligent forms.

**Defends Dr. Sedgwick.**  
Editor Province.—I wonder if Dr. Sedgwick's detractors realize what they are committing themselves to when they accuse him of cherishing and disseminating anti-British sentiments. Dr. Sedgwick is of unmixed British blood, brought up among a people ardently British in their sympathies, in a family that thrilled with patriotic emotion in 1891, when the old chief called upon them to resist veiled treason, declaring as he did so that as for him and his house—British subjects they were born, British subjects they would die; a family that twenty years later responded enthusiastically to the call to eschew all truck or trade with the Yankees. It is incredible that the child of such ancestry, the heir to such traditions should himself be a castaway. Do men gather thorns off grapes or thistles off figs?  
To think that a man with such a past, who has spent years in the study of the English classics can now be swayed by feelings of illwill and contempt for England and the English! Surely there is involved in such a theory a graver disrespect for the spiritual powers of our literature than Dr. Sedgwick has ever been credited with. And then what are we to say of the psychology that makes it possible for one who hates and despises England and the English to be at the same time one of the most vital and inspiring teachers of English literature in the Dominion of Canada? Is it possible to hate England and the English and yet to love and appreciate the literature of England? Is it possible for one who does not appreciate and love the literature of England to study it night after night and lecture upon it day after day with such evident delight and with such wonderful force and power?  
The accusations brought against Dr. Sedgwick are to those of us who know him absolutely incredible, to those who stop to think absolutely absurd: they are, however, dangerous, because of the possibility that the resentment which they are bound to arouse in the hearts of his pupils—for his pupils all love him and admire him—may in some cases become a breeding ground for sentiments which Dr. Sedgwick and his critics would unite in deploring.  
A word in conclusion to Dr. Sedgwick—If by making jokes I cause my brother to offend I will make no more jokes.  
LEMUEL ROBERTSON.  
Vancouver, Oct. 25, 1923

### Old Varsity Yell Welcomes Massey

Graduates of Toronto University at noon today heard an inspiring address by Vincent Massey, governor of the University, at a gathering at the Hotel Vancouver under the auspices of the Toronto University Alumni Association. Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia presided.  
Governor Massey, early in his address, drew attention to the need for eastern and western Canadians to study each other by travel for they each had problems which personal investigation would bring nearer solution.  
When Mr. Massey arose he was greeted by the old Toronto yell, which, he said, made him feel more perfectly at home.

### TORONTO 'U' IS GAINING IN FAME

### Vincent Massey Tells Alumni of Banting and McLennan Discoveries

Discoveries by Professor Banting in the realm of medical science and of Professor McLennan, who has succeeded in liquifying helium gas, are bringing to the University of Toronto an international reputation. Vincent Massey told members of the Vancouver branch of the University of Toronto Alumni association at a luncheon held in his honor in the Hotel Vancouver yesterday.  
Mr. Massey, who is touring the west on business in his capacity as president of the Massey-Harris Company Ltd., is a member of the governing board of the eastern university.  
Professors Banting and McLennan, he said, have both proved themselves leaders in medical and scientific research. The importance of the latter's discovery of a method of liquifying helium would be realized more and more by the world.  
Business in the west, Mr. Massey states, is appreciably improved.  
Mr. Massey will address the students of the University of B. C. today at noon at the auditorium. The address has been arranged by the University Players' club.

### DR. WEIR JOINS STAFF OF U.B.C.

### Appointment of W. A. Smelzer, B.A. Sc., Is Also Announced

Geo. M. Weir, doctor of pedagogy, Queen's, will be the professor of education at the University of British Columbia following the appointment last night by the board of governors of the college. The new department of education will be taken through the present department of philosophy.  
Dr. Weir took his bachelor degree in arts at McGill and took post graduate studies at the University of Saskatchewan where he was granted his master degree. He has had considerable experience in teaching and lecturing and is said to be an ideal man for the new courses. For six years he was vice principal of the provincial normal school at Saskatoon and has been there for five years. He has been connected with school work as public school teacher, collegiate lecturer and public school inspector.  
The teachers' training course, which will come under him, has been started this year and has 54 graduate students enrolled in it. It is a course supplementing normal school work.  
Another appointment made last night by the governors of the university was that of W. A. Smelzer, B.A.Sc., Toronto, who will be instructor in electrical engineering at the U.B.C.  
Routine business occupied the board last night, the session being particularly long.

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world 30, 10, 23

# APPOINTMENTS AT UNIVERSITY

Dr. George Weir Named Professor of Education.

ATTENDANCE NOW 1293

Action has been taken in accord with the policy of graduate training in the University for high school teachers. At the meeting of the board of governors Monday evening the appointment was made of a professor of education in the department of philosophy. The new professor is Dr. George M. Weir, now principal of the Saskatchewan Normal School at Saskatoon.

Dr. Weir is a graduate in arts of McGill, a master of arts in the University of Saskatchewan and a doctor in pedagogy of Queen's University. He has been a public school teacher, collegiate school teacher and inspector of schools. After five years' service as vice-principal of the normal school at Saskatoon he became principal, and has held that position five years. Dr. Weir is represented to be an inspiring teacher and an effective public speaker. He will probably take up his work at the beginning of the year. There are over fifty students in this university normal course taking classes in several departments and receiving professional training in the normal school.

### ATTENDANCE GROWS.

Mr. W. A. Smelzer, B.A., Sc., Toronto, has been appointed instructor in electrical engineering. Miss Dorothy Somerset succeeds Miss Madge Portsmouth as assistant in French. Miss Portsmouth has obtained a scholarship in the University of Paris and is starting for France. Miss Somerset is a Radcliffe alumna and has spent the last two years in Switzerland.

Attendance at the University continues to grow. Registration now reaches 1293, with a freshman class exceeding 600.

The board of governors received an interesting communication from the Native Sons of British Columbia. This patriotic organization is arranging with Mr. John Innes to paint six or more historical pictures representing striking events in the history of the colony and province. The University was asked whether the custody of these pictures would be accepted by the University, so that the paintings might be hung on the walls of one of the new buildings at Point Grey.

The board accepted this trust with commendation of the patriotic enterprise. In response to a request that the University should be appoint some member of the staff to advise with the Native Sons committee, the board named Professor Sage, who has taken much interest in local history.

### DR. SEDGWICK EXPLAINS.

The president stated to the board that he had recently received letters calling attention to a remark offensive to Englishmen reported to have been made by Dr. Sedgwick in the course of a lecture at Burnaby.

Professor Sedgwick, at his own request, appeared and gave the board his account of the incident. He said that in the spring he had delivered in North Vancouver a lecture on the English language. He took occasion to commend the manner of speech of the English people at home. At this point he remarked lightly that he was a colonial himself and was thankful that he was not English. He did not expect to be taken seriously, and saw no sign that he was by those who were present and heard his whole discourse. Afterward he heard of some criticism. When he repeated the lecture in Burnaby a few weeks ago, and reached the same point, he referred to his remark at North Vancouver, and said that since it had caused some complaint he would not make the same declaration there.

Nov. 30. 11. 23

## Reception Is Held By Former Member Of University Staff

*Wed 2. 11. 23*  
Mrs. Howard C. Green, formerly Miss Marion Mounce, a graduate of the University of British Columbia and a demonstrator in the agricultural department at U. B. C. before her wedding this summer, held her post nuptial reception at the home of her mother, Mrs. L. A. Mounce, 1276 Fourteenth Avenue West, on Thursday afternoon. Several wives of the U. B. C. faculty were assisting the young matron and also varsity pals of college days. Mrs. Mounce received with her daughter.

Softly shaded lights, an abundance of tawny and yellow chrysanthemums spread a warm radiance over the tea table set with sparkling cut glass and glistening silver appointments. Presiding at the tea urns were Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Mrs. F. M. Clement, Mrs. P. A. Boving, Mrs. G. Thornton Sharp, Mrs. G. O. Fallis and Mrs. McLean Fraser. The ices were cut by Mrs. R. S. Goodwin, Mrs. Weston and Mrs. Percy G. Mason, and assisting the hostess in the drawing room were Mrs. W. G. Welsford, Mrs. John Bryden, Victoria; Mrs. M. L. Tarbell, Cumberland; Miss Helen White and Miss Stephanie Jones. Assisting in serving tea were Miss Hermione Botger, Miss Freda Wilson, Miss Elsie Collis, Miss Dorothea Gillespie, Miss Elsie Burnett, Miss Donna Kerr, Miss Dorothy Jefford, Miss Mabel Malcolm and Miss Dorothy Houston. The door was opened by little Misses Ellen Boving and Betty Bolduc.

*Wed 2. 11. 23*

## Professor Of French At University Dead

The death occurred Friday in St. Paul's hospital of Professor G. H. A. Grojean, of 2874 Eighth avenue west, lecturer in French at the University of British Columbia. He will be buried Monday in Ocean View burial park after requiem mass in St. Augustine's Church. Professor Grojean was born in France 48 years ago and after winning high honors in the University of Toulouse he came to America 12 years ago. He joined the teaching staff of the University of British Columbia four years ago.

*Wed 3. 11. 23*

## Faculty and Students Pay Last Tribute to Professor Grojean

*Nov 3. 11. 23*  
Members of the faculty and the student body of the University of British Columbia paid their last tribute to Gabriel Henri Grojean, assistant professor of French, this morning, when mass was said at St. Augustine's Church by Rev. Father Connolly. Professor Grojean passed away on Friday after an illness extending over several weeks. Interment took place in Ocean View Burial Park.

President L. S. Klinck, Dean H. T. J. Coleman, Dr. A. H. Ashton and F. Dallas of the University, and E. Chevalier, French consul, and Charles Duplouch acted as pallbearers. A large number of his former associates and students of the University attended. Floral tributes were sent by the University, the Alma Mater Society, Le Cercle Francaise, and many other organizations, as well as from many friends.

Professor Grojean was born in France 48 years ago, and leaves a wife and two small children.

*Nov 4. 11. 23*

## DEAN PRAISES MODERN MUSIC

*Nov 5. 23*  
Even "Yes, We Have No—" Has No Peril; Youth of Today "Cleaner," He Says

NELSON, Nov. 4.—Declaring the youth of today finer, better behaved and "cleaner" than the youth of 25 years ago, Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia, in a sparkling address here to the convention of the West Kootenay Teachers' association, asserted that he saw no dangers in the developments of the new age.

There was, for instance, he said, a new music of which "Yes; We Have No Bananas" seemed to be the marching song and he saw no great peril in that. Nor was he alarmed by the new poetry. The new education which aimed to make the schools places of general education and which gave greater freedom with a finer discipline, he praised.

Compared to the college people he had known in his youth, he asserted the youth of today was a paragon of virtue. The fact was that the old "ingrained coarseness" had passed and the world was undoubtedly growing better. There was a growing sense of decency, and in this connection the dean paid a warm tribute to the work of the church.

*Sum 3. 11. 23*

## FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE TODAY OF PROF. J. GROJEAN

*Nov 5. 23*  
President L. S. Klinck, Dean H. T. J. Coleman, Dr. A. Ashton, F. Dallas, E. Chevalier, the French consul, and Charles Duplouch will be the pallbearers at the funeral this morning of Professor G. Grojean of the University of British Columbia, who died Friday. Interment will be made in Ocean View burial park after a service at 9 o'clock in St. Augustine's church, the funeral leaving the T. Edwards company's parlors at 8:30 o'clock.

*Sum 5. 11. 23*

## AN OPTIMIST AT LAST

*Nov 7. 23*  
DEAN COLEMAN tells the people of Nelson that the youth of today is finer, cleaner and better behaved than the youth of any other age.

It is refreshing to hear things like that when the prevailing tone of current criticism is that the rising generation is going rapidly and inevitably to the dogs.

It is particularly refreshing to hear it from a man whose high academic achievements have naturally given him the academic point of view.

For it is to the academic mind that we have consistently looked for our pessimism during the past ten years.

Scholastic auto-intoxication has been almost epidemic among educationalists. They have held with austerity and conviction that the doctors of law and philosophy were the saviours of mankind, that only a bachelor's degree could save the young man from perdition, and that unless we were all speedily gowned and hooded, the human race would revert to the ape, William Jennings Bryan to the contrary notwithstanding.

But now comes Dean Coleman and admits that Nature has made some progress as well as the universities and that the idiosyncrasies of the day represent only a minor, unimportant phase in humanity's evolution.

The world needs more educationalists like Dean Coleman, men who can distinguish a ground swell from a tide and who disregard the ripples on the sea of mankind to study the true and mighty currents of human progress.

*Sum 7. 11. 23*

# Organized Vancouver

A Series Telling the Part Each Society Plays in Work of This City.

*Sum*

No. 8—KIWANIS. *Nov 4 23*

**A**MONG the service clubs of the continent Kiwanis stands out with a proud record of usefulness, rendering service in the most exacting sense of the word.

If one learns no more about Kiwanis than one might pick up from reading humorous yarns in popular magazines, one might assume that Kiwanians meet at luncheon once a week to take punishment from would-be and has-been speakers—that they do nothing in Vancouver but eat Hotel Vancouver dinners and listen.

That's not half of it. "We Build," is the motto the international club has taken and all the branches are obliged to live up to it.

The way in which they first build their organization in a city is interesting. They reach out into practically every business, trade and profession in the community and summon two live men, competitors. When their roster is complete or nearly so as possible there is a peculiar heterogeneous collection of individuals. Sometimes it isn't possible to get two men of



DEAN H. T. J. COLEMAN

the same line of business. In that case they take what they can get. Then they weld the bunch of them into one solid organization, inject the Kiwanis spirit of good fellowship and the ideal of service to the community into them and they've got a Kiwanis club. They tackle such things as making life better for the underprivileged youngsters about the city, finding homes for kiddies whom circumstances has rendered homeless and aiding in all the efforts that are put forth by citizens to brighten up and speed up Vancouver.

Dean H. T. J. Coleman, of the University of B. C., happens to be the president of the Vancouver Kiwanis club this year. He has shown himself time and again to be the right man in the right place. His forte is diplomacy in leadership. A more jovial bunch of fellows than the Kiwanis of Vancouver it would be hard to find and they have been broken well to teamplay—as witness the annual Kiwanis minstrel shows, another one of which is coming up—but with the conflicting types that such a club must necessarily assemble there are conflicting views at times. The dean has prevented many a tangle with a dexterous stroke of humor.

Since its establishment in Vancouver the Kiwanis club has entered into a hundred and one avenues of service and through it all it has been constructive, for its motto is "We Build."

*Sum 4. 11. 23*

## COL. FORSTER IS U.B.C. SPEAKER

*Sum Nov 8 23*  
Col. W. B. Forster, chairman of the B. C. products bureau of the board of trade, addressed a gathering at the Men's Literary society of the university last night on buying B. C.-made goods. Prof. Lemuel Robertson afterwards gave a few remarks on free trade. The students appreciated Col. Forster's talk and considerable discussion followed on the merits of free trade and protection and their relation to B. C. products.

Walter Hodgson and N. Yonemura will represent the students of the university in a debate with the law students of Vancouver on the question of the Hindu franchise in B.C. The debate will take place in the near future.

*Sum 8. 11. 23*

## PROF. EASTMAN TO BE FIRST SPEAKER

*Sum Nov 9 23*  
Prof. Eastman will deliver an address on "The History of the League of Nations" at the first public meeting of the newly-organized League of Nations society at 8:15 p.m. on Friday, November 30, in the board of trade rooms. This was decided at yesterday's executive meeting. Other speakers at subsequent meetings of the society, which will be held regularly on the last Friday of the month, will deal with the international court of justice, the international labor bureau at Geneva, Switzerland, and other phases of the league's activities.

Persons living in British Columbia outside of Vancouver will be allowed to join the society as associate members, the executive decided. Fees were set at \$1 for associate membership, \$2.50 for active membership, and \$10 for corporate membership. Applications and fees may be sent to the honorary treasurer, C. G. Pennock, or the secretary, Prof. Eastman.

*Sum 9. 11. 23*

## ENGLISH TRADE IS IMPROVING

Prof. Angus Says More Are Working Now, Than Before the War.

### RAISE SCHOOL AGE

English unemployment totals quoted by Prof. H. F. Angus of the University of British Columbia to the Vancouver Institute revealed that more than one million workers were without employment. One-tenth of the male working population were seeking jobs. Wages in industries which had to meet foreign competition were still falling, while the standard of living demanded by public opinion was rising.

In a survey of trade and unemployment in the Old Country, Prof. Angus showed the dark side of the picture first, then dwelt on the more consoling features. England was more than paying her way. He demonstrated that with no further improvement in trade, a gradual readjustment in employment could be made, to give everybody work in a prosperous country.

### OUTLOOK BETTER.

It was the sight of so many seeking work that made people gloomy. Meantime trade was improving and the outlook was promising.

Prof. Angus found many English people despondent and depressed; yet their present position was not worse than that of happy France and Germany before the war. Until 1914 these countries had contentedly supported 700,000 or 800,000 conscripts wasted to industry. This was more than the 600,000 by which English unemployment had been increased since then.

More people were working now in England than ever before. The men on payrolls were higher in number by 800,000 and the women by 300,000 than in 1913. It was increase in population of working age, despite war losses, that had caused unemployment.

He predicted practical elimination of unemployment, through the movement now gathering tremendous force to raise the school age to sixteen

### Dr. Sedgewick's Lecture.

Editor Province,—My attention has been called to an article in the Burnaby Post, commenting on a lecture given at the Edmonds Street Parent-Teacher Association by Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, also to another comment on the same lecture appearing in The Hook, both of which I feel should be replied to because of their misleading

character. I am at a loss to understand by what strange perversion of the human mind offense can be taken when particular effort has been made that no offense should occur. A number of times in this lecture Dr. Sedgewick spoke in the highest terms of the English people, the English homes and the English schools. The particular sentence in the lecture which seems to have inspired the articles referred to, did not convey to the audience any suggestion of Anglophobia or even disrespect to the English people.

It was stated in a humorous strain and was not taken seriously by his audience generally, as was plainly shown by the smiles of many of those present. I am surprised that any one would attempt to discredit the lecturer by taking a phrase out of its context and out of its whole relation to the rest of the address, and make it appear as a serious statement emphasized by him.

I was chairman of this meeting and at the close of the lecture I did not hear one unfavorable comment, but instead many expressed themselves in no uncertain terms as to their pleasure in and their appreciation of the professor's excellent address.

F. S. GREEN.

*Prov 12, 11, 23*

## Dr. Archibald of B. C. University Is Member Of Research Council

*Prov 8 11 23*  
OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—(Canadian Press.)—At the first meeting of the Research Council of Canada held since the appointment of Dr. H. M. Tory as chairman of the council, reports were received from various special and advisory committees. The council confirmed the appointment of five members to this committee, succeeding those whose appointment ended this year, including Dr. E. H. Archibald, professor of chemistry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Consideration was given to the question of the utilization of Canadian cut flax straw for paper making and a report concerning the deterioration of structures in sea water was received. The next meeting of the council will be held in Toronto in December.

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He predicted practical elimination of unemployment, through the movement now gathering tremendous force to raise the school age to sixteen. This would take 700,000 boys from workshops.

### LARGE EXPORTS.

England was the reverse of bankrupt. Imports were less than exports. The price of manufactured goods was rising and that of food last summer was falling. The country was meeting expenses and paying her debt.

He had noted a general fear that reopening of industrial activity in Europe would tend toward disastrous world competition. But the speaker thought Germany had staked her hope for success on longer working hours and lower wages. He believed such a policy would react on the quality of her products and prove unsuccessful.

Prof. Angus concluded there would be an increase in the English working population of 140,000 annually, less 100,000 emigration, until 1931. Between 1931 and 1941, the grand total increase would be only 500,000, without emigration, the effect of low war birth rate. After 1941 there would for a time be an actual decrease in female workers. An advanced emigration policy would hasten this period of decrease and of employment for all.

### STRIKES UNPOPULAR.

Prof. Angus had found no desire for state socialism in England, though many called themselves Socialists. There were fewer Communists. Strikes were unpopular because they allowed the minority, comprising one industry, to stop machinery in many others.

The Labor ministry was no more radical than its predecessors, he claimed, adding that it was probably less so than a Conservative administration would have been in its place.

Prof. Angus lauded the benefits to be expected out of a working fund created in prosperous times for national projects in hard times.

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F. S. GREEN.

Nov 12, 11. 23

# PROFESSOR OF U. B. C. IS LASHED

W 8-11-23  
Anti-English Methods Should Be Probed, Says M. P. P.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 8.—(Special to The World)—That an anti-English spirit was rampant in the University of British Columbia was the statement made by J. Hinchcliffe, member for Victoria, Wednesday afternoon during a vitriolic attack upon that institution.

The introduction of American and anti-British text books, Mr. Hinchcliffe charged, was directly responsible for the recent Newbolt controversy and the latest outburst by a professor of the college.

Referring to the latter case, the speaker said: "If it is true that statements, insulting the English people, were made by this professor, then they deserve immediate attention; if, on the other hand, they were not made by him, then the public should be told so. When the minister of education brings down his request for money to run this institution, I think that an explanation should be given on this matter."

Speaking of the now famous Newbolt controversy, Mr. Hinchcliffe declared that the action of the students in publishing a parody on one of Newbolt's poems did not show the instincts of a gentleman. The speaker then referred to the way in which that controversy had been discussed in the east, and read clippings from papers which described the University of B. C. as a "hot-bed of radicalism", and describing the students as "biting the hand that sustained them."

### Asked Why He Did Not Accept Challenge

During his speech, Mr. Hinchcliffe was asked by Mr. Ian Mackenzie why he did not accept the challenge issued asking him to debate with them the question of the history text book.

"That is easily explained," answered the Victoria member. "All that is necessary is to consider the language that was used in issuing that challenge."

Later on in referring to the Newbolt affair, Mr. Hinchcliffe asked, "I wonder what sort of treatment I would have received if I had gone over there."

"Pretty bad," remarked Ian Mackenzie.

To illustrate his argument, Mr. Hinchcliffe declared that the parody on "Drake's Drum", the poem of Sir Henry Newbolt, was of such a nature that he thought it should be read to the legislature in its entirety. He proceeded to do so. The title of the parody was "Henry's Horn". The reading of it was punctuated by bursts of laughter from the members of the legislature.

Professor G. G. Sedgwick, when interviewed by The World this morning in connection with this attack in the legislature, said he would pay no attention to it. The affair had already been disposed of, he asserted.

World 8.11.23

## Merely a Molehill

W 12.11.23

### But Victoria Member Makes a Mountain Out of Youthful Ebullitions at University

IT is regrettable that, apropos of a recent irresponsible statement by a professor of the University of British Columbia, Mr. Hinchcliffe, member for Victoria, should have thought fit to launch an extreme attack upon that university suggesting that an anti-English spirit is rampant there.

Especially is it unfortunate that he should drag in the Newbolt controversy again.

With reference to the latter full reparation had been made officially by the university, and, with reference to the former, the professor in question, who is not to be taken too seriously in his public utterances, has no doubt received a little fatherly admonition from the powers that be at the university which will prompt him to weigh his words more carefully before he essays the role of the local Bernard Shaw again.

IT is inevitable in these days of intellectual and political unrest that, in an institution attended by hundreds of the youth of the province of both sexes, the ferment should be reflected in the attitude of mind of the thinking element there.

If it were not so the institution would become intellectually moribund. A university is something more than a mere institution for the acquisition of learning.

It is true that, as Mr. Hinchcliffe observed, the authority which has the disbursement of the funds paid by the people of the province for the upkeep of the university should be kept fully alive as to what is going on there and if anything of a seditious nature is taught a stop should be put to such teaching. But there is no evidence that there is such teaching.

IT is unfortunate that Mr. Hinchcliffe made reference to an "anti-English spirit rampant" at the university, for anyone intimately in touch with the university will be aware that no such spirit prevails there, any more than an "anti-Canadian spirit." Incidentally, many of the professors are English.

This accusation, indeed, has less foundation in fact than any other of the member's statements. If there is a province in the Dominion where the native born and those hailing from the Old Land work harmoniously together British Columbia is that province. And there are more English here than in any other province in Canada.

British Columbia is more cosmopolitan than any province in the Dominion and this is one reason why racial antipathies are less pronounced here than elsewhere.

World 12.11.23

# GIVES DARE TO BOWSER AND CLERIC

## Mackenzie Presses for Public Debate on U. B. C. Loyalty

VICTORIA, Nov. 17.—(Special to Vancouver World) — Characterizing as vicious and unwarranted the attack of J. Hinchcliffe, member for Victoria, on the loyalty of the students of the University of British Columbia, Captain Ian Mackenzie, member for Vancouver, hurled a challenge across the floor of the house yesterday afternoon to both Mr. Hinchcliffe and W. J. Bowser to meet him in a public hall in Vancouver in debate to justify their stand against the university and substantiate the disloyalty charges made by Canon Hinchcliffe.

Captain Mackenzie, in his sweeping denunciation of the University critics, frequently elicited bursts of applause from members on both sides of the house and the climax of his speech found both Mr. Bowser and Mr. Hinchcliffe remaining silent under his challenge.

Towards Mr. Hinchcliffe, Captain Mackenzie was particularly scathing in his references. "He has the sanctity of the church, the learning of the law and the adroitness of the politician," he said.

"He has made three distinct charges against the University and its professors and students," he declared. "On the question of the anti-British text books, he was invited by the Native Sons of Canada to debate the matter with Professor Mack Eastman but he refused and seven times more he has refused invitations from the University to debate the matter."

### Challenge to Debate Is Strongly Pressed

Leaning over his desk towards Mr. Hinchcliffe he said: "I am going to give him one chance more to discuss this matter in the open. I challenge him to meet me in debate in any public hall in Vancouver on any of the issues he has raised. I shall take up the cudgels on behalf of the youth of this province. No jingoistic spirit, no sounding of the cymbals, is going to get us away from the teaching of the true spirit of Canadianism."

"If the honorable member does not feel qualified to meet me," Captain Mackenzie went on, "then let him bring along his venerable chief, the leader of the opposition, who must have authorized these attacks he made in this House on the loyalty of the students of the U. B. C. I will guarantee that they will get a safe return to Victoria and although I am Scotch I am willing to bear the expense of hiring the hall. Once more I ask him to come and meet me in debate," said Capt. Mackenzie, while Mr. Bowser and Mr. Hinchcliffe remained silent in their seats.

Captain Mackenzie took Mr. Hinchcliffe to task for his public statements on the matter. "When last year Mr. Hinchcliffe made his attack on the university for its use of a so-called anti-British text book he knew at the time that the University authorities had already ordered that book changed."

"Who was going to make the

change," interjected Mr. Hinchliffe. "Professor Mack Eastman, who served overseas as a private in the front line," declared the speaker in the midst of applause.

"Yet knowing that he made this attack, a few days afterward Hon. Dr. MacLean, on the floor of the House gave out a statement that completely disproved the contention of Mr. Hinchliffe. In spite of that, when the session was over, Mr. Hinchliffe made many public speeches repeating these assertions, which had been proven groundless," said Capt. Mackenzie.

Mr. Hinchliffe also insisted that he had made no attack on any professor, but Captain Mackenzie insisted that not only had he made an attack on a professor but on the loyalty of the student body as well.

"And on what was this attack based?" he asked. "On a lampoon in the University paper satirizing Sir Henry Newbolt's poem 'Drake's Drum'. Because the students of today dare to think for themselves and cannot agree with Sir Henry's views, Mr. Hinchliffe fears for their loyalty, fears that they are losing their British ideals," Captain Mackenzie jibed.

Then this session he made an attack on Dr. Sedgewick and I would like to say here that what Dr. Sedgewick said was completely distorted by the paper from which Canon Hinchliffe received his information and on which he based his attack.

"I want to say now that I am just as Scotch as Mr. Hinchliffe is English," Captain Mackenzie said. "Two years after I came to Canada I was honored by being sent to this House and I can say today that I am 100 per cent Canadian. We have too much of this spurious talk of 'super-Englishism.' While I believe, and we all should believe, in the British Empire, yet it is more necessary that we believe in 100 per cent Canadianism. And until we have a true broad Canadian spirit we shall never realize the full destiny of the Canadian nationhood," his last words being almost drowned in a thunder of applause.

"Now what do we find about the loyalty of these university students that Mr. Hinchliffe attacks?" he demanded. "When the war broke out there was a registration there of 800. The enlistment of university men totalled 687. (Applause.) Of these 87 were killed, and among the decorations won by those who went were two distinguished service orders, 85 military crosses, one O. B. E., one distinguished conduct medal, 29 military medals, three Croix de Guerre and 30 students were mentioned in dispatches. Does that look like disloyalty?" he asked, while the House applauded.

World 17.11.23

### Hindu Takes Hand In U. B. C. Controversy

Editor, The World: W1/1/23

Sir: A great hue and cry is aroused by a member of the B. C. Legislature against history books at the University and he terms them and many others as anti-British or pro-American. To me it seems that the poor fellow has to take his turn and while he cannot bring forth any worth-while legislation, he cries for five quarters of an hour over a history book; and I am sure he does not know if history is pink or blue, is taken with breakfast or supper"—as we say in India.

Last year, after accepting an invitation from the students of the University he never turned up; and now the excuse is that he is afraid of maltreatment, quite forgetting that these people were University students and not unreliable. Again, perhaps, he

World 18.11.23

## IS DEFENDER OF UNIVERSITY



IAN MacKENZIE, M.P.P.  
The soldier-member for Vancouver, who held the legislature spellbound on Friday afternoon in a brilliant defence of the University and its loyalty and of Dr. Sedgewick, professor of English, who has been charged with anti-British utterances.

World 12.11.23

## The World's Window

"The time has come," the Walrus said, "To talk of many things."

Richards Street, November 14, 1923.

THERE has been much talk and some writing during the last few weeks about alleged racial differences and radical leanings at our University of British Columbia. All this pother has been caused by public statements, one in parliament and the other at a small country meeting near Vancouver, made by two men of utterly different type in tradition and outlook. Each is an extremist and, therefore, must be taken with the proverbial grain of salt.

Talking about racial differences. There should be none within the Anglo-Saxon hierarchy itself among those of Anglo-Saxon descent. What really turned my thoughts in this direction was a particularly genuine gathering I was present at on Monday evening when the members of the Vancouver Pioneers' Association presented the pioneer minister of Vancouver, the Rev. Dr. (Major) E. D. McLaren, with the Hudson's Bay gold medal conferred each year by them upon that one among their number whom they deem most worthy of the honor. Mr. Henry J. Cambie, explorer and railway builder, pioneer of pioneers, is the only other member who has had the honor conferred upon him.

Upon the platform that night were the following well-known local pioneers, Dr. McLaren, Mr. H. P. McCraney, Mr. Tom Matthews and Mr. G. R. Gordon (Canadian), Mrs. Violet Sillitoe (English), Mr. Henry J. Cambie (Irish) and Mr. George Munro (Scottish)—and all there to pay tribute to the worth of this sterling Canadian parson.

There are hotheads among the students at our university. Why should there not be? We expect balance among our professors, but the students are in the formative, plastic and often restless state. And, anyway, the whole world is more or less restless and chaotic now, and what more natural than that this state of affairs should be reflected in our universities?

These universities I regard as the cultural Hyde Parks of new countries. You remember Hyde Park, in London, is where every conceivable sort of speaker indulges in "hot air," yes, even sedition, and the big policeman stands by to keep order—and laughs. Some of these hotheads at our university in the years to come may occupy an honored position upon such a platform as that graced by Mr. Cambie and Dr. McLaren on Monday night. It is astonishing what years and experience do for the youngster who is going to reform the world in a night.

World 14.11.23

## Sufficiently Threshed Out

### Argumentation on Loyalty of University Staff and Students Should Now Cease

THE attack in the British Columbia Legislature upon the students and certain professors with reference to alleged anti-British sentiments and the defence of those students and professors, have resulted in the subject being thoroughly threshed out.

Now that both protagonists have let off steam to the limit, the public is justified in hoping that the last has been heard of the matter.

It is certain that no good can come from further bandying of words. Already the matter has received far too much publicity and those unacquainted with the true state of affairs at the University must have received a very exaggerated impression of the real state of opinion there.

Canon Hinchliffe was ill-advised, without more careful inquiry, to talk as though there was a widespread anti-English feeling among the students at the University, and especially ill-advised in laying so much stress upon anti-British text books, when he must have been aware that the book at which he launched his principal charge was being, to a considerable extent, re-written by an able professor of history with a view to eliminating any questionable bias.

Captain Mackenzie, although quite correct, in the main, in his statements defending the University, and particularly in his refutation of any anti-English sentiment alleged to be prevalent at the University, like Canon Hinchliffe, laid far too much stress upon the Newbolt incident.

The longer such a subject is discussed in public the more violent the discussion tends to become and no good purpose can be served by a continuance of the discussion. As the Canon has made many speeches at one place and another upon this subject and the Captain has only made one, the former should be content to let the latter have the last word.

The patriotism of our University professors and students in the late war has never been for one moment in question. The splendid record, both numerically and in distinguished service, of the University is too well known to need emphasizing.

World 14.11.23

had gone to see King Tut's tomb, when an invitation was extended by the Native Sons of Canada, Vancouver, to him and Dr. Mack Eastman of the University, to put forth their arguments before the public. I well remember that the honorable member had not the courage of facing the truth, while Dr. Eastman, the best speaker I have ever heard, won the confidence of every one present—and he deserved it. Not only the History Department but the whole of the Faculty was vindicated. I do not understand how such people gather the courage of criticizing such an institution as the University, when they have nothing to support their convictions. I am sure, if the Honorable member were in power, he would enforce the law of "Compulsory Non-Education" to do away with the root of the whole evil, and to save his countrymen from reading any anti-British book.

MEHAR CHAND  
40 Dufferin Street.

# "NATURE AND HUMAN NATURE" HIS THEME

## Dean Coleman Gives Interesting Lecture Before Vancouver Institute.

Lecturing under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening on "Nature and Human Nature," Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia laid a series of interesting and closely reasoned arguments before the audience, tending to demonstrate that the mental processes of man and of the lower animals have their beginnings and inspiration in the unconscious mind.

The ordinary point of view, said the

Dean was in the habit of regarding nature and human nature as opposing entities; it was supposed that man stood over against the world in matters of knowledge, appreciation and activity. Modern knowledge and modern research, however, showed that this point of view must be supplemented by that other point of view, in which man appeared as a part of nature, and not as a separate entity.

Until the nineteenth century was well advanced, he went on, it was customary to regard man as being apart from the animal world in matters of conduct, although the functions and economy of his body were of an exactly similar nature with those of the

lower animals. It was maintained that the man was controlled in his conduct by the exercise of intelligence, while the animal world was controlled by instinct. And there the matter rested.

It was not possible at the present day, he continued, so to dismiss the subject; modern enquiry into the basis and origin of human mental processes has indicated that instinct was as much a contributory cause of human behavior as it was of the behavior of animals.

This statement led the lecturer into the new field of animal psychology, and the study of the processes of learning in animals, from which a

great deal has been deduced contributory to the study of the inception of learning in man. This argument was illustrated with the examples of the behavior of monkeys, cats and dogs under experiments in which they found their way out of puzzle boxes and other contrivances devised for a study of their actions.

Returning to the matter of instinct, Dean Coleman said there were two explanations of instinct. The first attributed all its processes to a mechanical source, according to the theories expounded by professor John D. Watson of Johns Hopkins University, in his "Behavioristic Psychology," while the other involved the finding of the

element of intelligence or unconscious mind existing in the lower animals.

It was this unconscious mind or instinct common to both man and the lower animals that formed the homogeneous ground from which intelligence, feeling and will were developed. The conscious mind springing from the unconscious mind or instinct would be found to constitute a step in evolution.

Nov 30. 11. 23

# STREET CORNERS

Nov. 30. 11. 23

A LETTER WAS put into my hands a week or two ago, in which "L. A. W." said serious things about the danger of having anything to do with that pretty little flower the primula. She wished to tell the public to beware of it. "This plant," said she, "contains a deadly poison which causes a most painful skin disease, very often incurable."

Again: "The strange thing about it is that the disease does not attack all people, or even the same person may handle it a long time before being attacked, and some people in consequence ridicule the fact of the poison being there. But when attacked the disease is so virulent, painful and persistent, that it may take years to cure, if at all."

I THOUGHT THIS matter sufficiently serious to get expert advice upon, so I sent the letter to Professor John Davidson of the U.B.C. department of botany, who kindly replied as follows:

"It is quite true that at least one species of primula, primula obconica, is poisonous and that this species is a very popular plant for indoor decoration, but only certain people are affected by it. Sensitiveness seems to be constitutional, depending on the condition of one's health.

"The effect is the production of a kind of eczematous skin disease, which I think your correspondent has exaggerated by saying 'very often incurable.' It is a disease somewhat similar to that caused by poison ivy or poison oak, as it is sometimes called, but in regard to the primula, persons must handle it or come in contact with it, whereas it is well known that the poisonous property of poison ivy, or poison oak, is volatile, and the plants need not be touched by an individual to become affected by it. Some people have been affected by it through standing near a fire of burning poison ivy.

"I know several people who are sensitive to the primula. The botanical gardener at Aberdeen University was extremely sensitive. Nevertheless, he raised hundreds of plants each year for greenhouse decoration in the spring, the actual potting being done by an assistant who was not affected by it. The gardener seemed to be the only one in that district who was affected by it, apparently none of the hundreds of visitors suffered any ill effect, and although I used the plant

regularly for class purposes, none of our students suffered from it. On that account the botanical gardener tolerated its presence, recognizing its value as a decorative plant at the time of year when flowering plants were scarce."

"MANY YEARS AGO," continues

Mr. Davidson, "this subject was pretty well discussed in horticultural papers, and according to some writers it was a most baneful plant, and all the worst possible cases known to readers were given in support of its condemnation. I can recall one case given under the heading, 'Lady Dies Through Smelling Primula Obconica.' The account briefly mentioned that a lady visiting a greenhouse smelt the flowers, and soon afterwards was seized with violent sneezing resulting in the bursting of a blood vessel, from which she died. It is quite evident that it was not the poison of the primrose that caused her death, a violent fit of sneezing from any other cause would probably have had the same result.

"It is perhaps as well that people should know that this species has a poisonous effect on some people, so that they may find out whether or not they are sensitive to it. Nearly every year I have one or more plants in my home, all our people can handle with impunity, and probably 93 per cent. of the Vancouver citizens could do the same, and I think I am voicing the consensus of opinion expressed during the horticultural discussion referred to above, that the plants do not deserve universal condemnation, because a small percentage of people are super-sensitive. The plant is so useful for decorative work that the other allied and larger flowered and non-poisonous species do not take its place.

"Anyhow, the advice given to 'avoid the pretty primula' would be ridiculous in Vancouver, where the vast majority of people do not know one primula from another. There are a number of different species of primula

offered by horticulturists which do not produce the above effects, and this advice would be a serious blow to those who have been looking ahead and providing plants to brighten up our homes during the dull days of winter."

Nov 30. 11. 23

## HERBERT DICKERS TO JOIN STAFF

UNIVERSITY

President L. S. Kinck announced last night after the meeting of the board of governors that the University of British Columbia had been successful in obtaining Herbert Dickers, of Stafford, England, as professor and acting head of the department of mechanical and engineering. He will be in Vancouver within three months.

Dr. Dickers is a master of engineering, with honors in electrical engineering, at Liverpool, he received his M.Sc. and Ph.D., at Birmingham. He is an associate of the Institute of Physics and a Fellow of the Physical Society of London. He was elected senior lecturer at the East London college, University of London, and was senior lecturer at Bristol university. He has been assistant to Dr. Magnus MacLean at the Royal Technical college, Glasgow, and a lecturer at Birmingham university. Dr. Dickers is also a past member of the Board of Studies, London university.

In addition to his other qualifications, the new professor at the university here has had a wide practical experience with Westinghouse in England, specializing in design, and he is the author of a number of articles on electrical subjects which have been published. Dean R. W. Brock interviewed him during his last trip to England.

Last night at the meeting two cups were presented to the university. Both were won at the provincial exhibition by the Jersey cattle of the Point Grey barns; the Spencer cup for the greatest Jersey herd and the Waikiki cup for the finest collection of progeny of one sire, that of Pemisia's Owl's Rogue.

Nov 27. 11. 23

## Dean Coleman Will Give Special Address

The regular weekly meeting of the Vancouver Institute will be held in the physics building of the University, corner of Tenth avenue and Willow street, on Thursday at 8:15 p.m. The lecturer will be Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the U. B. C., who will speak under the auspices of the Natural History Society.

The subject of the lecture will be "Nature and Human Nature," a discussion of the meaning of human nature and its relation to nature in its wider aspect. This will necessitate a consideration of the origin of mind and the relationship of the human mind to the animal mind. Some attention will be given also to the modern theory of instinct and of "unconscious" mind. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Nov 28. 11. 23

# University Faculty Guests Of Mr. And Mrs. Chris Spencer

1.12.23

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Spencer entertained at their beautiful home on Marine drive on Friday evening in honor of the faculty of the University of British Columbia. Mrs. Spencer received her guests in a handsome gown of black cut velvet with brilliant ornaments and was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Victor Spencer, Mrs. Arthur Cowan and Mrs. Fred McGregor. Clusters of yellow and white chrysanthemums were used throughout the reception rooms and in the lining-room, where assisting were Mrs. T. Pearson, Mrs. Victor Odium, Mrs. Blake Wilson, Mrs. Sanford J. Crowe, Mrs. Philip Malkin, Mrs. Allen Bowles, Miss Dorothy Cotton, Miss Ola Wagg, Miss V. Ash, Miss Elsie Rilance, Miss Beth Sutherland, Miss Mabel McSpadden and the Misses Osterhout.

The invited guests were, Mayor and Mrs. C. E. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McLennan, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mr. Campbell Sweeney, Miss D. Sweeney, Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Klinch, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. McKechnie, Mr. H. F. G. Letson, Miss A. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Killam, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Robinson, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Sovereign, Mr. Justice J. D. Swanson and Mrs. Swanson, Rev. W. H. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rev. W. H. Vance and Mrs. Vance, Mrs. J. B. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Willis, Dean and Mrs. F. M. Clement, Dean and Mrs. R. W. Brock, Dean H. T. J. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Boving, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sadler, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Matheson, Dr. T. H. Boggs, Dr. and Mrs. D. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Robertson, Right Rev. and Mrs. A. U. DePencier, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ferguson, Judge and Mrs. F. W. Howie, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Argue, Dr. G. G. Sedgewick and Mrs. Sedgewick, Dean Mary L. Bollert, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Archibald, Dr. H. Ashton, Mr. H. R. Christie, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ducjering, Mr. and Mrs. Mack Eastman, Dr. and Mrs. C. McLean Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Hobb, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Hutchinson, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Mullen, Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. O. J. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Uglov, Dr. and Mrs. M. Y. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Barrs, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Hennings, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Logan, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Moe, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Frank El Buck, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Golding, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Hartley, Miss Ethel L. Johns, Mr. Walter M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Malkin, Mr. and Mrs. Thorleif Larson, Miss Isobel McInnes, Dr. M. J. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. L. Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Walker, Dr. E. M. Burwash, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Jervis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Walkem, Mr. and Mrs. John Allardyce, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ilghthall, Mr. E. M. Coles, Mrs. A. H. Dunlop, Miss Janet Greig, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Parsons, Miss M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. F. H.

Seward, Mr. and Mrs. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wilkin, Miss Freda Wilson, Mr. F. K. Audon, Miss B. Bain, Miss M. L. Barclay, Miss Sarah Josephine Battle, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. G. Barry, Mr. F. Bell, Mr. L. Bolton, Mr. A. E. Boss, Mr. H. E. B. Cook, Mrs. J. F. Brown, Mr. G. Corfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Croley, Miss D. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. DeLevault, Mr. R. A. Derrick, Mr. and Mrs. H. Elliott, Mr. C. E. Elsey, Mr. G. A. Fleming, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. W. E. Graham, Miss I. Harvey, Miss L. F. Hallett, Mr. J. Henry and Miss Henry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogarth, Mr. J. L. Huggett, Miss I. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jones, Mr. D. G. Laird, Miss D. Lee, Mr. H. C. Lewis, Miss S. McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. St. J. Mildmay, Mr. and Mrs. S. Notham, Miss M. Portsmouth, Mr. W. S. Simpson, Mr. G. V. Wilby, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Middleton, Mr. C. D. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. R. Riddington, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McEllhaney, Mrs. M. I. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Harold White, Mr. Bowles, the Rev. E. D. Braydon and Mrs. Braydon, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth J. Burnes, Mrs. Burnes, the Rev. J. J. M. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. A. McCanford, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cowan, Senator and Mrs. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dollar, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Gibson, Mr. W. G. Godfrey, Mr. William Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. George Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. George Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. London, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Morris, Mrs. McCarthy, Gen. and Mrs. A. D. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. G. McGeer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Malkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McRae, Rev. Major C. C. Owen, Gen. and Mrs. V. W. Odium, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Osterhout, Dr. and Mrs. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Roubseell, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Nichol Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Blake Wilson, the Hon. Mr. H. H. Stevens, Miss Sarah Spencer (Victoria), Lieut. Col. Nelson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Spencer, Col. and Mrs. Victor Spencer, Dr. F. G. C. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Mr. H. F. Angus and Mrs. Angus.

1.12.23

## Faculty Members Honored Guests at Large Reception Mr. and Mrs. Chris Spencer Entertain at Their Residence On Friday Evening.

In honor of the members of the faculty of the University of British Columbia, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Spencer entertained at a reception at their residence, Forty-ninth avenue, Kerrisdale, on Friday evening.

White and yellow chrysanthemums and a quantity of palms and plants were used to decorate the reception rooms, and instrumental numbers by a popular orchestra gave added enjoyment.

Assisting the host and hostess in receiving the guests were Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mrs. Denis Murphy and Mrs. R. L. Reid. The color scheme in the dining-room was also carried out in the dainty shades of yellow and white, the tea table being centred with chrysanthemums. Presiding at the urns were Mrs. Sanford Crowe, Mrs. Allan Bowles, Mrs. Blake Wilson and Mrs. Victor Odium.

Mrs. Philip Malkin and Mrs. Thomas Pearson cut the ices, while assisting in serving the guests were Mrs. Victor Spencer, Mrs. Fred McGregor, Miss Sara Spencer of Victoria, Mrs. Arthur Cowan, Miss Verona Ash, Miss Elsie Rilance, Miss Bertha Sutherland, Miss Dorothy Cotton, Miss Ola Wagg, Miss Mabel McSpadden and the Misses Osterhout.

During the evening Mr. Russell McLean rendered several vocal solos.

## Reception Given Friday Evening For "U" Faculty

MR. AND MRS. CHRIS SPENCER entertained at a very smart reception Friday evening at their beautiful home, Forty-ninth avenue, Kerrisdale, in honor of the faculty of the University of British Columbia. Yellow and white chrysanthemums, palms and plants were used in the large drawing-rooms, the color scheme carried throughout being yellow and white. Strains of a popular orchestra added to the gaiety of the scene.

Assisting in receiving the guests were Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mrs. Denis Murphy and Mrs. R. L. Reid.

Yellow and white were the dainty colors used in the dining-room, the teatable being centred with lovely chrysanthemums, surrounded with smilax. Mrs. Sanford J. Crowe, Mrs. Allan Bowles, Mrs. Blake Wilson and Mrs. Victor Odium presided.

Mrs. Philip Malkin and Mrs. Thomas Pearson cut the ices. Assisting in serving the guests were Mrs. Victor Spencer, Mrs. Fred McGregor, Miss Sara Spencer of Victoria, Mrs. Arthur Cowan, Miss Verona Ash, Miss Elsie Rilance, Miss Bertha Sutherland, Miss Dorothy Cotton, Miss Ola Wagg, Miss Mabel McSpadden and the Misses Osterhout.

During the evening Mr. Russell McLean delighted the guests with several vocal solos.

The invited guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. W. de B. Farris, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McLennan, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mr. Campbell Sweeney, Miss Sweeney, Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. McKechnie, Hon. Justice and Mrs. A. D. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Willis, Dean and Mrs. Clement, Dean and Mrs. R. W. Brock, Dean and Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Boving, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Sadler, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Matheson, Dr. T. H. Boggs, Dr. and Mrs. D. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Robertson, Bishop A. U. de Pencier, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fergusson, Judge and Mrs. F. W. Howie, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Argue, Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, Mrs. Sedgewick, Mr. and Mrs. Letson, Miss A. B. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Killam, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Robinson, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Sovereign, Judge and Mrs. J. D. Swanson, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Vance, Dean Mary L. Bollert, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Archibald, Dr. H. Ashton, Miss Foucart, Dr. T. H. Boggs, Dr. and Mrs. D. Buchanan, Mr. H. R. Christie, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ducjering, Dr. and Mrs. Mack Eastman, Dr. and Mrs. G. McLean Fraser, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Helsh, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Hutcheson, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Mullin, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Shofield, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turnbull, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Uglov, Dr. and Mrs. W. Y. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Angus, Mrs. A. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Barrs, Dr. and Mrs. A. F. B. Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Hennings, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Logan, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Moe, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. V. Amundsen, Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buck, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Golding, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Hartley, Miss Ethel Johns, Mr. W. N. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Thorleif Larson, Miss Isobel McInnes, Dr. M. J. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. L. Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Burwash, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Walkem, Mr. and Mrs. John Allardyce, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. P. Archibald, Mr. E. M. Coles, Mr. H. A. Dunlop, Miss Greig, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ilghthall, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Parsons, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wilkin, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. St. John Mildmay, Mr. F. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Riddington, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McElhaney, Mrs. M. I. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. Harold White, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth J. Burnes, Senator and Mrs. Sanford J. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Melville A. Dollar, Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Bowles, Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Braden, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Cock, Mr. and Mrs. George Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. George Harrison, Mr. William Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. B. London, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Malkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. D. Malkin, General and Mrs. A. D. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. McGeer, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Macrae, Col. Nelson Spencer, General and Mrs. Victor Odium, Mr. N. Thompson, Mayor and Mrs. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rounsfell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearson, Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Osterhout, Dr. J. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Blake Wilson, Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Brown, Dr. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Grange V. Holt, Hon. and Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Stone, Major and Mrs. C. C. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Sanford and others.

1.12.23

1.12.23

# IDEA BEHIND THE LEAGUE

## Prof. Mack Eastman Gives Interesting Address Before Vancouver Branch.

### TRACES ORIGIN OF PLAN

Addressing the first meeting of the Vancouver League of Nations Society, in the Board of Trade rooms, on Friday evening, Professor Mack Eastman presented a very able and complete history of the growth of the idea behind the league throughout history.

Speaking of the league itself he said it endeavored to work by persuasion, conciliation and co-operation rather than by authority. Its achievements, he said, had been remarkable, in spite of the adverse conditions under which it had functioned.

In tracing the growth of the league the speaker insisted that it would have very little chance of life had it been the sudden invention of Mr. Wilson or of any other idealist. It was only the fact that such a league was a part of the dreams of the civilized world from the earliest times that made it possible today. Earlier efforts, he likened to the beginnings of other great struggles of the past, such as that of religious liberty, political emancipation and woman suffrage in their disheartening results.

#### GROWTH OF THE IDEA.

The professor carried his audience through the growth of the idea, as expressed in the league of cities established by the Greeks, the merging of nationalities under the Roman Empire, the written dreams of Pierre Dubois in 1300 to the time when in 1600 Henry the Fourth of France talked with Queen Elizabeth over his "Grand Design" to provide a senate of princes that should regulate European life.

The present system of international law he traced to the publication of a book on peace and war by Hugo Grotius of Holland, in 1625, and went on to discuss the resurrection of Henry's "Grand Design" by the Abbe Saint-Pierre in 1713, to settle the problems of Europe distracted by the wars of the Grand Monarque. This, however, he described as still a league of sovereigns and not one of nations.

Efforts made during the French revolution to establish a "federation of Europe" and a "European republic" were defeated by the action of the old monarchies, whose activities changed the spirit of France to an aggressive one. In 1796 Kant published his pamphlet on "Perpetual Peace," which almost foreshadowed the present league, and declared the great obstacle to peace was the principle of absolute national sovereignty which was very strong in Europe at the time.

#### NAPOLEON AND AFTER.

The concert of Europe, which went so far to maintain the peace of Europe during the nineteenth century, the lecturer found to be an outgrowth of the "Holy alliance in the very spirit of Christ," formed by the Czar of Russia and other monarchs after the fall of Napoleon. Throughout that century also, he traced the rise of scientific discoveries and showed that instead of the blessings of science making for co-operation and peace the industrial and scientific progress of the nations made rivalry more keen.

The Hague tribunal was a result of the foresight of men who saw that this rivalry must lead to great disaster unless some effective international machinery were devised. The professor traced the influence of the labor movement among the nations and its constant warnings to the peoples of

Europe and their governments of impending catastrophes. He showed the constant presence of the greater influences that were at work to bring about the recent war and discussed the numerous peace societies that were formed in many European countries during the war and which paved the way for the formation of the present league.

The chair was taken by Rev. J. S. Henderson, who announced that subsequent speakers would deal with the organization of the league, its labor bureau, its international court of justice and its permanent commissions. The next meeting of the league will be held on Friday, December 28.

# EXPLAINS ORIGIN OF LEAGUE MEET

See Dec 1 23

## Dr. Mack Eastman Delivers Interesting Address on Very Topical Subject

In his lecture to the League of Nations society in the board of trade rooms last evening Dr. Mack Eastman invited his audience to explore with him "The Origins of the League of Nations Idea." If the league were merely a recent invention of ex-President Wilson or any other idealist, its chances of longevity would be very slight, he said. Every age since written history began has had its dreamers and ideologists, who have built Utopias with their feet on the fender. A few of these Utopias have gradually materialized in the daily practice of civilized peoples. The majority have been relegated to the limbo of forgotten dreams.

Of the successful ideas, however, very few have triumphed easily or at the first effort. The cause of political and civil freedom in nearly every land has won its victories only after several disheartening defeats. The same holds true of the struggles for religious liberty, for the enfranchisement of woman and for all other ideas of great importance, whether political, religious, social or economic. So with the League of Nations idea, Dr. Eastman said.

The chairman announced that subsequent speakers will deal with the organization of the league, its labor bureau, international court of justice and its permanent commissions. Later on, general European and world problems will be discussed.

See 1, 12, 23

Dean E. W. Brook of the faculty of the University will lecture on Tuesday, December 4, at 8:15 o'clock, in the University auditorium, taking as his subject, "People of the South Seas." The lecture, which will be illustrated with specially-prepared pictures, will be given under the auspices of the Faculty Women's Club. 1-12-23

See 1, 12, 23

See 3, 12, 23

### Believes U. B. C. Professors Should Be Born Canadians

Editor, The Vancouver Sun: Sir—Your paper informs us that Professor Dickens, late of England, has been engaged and added to the staff of the University of British Columbia.

It seems too bad that we are unable to obtain men capable of filling these positions in Canada, without always importing them, as seems to be the case in British Columbia and not in any other province in Canada. The native sons will have to look out or they will be in the same position the longshoremen are occupying at the present time.

Next year I suppose the professor will need one or two assistants, who, of course, will have to be friends of the family. These assistants will also be imported and the native sons deported.

See Dec 9-23 E. JONES.

See 9, 12, 23

## Faculty Housing Important

### University Professors Should Not be Crowded off Point Grey by High Rents

THE visit last week of a number of members of the Legislature to the site of the University of British Columbia at Point Grey is suggestive of an angle of this outstanding provincial undertaking which, up to the present, has not been stressed.

This is the development of this superbly situated area topographically and in regard to the housing of the community which will bear a relation to it.

With reference to the topographical aspect of the question, the public will be interested to learn that the plans have been submitted to the highest town-planning authorities in New York and that they have been returned with the comment that they are admirable and that there is no suggestion for their improvement—a high compliment.

The satisfactory disposal of the community which will settle residentially in close association with the University, as well as those who will become residents on the area which the provincial authorities are about to throw open for settlement, affords subject matter for a good deal of discussion.

BUT there is one aspect which should certainly not be lost sight of, and that is the housing of the faculty.

The pitfalls into which many other universities have fallen in dealing with this matter should serve as an example to our university as to how not to do it.

In connection with Washington University, at Seattle, for instance, the professors and those connected with the administration of the university are compelled to live at a distance from their work because the residential property, situated upon land originally belonging to the Washington University, is far beyond the resources of their purses. At Columbia University this situation is much more pronounced.

Perhaps some provision will be made at the British Columbia University for faculty houses. But, if this is not done, some arrangement should be made by which the faculty can live near the site of their labors at a very moderate rental. For these are the people upon whom the success of the institution will depend.

Nov 12, 23

Interesting Talk  
About Books by  
Prof. U. B. C. Librarian  
6.12.23  
Graduate Nurses' Association  
Hears Thoughtful Address  
On Literature.

As a preliminary to his talk on books and their place in life, Mr. John Riddington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, outlined the differences between man and the brutes, mentioning facial expressions, wearing of clothes and the use of tools. To him the supreme differentiation was to be found in the fact that man is a recording animal, since even from the dawn of time he has sought to leave the impress of his individuality on the records of life.

Mr. Riddington spoke of the earliest known drawings found in sunny Spain, and then touched briefly on those of Mesopotamia, the Nile, and the monasteries of Europe. He traced the rise of records, from clay tablets to the block book, and the product of Gutenberg, who invented the moveable type and a crude sort of press. He declared that the book was the supreme record of human achievement and endeavors, stating that the book is no longer the priceless possession of the privileged few, but can be obtained by all who take the trouble to secure one.

A good book, which is the key to an enlarged world, is also the symbol of modern civilization, according to this speaker. Mr. Riddington claimed that it is largely upon the foundation made by books that the superstructure of personal, communal, national and international life is built.

Perilous Times.

"We live in peculiarly perilous times," remarked Mr. Riddington, who thought that when considered as a whole there was little stability in the world at the present day. He expressed no fear of the future, pinning his faith to democracy providing that democracy was intelligent and well-informed. To extricate the world from this condition of instability and unrest so prevalent the speaker mentioned three factors that must come into force: first, sense of justice, not class prejudice; second, a feeling of sympathy; and third, information. The means to accomplish this desired end could come about most rapidly and most efficiently was to be found in the book, through the public, circulating and research and source libraries. As an aside, Mr. Riddington thoughtfully remarked that he was not sure if all the vaunted modern civilization was actually progress or merely inventiveness, especially outside of social legislation. This address was given at the regular meeting of the Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association held in the Girls' Corner Club on Wednesday evening, Miss M. McLellan presiding.

Business Session.

Miss Lumsden, Miss Ewart and Miss McLeod were appointed as a nominating committee to report at the annual meeting to be held on Wednesday, January 9. The second sale of work has been postponed indefinitely. The treasurer reported \$107.54 in the general fund, with \$185.25 for the creche fund. A suggestion for the national magazine for the nurses will be sent to the Canadian National Association, asking that all branches contribute to this fund. The action of the B. C. Association in suggesting that the meeting of the Canadian National Association be held next year as usual, but not in Ottawa, was ratified by the Vancouver branch. Following the meeting tea was served.

Nov 6.12.23

THE LIBRARY AND  
THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Chilliwack Progress  
Nov 22. 23  
Librarian Riddington of U. B. C.  
Gives Address on Value of Library  
In Community.

A most excellent and scholarly address was given in the city hall on Friday evening by Librarian John Riddington of the U. B. C. on the subject of "The Relation of the Public School to the Public Library."

Held under the auspices of the Fraser Valley Teachers' Association, then in session, the interest of the subject and ability of the speaker were worthy of at least a well filled hall, and it is a matter of regret that more did not avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with a matter of such vital importance so ably presented as it was by Librarian Riddington.

Mr. Riddington said in part: "The object of formal education is not merely the acquisition of knowledge, still less the equipment for money making, though this is still a prevalent idea. It is a process of preparation for life. Mere acts of memory, whether of thoughts or figures, do not mean education. A leading out of the powers, possibilities and potentialities of the child so that he can make the most of the gifts which God has bestowed on him or her, the product of which can be seen, not in mere repetition but in the attitude of the child's mind to life and all the adjustments of life, make for an educated man or woman."

The necessity for education is universally recognized. For good or for evil, civilization has practically committed its destinies to a democracy. If a democracy is to rule, it must be an educated democracy to insure safety and sanity for the life of nations, and so large sums spent by governments, in this province and elsewhere, for educational work, are insurance premiums paid to ensure an intellectual future citizenship. The government recognizing the necessity for a trained personnel as part of the equipment for such an education, contribute the time and personal cost of training, so that in the fine city building or in the country school, the human and physical equipment will be fit and competent to train the future citizen. The time was coming when the perquisite of a teacher will be an university training.

Eighty per cent of the boys and girls attending school, stop at the end of the public school period, fifteen per cent. go on to high school, and five per cent. go to University. What happens the ninety-five per cent? Joyously proclaiming their years of enforced tasks done with, relieved of examinations and reports, they reach eagerly forward to new experiences and "life," from store, office or factory. The future education, for the most part, is dependent on incidental contact with people and things, a process which turns out many good women and men, enterprising, self-reliant, adaptable, progressive—the basis of a shrewd, confident, competent nation—but materialistic and superficial, a nation made up of those whose success if interpreted in terms of money and knowledge is inexact, willing to let others do their thinking for them, repeating what they have seen or heard, in lieu of thinking to and through a subject for themselves. All this is the result of the underlying and mistaken idea that education ceases with school days.

How far are we, who are or have been, teachers, responsible for what we admit is a fallacy? The victims ourselves of examinations and percentages, their impression on parents and inspector, is not often the means mistaken for the end. Forgotten is the fact that courses and subjects of instruction are only tools by which education is to be worked out, that education should be a continuous process, that co-operation of a student is essential, that a system of instruction—success as a teacher—depends on: (a) the attitude of the scholar to new fields; (b) his desire to explore, initiative; (c) alertness, responsiveness, even more than receptivity.

Love of knowledge for its own sake is at once the rarest and finest of the products of formal education, and to educate boys and girls so that they shall be desirous of extending their field of interest and knowledge, is surely the aim of any system of education.

How can this be achieved? Admittedly difficult, if teachers must rely solely on their own resources. In many cases the teacher is very young, with an inadequate background. The life of the teaching profession is so impermanent, five years being about the average teaching life, before matrimony is embraced or a stepping on to a better paid profession. Therefore some outside assistance is necessary to carry out this true educational spirit.

In the upward progress from savagery, man has left records of what he thought and felt and did, writing his history on clay tablets, granite obelisks, papyrus, on skins, and lastly by means of type, and the printed book. The book makes us contemporary with all time, and familiarizes us with lands we never see. A good book is like an Aladdin's lamp in our hand, whereby on a magic carpet we can be transported to worlds of romance, whose loveliness and beauty hold us with a fascinating charm.

Libraries are organized book collections—storehouses of accumulated human experiment and experiences. The book is the key of knowledge, the source of informa-

tion, of recreation and inspiration, libraries being "the people's universities." If a scholar can be led into this wonderful world of books—where books would be his companions and his tools, growing on what he is fed on—education would be continuous, and a nation growing in knowledge and power would be the result.

If the fundamental aim of education be as I have defined it, must there not be found therein a placé for books—the evocation of a taste for reading? Then would disappear the line ruled between "school," and "life," the school being but the preparation for continuous interest through life.

It is the child's right to have access to a library where he can take delightful "Cook's tours" by himself, with the resultant joy of exploration and discovery, and I hope the time will come when every school worthy of the name, will consider that a library is as essential a part of the school equipment as a blackboard or a map.

In Eastern Canada, in United States and in Europe, book collections in the schools is becoming a matter of much pride and they are recognized as of inestimable value, both to the scholar and as an aid to the teacher. They are provided by means of a grant from the board, from the government, by concerts and entertainments, by gifts and by subscriptions. In this province, if a school board will provide fifty dollars for such a purpose, the government will assist the worthy endeavor by the contributing of another \$50. But Chilliwack has as yet not availed herself of this government provision.

The library is the schools' complementary institution—the University library for research—the public library for recreation and knowledge—and the school library, linking and introducing—vitalizing and enriching school work for both teacher and pupil, thus enhancing interest and reducing drudgery.

The school system of Canada should be its pride, the outcome of vision and sacrifice, and the foundation of national greatness. So, make the Canadian educational system the broad, deep, sure foundation on which can be reared a structure of splendid citizenship. Enable the teachers, by giving them the necessary library equipment along with their other tools, to do their work better, and thus contribute their important part to the building up of a Canadian nation, a nation, intelligent through all straits of society, loyal to its own high traditions, loyal to the Empire and to humanity and God, taking high place in the family of national democracy and fulfilling the highest hopes of those who serve and love the Dominion."

Chilliwack Progress  
22.11.23

## PROFESSOR TODD IS HEARD IN LECTURE

*Nov 7.12.23*

### Ancient and Modern Phases Of Mediterranean Life Described.

Speaking under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening, Professor Todd of the chair of Greek at the University of B.C., offered a very interesting lecture on "Old and New Around the Mediterranean." The lecture, which comes as one of the results of the professor's ramble through the ancient places of civilization, was beautifully illustrated by a set of slides, most of which were the product of the lecturer's prowess as a photographer.

Commencing with the map of the Mediterranean, the doctor showed how civilization had originally grown up and flourished around the basin of this almost landlocked sea. It was on the shores of the converging continents, he said, that the people of Egypt, Greece and Italy had founded art, literature and all of philosophy except modern psychology.

These civilizations had given place at different times to the invasions of Saracens, Goths, Vandals and Turks, whose influence on those forms had been marked and permanent.

The slides shown took the audience through the olive yards and cities of Sicily, up the steps of its temples, through ancient, modern and medieval Palermo, Syracuse and the surrounding smaller towns.

Passing to Crete, the excavations and wonders of ancient Gnosos were discussed and illustrated as well as the picture of modern life going placidly on its way against the background of ancient monuments and ruins. From Crete the party roamed into the nearer parts of Greece and then proceeded to review the pyramids and temples of the land of the Pharaohs. Cairo, Luxor, Karnak, the vocal Memnon and his silent brother, and the valley of the tombs of the kings, were visited, and the spot where the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen then lay buried under tons of rocks and guarded by sentries. The professor regretted that the rules of the Cairo Museum prevented him from photographing the relics of that tomb.

To close the lecture and bring the audience back to the present era a picture of the great dam at Assuan, with the partially submerged Island of Philae, was thrown on the screen.

This will be the last of the institute lectures until after the Christmas recess. The next lecture will be given on January 10, 1924.

*Nov 7.12.23*

## FINDING OF ORES IS LECTURE TOPIC

*Nov 10.12.23*

### Professor Turnbull Speaks Before B.C. Chamber Of Mines.

Saturday evening, in the Board of Trade auditorium, Professor J. M. Turnbull, head of the department of mining and metallurgy at the University of British Columbia, gave a lecture on "The finding and development of new mines in British Columbia."

In a very clear manner, he explained to the large audience the general origin of ores, how they are forced up from the centre of the earth, through the strata offering the least resistance, forming fissure, contact and other veins, according to the nature of the strata through which the intrusion occurs.

A knowledge of geology is almost indispensable to the prospector and he and the geologist should work together to produce the best results.

He spoke of the dip needle and other instruments which had been used more or less successfully, in the discovery of ore bodies, and thought that these, when perfected, might be of considerable use in prospecting for ore.

He also referred to the fact that the neighborhood of a good mine was the best place to endeavor to locate other ore bodies and as a rule, the ground was usually quickly staked around a good ore discovery.

He thought the majority of the best ore bodies had been discovered in British Columbia and advised prospectors to look in the territory near to transportation rather than in places which were far away and would not possibly be brought into operation for many years.

He said there was opportunity for the mining industry to be greatly stimulated if honest promoters would take up good properties, putting in some financial aid, and bringing the properties to a productive stage and then place them on the market at a reasonable figure. Many good deals had been spoiled by asking ridiculous figures.

Through President Frank E. Woodside, who was in the chair, a very hearty vote of thanks was given Professor Turnbull for the very valuable information given the audience with regard to the discovering and working of new mining properties.

President Woodside announced a list of lectures to be given by the most able mining authorities in the province, under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines, due notice of which would appear.

*Nov 10, 12, 23*

## COMMON HEALTH BUREAU URGED

### Dr. R. H. Mullin Emphasizes Its Great Value in Com- batting Disease

Mortality in Vancouver from diphtheria is about five times higher than it should be if most scientific methods were used to combat it, stated Dr. R. H. Mullin, director of laboratories of the Vancouver General hospital, in an address to members of the health bureau of the board of trade at a luncheon in the Hotel Vancouver yesterday. Dr. Mullin recommended a common health bureau for Greater Vancouver.

Vancouver's mortality from the disease is 4.76 per 100,000 of population, he said. The average in most countries is 4.89, but in Copenhagen, where all the preventive measures and treatments known to science are used, the mortality is only .82.

#### DELAY IN REPORTING

There have been four deaths in Vancouver from diphtheria since September 1, all due to delay in reporting, said Dr. Mullin. Since that date cases were found in 31 school rooms, 55 children being clinical cases and 15 carriers of the disease. Altogether Vancouver has had this year between September 1 and November 18, 112 cases, as compared with 136 cases in the same period last year.

Science has reduced the mortality from diphtheria greatly, and if the public showed a greater appreciation of what scientific methods could do in diphtheria cases the number of deaths would be much smaller, the specialist said. He added that the situation at present was not at all favorable.

#### SERVICE FOR ALL

There should be in Greater Vancouver a joint or common health service for the entire district, including the city and its municipalities, he asserted. It would be as feasible, and was as necessary, as the union which was effected to form the Vancouver and district joint sewerage board.

*Nov 10, 12, 23*

## DEAN TO LECTURE ON EARTHQUAKES

*Nov 11 23*  
WESTMINSTER, Dec. 10.—Dean Brock, of the faculty of applied science at the U.B.C., will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the university extension course, on "Earthquakes" Thursday evening in the Duke of Connaught high school auditorium.

It is stated that no final decision has been reached whether the extension lectures will be continued at the auditorium or at the technical school where the course was carried on last year.

*Nov 11, 12, 23*

## Prof. Sadler Speaks to Washington Creamery Men

*Nov 12 23*  
SEATTLE, Dec. 12.—Attendance at the annual convention of Washington Creamery Operators, Butter and Cheesemakers' Association, was declared the largest in the history of the organization. Speakers today were Prof. Wilfred Sadler, University of British Columbia; Dr. L. H. Pelton of the Washington State Department of Agriculture, and H. E. Turner and H. L. Klock of Seattle.

*Nov 12, 12, 23*

# U.B.C. AND BUSINESS MAN

PROV 15-12-23

Each Rapidly Discovering The Other's Qualities, Says President Klinck.

## ADDRESSES BUREAU

An admirable account of the evolution in recent years of the relations between the business public and the faculties of universities was given by President Klinck, of the University of British Columbia at the weekly luncheon of the foreign trade bureau of the Board of Trade at the Hotel Vancouver on Friday.

Closer acquaintance, President Klinck pointed out, had led to a better understanding of the aims of each. The professor no longer looked upon the business man as merely a money-getter, and in turn the business man had gained some insight into the aims and ideals of the university teacher; he had, to a great extent, overcome his former distrust of the educationist. If a perfect understanding had not been reached they had gained the first milestone at least, and the second, namely, mutual respect was within reasonable distance.

While universities would not stand for departmental store methods, the speaker emphasized the fact that in recent years most of these institutions had adopted business administration with excellent results. It was no accident, he declared, that the University of British Columbia had been able to live within its income almost from the beginning, and this in spite of the increased yearly attendance and the fixedness of its income. This result had been attained solely by the employment of an efficient business administration.

Coming to the question of a business department in the University, President Klinck drew attention to the fact that in all the towns and cities of the province the first-year university work was taken care of in the high schools at the expense of the communities where those schools were placed. But Vancouver saved this expense by having the University right at its doors. In consequence of this, he declared, this city would not be contributing as much to education as these outside places were, if the business men here were to establish and pay for the upkeep of a university department of business.

Mr. C. E. Disher, who occupied the chair, announced that next week Mr. Leon Ladner, M.P., would be the speaker at the final luncheon of the bureau for the year.

PROV 15, 12, 23

## DEAN COLEMAN TO DELIVER MESSAGE TO KIWANIS CLUB

Kiwanians will hold their last luncheon of 1923 today, when Dean H. T. J. Coleman, retiring president, will deliver the Kiwanis new year message. They will meet in the Hotel Vancouver at 12:15 noon.

Charles Macaulay will review the work of the "Kiwanis Big Brothers" in aiding underprivileged youngsters of families in poor circumstances. Frank Hoole will sing.

Jan 27, 12, 23

# U.B.C. SHOULD HAVE CANADIAN TEACHERS

PROV 15-12-23

Members Object to Professors Being Brought in From U.S.

(Special to The Province.)

VICTORIA, Dec. 15.—When the vote of nearly \$500,000 for the University of British Columbia was being discussed this morning in the Legislature, Mr. Joshua Hincliffe, Conservative, Victoria, asked Hon. Dr. MacLean if the granting of this vote was an assurance that conditions at the institution would not be such as were indicated by the "outburst of the students against Sir Henry Newbolt."

The minister replied in the affirmative.

Mr. F. W. Anderson objected to the engagement of American professors in the U. B. C. He spoke particularly of the engineering department and said there were enough good engineers available in Canada. He also said there should not be such bright inducements held out to study engineering as the profession was at the present time overcrowded.

Hon. Dr. MacLean said that the professor in question was born in the Old Country and educated there, although he had been a resident of the United States.

"Surely we have enough confidence in ourselves to get away from the practice of hiring American teachers," said Mr. Anderson. In this he was supported by Mr. Pooley, who said Canadians should be taught by Canadian or British teachers. Mr. Hanes also spoke along the same lines.

Mr. Kenneth Campbell, Liberal, Nelson, spoke of the need for a normal school at Nelson, and Hon. Dr. MacLean agreed that the normal school accommodation was very limited, but that the matter was under advisement.

PROV 15, 12, 23

## PROFESSOR SPEAKS TO POULTRYMEN

PORT KELLS, Jan. 11.—At the monthly meeting of the Poultry association, held under the presidency of C. W. Lawson, Prof. Asmundson, of the poultry department of the University of B. C., gave an address on egg production which was followed by a discussion. Mr. Lawson was elected delegate to the provincial association with Secretary-treasurer Smith as deputy delegate. R. J. Skelton, of the poultry survey, was also present at the meeting.

Jan 11, 1, 24

Miss Isabel MacInnes will address the meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Woman's Building. She will speak on "Some Aspects of Modern German Literature." W-12-1-24

Wed 12, 1, 24

Miss Isabel MacInnes will be the speaker at the regular meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Women's Building. Her topic will be "Some Aspects of German Literature."

PROV 16, 1, 24

## DR. CLARKE GIVES TALK ON 'VENICE'

PORT MOODY, Jan. 13.—Dr. Clark of the University of B. C. delivered an interesting lecture on Venice, illustrated by views, in the dining room of the Burrard hotel, under the auspices of St. John's Men's club. There was a good attendance and Rev. A. Turner, rector of St. John's, presided.

Jan 13, 1, 24

## Alliance Francaise Hears Address on French School Life

Mr. H. F. Angus Is Speaker at Regular Meeting of Society.

Mr. H. F. Angus was the lecturer at the regular meeting of the Alliance Francaise held on Monday evening in the Rose Du Barry room of the Hotel Vancouver. Mr. Angus spoke on "Some Memories of the Lycee Tours," a subject that he developed interestingly and amusingly by giving his own experiences and impressions as a schoolboy going straight from a British Columbia high school to a French Lycee.

The speaker described a day at the lycee with its long tours, from half past seven in the morning to five or six in the evening, its route of improvised work laid down by the professor, work consisting of compositions or memorization which the teacher called for rarely but without warning, punishing the unwary scholar who had chosen that day to neglect his task. These punishments, the speaker explained, consisted of detention on the usual holidays and the writing of Latin lines.

Tickets for a certain number of hours exemption from punishment were distributed for proficiency in the week's work or in examinations, so that good students could break rules more or less often without fear of losing their holidays, while the conduct of the less studious had to be irreproachable.

The lecturer compared the young "lyceen" with the Canadian boy of the same age and found him more serious, more studious, with much greater power of conversation and a greater grasp of abstract subjects. The French boy had, however, the speaker stated, very little talent for concerted action and for the organization of games, though his sense of personal responsibility was greater than that of the Canadian of the same age. The speaker also found, he said, that the French boy's knowledge and instinct in foreign countries less than in the case of his English or Canadian contemporaries.

Mr. Angus concluded his address, which was full of entertaining personal reminiscences, with a tribute to the thousand good qualities of his former school fellows and to their unflinching kindness to him, a foreigner from a distant and unknown country.

PROV 16, 1, 24

### University Women Hear Speaker On Art and Craft

#### Members Pledge Themselves to Aid Women's Building Drive.

An address on Scandinavian art was given by Prof. Paul Boving to the University Women's Club at its monthly meeting on Saturday evening in the Vancouver Women's Building. The speaker began by saying that the term "art," once included merely artifice or craft, defining art as "beauty of life." It therefore now comprised, in his opinion, carving, weaving and work in metals. He described briefly the work of the great Scandinavian sculptors, writers and musicians.

During the last half century, he said, there has been a revival of the weaving art among the peasantry, particularly among the Norwegians. Scandinavian artists are, not infrequently, artisans. The Danes are remarkable for their silver work. The speaker recalled Thorwaldson, one of the greatest sculptors, and also mentioned the work of the Norwegian sculptor, Sindig, brother of the famous musician. Unlike sculpture and literature, painting in Scandinavia has no venerable past, he contended.

Prof. Boving described Scandinavian art as being rugged and ruthless in general. That of the three countries, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, was distinctive and markedly characteristic.

He dwelt to some extent upon the effect Ibsen's works had on the life of his people, and in conclusion, stated that the open-air museums were responsible for much of the revival of the applied arts in Scandinavia.

The drive for the Women's Building was discussed. Miss K. Lane was appointed to secure helpers and Miss K. McQueen and Dr. Belle Wilson on the subscriptions and "brick" sales. An invitation to Mrs. A. U. dePencier's tea for the benefit of the drive on Wednesday afternoon was received.

It was announced that the annual bursary for a girl student at U. B. C. had been awarded.

Nov 16, 1, 24

### TO LECTURE BEFORE CHAMBER OF MINES

Nov 26, 1, 24



PROF. MERTON Y. WILLIAMS, professor of paleontology at the University of British Columbia, will deliver an address on Monday night at the Board of Trade Hall, under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines, on the subject, "Oil in the Northwest." It will be illustrated with lantern slides.

Nov 26, 1, 24

### Brief Addresses Made by Dr. Bell and Miss Johns

R. F. C. BELL, superintendent of the Vancouver General hospital, was an interesting speaker during the annual meeting of the Women's auxiliary yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms. Dr. Bell congratulated the women on their achievements of the past year. He spoke of the inadequate housing at the hospital for infectious disease cases. Dr. Bell mentioned the fact that the General hospital has practically no endowment fund, as compared with other institutions of the kind, and spoke of a plan, on the lines of a drive or campaign, for the near future, and for which he asked the support of the Women's auxiliary.

Miss Ethel Johns, who has charge of the public health nursing course at the university, was another speaker. Miss Johns described a few aspects of the social service and Out-Patients' department, and showed how relief can be brought by social service workers trained to know where to look for help. It is no extravagance to pay for a trained worker, said Miss Johns.

She also touched on the human side of social service work seen in the Out-Patients' department, and urged women to see for themselves the "other half" of the work which they are doing.

A very interesting report brought in at the annual meeting of the Women's auxiliary was that of the Marpole annex, read by Mrs. Harold Dickinson. Mrs. Dickinson stated that the members of the Marpole committee have made every effort to keep the patients in hospital supplied with comforts. The first part of the year was devoted to the sewing of hospital linen, and afterwards the attention of the members was directed to the work for the annual bazaar held successfully on December 2. In addition to arranging entertainments for the patients, the sum of \$100 was expended on special treats during the summer months. Christmas treats were given to the 103 patients there at that season.

In order to raise money to carry on the work, a tea was held in the spring, and the annual bazaar in December. Through the efforts of the musical committee of the auxiliary, a programme has been given the last Monday of each month. Disbursements for the year amounted to \$648.13, and the balance on hand is \$817.24.

Jan 19, 1, 24

#### Prof. Sadler at Edmonton.

EDMONTON, Jan. 25.—Thursday's session of the Alberta Dairymen's convention was devoted to discussions along educational lines, methods of promoting the production end of the industry being outlined by a number of speakers, including Prof. J. P.

Sackville and Prof. G. H. Cutler of the University of Alberta and Prof. W. S. Sadler of the University of British Columbia.

Nov 25, 1, 24

### Miss Bollert Entertains Women Undergraduates

MRS. M. L. BOLLERT, dean of women at the University of B. C., was hostess on Wednesday afternoon to the senior undergraduates and women of the U. B. C. staff and the executive of the various women's college societies and hockey team players, at the tea hour at her home, 1185 Tenth avenue west, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Miss Bollert will also entertain at tea for the women students this afternoon.

Jan 31, 1, 24

### Professor Williams Lectures on Oil in Northwest Fields

Addressing a meeting on Monday night under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines on the subject "Oil in the Northwest," Prof. M. Y. Williams of the University of British Columbia, expressed the hope that somewhere between the gas field around Medicine Hat, Alta., and the producing field in Montana a structure would be found favorable to the retention of oil. He spoke optimistically of the Pawski Lake district in Southern Alberta. The Wainwright area, he thought, looked like a field that might be tested out.

The Fort Norman field, Prof. Williams said, while interesting, was practically inaccessible. It might not be developed until fields closer in had been developed. The Discovery well, from last reports, was producing about 75 to 100 barrels daily.

Ald. Frank Woodside, president of the Chamber of Mines, presided.

Nov 29, 1, 24

### President Klinck Sees 1500 at U.B.C. Within Two Years

VICTORIA, Jan. 29.—President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia is here today, conferring with Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, on university matters. He reports good progress on the new buildings at Point Grey, and is highly pleased with the prospect of being able to accommodate students without the present overcrowding, which marks the present situation.

President Klinck stated that there are 1240 students enrolled at the institution. Adding the staff, over 1300 persons must be accommodated.

With the completion of the new permanent buildings at Point Grey and those of temporary construction, 1500 may be cared for, but the president predicts that within two years that number will have to be accommodated.

Nov 29, 1, 24

President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia, and Mrs. Klinck, are leaving Friday for a ten-days' rest at Alta Lake on the Pacific Great Eastern. Suffering from throat trouble, Dr. Klinck has been under doctor's orders for the past week. Dean Brock, of the Faculty of Science, will be acting-president during Dr. Klinck's absence. 30. 1. 24

Nov 30, 1, 24

The speaker at the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening will be Prof. Sadler of the University of B. C. Prof. Sadler was the official representative of the University at the Pasteur Centennial in France this past summer, and has prepared a large number of lantern slides, many of them from original photographs. The subject "Harwich to London—Through Copenhagen and Strassburg," should prove of wide interest. The lecture will be in the physics building at 8:15 p. m.

Nov 30, 1, 24

Nov 30, 1, 24

# PROFESSOR SADLER IS HEARD IN LECTURE

## Gives Vancouver Institute Members Impressions of European Trip.

Professor Sadler, dairy bacteriologist to the University of British Columbia, who attended the centennial celebrations of the birth of Pasteur in France last year, lectured before the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening and gave an instructive and entertaining account of his tour through Europe and the Old Country.

The lecture was fully illustrated by lantern slides from photographs the professor took himself and was much appreciated by an audience that crowded the physics lecture theatre to its full capacity. The professor cast his remarks in the form of a running commentary on the pictures shown and their relations to his personal experiences and observations. He dealt with the more outstanding facts in the conditions of life at present obtaining in the countries he visited, their customs, architecture and history.

He endeared himself to the audience by his habit of standing aside from the main course of the lecture to crave their indulgence for a "brief remark" on some very human aspect of things that occurred to him in connection with other matters. These "brief remarks" were the cream of the lecture.

Not the least interesting part of the lecture was that which dealt with the professor's travels in the Old Country and a rapid succession of views taken in Nantwich, Chester, Stratford-on-Avon, Wye, London and other places, brought a fascinating lecture to a close.

Prof 1, 2, 24

Prof 1, 2, 24

# DR. R. H. MULLEN WILL BE SPEAKER

Dr. R. H. Mullen, bacteriologist and director of laboratories at the Vancouver General hospital, will speak on "Prevention of Diphtheria," at the regular meeting of the Greater Vancouver Public Health and Welfare association at 8 o'clock tonight in the Rotary institute, 100 Pender street west. Dr. C. H. Vrooman will preside. The meeting will be open to the public.

Even 4, 2, 24

# Celebrate Author's Birthday Thursday

The Dickens Fellowship of Vancouver will on Thursday celebrate the one hundred and twelfth natal day of the famous novelist by a dinner in the First Congregational church.

Dinner will start at 7 o'clock and will be followed by a splendid musical programme contributed to by Mrs. Mary Arnold, Miss Grace Parrick, Mr. G. Heddon and Miss Hambly.

Mr. J. Francis Bursill will propose the toast to the King, Mr. John Riddington the toast to the "Immortal memory of Charles Dickens," Mr. Noel Robinson, "Our guests."

World 5, 2, 24

# DEAN BROCK WILL DELIVER ADDRESS

The regular meeting of the Vancouver Institute of Natural History will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Biology classroom, University of British Columbia. Dean Brock will deliver an address on "Earthquakes."

Even 6, 2, 24

# Varsity Students Hear Rev. G. O. Fallis Speak On World Peace Problem

"The Problem of World Peace" was the topic of the address given to the student body at the University of British Columbia by Rev. G. O. Fallis at noon today. This was the second of a series of lectures on "The League of Nations" given to the students.

Mr. Fallis outlined the history of the movement toward world peace, told of the difficulties the movement faced, and gave the reasons why it should succeed. He concluded with suggestions for the advancement of the movement.

Professor Mack Eastman was in the chair.

Nov. 8, 2, 24

# Dean Coleman Is Brilliant Speaker At Civic League

"CAN the Civic Virtues be Taught?" was the subject of a most academic and valuable address given by Dean Coleman of the U.B.C. before the Women's Civic league yesterday afternoon in the board of trade rooms. In his opening remarks Dean Coleman outlined the philosophy of Socrates, who believed that to know right was to do right, and that vice and ignorance were interchangeable terms. To this he added the wisdom of Aristotle, which said that virtue is not a matter of knowledge but of habit.

With the civic virtues Dean Coleman believes it is a matter of both, to know the right and get into the habit of doing it. To his philosophy he added the truth that there is no virtue which is purely personal, and does not react on the community generally.

He put in a strong plea for more community methods in school teaching, the present kinds of forms and desks used in school as well as the uniformity of position of the children, tending, in his opinion, to focus the attention of the children more on the attendant-enforced discomfort and inaction than on the subject in hand. He paid a passing tribute to the progress of school teaching and methods from those in force 10 or 25 years ago, though much improvement is still required.

Appreciative thanks were voiced by Mrs. W. D. Nickerson, Mrs. Dora Macaulay and Mrs. E. J. Carson.

Upon being questioned, Mrs. Macaulay affirmed the rumor that the school board had agreed to dismiss the three truant officers, the reason being one of economy. Mrs. Macaulay on further questioning, stated that in her opinion it was misplaced economy, of which she was not in favor.

Even 9, 2, 24

# PROF. SADLER WILL LECTURE

Tonight at eight o'clock at the Central City Mission, Prof. W. Sadler will give an illustrated lecture, with over 100 views, on Denmark. This lecture is one of a series given by the University extension course committee.

World 9, 2, 24

# WORLD PEACE IS FALLIS' SUBJECT

## Veteran Preacher Discusses League of Nations' Work Before U.B.C. Students

"World Peace" was the topic of an address made yesterday by Colonel G. O. Fallis, pastor of the Sixth avenue Methodist church, at the University of B.C. Colonel Fallis treated the problems of world peace as a representative of the League of Nations society of Vancouver, in connection with a series of lectures to be given by various members on the workings of the league.

His suggestions for settling the problems of world peace embodied a complete recognition of the League of Nations by each power. He also stated that the education of the common people throughout the world was essential.

Outlining the difficulties that the movement toward peace has faced he told of its history, emphasizing the great need for settling international difficulties without war.

Even 9, 2, 24

# A STRIKING EXAMPLE

Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia spoke last night at the Kerrisdale Methodist church on "Woodrow Wilson: His Character and Services to Mankind."

Dean Coleman outlined Woodrow Wilson as the president of Princeton university, the governor of New Jersey and the President of the United States. He commented on the "supreme element of tragedy" in Wilson's career. In 1919 he had been at the pinnacle of the world's greatest and within a year he had been discredited by his own people and distrusted by the Europe that had so much confidence in him. It was a striking example, said Dean Coleman, of the "strange instability of human fortune and human fame."

Wilson's reason for seeking to keep America out of the war was probably that he wanted to have somewhere in the world a power sufficiently great and sufficiently disinterested to act as an arbiter and to express the moral judgment of mankind.

Dean Coleman described the policies of the three principal characters at the peace conference as: Clemenceau, materialism; Lloyd George, opportunism, and Wilson, idealistic.

"Probably his greatest contribution to mankind and the work upon which his future fame will rest," concluded Dean Coleman, "is his support of the League of Nations."

Even 11, 2, 24

It was good to hear from a librarian the other evening that in English-speaking countries Dickens is still the most widely read of all novelists. None of the most modern "best sellers" can approach him. It was at the annual birthday dinner of the Vancouver Dickens Fellowship that Mr. John Riddington, our University librarian, who proposed "The Immortal Memory" in most eloquent terms, made this assertion.

W-9-2-24

World 9, 2, 24

## PROF. EASTMAN TO LECTURE MONDAY

Professor Mack Eastman will give a lecture Monday at 8 p.m. in the Art gallery, 929 Granville street, on "Glimpses of Art and Architecture in Flanders," illustrated by lantern slides. To any one interested in art the executive of the B. C. Art league extends a cordial invitation to be present.

Sum 11, 2, 24

## HISTORIC FLORENCE IS LECTURE THEME

Ancient City Is Pictured And Described By Prof. Clarke.

Lecturing before the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening, Professor A. F. B. Clarke, of the University of British Columbia, gave a very intimate picture of the city of Florence. With a charm of allusion and a profusion of accurate information gathered at first hand and through a close study of history, he brought the life, color, history and art of the ancient city on the Arno before his audience with the intimacy of an old friend.

Bringing to his aid a unique collection of lantern slides, the lecturer sketched the course of events that combined to make the city of Dante, Tasso and Petrarch one of the most absorbing studies in history. He showed it as the home of mediaeval strife, the battle ground of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, the popes and the stormy nobles; he noted its position as the key to the broad lands of Tuscany and traced its growth as a republic until it fell under the domination of the powerful family of the Medecis in the days of the great Cosimo and greater Lorenzo.

From its historical significance he turned to its great destiny, as the nursery of Italian art in its emergence from the crudities of the Middle Ages, when religious art had led man away from nature, to the glorious days of the renaissance, when a return to classic principles permitted and fostered a combination of romance and realism that produced the sculptures of Donatello and Michael Angelo, the reliefs of Pisano and the more plastic work of the great renaissance painters.

War, art, religion—for it was here that Savonarola was sacrificed in the public square—poetry, intrigue, all went to make up the mystery and beauty of the city of Florence and all were dealt with in a marvellously compressed but efficient manner by the professor.

Pass 15, 2, 24

## FLORENTINE ART IS INSTITUTE TOPIC

The rise and development of modern literature and art in the little Italian city-state of Florence was the theme of the lecture on "Florence," delivered before members of the Vancouver Institute at the physics building, University of British Columbia, last night by Dr. A. F. B. Clark, associate professor of French at the university.

Dr. Clark traced the history of the city from the turbulent republican days of Dante to the enlightened despotism of the Medici, and showed how the development of European civilization, during those three centuries, can be read in the pictures and sculptures that adorn the churches and palaces. The lecture was illustrated with many lantern slides.

Sum 15, 2, 24

## MINING IN B. C. IS DISCUSSED BY DEAN BROCK

Means Big Payrolls and a Large Capital Investment

British Columbia's climate, even with the heavy snow in some parts, is a distinct advantage in the mining industry, according to Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia, whose paper on the physical advantage and disadvantage of mining in this province, was the first of several papers on the natural and economic conditions effecting the industry, read before the mining convention Thursday.

"The climate in British Columbia," said Dean Brock, "is worth more, commercially, than most persons think." While the heavy snow in some parts may appear to be a handicap, he remarked, he pointed out that it is always possible to work inside, or the prospector, if his property is not developed to the point where he can get underground, may devote the time to study and preparing himself for the coming season.

The abundance of rain, he remarked, means an abundance of timber and water, so necessary in successful mining operations.

### FEW GRASSROOT MINES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

On the other hand, the speaker said, a large area of the Rocky mountains is unmineralized and in some parts of the interior lava flows have hidden the mineralized rock. The action of glaciers has carried away a considerable secondary enrichment and that is the reason there are comparatively few rich, grassroots mines in this province. British Columbia is distinctly a country of large, low-grade mining propositions which are better for the state because they require large crews of men, large capital and superior mining knowledge. On the other hand, the action of the ice has worn almost bare the rock structure in many places, thus making it easy to study the geological formations.

British Columbia, being a comparatively new country, owes nothing to other races in the development of this resource, according to H. G. Nichol, who selected for his topic "Mining Investment Influences." There had been no over-running of the country by Spaniards or Chinese miners as in some parts of the world. This province, therefore, entered the race from a standing start. As the trend of development was toward the west, he remarked that this country still looked to the east to supply the money for development of mineral resources. If British Columbia was to stand upon its own feet it must be prepared to recognize that concessions must be given. The geographical situation here was still a factor that worked to disadvantage.

### TENDENCY TO IGNORE LOCAL INFORMATION

Speaking with regard to investors sending expeditions into this country, headed by examining engineers, to obtain first-hand information before putting their money into development, Mr. Nichol said there was still too great a tendency to ignore local information with the result that investors were put to a considerable additional expense and delay.

In his opinion an examining engineer should first gather from local sources and engineers such data as had been obtained with regard to areas in which their principals were interested.

It was the duty of the prospector and the investor to each know the other better and investors ought to be looked upon as prospective partners in development. Both had different viewpoints as to the value of a property under negotiation and this fact was a fruitful source of misunderstanding.

### HIGH TAXATION HAS HELD BACK OPERATION

Taxation of mining properties and operators was a subject which was dealt with at some length by T. W. Bengay. High taxation, said he, lessened speculative investments and was a deterrent to mining development. In connection with this subject he said that the successful finance ministers of a government of the near future would not be the men who were able to borrow a lot of money. Taxes must be reduced. High taxation meant less money for speculative investment and retarded mining development therefore. Mining had received a decided jolt in B. C. when it was compelled to pay tax on profits when this was made retroactive, profits in many cases before the tax was put on having been re-invested in development. As mining meant so much in the development of natural resources, employment of labor, transportation and such matters, it ought to be treated most leniently as regarded taxation, the speaker said.

### BLUE SKY LAWS ARE DEPLORED BY WHITESIDE

"Blue sky" laws have actually reacted against mining investors, was gathered from the remarks of A. W. Whiteside. Too much power of restriction in the hands of officials was not good for the industry. The people ought to be educated to sanity in investments and speculations and the exercise of the criminal code to a greater degree would minimize to some extent the ills brought about by untruthful promoters.

Blue sky laws, he said, partook of paternalism, which was not a good thing for public initiative. In the course of his interesting remarks Mr. Whiteside mentioned the English company laws which he held up as the result of many years experience and the foremost among laws with relation to joint stock companies. There were no blue sky laws in England.

F. W. Guernsey said that the previous speakers had covered most

of the ground he intended to cover on his paper, therefore much of his address was repetition of what had gone before.

### CONVENTION WILL BE CONCLUDED TODAY

Today will witness the close of what has been one of the most successful mining conventions ever held in the province. The morning session will be devoted to papers and discussion on metallurgical research in British Columbia, with F. W. Guernsey occupying the chair. Speakers will include Dr. W. L. Uglow, Prof. H. N. Thompson and representatives of the big operating companies. The luncheon will be addressed by Lieut.-Col. G. H. Kirkpatrick. The afternoon will be given over to discussion of whether advanced courses in mining engineering are of greater value than advanced studies in geology, the speakers being H. C. Geigrich and C. G. McLaughlin on the affirmative side, and Robert Hedley and G. C. Lipsey on the negative.

World 15, 2, 24

# MICROSCOPE AS AID TO MINING

## University of B. C. Helps Small Operators, Convention Learns.

"Ore Problems and the Microscope" was the title of a paper read before the meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at this morning's session by Dr. W. L. Uglow of the University of British Columbia. Operating a microscope and throwing pictures on a screen, he gave a practical illustration of the valuable aid of the instrument in determining the value of minerals. Minute details of various classes of ore, invisible to the naked eye, were brought out. Microscopic examination is largely used by the larger mining companies of British Columbia, but until the University stepped into the breach this valuable aid to mining was practically impossible to the small operator. With the university equipment, it was pointed out, microscopic analysis is now available to all operators.

Mr. H. G. Nichol's read a paper prepared by a representative of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company pertaining to the same subject, and Prof. H. N. Thompson of the University of British Columbia also spoke along similar lines.

Mr. F. W. Guernsey of Vancouver presided.

# SCHOOL PRINCIPALS HEAR PROF. WEIR

## Lecturer Deals With Educational Problems and Teaching Course.

At a meeting of the Vancouver Schools Principals' Association, held in the community room of the School Board Building, Dr. Weir, professor of education in the University of British Columbia, gave a most interesting lecture on education. Mr. R. P. Steeves, principal of Franklin School, was in the chair.

Dr. Weir traced the history of the sociological movement in education, stressing particularly its effect upon the curriculum of the modern school, and dealing rather extensively with the so-called "fads and frills" of the present-day schools. He analyzed the foundations for regarding certain subjects in that light.

There are two principal schools of educational theory, Dr. Weir pointed out—the economic and the altruistic. There is no real antagonism between the two and their aims may be readily reconciled.

Dr. Weir next dealt with the aims and aspirations of the teachers' training course, recently established at the University of British Columbia, stating that there is a possibility of the extension of this work.

Discussing the constitutional aspects of financing educational research, Dr. Weir suggested that every effort should be made to establish a Dominion clearing house for educational ideas and that this institution should be financed, not by the government, but from a fund raised by subscription.

The remainder of the lecture dealt mainly with matters of more purely professional interest.

Musical numbers were rendered by Messrs. Sims, Downes, Baynes and Marriage.

# Fairview Club Defeats U.B.C. at Badminton

In one of the most interesting badminton games on the Fairview Club courts this season, the home team won nineteen out of twenty-four games against the University of B.C. The feature of the evening was the playing of Jack Underhill and Finley of the Varsity club. Following are the scores, Fairview being first named:

### Mixed Doubles.

Mrs. Graham and Adamson won from Miss King and Argue, 15-11, 15-8; won from Miss Milliner and Woodman, 15-15, 15-8; won from Miss Archibald and Finley, 15-6, 6-15, 15-7; lost to Miss Davidson and Underhill, 15-10, 15-12.

Miss B. Elliott and Wood won from Miss King and Argue, 15-1, 15-9; won from Miss Archibald and Finley, 15-10, 15-15, 15-13; won from Miss Davidson and Underhill, 15-7, 6-15, 15-11; lost to Miss Milliner and Woodman, 15-9, 15-16.

Mrs. Taylor and Robertson won from Miss King and Argue, 15-0, 15-3; won from Miss Milliner and Woodman, 15-8, 15-10; won from Miss Archibald and Finley, 15-13, 7-15, 15-11; won from Miss Davidson and Underhill, 15-16, 7-15, 15-14.

Mrs. Effinger and Taylor won from Miss King and Argue, 15-5, 15-8; won from Miss Milliner and Woodman, 15-10, 15-5; won from Miss Archibald and Finley, 15-5, 15-3; won from Miss Davidson and Underhill, 15-5, 3-15, 15-8.

### Ladies' Doubles.

Miss B. Elliott and Mrs. Graham won from Miss King and Miss Archibald, 15-1, 15-8; won from Miss Milliner and Miss Davidson, 15-13, 15-12.

Mrs. Effinger and Mrs. Taylor won from Miss King and Miss Archibald, 15-12, 15-9; lost to Miss Davidson and Miss Milliner, 15-12, 15-11.

### Men's Doubles.

Adamson and Wood won from Finley and Woodman, 15-12, 15-18; lost to Underhill and Argue, 15-13, 15-12.

Robertson and Taylor won from Finley and Woodman, 15-10, 15-8; lost to Underhill and Argue, 15-11, 15-10.

# INSTITUTE HEARS ADDRESS ON CHINA

Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia delivered an interesting address on China before the members of Vancouver institute at their regular weekly meeting held last night in the Physics building, University of B. C.

Illustrated with lantern slides, Dean Brock's address was most interesting. He related many incidents on life in China and also treated his subject from many other angles of much interest to his audience. There was a large attendance at last night's meeting.

# PROFESSOR WILL MAKE SURVEY FOR MUNICIPALITY

POINT GREY, Feb. 26.—Professor S. E. Beckett of the University of B. C. was delegated by the municipal council at a special meeting held tonight, to survey the municipality and bring in a report on the question of local improvement taxation, covering sewers, water, pavements, boulevards, parks and conduits.

Professor Beckett gave a rough outline of what he considered the best basis to arrive at on the knotty problems which confront the corporation and will take probably a month to complete all that has been asked of him and which will form a basis for the future policy of the municipality.

It was also the opinion of the professor that a small tax be placed against improvements to provide for schools, police and fire protection.

# GIVES ADVICE TO GARDENERS

## Prof. Boving Delivers Interesting Address on Soil Cultivation.

### BACKYARD GARDENING

In his address before the Greater Vancouver, South Vancouver and Point Grey Horticultural associations, in the South Vancouver Municipal Hall, Friday night, Professor Boving rather startled his audience by claiming that from a strictly economic standpoint, the food produced by the backyard gardener in normal times, was of comparatively little importance. Too much food was produced, resulting in prices that do not compensate the professional gardeners and farmers for their labor.

Professor Boving clearly demonstrated that soil fertility is not a simple factor, but rather a complexity of various factors, crop production being dependent not only on the content in the soil of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, lime and other elements, but also upon the content of humus, water, bacteria and upon the temperature in the soil. "Pacific coast soil," he added, "is largely coarse, gravelly sand, containing comparatively little clay or silt, and is deficient in vegetable matter or humus. Our soils are consequently lacking in 'body'."

### TYPES OF SOIL.

After enumerating the characteristics of different soil types and discussing soil bacteria, humus, plant food and water, Professor Boving pointed out the close interrelation which exists between humus, water and temperature.

"We indirectly cool off our over-hot soils by the introduction of humus in the form of stable manure, green manure or kelp. More humus means an increased ability for water absorption, and as water has five times as high specific heat as our gravelly sand, it is evident that the humus content has a very direct bearing on the temperature," he declared.

Besides dealing with the natural manures the professor drew attention to artificial fertilizers of various kinds. When buying plant food in this form the farmer or gardener should familiarize himself with the requirements of his particular land and then buy the nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash at the lowest possible price per pound of the element, taking into consideration, of course, the solubility of the fertilizer. He cited some interesting examples in connection with the calculation of fertilizer values.

### TWO DISTINCT VIEWS.

"While it is true that the production of foods of various kinds is and will remain the fundamental industry, and while we live by the dollars and cents worth of food that the soil can produce," Professor Boving advised his audience not to become entirely absorbed in the utilitarian aspects of the soil.

"Let us," he said, "sometimes dream about the infinite wonder of its structure and let our fancy dwell upon its teeming population of living beings—our servants and friends, or possibly our enemies—so near to us and yet so hopelessly beyond our ken. Let us never forget that the soil is a thing in transition, full of life and with wonderful changes going on in its dark recesses. Let us approach old Mother Earth with reverence and love."

Proc 14, 2, 24

Proc 20, 2, 24

Item 22, 2, 24

Item 27, 2, 24

Proc 23, 2, 24

Proc 16, 2, 24

# Girls: Here's Your Chance and Today's The Day of all Days

## Toronto Alumnae Here Hold Gay Dinner Dance

**T**he spirit of Toronto Varsity prevailed over the gay dinner dance held as the annual social function by the Vancouver branch of the University of Toronto Alumnae association last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver. Over 200 guests attended, and the event was the occasion for many a happy reunion of old college acquaintances.

The guest of honor was Mr. David Thomson, dean of the faculty of liberal arts, University of Washington, Seattle, himself a graduate of Toronto university in 1891. Dean Thomson gave an interesting address after the dinner on the "Relation of Graduates of Canadian Universities in American Life." Dean Thomson stated that he knew of 202 graduates of Canadian colleges who are on the staffs of American universities and normal schools, 101 of whom are graduates of Toronto, 30 from MacGill, 16 from Queen's, 11 from McMaster university, Toronto, 10 from Acadia in Nova Scotia, and three from the U. B. C. Dean Coleman also said that he knew of five more U. B. C. graduates holding positions on the staffs of American colleges.

Among prominent graduates of Toronto university Dean Thomson mentioned Rev. Frank Demoulin, now coadjutor bishop of Ohio; Bishop Scadding of Oregon. Rev. Dr. Wilson, pastor of a large Chicago church; Dr. Mason, pastor of a Seattle church, and many others.

The committee in charge of the dance was Dr. Frank Moore, Mr. T. A. McElhanney, Mrs. R. H. Stewart, Mrs. W. G. Baird, Professor Walter Sage, Mr. T. H. Crosby, Mr. J. R. Davidson, Mr. C. E. Webb, Dean Clement, Mr. W. H. Hutton, Dr. Wallace Wilson, Rev. C. H. Shortt, Dr. George Lamont and Dr. Black. Seated at the head table were the honorary vice president, Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the U. B. C., Dean and Mrs. Thomson, and Dean and Mrs. Coleman.

During dinner a fine selection of old Toronto Varsity college songs were given with enthusiasm. Mr. F. W. McNeil leading the singing, and Mrs. W. J. Johnstone acting as accompanist. The dance that followed was one of the jolliest social affairs of this season.

Noticed among the guests were Rev. and Mrs. A. U. de Pencier, Dean and Mrs. Clement, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McElhanney, Mrs. R. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Baird, Prof. Walter Sage, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McElhanney, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon MacBeth, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Wilson, Dr. Robert Crosby, Mr. Donald McGregor, Miss Katherine McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hutton, Dr. Wallace Wilson, Rev. C. H. Shortt, Dr. George Lamont, Dr. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cowan, Dr. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Stirrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Goulding, Prof. and Mrs. Uglow, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McNeil, Prof. Burwash, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pollock, Prof. R. H. Clark, Prof. and Mrs. Lloyd, Dr. and Mrs. Mullin, Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey and many others.

*Sum 27, 2, 24*

## PRESIDENT KLINCK SPEAKS ON U.B.C.

**D**r. L. S. Klinck, B.S.A., M.S.A., D.Sc., president of the University of British Columbia, delivered an address on "University Administration" before members of the Vancouver institute at the regular weekly meeting held at the physics building of the U. of B.C. last night.

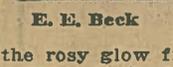
*Sum 29, 2, 24*

## Vancouver's Eligible Bachelors Aren't So Shy After All and Seem to Be Only Awaiting the Appearance of the Right Person—Here's a Good Leap Year Reference List

By MYRTLE B. PATTERSON

**B**ACHELORS, take to cover! Today's February 29—the odd day that makes 1924 a "leap year"—and an open season for single men—and proposals of marriage from young women and their great-aunts are in order.

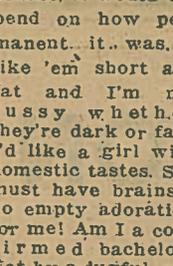
Today's the day on which bachelors may toss their heads coyly as they trip by groups of fair damsels in the act of "looking 'em over," or blush as they pick up messages of ardor from admirers. Perhaps, she'll "say it with flowers" and to wear "her" red rose in his button-hole is equal to a murmur "Yes" from the shy bachelor to the fair suitor. Or, will she ask him to tea where the rosy glow from the table light will touch his cheeks with pink and lend an air of enchantment to her whisperings of undying devotion? Will she pop the eternal question over her stenographer's notebook as he dictates letters? Will she take him for a spin in her motor over the country highways, where budding crocuses and leafing trees toll the tender message that spring is here—and you know "in the spring, a young man's Nancy lightly turns to thought of love!"—will she—? Well, nobody knows the answer to this heart stuff. The big question today is, "Will he say 'Yes' if she asks him?"



E. E. Beck

**"TICKLED TO DEATH"**  
"What would you say, if, tomorrow, some girl made you a leap year proposal?" was the query which caused many a startled Vancouver bachelor to color up and stammer yesterday. "What would you say? Would you accept her?" "I'd be tickled to death," said "Bob" Arnott of the B. C. Products bureau, who is tall, dark and 38. "Of course, it would depend on how permanent it was. I like 'em short and fat and I'm not fussy whether they're dark or fair. I'd like a girl with domestic tastes. She must have brains—no empty adoration for me! Am I a confirmed bachelor? Not by a jugful, nor a woman-hater either."

**THE "PROF" SPECIFIES**  
Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, 40, professor of English at the University of British Columbia, grey hair, said to be about the best liked "prof" at the U. B. C., and a man whose pet hobbies are his mother and Shakespeare, promises to give all proposals today "a just and sympathetic hearing."  
"I would say that much would have to be said on both sides before I'd accept her," Dr. Sedgewick said yesterday. "I should like one with dark hair and a fair complexion. Tall? Well, that all depends. You see it wouldn't do to discourage any fair applicants."



Rowe Holland

**Dr. H. Ashton,** professor of French, said he was a confirmed Anglican but didn't know about being a "confirmed bachelor."  
"Would I accept her proposal?" he asked yesterday afternoon. "That would depend on the girl. I've never had any time to think about it. I'm much too young.



C. Julian

Seventy will be time enough!" **NEVER TOO OLD**

**F. G. C. Wood,** assistant professor of English, a keen supporter of the Players' club, tall, dark, confesses to being coy about giving his age and an affirmative answer to a Leap Year proposal.  
"It would all depend on the girl," he said. "I'm from Missouri. I've always heard a man is never too old to make a fool of himself!"

**R. Rowe Holland,** Vancouver bartender, only 28, vice president of International Gyro, likes all the girls, he says—but not well enough to marry.

"I'd say, 'Lord help me!' if one proposed. I guess," he confessed, "I'd be too scared to say anything else. I like 'em all, fat, thin, tall, short, but not well enough to marry them. I'm strong for encouraging them, though."



**AWAITING OPPORTUNITY** Ian Mackenzie

Here comes **C. O. Julian**, 39, inspector of the harbor police, a dashing lieutenant in the war and a "heartsmasher" of years!  
"I'd say 'Yes,'" he answered instantly. "I want a petite type—small, dark. A girl who likes home. No, she wouldn't have to get breakfast—I never eat it!"

"Vic" **Winning**, manager of the Dominion theatre, whom his friends describe as a "worldbeater," is still at large. He's only 36 years old, fair, grey eyes, nice wavy hair, says he's afraid he's a confirmed bachelor—but you never can tell, girls!

"I guess that would be terrible!" he burst out when the possibility of a proposal tomorrow dawned on him. "I'd have to buy her something, I suppose. Would I accept? It all depends on the girl. I'd like one about 135 pounds, blonde. What age? Not old. Gee, I want a chicken!" he confided, boyishly, "about 25!"

(Shades of, ye year 1885, when a young woman was on the shelf at '25 years!)

**D. Lake Denman**, 27, acting manager of a photography company, and, girls, one of the best-looking men in town, with an obsession for puns, has definite ideas on a "fifty-fifty" arrangement, if the girl proposes.

"If the right girl proposed, I'd say 'Yes,'" he said yesterday. "But I'd insist on my share of the income. I'd want her medium tall, medium fat, medium good-looking—not too pretty, you know you can't have everything, and an active brain and good manners count more with me!"



F. G. C. Wood

*Sum 29, 2, 24*

# VALUE OF <sup>PROV</sup> CO-OPERATION <sup>29.2.24</sup>

University Administration  
Theme of Address By  
President Klinck.

## MUCH DEBATED TOPIC

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, delivered an able and exhaustive lecture before the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening on the subject of "University Administration."

After reviewing the history of his own interest in this troubled question, the president declared that the constitutions and spirit of universities in Canada and the United States were being called in question today to a degree that had never before been reached. All departments of the administration had been taken under review and especial condemnation had been lavished on boards of governors and presidents.

In Canada, he said, among the older universities, those in French-speaking territories were fashioned on French models, the older foundations in English-speaking districts were beholden to England for their inspiration, but many of the more modern institutions drew their general character from American examples.

### REVIEW OF U. B. C.

The lecturer then outlined briefly the constitution of the University of British Columbia and offered a complete review of the officials and bodies combining to make up the government of that institution. In a compact commentary on the functions and duties of these bodies, he rendered a picture of interests and activities that might be thought by many people to be at variance with one another and incompatible with the best interests of education in the University.

The board of governors, he said, consisted of the chancellor, the president and nine members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and it was supposed from this information by many that it would be difficult to keep the University as free politically as it was intended to be academically.

In a rather whimsical manner but with great clarity, Dr. Klinck dwelt on the duties, the authority and the symbolism of a president and succeeded in confirming his audience in their suspicion that the path of that functionary was not strewn with roses. In his position as the official mediator between an often exiguous board and a faculty whose perpetual fate it was to feel themselves oppressed and their functions cramped, his task became one of extreme delicacy.

### SINCLAIR'S SATIRE.

In support of this view and also to enlighten somewhat a very technical subject, the president read Upton Sinclair's satirical estimate of the virtues of university presidents.

According to Mr. Sinclair, "Prexy" was the man whose duty it was to persuade the lion of commerce to lie down with the lamb of learning, and in the course of that duty he had become, as a species, the greatest perverter of the truth in the history of the civilized world. He had to reconcile the irreconcilable and perform the impossible.

In conclusion, the president said that they must be careful not to over-emphasize the rights or duties of any particular group in the government of the university—what was needed was the hearty and thoughtful co-operation of all groups.

*Prov 29, 11, 24*

## RIVER BASIN IS FULL OF MINERAL, SAYS PROFESSOR

<sup>Sum 27, 2, 24</sup>  
<sup>Feb 27, 24</sup>  
NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 26.—"Recent geological explorations in the Northwest territories have proved that the country in the basin of the Mackenzie river will yield large deposits of high-grade minerals, including copper, in days to come," stated Prof. M. Y. Williams of the U. B. C. during an address on geological explorations at the Duke of Connaught high school auditorium tonight. Alderman A. D. Buchanan presided at the lecture, which was held under the University Extension course.

*Sum 27, 2, 24*

## POEMS OF THE WAR LECTURE SUBJECT

<sup>Sum 28, 2, 24</sup>  
FORT MOODY, Feb. 27.—J. Riddington, librarian at the U. B. C., lectured before the men's Club of St. John's Anglican church on "Poems of the War," and the subject, and its treatment, proved intensely interesting and was much appreciated by about 50 members of the club.

*Sum 28, 2, 24*

## DR. M'LEAN FRASER TO GIVE LECTURE

<sup>Sum 1, 3, 24</sup>  
Dr. M'Lean Fraser, a member of the Pan-Pacific conference held last year at Melbourne, Australia, will give an illustrated lecture Monday night in the physics lecture room of the University of B. C. Dr. Fraser collected several slides during his tour of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and the Hawaiian islands. He is head of the department of zoology at the college and is giving the lecture under the auspices of the Biological Discussion club. The admission fee will be turned over to the Point Grey development campaign committee.

*Sum 1, 3, 24*

## Lecture In Aid Of Playing Fields

<sup>Prov 17, 3, 24</sup>  
An interesting lecture on "University and Biological Aspects in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Hawaii" will be given by Dr. C. McLean Fraser, of the University of B. C., under the auspices of the Biological Discussion Club, on Monday, in the physics lecture room at 8:15 p.m.

Dr. Fraser was a member of the Pan-Pacific Congress held in Australia last summer, and while away he secured a number of fine lantern slides which he will use in illustrating his lecture. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the campaign fund that the students have started for financing their new playing fields at the Point Grey site.

*world 1, 3, 24*

## Lecture Funds for U.B.C. Playing Fields

<sup>Prov 1, 3, 24</sup>  
Dr. C. McLean Fraser, professor of zoology at the University of British Columbia, will lecture on "University and Biological Aspects in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Hawaii" on Monday, March 3, in the physics lecture-room at 8:15 p.m. The lecture is under the auspices of the Biological Discussion Club, and the proceeds will be devoted to the fund for playing fields at the Point Grey site.

Dr. Fraser was a member of the Pan-Pacific Science Congress held in Australia last summer, and on his return trip he visited Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji and Hawaii, where he made a study of institutions of higher education such as universities and museums, as well as matters of biological concern. The lecture will be illustrated by a varied assortment of instructive lantern slides.

*Prov. 1, 3, 24*

### MUSIC TEACHERS' MEETING.

Dean H. T. Coleman of the University of British Columbia will address the B.C. Music Teachers' Federation on "The Value of Music in Modern Education," at its meeting on Monday at 10 a.m. in the Congregational Church. Ruth Jones, a new member, recently arrived from California, will give a short paper on "Current Musical Events."

*Prov 1, 3, 24*

## AGRICULTURISTS TO CONVENE HERE

<sup>Sum 17, 3, 24</sup>  
Arrangements are complete for the fourth annual convention of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, which will be held on Wednesday and Thursday in the Hotel Vancouver, ending with a dinner at 6:30 p.m. Thursday in the Hotel Grosvenor. Dr. G. M. Weir of the University of British Columbia, and H. C. Hall, K.C., of Victoria, are the two after-dinner speakers for Thursday evening.

Reports of committees will occupy the largest part of Wednesday's and Thursday morning's sessions, and Thursday afternoon will be devoted to new business, including a discussion on "Professional Ethics," led by Prof. H. M. King. Prof. W. Sadler will give an illustrated lecture on his trip to Europe in 1923.

*Sum 17, 3, 24*

### To Lecture In Victoria.

<sup>Prov 17, 3, 24</sup>  
VICTORIA, March 17.—On Wednesday evening Dr. A. F. Bruce Clark of the University of British Columbia, will lecture here on "Venice." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides. Victorians have been loud in

their praise of the policy of having professors of the University lecture in this city during the winter.

*Prov 17, 3, 24*

# IN CHARGE OF IMPORTANT POST

1  
2  
3  
Prof. Vickers of London,  
Eng., Joins the Staff  
Of U.B.C.

Will Have Charge of Me-  
chanical and Electrical  
Engineering.

Government Seeking Ten-  
ders for Permanent Power  
Plant at Point Grey.

Proposed Agricultural Ex-  
tension Work; Some U.  
B.C. Announcements.

Prof. H. Vickers, M. Eng., A. Inst. E., F.P.S.L., has arrived at the University of British Columbia to assume charge of the department of mechanical and electrical engineering, one of the most important at the university.

Prof. Vickers is equipped with working experience in some of the largest electrical machine shops in England. He has been a teacher in the universities of London, Glasgow, Bristol and Birmingham, which are as famous among technical men as Oxford and Cambridge among arts men.

He was assistant to Magnus McLean, M.A., D. Sc., of Royal Technical College, Glasgow, and lectured in design there; was senior lecturer at East London College, senior lecturer at Bristol, and in charge of wireless work at Birmingham. He has taught the design of electrical machinery, the transmission and distribution of electrical energy, electrical traction, wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.

He was three years' designer with Messrs. Siemens Bros., and last year was chief consulting designer for Messrs. Campbell & Isherwood, Beotie. He has contributed to many technical magazines, and to encyclopedias on Modern Electrical Engineering.

The Provincial Government has asked for tenders for six semi-permanent structures and a permanent power plant at Point Grey. It is thought the size of these tenders will determine the government's attitude toward adding a gymnasium to the group. The department architects have drawn plans for one, and Hon. Dr. Sutherland, on his last visit here, expected to authorize construction of a locker and shower room wing, leaving the students' campaign, now in progress, to furnish funds for the athletic floor.

### EXTENSION WORK.

The university governors at their next meeting will decide on a policy of extension work for the faculty of agriculture. The federal government whose grant hitherto furnished funds for the work, will give no more aid to agricultural education. Since Christmas all lectures and research work outside Vancouver have ceased.

A teaching fellowship in the University of California has been awarded Geoffrey B. Riddehough of Penitction, who will graduate next month in arts, and congratulations are being extended one of the most deeply versed classical students in the University.

President L. S. Kilnck will leave on Wednesday for Berkeley, Cal., where he will represent his university in the inauguration of Dr. W. W. Campbell as president of the University of California. Dr. Campbell spoke here at a congregation of the University of British Columbia some years ago. The ceremony, postponed on account of the great Berkeley fire of last fall, will take place March 22.

Dean H. T. J. Coleman will speak at

the monthly meeting of the Vancouver League of Nations Society, March 28, on International Prejudice and Education.

Dean R. W. Brock will speak before the Men's Club at Port Moody tonight on Physical Features of British Columbia.

"Venice" will be the subject of Dr. A. F. B. Clark's lectures at Westminster High School tonight, and on Wednesday before the Arts and Crafts Society, Victoria.

Dr. F. C. Walker will speak before the Workmen's Club, 303 Pender street, next Sunday.

On Wednesday evening, Prof. H. R. Christie will address a public meeting of the Vancouver Natural History Society in an illustrated lecture on "Trees."

### GROWING MEMBERSHIP.

Membership in the evening class in botany has grown to 37, and includes not only teachers in Vancouver and suburban schools, but other well-known residents. Several prominent doctors have found the work not only educative but intensely interesting, while many society folk, allegedly immune from any attraction save that of the card table and dance floor, every Tuesday evening succumb to the lure of the botany class. Membership is open to all. No previous knowledge of the subject is required. The first hour of each session is devoted to elementary work, and the second to more advanced botany.

Prof. John Davidson started these classes when he was provincial botanist in 1912, urged by fellow members of the Mountaineering Club. The members did much of their own research work, and his monthly addresses usually took the form of answers to questions, and decisions on arguments. Next year fortnightly meetings at the Labor Temple, and subsequently classes in nature study and botany in the School Board rooms, eventually gave place to the University classes.

Prof. Davidson laughs at long hours, and increased interest in plant life on

the Coast is largely due to his efforts. His determination is to interest Vancouver children in flower life, by educating their teachers and elders.

The Vancouver Natural History Society members are largely his former students. He is a charter member of the Garibaldi Club, and was a means of persuading the government to declare that garden of beautiful flowers a national park. He was also one of the committee which redrafted Vancouver by-laws to give the city supervision of tree-planting on the boulevards of all city streets.

Many other local societies owe their present prosperity to his unremitting zeal. The valuable herbarium in the University, and the botanical gardens at Point Grey are a product of his industry. He found it difficult to persuade the University governors that British Columbia was far enough advanced to appreciate and make use of his collection of representative plants.

### IN OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

The success of his evening classes has drawn attention to a form of extension work which would be highly popular in Vancouver, but would entail considerable expense and increased staff at the University. Columbia University, last week, announced a registration of well over 30,000, due to its location in the centre of New York City. It sends lecturers into all realms of society, and into every business there for evening class and short course work. Its undergraduate body numbers only about 3000 students. In Canada a radical extension work programme was this month instituted at Manitoba University, where French is taught simultaneously by radio and lecturers in the auditorium.

Many professors will be speakers at the fourth annual convention of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agricultur-

ists at the Hotel Vancouver Wednesday and Thursday. A movement will be evidenced in favor of agricultural textbooks by Canadian authors, and while international borders need not limit education, it will be admitted

that agricultural textbooks written by Americans are less effective than those written with a knowledge of local conditions. The supply of these is small, and Canadians will be urged to contribute to this class of literature.

There will also be a suggestion by a Victoria member that graduates of the agricultural faculty be awarded the

initials B.Sc.A instead of B.S.A. Small importance now attaches to the initials in a degree, as many courses now embrace activities in several faculties. American universities are tending toward a "B.Sc." or "B.S." for all graduates, with the name of the faculty bracketed after the initials. This discussion is expected to be, therefore,

largely academic. Next Friday the Alumni Society's renowned Cellidh, which readers of The Province have been daily informed, rhymes with "gally," will take place, and on that day the University will be a rendezvous of all wishing to help the students' campaign fund, or merely to have a good time.

Nov 18, 3, 24

## TO FORETELL SEX OF EGG FEASIBLE Prof. F. E. Buck Says Theory Is Deserving of Care- ful Investigation

"The theory or claim that the sex of chickens can be determined from eggs should not be scouted, but is deserving of careful investigation," said Professor F. E. Buck of the University of B. C., speaking in regard to a recent article in The Sun. Professor Buck is president of the B. C. branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculture, in convention at the Hotel Vancouver.

"It has been proved conclusively that the veins and the balance of the leaves of which they form part are positive and negative, and recent facts established by investigations into the electrical theory of life have shown that it is unsafe to discard even what may appear to be fairy tale claims in regard to sex in plants, birds and animals.

"The veins in a leaf are just as much veins as blood veins in humans; the leaf is the body cell of the plant. The thumbs and fingers of humans are positive and negative respectively. It is not beyond possibility by any means that it may be practicable to determine the sex of unborn chickens from eggs, and the claim is advanced to that effect by the Russian refugee now in B. C., as made public in The Sun, deserve the most careful investigation.

"The point of a needle is commonly used in connection with a galvanometer in determining the positive and negative properties of veins and leaf substance in leaves. It would be folly to scout the possibility of peculiarly sensitive or highly-developed human galvanometers being able to determine from eggs the sex of the chicks yet unborn."

Jan 20, 3, 24

# TEACHING AND BANKS THEIR THEMES

Addresses by Weir and Hall  
Close Agriculturists'  
Convention.

First Gives an Analysis of  
Psychology of  
Teaching.

Victoria Lawyer Is Heard on  
Canada's Banking  
System.

Invite Canadian Society to  
Hold 1925 Convention  
In Vancouver.

Banquet addresses on teaching by  
Dr. G. M. Weir of the University of  
British Columbia and on banking by  
Mr. H. C. Hall, K.C., of Victoria, at  
the Hotel Elysium Thursday evening,  
closed the fourth annual convention of  
the British Columbia branch, Canadian  
Society of Technical Agriculturists.

Dr. Weir made an able analysis of  
the psychology of teaching. He ex-  
plained to his audience, who are con-  
stantly presenting subject matter to  
meetings of farmers, how to go about  
this work.

First, understand the farmer's men-  
tal background, he directed. This  
would show what were his centres of  
interest and the appeal must be made  
to these interests.

Continuing, he likened the teacher to  
a mental train despatcher. He must  
send his own ideas to that station  
in his hearer's mind, where the main  
group of ideas or the centre of inter-  
est was maintained. This centre  
of interest was different among dif-  
ferent occupations. A field of grass  
inspired an artist with a sense of its  
beauty, a farmer with an idea of its  
quality.

### FOUR IMPORTANT STEPS.

Dr. Weir said the speaker must fol-  
low a programme of four steps in the  
presentation of subject matter to au-  
diences.

He should first present the pure  
idea to the observation of the hearers.  
Next he should invite them to com-  
pare it with other ideas. Then he  
should abstract the essential about  
which he wished especially to dwell  
and "carry it over the top" with the  
audience. And finally he must gen-  
eralize or define the conclusion to  
which this has brought him.

The speaker advocated the use of  
diagrams, charts or maps, or anything  
that would appeal to the sight as well  
as the hearing of the audience, and he  
named some principles to be followed  
by all speakers and teachers.

After submitting a general plan for  
the benefit of those presenting written  
material or articles for the use of the  
farmer, Dr. Weir closed with a strong  
plea for broad reading of prose and  
poetry by his hearers in order to de-  
velop the imagination.

### CANADA'S BANKING SYSTEM.

Mr. Hall's speech was a vigorous de-  
nunciation of the Canadian banking  
system.

He asserted American banks, with  
their localized interests, were in all  
respects superior to centralized Cana-  
dian institutions. He said statistics  
showed they were more sound finan-  
cially. They used their credit where it  
would do the most good—not in New  
York. And finally, instead of amal-  
gamating until they had become a mo-  
nopoly, they were capable of indefin-  
ite expansion.

Mr. Hall favored a policy of localizing  
Canadian banks. Their safety would  
be protected by a form of insurance  
of deposits. The American secretary  
of the treasury estimated the cost of  
this insurance would be \$25 for one  
million dollars deposits.

"If we had local banks, we would  
give play to the local initiative of our  
citizens," he claimed. "As it is, we  
are dependent upon Montreal and To-  
ronto. These people have no knowledge  
of our own individual needs and our  
assets for credit."

He remarked on the Home, Farmers,  
and Sovereign bank failures, said that  
the twenty-nine banks of a few years  
ago had become fourteen, and declared  
that "of these, four banks now con-  
trolled 72 per cent. of our assets."

### FOR 1925 CONVENTION.

The convention Thursday afternoon  
decided to invite the Canadian Society  
of Technical Agriculturists to choose  
Vancouver for the seat of their 1925  
convention.

The discussion on professional  
ethics opened by Prof. H. M. King  
seemed to be so wide in its scope that  
he was urged to model his ideas in a  
resolution for presentation to the na-  
tional convention. He asked the ques-  
tion whether the science of profes-  
sional agriculture had not reached  
such a stage that a code of ethics  
could be laid down for them.

During the debate on this question a  
suggestion was brought forward by  
Mr. J. W. Gibson that an examination  
be held for judges in provincial or  
local fairs, and that successful candi-  
dates be given certificates. This  
would raise their status, and make an  
acknowledgment of some sort for their  
efforts during exhibitions more prob-  
able.

The question of remuneration for  
technical work done outside official  
duties was raised.

### REASONS FOR VERDICTS.

The meeting declared in favor of  
urging exhibitions to demand on the  
part of judges of livestock a reason  
for their verdicts. This would em-  
phasize the educational features of  
the fair.

The suggestion that the graduate in  
agriculture in Canadian universities  
be entitled to use the initials B.Sc.A.  
instead of B.S.A., was filed.

Agricultural textbooks by Canadian  
authors were urged by some members,  
but this matter also was postponed  
for further examination, as it was held  
a resolution favoring this policy would  
limit those members who were uni-  
versity professors in their choice of  
textbooks.

Prof. Sadler gave a very interesting  
illustrated lecture on his visit to  
Strasbourg to attend the celebration  
of the Pasteur centennial last sum-  
mer.

This morning the members of the  
society were taken on a tour of in-  
spection of the harbor and the grain  
elevators, as guests of the harbor  
commissioners.

Mr. Harold Hare of the University  
department of animal husbandry will  
be the judge in the stock judging  
competition initiated this year in the  
fat stock show at Kamloops. En-  
trants will be school children who  
have survived previous elimination  
contests.

## League of Nations Is Explained to Kiwanis By Prof. Mack Eastman

Prof. Mack Eastman of the Univer-  
sity of British Columbia addressed the  
Kiwanis Club at luncheon today on the  
subject, "Some Aspects of the League  
of Nations." He briefly related the  
steps that led up to the organization  
of the League, and declared that criti-  
cisms voiced against it were no crite-  
rion of its merits or foreshadowed its  
failure. Other great movements in the  
world's history, such as the republican  
movement, had been subjected to simi-  
lar criticism.

Miss Annie Jenkins of the Univer-  
sity of British Columbia entertained  
the gathering with two recitations.

## LECTURE ON GEMS OF GREAT INTEREST

Large Attendance at Final  
Meeting of Vancouver  
Institute.

The Vancouver Institute brought a  
very interesting and successful season  
to a close on Thursday evening with a  
lecture on "Gems and Precious Stones"  
by Professor Uglow of the department  
of geology in the University of B. C.  
The lecture was arranged for the in-  
stitute under the auspices of the  
British Columbia Chamber of Mines.

The occasion was marked by a rec-  
ord attendance; whether people were  
drawn by the fascinating nature of  
the subject or by the fact that this  
was the last lecture can not be deter-  
mined, but long before the hour an-  
nounced all seats were filled and  
raids had to be made on other class-  
rooms and on any retreat capable of  
harboring chairs to provide seats for  
the overflow.

After a brief introduction by Dean  
Clement, president of the institute, in  
which he extended the thanks of that  
body to all who had helped towards  
making the season a success, the  
speaker was introduced by Ald. Frank  
Woodside, president of the Chamber of  
Mines. The alderman paid a glowing  
tribute to the work done by members  
of the University faculty in assisting  
the Chamber of Mines, and said that it  
was especially due to their efforts  
that a course for prospectors had been  
established at the technical school.

Professor Uglow said that there  
were many angles from which to ap-  
proach his subject, and he would not  
attempt to dwell on the romance of  
the matter and the vast storehouse of  
legend connected with it. As a  
geologist he would confine himself to  
a consideration of the composition and  
habitats of these priceless minerals.

For nearly two hours he led his  
audience through the mysteries of the  
simple chemical combinations that  
produced the leading gems, and de-  
scribed their progress from the rough  
bosom of mother earth to their final  
appearance after the lapidaries had  
put them through a course of beauty  
culture.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Henry  
Birks there was displayed a splendid  
collection of paste models of famous  
gems including the celebrated Cullinan  
diamond in the rough and in its final  
apotheosis.

## Prof. Sedgewick Again On Library Commission

VICTORIA, April 5.—The new gov-  
ernment liquor vendor at Hope will be  
Mr. W. A. Furness, who has been ap-  
pointed by order-in-council.

Mr. G. G. Callin succeeds Mr. John  
Stewart as police magistrate at Lady-  
smith.

Dr. F. F. Bayfield has been appointed  
coroner at McBride.

Prof. G. G. Sedgewick, of the Uni-  
versity of British Columbia, has been  
reappointed a member of the Provin-  
cial Library Commission. This body  
has as its other members Mr. M. B.  
Jackson, K.C., and Miss Helen Stewart.  
The commission has no mandatory  
powers but acts in an advisory capacity.

Prov 21, 3, 24

Prov 2, 4, 24

Prov 28, 3, 24

Prov 5, 4, 24

Prov 3, 4, 24

# PORTLAND COLLEGE HAS ADVANCED PLAN

*Prov 1.4.24*  
**President Klinck Back From  
California, Outlines Work  
At Reed College.**

President L. S. Klinck, who represented the University of British Columbia at the inauguration of President W. W. Campbell of the University of California on March 22, visited several institutions of learning on his way north.

He says Reed College, Portland, where attendance will next year be limited to 500 students, is making the most radical advance in teaching methods evident on the Pacific Coast.

Reed College offers only an arts course, every study in which will teach the student what share he has in the thought, action and history of the world. Therefore all studies are correlated.

In the student's first year the dominant course is history and most of the subjects of the modern university freshman university curriculum are taught with a historical background. In the second year the social science aspect of these subjects is stressed. When the student reaches the third year he uses the results of two years of investigation to attack the problem of contemporary society. His final two years are given to specialized research work.

As in English schools small tutorial classes are the rule there. This is in contrast to those at the University of California, where one lecture is addressed to over 1000 students. Dr. Klinck thinks the new system difficult to inaugurate in a large state university.

Except in the first two years, lecture room attendance at Reed College is not necessarily compulsory, when private research and reading is evidenced. The aim is to supplant compulsion with voluntary effort in order to give the student power to think for himself. The result will be the foundation of a liberal education.

At Reed College the language requisite for the B.A. degree is a reading knowledge of French or German. This may even be obtained in high school before entrance.

President Klinck said 150 delegates from other universities attended the inauguration ceremonies at Berkeley. The University of British Columbia was not the junior college represented, as a University of Hawaiian Islands has recently come into being.

*Prov 1.4.24*

# OTTAWA MAN FOR SUMMER COURSES

**University Obtains Services  
Of Dr. Putnam For  
Lectures Here**

The University of British Columbia has secured the services of Dr. J. H. Putnam, chief inspector of public schools, Ottawa, to lecture on educational subjects in the fifth annual summer session. The summer session will open on July 7 and will extend to August 16, it was announced this morning.

This course was first opened for the benefit of teachers of the province, and attention this year will be given chiefly to their needs. Last year 300 students entered on the course, and in spite of the expanded curriculum, the University this year will find it difficult to care for a much larger number. When the move to Point Grey is made, the summer session will be one of the most important University features, and is expected to attract students from all over Canada.

Dr. Putnam will hold a special course for public school principals on the administration and supervision of elementary schools. He will also deliver lectures for departmental inspectors of schools. Dr. George Weir, professor of education, will lead two courses in elementary and in advanced educational psychology, and Dean H. T. J. Coleman will lecture in social psychology.

Another new course will be one in geography, under the direction of Dr. E. M. Burwash, of the University.

It is possible by the use of summer session courses to obtain two years' credit in the regular Bachelor of Arts course at the University, but those desiring this credit must have passed the junior matriculation examinations.

The course in commercial training this year will be an advance on that of last year. It is expected a number of those who attended in 1923 will be students again this year, and a continuation course on the work of last summer will be provided.

Biology, botany, chemistry, economics, French, history, mathematics, physics and philosophy will be other subjects taught this year. The course is planned in co-operation with the provincial department of education. Railway and steamboat fares to Vancouver will be provided by the government to all British Columbia teachers who attend.

*Prov 1.4.24*

# FREE WATER CONDEMNED

*Prov 9.4.24*  
**Prof. Beckett Tells Pt. Grey  
Council System Should  
'Carry Itself'**

POINT GREY.—That the water system should carry itself, was the statement made by Professor S. E. Beckett before the council last night when outlining a policy of financing the water works system.

"Aside from the extreme policy of supplying water free of charge as a common benefit to be paid out of revenue from taxes, there are two policies which might be followed," declared Professor Beckett, "to finance part of the cost out of revenue and the remainder out of water rates, or to finance the total cost out of water rates.

### ALL SHOULD SHARE

"The choice between the two policies should be based on the financial and other conditions of any municipality, and as a water system benefits all property, all should therefore share the cost, especially of major works."

The total amount expended on debt service debt, he placed at \$1,454,018. Of this amount \$375,000 went in payment to the City of Vancouver in the cost of bringing the water main across False Creek, in the cost of the reservoir and one or two smaller items. The cost of distribution he placed at \$724,000. The annual amount of interest and sinking fund was stated to be \$18,930 which, he said, averaged \$3.45 per water user. One-third of this, he stated, was a proper share on an even division and the remainder of \$2.30 he thought was not sufficient to warrant any deviation from the policy of making the water supply system finance itself.

### TO CONSIDER REPORT

A further consideration of Professor Beckett's report will be considered at a special meeting called for Thursday night, when other local improvement questions will be discussed.

*Prov 9.4.24*

# Dean Clement Heads Magoon Cricket Club

The second annual meeting of the Magoons Cricket Club was held Friday evening. There was a good turnout and the enthusiasm shown augurs well for the coming season.

While the hours of work prevent the club from joining one of the organized leagues, it is hoped to arrange for friendly games at least once a week throughout the summer.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Dean F. M. Clement; captain, A. Hornby; secretary-treasurer, F. Garnish; committee, S. Brereton, L. Carpenter, W. Gardiner, J. Trent, T. Wallington, A. J. Watkins, H. Warman.

*Prov 7.4.24*

# Dean Clement Heads Magoon's Cricketers

The second annual meeting of the Magoon's Cricket club was held on Friday evening. There was a good turnout of members and the enthusiasm shown augurs well for the coming season. While work prevents the club from joining one of the organized leagues it is hoped to arrange for friendly games at least once a week throughout the summer.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Dean F. M. Clement; captain, A. Hornby; secretary-treasurer, F. Garnish; executive committee S. Brereton, L. Carpenter, W. Gardiner, J. Trent, T. Wallington, A. J. Watkins and H. Warman.

To Address League. *Prov 9.4.24*  
Prof. T. H. Boggs will be the speaker at the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to be held on Wednesday, at 8 p.m., in the Vancouver Women's Building, 752 Thurlow street. The topic of the address will be Norman Angel's book, "If Britain Is To Live."

*Prov 9.4.24*

Lecture on Book. *Prov 9.4.24*  
Basing his lecture on the book, "If Britain Is to Live," by Norman Angell, Prof. Boggs was the speaker before the members of the International League for Peace and Freedom at a meeting held on Wednesday evening in the Women's Building. The author in his book, Prof. Boggs stated, made a plea for internationalism and the application of the golden rule in every sense of the term.

*Prov 9.4.24*

# Organized Vancouver

A Series Telling the Part Each Society Plays in Work of This City

No. 29.—VANCOUVER INSTITUTE *See 6-4*

ART, science, literature, music and kindred subjects form the topics for the speakers of the Vancouver Institute at its meetings every Thursday night in the University physics lecture room at 8.15 o'clock. Each week the lecture room becomes more crowded with the many members and their friends who are interested in the subject of the week, and the executive will soon have to look elsewhere at the college for a larger hall in which to meet.

A small fee is collected annually from the members of the organization to defray the sundry expenses for the year, and the many interesting weekly lectures are given to the Vancouver public free of charge. The Institute is grateful to such organizations as the Chamber of Mines and the Dickens Fellowship for supplying interesting speakers in regard to their work and interests. Illustrated lectures are frequently given and the visitors are carried to almost every part of the universe in the talks during the season.

The 1923-24 programme will soon be completed as the Institute does not hold meetings during the summer months, but the committees are always working on the programmes of the future. This is the most successful year the society has had during its six years of existence.

Dean F. M. Clement is the president for this season and has done much to broaden the fields of endeavor, following the plans of his predecessor, Dr. J. G. Davidson of the University. Mr. Clement is head of the faculty of agriculture at the college.

The other officers of the Van-



DEAN F. M. CLEMENT

couver Institute are: Hon. president, Dr. L. S. Klinck; first vice-president, W. R. Dunlop; second vice-president, Magistrate H. C. Shaw; hon. secretary - treasurer, W. E. Banton (Sey. 4950); assistant secretary, Miss Kathleen Peck, B.A.; press secretary, Sydney D. Scott; councillors, Dr. J. G. Davidson, Mrs. Laura Anderson, Dr. A. F. B. Clark, Prof. J. Davidson, L. Robertson and Prof. H. M. Thomson.

*Admission Apr 24*  
**Laboratory Expert  
Advocates Erecting  
Infectious Hostel**

DR. R. H. MULLIN, in charge of the laboratory at the Vancouver General hospital, described the groups of infectious diseases and their correlation in childhood to our present educational system at the meeting Monday afternoon of the Local Council of Women held in the G. W. V. A. rooms.

Contagious diseases are, for the most part, self limiting, and the patient is subject to only one attack, said the speaker. They are, too, divisible into diseases of childhood, those of young people and those which attack the middle-aged.

Dr. Mullin, by the use of charts as illustrations, showed the holiday months from school, July and August, were the most free from these "diseases of autumn," which exemplified his statement of the interchange of infection in the city schools due to close proximity of the children.

The speaker stated a system of prevention was, in the end, far cheaper to the city, and quoted statistics from last year, when smallpox had cost \$63 a patient for some 130 patients, whereas preventative measures would average about five cents per patient.

### NEED ISOLATION HOSTEL

Dr. Mullin advocated the erection of a properly equipped isolation hospital to deal with contagious diseases, which, he said, was a crying need of the community. It was more economical for these diseases to be treated in hospital than in the home, and the present quarters were wholly inadequate, he stated. He decried the establishment of several health offices in the different municipalities, as the "bacteria had no geographical limitations."

At the present time, according to Dr. Mullin, infectious diseases cost the V. G. H. in the neighborhood of \$125,000, the amount of the provincial grant.

*See 6.4.24*

*See 8.4.24*

## MANY STUDENTS ARE ENROLLED IN CLASS FOR PROSPECTORS



MORE than eighty men interested in mining have enrolled in the prospectors' course which is being conducted under the auspices of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines. The lectures are being given by well-known mining engineers of the city and members of the faculty of the University of British Columbia. It is the aim to give the prospectors a knowledge of the essentials that will help them to determine the kinds of minerals located and to make a rough estimate of the value of such discoveries.

In the picture Dr. W. L. Uglow of the University is seen giving a lecture. At the extreme left is Ald. Frank Woodside, president of the Chamber of Mines. Facing the lecturer is Mr. Henry Browning, secretary of the chamber. Attendance at the class, which has been meeting several times weekly, is high.

*See 10.4.24*

# Research Is Producing High Grade Milk In B. C.

Cultivation and Development of Attitude of Mind of Those Engaged in Dairying Goes Long Way Towards Acquiring Beneficial Results—Is Objective of U. B. C. Dairying Department.

WILFRED SADLER, Professor of Dairying, University of British Columbia.

LESS than a year ago it was my privilege to be present in Strassbourg at the centennial celebrations in honor of the birth of Pasteur. I saw something of the veneration with which his compatriots regard his memory, his work, his incomparable genius, and his benefactions to mankind.

An important phase of this great national recognition of a famous son of France was the establishing of an exhibition designed to show the applications of Pasteur's work to the various sciences and industries. Of the industries which owe so much to the fundamental researches of the great savant, none has greater reason, none has more justification for a feeling of gratitude than has the industry of dairying; the industry concerned with the management of milk and the management and manufacture of milk products. For it was Pasteur who pursued with such success the studies which led to our first definite and systematic knowledge of fermentation. His followers were able to initiate, and in due course to establish, the dictum that dairying is a fermentation industry.

## ATTITUDE OF MIND COUNTS.

Have we the attitude of mind of the worker engaged in a fermentation industry? It is the attitude of mind that matters. It is the attitude of mind trained to appreciate the facts that have been uncovered, trained to appreciate the best that experience has given, trained to appreciate the laboratory findings that have been tried, tested and proved, that matters. It is the attitude of mind tuned to record the appreciation of these facts in action, tuned to apply the knowledge gained, that matters. If we have this attitude of mind, trained to appreciate and tuned to apply, the remainder is easy.

The cultivation and development of this attitude of mind is the objective of the department of dairying. That is our job. Instruction and teaching in the laboratories and in the province must have the authority of experimental proof. With this authority, and with soundness of argument, research work provides us.

Hence, with the attitude of mind trained to appreciate and tuned to apply in action the proved results of our own modest quota, the work of our contemporaries, and the work of those who have gone before, the practices in dairying may be confirmed, amended, or improved, as the case may be.

Our activities in the pursuit of the data, knowledge and facts which it is necessary for us to appreciate and apply shall be set forth in very brief fashion.

## THE WORK ON MILK.

We have sought to secure data on the phenomenon of milk spoilage, and and the most important factors which govern the production of a high-grade milk.

By the use of the "fermentation test," or the "clotting test," we have secured specific information as to the relative "period of usability of milk."

At four centres in the province we submitted samples of milk to the determinations noted above. At centre A the average time taken to clot by twenty-eight samples was 15.6 hours; at centre B the average recorded period for seventy samples was 21.4 hours; at centre C the shortest time in which clotting took place was 9 hours, and the longest period required for the reaction was 22 hours; while at centre D the average of the recorded periods for sixty-four samples was 30.7 hours—all samples being incubated at blood heat at each centre.

It is obvious that milk which clots in 9 hours has a much shorter "period of usability" than has milk which clots in 30.7 hours. It is to be desired, therefore, that such procedures in methods of production and management shall be instituted

as will ensure that all milk shall attain to a "maximum period of usability." The alternative is loss of valuable food and loss of cash in terms of dollars and cents.

An outbreak of "ropy" or "slimy" milk on a British Columbia dairy farm proved to be difficult to overcome, and the farmer was losing his business. On examination, the water supply, the utensils, the milk bottles, mud in the pasture, and the air of the stable were found to be contaminated with slime-producing bacteria. The causative organisms were

isolated and the seat of the trouble was found to be the water supply.

## HIGH-GRADE MILK.

During the past three decades considerable attention has been directed to the producing of milk having a low bacterial content. In more recent years there has been a pronounced tendency to attempt to concentrate on the more important of the many essentials which have proved to be factors exercising an influence on the ultimate bacterial quality of milk.

A little over a year ago we were brought into touch with a farm, on the outskirts of Vancouver, engaged in the production of milk and the distribution of the same in the city. The owners of the farm were endeavoring to supply a high-grade milk, a milk having a low bacterial content, and a milk secured from cattle giving a negative reaction to the tuberculin test.

The premises were below the average of what are usually considered as being suitable holdings for the production of milk. The cows were cleaned and the udders were washed. The utensils were thoroughly cleansed and effectively steamed. Ninety samples of the milk of the herd were secured on thirty different days.

Taking the average of the ninety samples the bacterial count was less than 5000 per c.c. (1 c.c. equals approximately twenty drops). In only

five of the ninety samples were organisms of the coli type present—the organisms which are indicative of faecal contamination, or of high temperatures, or of age, or of unclean utensils, or of impure water, or any or all of these factors.

## CLEAR UNDERSTANDING.

When we consider that much of the market milk arriving in some cities has a bacterial content of many thousands, or even in some cases millions per c.c., it will be seen that the milk upon which we worked was of an unusually high quality.

The premises were poor and the equipment was simple; but the utensils were cleansed and sterilized, and the man and woman on the job understood their business, had the right attitude of mind, put into practice the findings that have been proved to be sound, and produced

an exceptional milk under almost primitive conditions. That milk commands an enhanced price on the market in Vancouver.

Our object was to find if such milk could be produced and distributed under such conditions. It could be, and is produced.

That which one farmer can do can be done by other farmers; provided they understand the job, provided they take advantage of the findings of science and experience, provided they recognize they are working in a fermentation industry, and provided they are paid a reasonable price, based on the quality of the commodity produced.

## DETERIORATION OF BUTTER.

For a number of years we have been studying the relation of bacteria to the deterioration in quality of butter. The results of the work on one large consignment of deteriorated butter indicates that at almost any stage of the procedures of the creamery under investigation, contamination of the products of undesirable bacteria was possible and almost inevitable.

We found that the water supply was to be held in suspicion. The imperative necessity of having a pure water supply was proved. Work has been done on another large consignment of butter which in the first place had been graded as of high quality. Later the quality deteriorated and, as a consequence, several cents per pound were lost.

We discovered, again, that contamination by undesirable bacteria, found principally in the water supply, was being experienced. The water was condemned, changes were made in the procedures in vogue in the creamery and the trouble ceased.

Each of these consignments of butter had been manufactured from graded, pasteurized cream. Our work has shown that the beneficial effect of grading and pasteurizing can be negated, unless the most careful control is exercised over all activities, unless the water supply is pure and unless the man on the job is trained to appreciate the factors which decide the degree of success he can attain and is tuned to apply this appreciation in actual practice.

## CHEESE AND CHEESE-MAKING.

Much work has been done on certain varieties of cheese. The respective systems of manufacture to be adopted in the case of three specific varieties have been investigated. Laboratory studies have been pursued with the object of defining the agencies and factors responsible for the proper ripening and maturing.

Some of our cheese are now established on the wholesale market in Vancouver. Instruction may be given, and is given, in the making of cheese for which already the demand is assured. There is the dignified Cheddar not unworthy of compare with its lordly ancestors from the ancient town of Somerset.

There is the no less historic Cheshire, of a quality not inharmonious with that of its relatives in the famous County Palatine. There is the modest one-pound Kingston, as smooth, as delicate and as mild as the discriminating palate could desire. There is the unique and blue-veined Wensleydale than which no finer cheese can be conceived. There is the stronger, more pungent and blue-veined variety that hails from France.

## VALUE OF EXPERIENCE.

The manufacture of cheese is a fascinating occupation. Identical milk, under the experienced hand of the master of his craft, becomes the one cheese or the other as the fancy takes him.

But the master of his craft puts into effect the sum of the experience of those who went before. He retains the basic principles, but he employs the findings of research as science moves apace. His raw material, milk, must be free from fault. He eliminates and discourages the undesirable micro-organisms. He encourages the beneficent varieties. Does he not cater to the taste and palate of the epicure?

Does he not provide for the mid-day meal of many a strong and muscular man of toil? But he must be a master of his craft.

Finally, be it milk, cream, butter, cheese, the only commodity that is worth while is that which is the best. That which is the best will be the common, the usual, and the always to be expected, when the worker, led by Pasteur, dispels the functions as one engaged in a fermentation industry, and accepts that it is the attitude of mind that matters.

Nov 18, 1924

### Faculty Women's Club Entertains With "At Home"

#### University Auditorium Bower Of Spring Flowers Friday Evening at Annual Event.

Members of the University faculty and their friends took part in an entertainment under the auspices of the Faculty Women's Club in the University auditorium on Friday evening. One hundred and seventy-five guests were entertained at the card table and with dancing. The tea table was decorated in the college colors with daffodils and blue hyacinths, and blue and gold candlesticks.

Chancellor Dr. R. E. McKechnie and members of the board of governors and their wives were present.

The president and Mrs. L. S. Klinck with Dean and Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman received the guests. Mrs. Klinck, Miss M. L. Bollert, Mrs. F. C. Walker and Mrs. A. F. B. Clark presided at the tea table while Mrs. F. M. Clement, Mrs. W. L. Macdonald, Mrs. R. H. Clark and Miss Isabel MacInnes cut the ices.

Assisting in serving were Mrs. Mo-Lean Fraser, Mrs. A. H. Hutchinson, Mrs. M. Y. Williams, Mrs. J. Henderson, Mrs. D. Buchanan, Mrs. E. E. Jordan, Mrs. W. L. Uglow, Mrs. W. Sadler, Mrs. Frank Dickson and Miss Janet Greig.

The Faculty Women's Club was organized as a social club but has done much to assist the interests of the women students at the University. In addition to receptions to undergraduates it has contributed the Anne Westbrook scholarship for annual competition among men and women who wish to pursue post-graduate study here or in other universities. Entertainments have also been held to provide funds for girls' work when the University is established at Point Grey.

The officers are: President, Mrs. Coleman; vice-president, Mrs. Walker; secretary, Mrs. Matthews; treasurer, Mrs. Jordan; convener student welfare committee, Mrs. Sadler; convener membership committee, Mrs. R. H. Clark; convener flower committee, Miss Greig; convener social committee, Mrs. Fraser; convener scholarship committee, Mrs. Uglow.

Pres 12, 4, 24

## FEW STUDENTS ARE PRACTICAL

### Only 25 Per Cent. Know How to Apply Studies, Says Prof. Davidson

Seventy-five per cent. of the students sent to the University of B. C. do not know how to apply their studies of everyday life, Prof. J. G. Davidson of the U. B. C. faculty declared yesterday in an address before the Provincial Parent-Teacher Federation, commenting on the announcement that a school survey would be held by the department of education.

Professor Davidson said that after a lifetime spent in handling the pick of the school product of B. C., he had only a sense of disappointment. Students, he said, have no knowledge of euclid except as so many words, and do not know how to apply it to everyday life.

He condemned the system of praising pupils for memorizing, and putting aside as subnormal those children who found it hard to commit anything to memory. He stated that at present leaders are being buried beneath a system. Quick pupils have to lockstep with dull ones, and their initiative and executive are blunted in consequence. This, he said, the report of the educational survey is going to show.

He made his appeal, he said, before the survey could do so, and he made it to parents not to always think that their own children must of necessity be the 90-per-cent. ones. Also if their children failed to get their 80, he begged that the parents would not try to get the scalp of the teachers in consequence, in which they were very apt to receive the assistance of the school boards.

Pres 12, 4, 24

### Dr. T. H. Boggs of U. B. C. Delivers Luncheon Speech

The Lodge was the scene of a splendid monthly luncheon held under the auspices of the Vancouver Business and Professional Women's club yesterday at noon. Mrs. N. Shrapnel, vice president, presiding. The luncheon tables were very attractive with decorations of Lenten lilies and asparagus fern, the success of the arrangements being due to Mrs. M. A. Baker, convener, and committee. A good attendance of members contributed to an enlivening luncheon hour. Mrs. Fred Decey was the soloist, giving two delightful songs.

#### TRADE TOPIC OF TALK

Dr. T. H. Boggs, of the University of British Columbia, was the after-luncheon speaker, and gave an enlightening and interesting address on "Business Depressions and Their Causes."

Dr. Boggs made it very clear that the whole fabric of business conditions is woven in a cycle. Depressions are recurrent, periodical, and are always the result of foregoing conditions, the preceding stages being prosperity, crises, depressions, followed by more prosperity, new crises, new depressions. There are no sudden or spasmodic crises. They follow natural causes and are the result of overproduction, overconfidence, credit conditions.

#### POWER OF THE BANKS

A grave responsibility rests upon the banks of the country in their relation to the business world, he stated. The banks should be the balancing power says Dr. Boggs, and, having an unerring knowledge of approaching upheavals, they should keep a steady, guiding hand on the extremists in any and all lines of business, broadcasting sane advice and caution at the psychological moment, thus serving as no other one factor can possibly serve, in avoiding disasters which go hand in hand with business depressions.

The business women present were much interested in Dr. Boggs' suggestions as to ways and means by which business laxity and diminution in trade could be avoided.

Pres 18, 4, 24

### University Women's Club Has Meeting

A meeting of the University Women's club was held on Saturday evening. Mrs. R. H. Stewart presiding, when it was decided to hold the annual banquet during the third week in May. A committee was chosen consisting of Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Raphael, to present a report at the next and final meeting of the year. Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Falconer were appointed scrutineers to act at the forthcoming election. Comparisons of English Fiction of Yesterday and Today" was the subject of a delightful address by Miss M. Ross of the department of modern languages of the U. B. C. At the close of the meeting tea was served by the graduates of Queen's university.

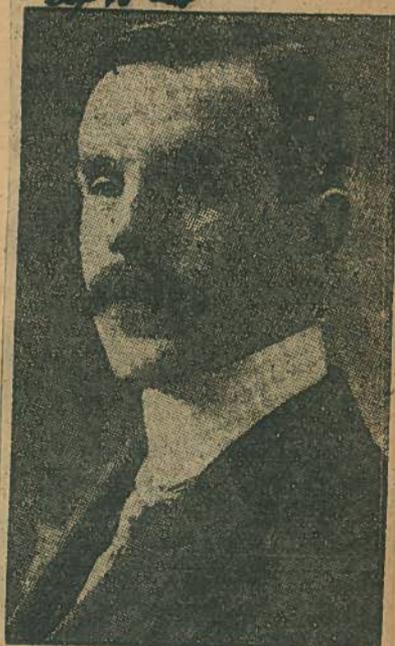
Pres 28, 4, 24

### 'Organic Evolution' Subject of Address

NARAMATA, April 28.—Dr. Fraser of the U. B. C. gave a lecture on "Organic Evolution" before the Farmers' institute last week. Views illustrated the various stages of development of animal life. H. P. Saltling occupied the chair and explained the need of more members to the institute to make it effective. Mrs. Dean Walters presided at the piano and Miss Raynor contributed the Indian song, "By the Waters of Minnetonka."

Pres 28, 4, 24

### Plant Lovers Make New Officers



PROF. JOHN DAVIDSON

MEMBERS of the Vancouver Natural History have elected Prof. John Davidson, botanist, president of their organization for the ensuing year. The organization is planning a series of tours of exploration into nearby districts during the summer.

Pres 18, 4, 24

### PROF. BOGGS TALKS ON TRADE SLUMPS

Professor T. H. Boggs of the University of British Columbia spoke on "Business Depressions and Their Causes" before members of the Gyro Club at their regular weekly luncheon yesterday. He told of the trade cycle and read a statement to the effect that "commerce and industry are thrown out of joint about once every ten years."

In discussing the trade cycle, Professor Boggs stated that one and all were in agreement that an adjustment between production and demand is needed.

Several Gyros spoke of their week-end trip to Portland, where a Gyro Club was installed. A vote of thanks was moved unanimously for the excellent hospitality of the Portland men to their visitors. The Gyro orchestra played a number of good selections, and Ernie Hammond, Toronto, rendered a vocal solo.

Pres 16, 4, 24

TO LEAD DISCUSSION <sup>E.S.</sup>  
23.4.24



MISS M. L. BOLLERT, M.A.

DEAN of women at the U. B. C., who, with Rev. A. H. Sovereign, will lead the discussion on "Bible Study in the Schools," which is an important item to be presented to the convention of Provincial P. T.-A.'s now meeting in the city. This subject is scheduled for Thursday's meeting, and promises to be very interesting.

*C. S. 23.4.24*

PROFESSOR SPEAKS ON BEAUTIFICATION

*M. Sun* WEST VANCOUVER, May 9.—An interesting lecture on the planting of Boulevards and the most suitable trees and shrubbery to use, was given in the Ambleside Hall last evening by Professor Buck of the University of B. C. under the auspices of the West Vancouver Horticultural Association. President B. R. Harrison led a discussion on beautifying the boulevards of the district, which was well entered into by those present. Arrangements are being made for a similar meeting to be held shortly. The lecture was illustrated by colored plates by J. P. Porter.

*m. S. 12.3.24*

New Senate Members At University of B.C.

*E.S.* Six new members of the Senate have been appointed by the University. These will represent the members of the teaching staff, of whom two are appointed annually from each faculty. Professors in arts will be represented by Prof. D. Buchanan and Prof. M. Y. Williams. Prof. H. Christie and Prof. R. H. Clarke have been named from the science faculty, while Prof. H. M. King and Prof. A. I. Barrs are appointed from the staff of agriculture.

To Welcome Scientists to B. C.

President Klinck of the University of British Columbia and P. H. Elliott of Victoria College have been appointed chairmen of B. C. committees of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the sessions of which will be held in Toronto on Aug. 6 to 13. University and educational heads throughout the west have been chosen to head the western committees which will look after arrangements for the proposed trip of members of this learned society to the Coast.

*Prov 9.2.24*

DR. L. S. KLINCK IS CHAIRMAN

Heads Vancouver District in Advancement of Science

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, has been named chairman of the Vancouver district committee in connection with the ninety-second meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Toronto, August 6 to August 13. P. H. Elliott of Victoria college, will be chairman of the Victoria district committee.

Word was received by Dr. Klinck this morning from Premier Oliver to the effect that no assistance would be forthcoming from British Columbia in the matter of bringing west-outstanding speakers of the science association or of the International Mathematical congress, to be held in Toronto at the same time.

Dr. Daniel Buchanan, professor of mathematics at the University of British Columbia, is the only delegate officially appointed by the university up to date. Various members of the teaching staffs expect to be in eastern Canada this summer and will endeavor to attend sessions of both conventions.

*C. S. 9.2.24*

HORTICULTURALISTS WILL HOLD SHOW AT PT. GREY HALL

*M. Sun* PT. GREY.—The first annual Spring Bulb and Flower Exhibition of Point Grey Horticultural Society will be held this afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Kerrisdale. Professor F. A. Buck, U.B.C., president of the Society, reported last night that, while entries have not been very numerous, they would more than justify the enterprise. Some very interesting and rare tulips will be displayed. The exhibition will be opened at 3:30 o'clock by Mrs. George E. Walkem, immediately after the ceremonies conclude in connection with the unfurling of the flag on the new flagpole recently erected on

*m. S. 12.3.24*

HISTORY WRITTEN BY PROF. EASTMAN MEETS APPROVAL

*M. Sun* The new Canadian edition of "World Progress," a history written by Prof. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia, may take the place of the present history text book used in British Columbia high schools.

A resolution in favor of this action was unanimously passed by high school teachers at a meeting on Wednesday morning.

*m. Sun 24.4.24*

College Professor Is Mistaken For

Old Tom Bowling

*M. Sun* B RIGHOUSE.—When, at a meeting of dairy farmers here, enquiries were put for Professor Boving, who was to have addressed the gathering, but did not attend, a farmer in the meeting mistook the name.

"Is it old Tom Bowling you want?" he queried. "No," replied President W. J. Park. "He went aloft hundreds of years ago," volunteered the farmer. "I know who you mean," said President Park, "But he isn't who I mean."

"I mean poor Tom Bowling, who went aloft," persisted the volunteer, amid general laughter, which was redoubled when he added "Did you know him?" *m. Sun 31.4.24*

# Frenchwoman Gives Vivid Picture of Anatole France

**MRS. MACE EASTMAN**, a Frenchwoman herself, gave a delightful address before the members of the International League for Peace and Freedom, meeting last night in the Woman's Building with the president, Miss Kate Lane, in the chair.

Mrs. Eastman gave a vivid picture of the octogenarian Dean of French Letters and winner of the 1921 Nobel prize. She illustrated profusely with quotations from his various works.

## PORTRAYED AS POET

"Anatole France was portrayed as a poet, novelist, critic, satirist, historian and philosopher. His erudition is so vast that he gives his readers, as it were in byplay, the quintessence of all the philosophical systems of the world.

"He embodies the chief intellectual tendencies of the latter part of the nineteenth century; historical spirit, excessive individualism and yet increasing interest in socialistic and humanitarian ideas."

"At the inauguration of his own statue two years ago, he jested at himself as a converted unbeliever who had left the Catholic, Roman and Apostolic Church, only to enter the humanitarian orders. To the interest of learned and elegant thoughts, M. France adds a great charm of geniality and tenderness in spite of his philosophical nihilism.

## IMPRESSION OF CHILDHOOD

"There is nothing more charming than his impressions of childhood, with their untarnished bloom, amongst lovable or amusing personages and the picturesque and delightful scenes of the Paris of 60 years ago. To his knowledge of the old texts he adds a deep psychological insight, which makes him express better than an ordinary historian the spirit of some distant epoch.

"The English critic, W. L. George, has said happily: 'Anatole France is a sort of historical congress of French epochs, a retrospective exhibition of French mentalities.'

## LOVE OF COLOR

"Anatole France is a poet also, not only by the music of his style, but by his love of colors and harmonious forms. He delights in exotic lands, bathed in warm light: piden Sicily, ancient Egypt, Italy and Greece; but the charm, slenderer though subtler, of French landscapes impress him equally.

Speaking of poetry, Anatole France has said: 'A beautiful verse is like a violin bow drawn across the resonant fibres of our soul.' It is not his own thoughts, but ours, that the poet sets singing within us. When we understand him, we are as much poets as he.

"He is also an epicurean. He says: 'Let us not listen to the priests who teach the excellence of suffering, for it is joy which is good. Let us not fear joy, and when a beautiful thing or a pleasant thought offers us pleasure, let us not refuse it.' He has described himself as 'A Pagan haunted by the pre-occupation of Christ.'

"His irony is all-pervading. 'My son, it is a great infirmity to think. God preserve you from it.' Or again, 'The law in its majestic equality forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges and to beg in the streets.' Defending his irony, Anatole France declares: 'Irony and pity are two good counsellors. The one smiles and makes life amiable; the other weeps and makes life sacred.'

"All his life he has urged the youth to think valiantly. 'Thought rules the world. Yesterday's ideas make the morals of tomorrow.'

## SOLDIER IN THE WAR

In conclusion, the speaker told how the great pacifist, shocked by the bombardment of Rheims cathedral, offered his services as a common soldier in the war. His disillusionment over the peace treaties, his rather wistful turning toward Soviet Russia, his membership in the new French Communist party, were all mentioned. But the political opinions of Anatole France have owed their notoriety almost entirely to his literary genius. His immortality will be in the realm of letter.

Mrs. Eastman closed with a quotation from a famous eulogy addressed to Anatole France by the late Alfred Croiset, the finest French Hellenist of our time: "You are the genius of Greece made French. You have taken from Greece her gift of subtle dialectic, of smiling irony, of words which seem endowed with wings, of poetry, delicate yet definite and full of luminous reason. And you have shed upon that Greek beauty the grace of the Ile de France, the grace which invests her familiar landscapes, and which also lends its beauty to the style of our dearest writers, those who are most delightfully French."

*M. Sun 15. 5. 24.*

## PRESENTATION TO PROFESSOR

**Botany Class Gives Prof. Davidson Oak Table**

The Natural History Society selected Crescent Beach for their May 24 trip. In the morning the members went for a stroll along the dyke and beach. The saline marsh afforded the opportunity of the year to study plants peculiar to such a place.

After lunch the members of the 1923-24 evening class in botany, which Prof. Davidson holds in the university, took the opportunity to express their gratitude to the professor in a tangible manner, by making a presentation to him of a fumed oak library table.

Mr. Beddall, representing the class, which numbers some 87 members, spoke of the delightful manner in which Prof. Davidson presented a subject which many had heretofore considered "dry." He felt that their admiration of the Creator's handiwork was intelligently greater, and their enjoyment of life wonderfully increased since they had begun to study the science of botany under the professor's guidance.

Prof. Davidson maintained that he already felt well rewarded by the keen interest and pleasure that the members had been taking in the things of nature.

Those present were Miss J. Davidson, Miss Mather, Miss Ramsay, Miss G. Hornby, Miss M. Hill, Mrs. Cousins, Miss O. Cousins, Miss Kathleen Atkins, Miss McConnell, Miss M. Allan, Miss Smith, Miss V. Marshall, Miss P. Lee, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Prof. J. Davidson, Mr. J. Noble, Mr. Bogerson, Mr. Lockington, Mr. R. McClelland, Mr. B. Ashworth, Mr. A. Hornby, Mr. J. D. Beddall, Mr. C. E. Somerville, Mr. A. Urquhart, Mr. J. Jones, Mr. W. McDonald, Mr. L. B. Code, Mr. Ivan Le Huquet.

*E. Sun 26. 5. 24.*

## U. B. C. Professor Honored

KINGSTON, Ont., May 29.—Prof. A. H. Archibald, representing British Columbia, and L. F. Cooper, representing Alberta, were elected to the Canadian Institute of Chemistry at the annual meeting here.

*Prov. 29. 5. 24*

## Varsity Professor Discusses Modern Education at Club

**Dr. G. M. Weir** of the staff of the University of British Columbia discussed some of the modern tendencies in the present-day system of education before an interested audience of the Women's Canadian Club of this city, meeting yesterday in the lower dining room of the Hotel Vancouver.

The speaker maintained that education should make for a more tolerant, broadminded state of mind, and should overcome any tendency towards provincialism of the individual. He showed the need of more life in education and spoke of the movement to universalize the university.

Dr. Weir also described and contrasted the educational methods in vogue in the British Isles and in Germany. In England prevailed the controlling idea of the education of the masses, where all brains could be utilized for the good of the nation, while Germany favored an autocracy and had class distinction in educational ideas.

The speaker touched on the proposed educational survey to take place in this province and put forth some arguments used both for and against coeducation of the school-children.

He also touched on the passing in England of the Fisher bill, which provides for the day continuance school of children from the ages of 14 to 18. Dr. Weir described this bill as the most democratic educational document in any democracy, which provided for this compulsory education up to the age of 18 years.

He ended by suggesting that good citizenship was more vital than a density of population.

Mrs. Atherton Smith, president of the St. Johns Women's Canadian Club, who has been on the tour around the world of the Empress of Canada, gave a brief outline of the beauties and interests of that trip and extended a hearty invitation on behalf of the St. John Club for many of the Vancouver Club to go to St. John in September to attend the annual meeting of Canadian Clubs.

Mrs. Alice Brewer gave a vocal selection.

*M. Sun 27. 5. 24.*

## Municipal Problems Outlined to Bureau By Prof. Beckett

"The purpose of all municipal organization is the promotion of human welfare," said Professor S. E. Beckett of the University of British Columbia when addressing the civic bureau of the Board of Trade at its regular luncheon in the Hotel Vancouver on "Problems of Municipal Growth." The speaker outlined the problems of electricity, gas, telephones, water services and other public utilities that must be faced in municipal growth, and showed how town planning is necessary that tenements, slums and other overcrowded conditions might be avoided.

*Prov. 24. 5. 24.*

## IMMENSE VALUE OF RESEARCH URGED

**AT ELECTRIC CLUB**

"Modern Conceptions of Matter" was the subject of an address given at the Electric Club lunch yesterday by Dr. R. H. Clark of the University of B.C. It was a technical talk, but made very interesting by the lucid way in which radio activity, atoms and molecules were dealt with.

The value of research was proved by reference to the modern methods of manufacturing dyes and perfumes and the address was, on the whole, a plea for research and a prophecy of wonderful developments of science in the near future. An exhibition of radium added to the interest.

Miss Ruby Darracott gave clever recitals. W. Saville, who presided, announced that next Friday a member of the Conservative party would address the club and the Liberal party would be heard from the week after. The club is non-political, but the executive are ever after "information" which may lead to good government.

*M. Sun 31. 5. 24.*

## Professor to Address Club

THERE will be a meeting of the Women's Canadian Club in the lower dining room of the Hotel Vancouver on Monday at 8:30 p.m., when the speaker will be Dr. G. M. Weir, professor of education at the University of British Columbia. He will speak on "Modern Tendencies in Education."

*E. Sun 21. 5. 24.*

## PROF. S. E. BECKETT WILL TAKE DEGREE

When the students of the U. B. C. return to their classes Sept. 23 there will be one of the assistant professors in the department of economics missing from the faculty. Prof. S. E. Beckett, M. A. (Queens), has made application for leave of absence for the 1924-25 session of the university to spend the year at Chicago to take his doctor's degree in sociology.

Mr. Beckett is considered one of the foremost sociologists in Canada and it is expected that the university will grant him leave of absence officially during the next few days. He will return here after taking his degree.

*M. Sun 22. 5. 24.*

# SCHOOL SURVEY TO START AT ONCE

*Prov. 5.6.24*  
Educational Probe Will Be  
Thorough One, Says  
Premier.

Dr. G. M. Weir and Dr. Put-  
man, Educationalists, to  
Have Charge.

All Aspects of Problem In  
B.C. to Be Considered  
By Board.

Outstanding Men of Prov-  
ince Asked to Assist In  
Improving System.

VICTORIA, June 5.—In the absence of Hon. J. D. MacLean, provincial secretary and minister of education, Premier John Oliver announced this morning that an educational survey will be commenced immediately. It will embrace an investigation of every angle of education in British Columbia and will be conducted by a commission of two prominent educationists, Dr. G. M. Weir, recently appointed professor of education, University of British Columbia, and Dr. J. H. Putman, senior inspector of schools, Ottawa.

The commissioners will be given such clerical assistance as they may require from time to time. They will be empowered, subject to the approval of the minister of education, to bring in, if necessary, one or more technically trained experts from outside the province for short periods to survey any phase of the system, which in the opinion of the commission would require such expert advice.

### B. C. MEN TO AID.

The Premier says it assumed that the services of men of outstanding ability in the teaching profession and in the field of finance in this province will be utilized to assist in the work wherever such assistance would seem to the commission to be likely to prove valuable. Boards of school trustees, teachers' associations, parent-teacher associations, municipal councils, chambers of commerce, Canadian clubs, women's institutes, trades and labor councils, service clubs and other important organizations will be invited to present their views on educational problems to the commission and will be expected to facilitate the work of the commission without cost to the province.

The commission will be asked to consider, inter alia, the following points:

1. The scope and limits of the state education, to what extent should free education be provided by the government and local authorities; should tuition fees be exacted from pupils attending high school?
2. How can the incidence of taxation for school purposes be made more equitable (a) in municipalities; (b) in rural districts?
3. How can the cost of education (a) to the government (b) to the local districts be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the schools?

### MANUAL TRAINING?

4. Improvement in the courses of study of elementary schools.
5. Should manual training and domestic science be taken up in elementary schools? If yes, in what grade should they be started? Should these subjects be made obligatory in the elementary and high schools of (a) cities of the first class; (b) cities of the second class? Should a supervisor of domestic science for the province be appointed?
6. The value and use of achievement and intelligence tests. Should pupils be promoted from grade 8 to grade 9 without departmental examinations

(Continued on Page 25, Col. 7.)

# SCHOOL SURVEY TO START AT ONCE

(Continued from Page One.)

of any kind? If not, what should be the nature of the examinations to be held?

7. What should be the enrollment at a school before a school board is justified in appointing a supervising principal?

8. Would any great advantage be likely to result from placing the administration of schools in the hands of municipal councils, instead of boards of school trustees as at present?

### BUILDING FUNDS.

9. Should school boards in cities and district municipalities be empowered by statute to lay aside a definite sum of money yearly as a building fund?

10. Improvement in the course of study for high schools. (a) Would there be any decided advantage in adopting the unit system in vogue in American high schools? (b) Is it advisable to extend the course to four years?

11. The household science course (high school) and its relations to the University of British Columbia.

12. Is it advisable to establish junior high schools (grades VII., VIII. and IX.) in the larger districts?

13. How can greater emphasis be placed on the development of character in pupils attending the public schools?

14. How can a greater number of men be induced to enter and remain in the teaching profession?

15. How can a greater number of successful experienced teachers be induced to accept and retain positions in rural schools without additional cost?

16. How can the normal schools be made more efficient without additional cost?

17. How can inspection of schools be made more effective without additional cost?

18. How can the general administration of the department of education be improved?

19. Any other important matters that may be brought to the commission's notice by public bodies.

### TO CLOSE WORK THIS YEAR.

It is hoped that the work will be completed and the report submitted before the end of the calendar year. The commissioners will begin their task immediately. An opportunity is thus afforded to all who are earnestly seeking to improve the educational system to make their views known to the commissioners, states the Premier.

Mr. George M. Weir, M.A., D. Paed. was an honor graduate in arts, McGill University. He is a master of arts Saskatchewan University and a historical research scholar Dominion archives. He is a doctor of pedagogy, with honors, Queens University. He took post graduate courses at Queens and Chicago universities and completed the bar examinations of the Law Society of Saskatchewan.

Mr. Weir had several years' experience as a public and high school teacher, and as a provincial inspector. He was vice-principal of the Saskatchewan Normal School at Saskatoon for six years; principal of the same institution for five years and was recently appointed to his present position of professor of education, University of British Columbia.

Mr. Weir is said to be an excellent speaker and the minister, Hon. Dr. MacLean, states he considers Mr. Weir eminently fitted for his present position and for the task of probing the provincial educational system.

The second commissioner, Dr. J. H. Putnam, M.A., D. Paed., is a native of Ontario and received his university training in Toronto and Queens University.

Hon. Dr. MacLean states that he is known all over Canada as a man of exceptional ability and scholarly attainment. As senior inspector of schools for Ottawa he has been in close touch with educational development. For several years, Dr. Putnam was principal of the Ottawa Model School and later vice-principal of the Ottawa Normal School. During this period he also served as alderman for the city of Ottawa. He has made a thorough study of educational systems and is the author of a valuable work on the founding of the educational system of Ontario.

Dr. Putnam is at present secretary of the Canadian Educational Association and in commenting further upon him, Hon. Dr. MacLean says: "By training and experience no man in Canada is better qualified than Dr. Putnam to undertake the important duties now entrusted to him in making an educational survey in British Columbia."

### SURVEY LONG SOUGHT.

The educational survey of the schools systems of British Columbia comes as a result of repeated representations made to the provincial department of education by the British Columbia School Trustees' Association and the Teachers' Federation. These organizations, at conventions held during recent years, have asked that the government probe the whole system of education in the province. The object had a varied character. It was desired for one thing to eliminate from the courses any subjects of a top-heavy and useless nature, and at the same time to make the system of education of more practical benefit to the public and high school student.

It was also desired to enquire into the value of the numerous "frills" in school work and to bridge the gap between public and high schools. Public school students now find the work of the high school considerably more difficult than that left in the entrance class. Questions relating to the administration of schools and to the teaching profession were also discussed at the organization conventions as being suitable for such a survey.

*Prov. 5.6.24.*

## TRUSTEES OPPOSE CHOICE OF DR. WEIR

*Prov. 9.6.24*  
Objection Based On Fact  
Of His Being Govern-  
ment Employee.

Objection has been taken by the Greater Vancouver and New Westminster branch of the B. C. School Trustees' Association to the naming of Dr. W. G. Weir, recently appointed professor of education at the University of British Columbia, as one of the commissioners to conduct the school survey of the province. The protest, which is being forwarded to Premier Oliver and the minister of education, does not question the ability or integrity of Dr. Weir, but is lodged on the ground that he is a government employee.

The association met Friday and on motion of Trustee M. J. Crehan, seconded by Trustee F. J. Nicholson, a resolution was unanimously adopted, as follows:

"That the Greater Vancouver and New Westminster branch of the B. C. School Trustees' Association greatly regret that the government had appointed an employee of the department of education to head the commission to carry out the educational survey, particularly in view of the fact that this branch expected to discuss the matter further with the minister of education, following his letter of April 5, 1924.

"And further: This branch considers the appointment of a government employee conflicts with the repeated requests of the B. C. School Trustees' Association and the Teachers' Federation, at whose request the commission has been granted, that the educational survey be carried out by independent surveyors."

*Prov. 9.6.24.*

# Commission Will Investigate Whole Education System

## Expert Chosen



DR. G. M. WEIR

THE commission announced by the provincial government to conduct a survey of the schools throughout the province includes Dr. Weir, professor of education in the University of British Columbia.

## Public Bodies Are Requested to Co-operate in Enquiry

Special to The Evening Sun

VICTORIA, June 5.—Dr. G. M. Weir, recently appointed professor of education in the British Columbia University, and Dr. J. H. Putnam, senior inspector of schools in Ottawa, will form the commission which will make a survey of education in British Columbia this summer, Premier Oliver announced today in the absence of Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education.

The survey, the premier added, probably will be completed and the report of the experts submitted to the government before the end of the year.

The experts will commence their work immediately. "The commission will be empowered, subject to the approval of the minister, to bring if necessary one or more technically trained experts from outside the province for short periods to survey any phase of the educational system which, in the opinion of the commission, would require such expert service said a statement given out by the premier."

It is assumed that the services of men of outstanding ability in the teaching profession and in the field of finance in this province will be utilized to assist in the work wherever such assistance would seem to the commission likely to prove valuable.

### CO-OPERATION ASKED.

Boards of school trustees, teachers' associations, parent-teacher associations, municipal councils, chambers of commerce, Canadian clubs, women's institutes, trades and labor councils, service clubs and other important organizations will be invited to present their views on educational problems to the commission and will be expected to

*Continued on Page Two*

*E. Sun 5.6.24.*

Classroom conditions are a subject to which the experts will devote considerable time as much, in their opinion, depends on this for the greater advancement of the scholars and their educational achievement. They are being assisted in their work by Prof. S. E. Beckett, who ranks as one of the best-posted educationists on school taxation problems.

### WILL AID EXPERTS.

Assistance in the survey so far as Vancouver is concerned is to be given by Mr. Stanley Clarke of the Vancouver bureau of statistics, who will submit data on the school attendance, density of population and the areas of this city served by each of the schools.

The intelligence test for pupils will be assisted by Prof. Sandford of Toronto University, one of the most expert men on the technique of tests in the country. He was a former professor in Manchester, England, and has United States and Canadian experience as well. Drs. Weir and Putnam feel he is the best man for the work. In this respect the survey in British Columbia, they say, will be on a more comprehensive scale than has ever been attempted in Canada.

Some of the work that has been outlined for the survey is being done in the statistical department of the government. Questionnaires have been sent out to all the teachers and the various school staffs throughout the province. As there are about 3000 persons who have to do with the educational system of the province, this one feature alone of the survey represents a big problem to collate the results. The object of the questionnaire is largely for comparative purposes.

As the B. C. education survey is really only the second one ever held in Canada—Saskatchewan being the

## Educational Survey Heads to Meet In Victoria On Monday

VICTORIA, June 14.—Dr. J. H. Putnam, senior inspector of schools in Ottawa, will arrive here on Monday to undertake, with Dr. G. M. Weir, professor of education in the University of British Columbia, an educational survey of the province. He will be joined here on Monday by Dr. Weir, and the two will make plans to hold meetings in various parts of the province.

*Prov. 14.6.24.*

## SCHOOL SURVEY IS EXTENSIVE

### Sessions Are to Be Held in Vancouver Soon

Every angle of educational work will be investigated in the most elaborate educational survey yet attempted in Canada, announced Dr. J. H. Putnam and Dr. G. M. Weir in a report of progress made public Saturday.

Dr. Peter Sandford of Toronto University will be brought west to superintend intelligence tests to be conducted by school inspectors and principals throughout the province. Not only the progress of pupils in school subjects but their general mental capacity will be studied.

Sittings in Vancouver will open August 5 in the school board offices. Here representatives of provincial and local societies, as well as individuals interested in educational work, will be heard. Special sittings will also be held in New Westminster and other local centres.

*E. Sun 28.7.24.*

## FOR EDUCATION SURVEY OF B.C.

Experts Engaged In Work Will Hold Meetings Here Next Week.

### PLAN AND ITS SCOPE

British Columbia's education survey will take some months to complete, according to Dr. G. M. Weir of the University of British Columbia and Dr. J. H. Putnam, superintendent of schools of Ottawa, who arrived from Victoria Saturday, following the commencement of their work on which they started on June 16.

They talked entertainingly of the large undertaking which has for its object the improvement of the educational system of this province and a reduction if possible in its expense. There are three main problems before them. These are the financial side of the system, intelligence and achievement tests of various pupil groups and the manner in which the training of teachers is carried out. Both the experts, who have each had a long experience as Normal School teachers, will devote particular attention to this feature of the survey upon which they are now well embarked.

first one of somewhat similar scope—the experts have little to compare the B. C. teachers with in this country, but there have been Old Country and United States surveys with which to compare the British Columbia staffs.

A most searching examination will be given to the normal schools.

"That we consider to be the sort of fountainhead for education, and we shall spend much of our time there," remarked Dr. Putnam.

### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

The experts have been working among Vancouver Island schools and have held open sittings in each of the towns for the purpose of hearing from the general public and leaders of thought in those places. Much valuable information to assist them in their work has been gleaned at these meetings, Dr. Weir said.

The intention is to visit mainland schools soon, and a series of open meetings will begin in the Vancouver School Board offices on August 6. Heads of various organizations, interested in the educational welfare of the youth of the province, will be asked to give the experts the benefit of their opinions as to how best to improve local conditions from all angles.

"In this education survey of British Columbia," said Dr. Weir, "it must be realized we are faced with a big problem. The province covers a large area and the population is scattered and we must consider also the pioneer conditions existing here."

Before embarking upon the real work of the survey the experts put in as much time as possible in the classrooms the last few days before vacation, and will take up this part of their studies when the schools reopen.

*Prov. 29.7.24.*

# HOW TEACHERS ARE CHOSEN IN CITY

## Educational Survey Board Asks Why Trustees Make Appointments.

## Witnesses Explain Why Ratepayers Refuse to Vote Funds.

## Major Crehan Advocates That All Frills Be Eliminated.

## Not Enough Practical Training, Says West Vancouver Official.

Without any waste of words by way of preliminary announcement, Dr. J. H. Putman of Ottawa, chairman, and Dr. George Weir of the University of British Columbia, commissioners appointed to make an educational survey of British Columbia, opened their first public session in Vancouver at the School Board offices this morning.

Trustees J. Porter of West Vancouver, James Blackwood and Major M. J. Crehan of Vancouver were the first witnesses.

Both trustees had certain suggestions as to the improvement of the schools, but left it to the commission to say how these should be carried out. The commissioners did not take the attitude of auditors only, but asked a number of questions. This led to an interesting discussion over the appointment of teachers in Vancouver.

### HOW APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE.

Mr. Blackwood admitted that the trustees did not always take the municipal inspector's advice in appointing teachers. He added that a little favoritism might creep into the appointments as it was only natural a trustee would vote for a person whom he knew.

In answer to Dr. Putman, he admitted further that the work of appointment was done in secret committee and by ballot so that there was no means of the public knowing how trustees voted.

Dr. Putman—Does your board hold Mr. Gordon, the municipal inspector, responsible for the efficiency of the schools?

Answer—He should be.

Dr. Weir—You take it out of his hands. You assume the responsibility.

Dr. Putman wished to know if there was any way to say who was to blame for inefficient teachers and where the public could place the responsibility.

Mr. Blackwood said that there were several "weak" teachers in the board's employ at present—teachers who had grown old in the service and whom the board could not very well throw out on the street and whose efficiency had been impaired by their length of service in the city schools.

### EXPERT KNOWLEDGE ESSENTIAL.

Dr. Weir asked if it was not a fact that considerable expert knowledge was necessary in selecting teachers as opposed to the balloting method, and Dr. Putman remarked that no important business in the commercial world was done without expert advice.

The question of whether the ratepayers had lost confidence in the School Board was discussed. Mr. Blackwood gave it as his opinion that property would stand no more taxation at present and this was the reason by-laws were defeated.

"Give us the money and most of the difficulties connected with the school system of the province will be removed," he said.

The Vancouver trustee in his evidence suggested a more practical education for the children. The high school curriculum was all right but something should be done to better equip public school children for the practical business of life. He would abolish examinations, appoint more inspectors, more supervising principals, give more vocational advice and generally give more individual guidance to pupils.

### WHY BY-LAWS ARE DEFEATED.

"Why have the ratepayers refused to pass by-laws?" he was asked at one stage, and in his reply said "because some say we spend too much and yet if we did not keep up the system none of us would get back to office."

There had also been an objection, he said, to "too many frills," meaning doctors, nurses, technical school and manual training. Some even objected to "too high salaries for teachers."

Touching on salaries, Dr. Putman said he did not know how the cost of living here compared with the East, but in the older provinces the teachers were better paid than in Vancouver.

Asked if he thought that there should be an advisory council from the teachers, Mr. Blackwood said he believed that such a council should be compulsory by law.

Dr. Putman—Couldn't you make Mr. Gordon more a director of education?

Mr. Blackwood—I've tried to have that done. Mr. Gordon is chairman at the meetings, and the teachers don't feel like getting up and giving their opinions. Why should we neglect to obtain the information the teachers have?

Dr. Putman—You can't utilize the brains your teachers have except in the classrooms?

Mr. Blackwood—Practically not.

### PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Mr. Blackwood suggested that the government should provide means whereby students in the technical school could be taken to see the mines and forests. Asked if the School Board was doing what it could without great expenditure—take the children to see industries in the city—he said that not much was being done, as there wasn't time.

Mr. Blackwood advocated abolishing the property qualification for trustees, having, however, some necessary restrictions. He also favored having playgrounds supervised and he declared that "Hooliganism" sometimes begins in the playgrounds.

Major Crehan outlined to the commissioners his platform for the schools. Advocating "cutting out the frills," he declared that his daughter, who was well up in domestic science, had done cooking that would ruin the digestion of an elephant; that, he claimed, was because her domestic science training had not been practical.

The major declared that something was wrong with the educational system when teachers with second-class certificates were appointed as teachers

in preference to university graduates. The present system of appointing teachers was "absolutely rotten," he stated. The appointments should be made by the inspector, and it shouldn't require a year's work to discover if the teacher was efficient.

### CURRICULUM OVERLOADED.

Major Crehan suggested having a "sifting school" which children would attend for two or three years after the age of 10 or 12 so that it could be discovered what they were best fitted for.

"Our curriculum is absolutely overloaded," he said. "There is not enough 'object' teaching; there's too much teaching from the text book, and the child is not taught to reason but is made a parrot."

Appealing to give every child an opportunity to take part in games beneficial to health, Major Crehan declared that if every child were a lover of such games the result would be to do away with the dope and liquor problems.

The major also advocated broadening the basis of taxation for the benefit of education, complete segregation of Orientals in the schools and also all meetings of the School Board to be open to the press and public.

### WANTS MECHANICAL TRAINING.

Mr. Porter of West Vancouver advocated children being better equipped along practical lines in order that they could enter into industrial life as apprentices. Boys today found it difficult to become apprenticed on leaving school, perhaps, because a fence was being built around every occupation nowadays and, perhaps, because they had not an elementary knowledge of physical science and mathematics, especially geometry. Mechanical engineering was the key to industry and at present we were bringing in our machinists from the United States and from the Old Country. The surplus of machinists in those countries would be but temporary, and British Columbia would have to develop her own men in this occupation.

The witness pointed out that twenty years ago in Ireland a literary education was stressed but a change had been effected to permit of more practical education, and he suggested the commission might make recommendations along this line.

Another improvement would be the employment of more men, teachers for boys reaching the age of 14.

Press 6.8.24.

## Urges the Development Of Horticulture In B.C.

Prof. F. E. Buck of the University of British Columbia made a strong plea for the development of horticulture in British Columbia on a commercial basis at the meeting of the Lions Club Thursday. Quoting from a recent article in The Province, he showed that there were immense possibilities for profitable cultivation of

the marketable products of the field and garden, and asked for the support of the members of the club in bringing these facts before the public.

Mr. Routledge Smith, a recent arrival from England, entertained with several musical sketches, and Mr. Bert Wright, for the membership committee, reported good progress and several new members to be introduced next week. The Everett Lions Club will send ten members to the luncheon next Thursday.

Press 18.7.24.

# PLAN MARKET OF B. C. FRUIT

## Head of University May Evolve Distribution of Apples in England

Special to The Vancouver Sun  
LONDON, July 19.—Prof. A. F. Barss, head of the department of horticulture of the University of B.C. and secretary of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, is taking advantage of a few weeks' visit to this country to become acquainted with methods of marketing of British Columbia apples in Great Britain.

Accompanied by J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian government fruit trade commissioner, he will visit all important centres of distribution for the purpose of meeting leading men in the fruit trade, attending fruit auctions, and making an extensive study of the facilities offered for distribution.

S. Sun 20.7.24.

# LOCAL GEOLOGIST LOOKS FOR COAL

*M. Sun June 16 24*  
**Hong Kong Island May  
Contain Deposits of  
Coal**

Dr. S. J. Schofield, professor of geology in the University of British Columbia accompanied by Mrs. Schofield, returned from Hongkong yesterday on the Canadian Pacific S.S. Empress of Russia. For the past eight months Dr. Schofield has been conducting a geological survey of the island of Hongkong under the auspices of the U.B.C., which institution occupies the unique position of being the only university under whose auspices such a survey is being made. The chief object of this undertaking is to determine whether or not coal exists on the island of Hongkong. Dr. Schofield explained, and although it is too early to reach any definite conclusion, Dr. Schofield was most enthusiastic as to his possibility. Silver lead has already been mined in this region by the Chinese and the existence of coal on the mainland adjacent to Hongkong would indicate its existence in the British colony.

The survey will occupy another four years, Dr. Schofield further stated and it is expected that Dr. Williams, professor of palaeontology at U.B.C. will go to Hongkong in the early autumn to undertake the study of fossils on the island.

Dr. Schofield will leave soon for Arizona to look into some copper properties near Phoenix belonging to a large British mining firm.

*M. Sun 16.6.24.*

## Dr. and Mrs. Schofield Returning From Orient

On the passenger list of the President Madison sailing from Hongkong May 16 the names of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Schofield of Vancouver appears. Dr. Schofield has been conducting a geological survey of the colony and giving a course of lectures at the University of Hongkong. *Prov. 5.6.24*

*Prov. 5.6.24.*

*Prov. 17.6.24*  
 In an effort to discover if there are coal beds underlying the Island of Hongkong, Dr. S. J. Schofield, professor of geology of the University of B.C., spent the last eight months in the Orient. He returned to British Columbia on Monday and will leave for Arizona to view some copper properties. While he has not yet reached any definite conclusion, Dr. Schofield was optimistic as to the possibilities. Dr. M. Y. Williams, professor of palaeontology, will leave shortly for Hongkong to study the fossils.

*Prov. 17.6.24.*

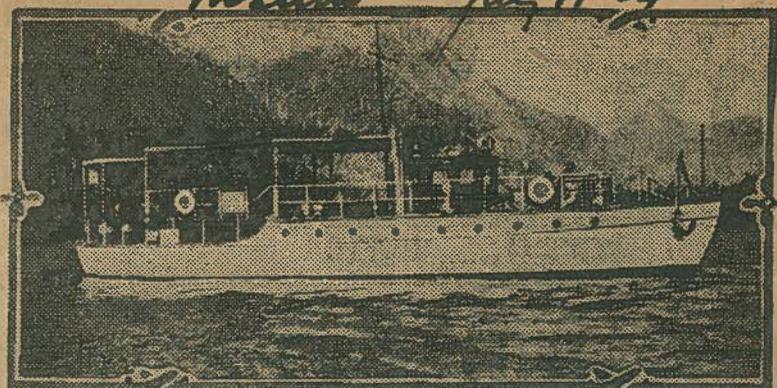
## HISTORY STUDENTS

### DUE HOME TODAY

*M. Sun July 7 24*  
 A large party of members of the Natural History Society are expected to return to Vancouver this morning from the organization's annual summer camp at Savary Island. Under the leadership of Professor John Davidson of the University of British Columbia, those at the camp spent their week's holiday making a study of plant and bird life on the island, while others also made an inspection of interesting marine growth.

*M. Sun 7.7.24.*

# FOR COAST SURVEY



*M. Sun July 11 24*  
**PORT ALBERNI, July 10.**—Dr. W. L. Uglow, with a party of four, comprising C. S. Evans, B.Sc., geological engineer; F. F. Osborn, B.Sc., mining engineer of the University of British Columbia; J. G. Percy and U. A. Bain, engineering students, arrived here on the motor launch Heather M. (shown above), which has been chartered by the Dominion Government. The party will make a geological survey of all the west coast of Vancouver Island, Barclay, Clayoquot, Nootka and Quatsino Sounds for the Federal Government, consisting of detail mapping and estimation of the value of properties. The party is expected to be away until the middle of September.

The Heather M. is made of teakwood, built in Hong Kong, and chartered from R. L. Maitland, of Vancouver.

*M. Sun 11.7.24.*

## Department Head At U.B.C. Marries University Girl

*Prov. 3.6.24*  
 A wedding of interest in British Columbia University circles was celebrated at Henderson Presbyterian Church, Burnaby, on Monday when Edith Esther Germaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, Burnaby Lake, became the bride of Professor Herbert Read Christie, head of the forestry department of the University of British Columbia. Mrs. Christie was a popular member of the registrar's staff at the University.

The bride was given away by her father, who is secretary of the Burnaby School Board. Miss Mildred Wood, a sister, was bridesmaid. The groom was supported by Mr. M. A. Grainger, with whom he was formerly associated in the provincial forestry office at Victoria. While the register was being signed Miss Hazel Lewis sang delightfully, Miss Hazel Archibald being the accompanist. Rev. A. C. Cameron, minister of the Henderson Church, officiated.

After a honeymoon in California, Professor and Mrs. Christie will reside in Vancouver.

*Prov. 3.6.24.*

## Natural History Soc. Going Into Camp

Under the leadership of Prof. J. Davidson, president, members of the Vancouver Natural History Society will leave for their annual camp at Savary Island on Saturday, June 28. They will return on July 6.

A meeting of those going into camp will be held Wednesday evening at the University. All intending to make the trip should communicate with C. F. Connor, 3529 Second avenue west. *E.S. 17.6.24*

*E. Sun 17.6.24.*

## U. B. C. PROFESSOR GOES TO OREGON

*M. Sun July 18 24*  
**KERRISDALE.** Professor H. M. King of the University of British Columbia, has gone on post graduate work to the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon. During his absence his residence on Strathcona Heights will be occupied by Mr. McLean, late of Winnipeg.

*M. Sun 22.7.24.*

## Now It Can Be Told—About Old Tom and Young Peter

Editor, Evening Sun:

Sir.—The reason why "Old Tom" did not appear at the Brighthouse meeting on Thursday night was that his two-year-old hopeful "Young Peter" had attempted to go aloft that same day by means of imbibing some Coal Oil. In his worry and work with "Young Peter," and succeeding in preventing the premature explosion of the Coal Oil Tank, "Old Tom" forgot to advise the meeting regarding the cause for his absence. With apologies and kind greetings to my farmer friends.

*E.S. 4.6.24*  
 P. A. BOVING,  
 Professor Agronomy.

*E. Sun 4.6.24.*

## GOES TO OREGON

*Prov. 12.7.24*  
**KERRISDALE.**—Professor H. M. King of the University of British Columbia, has gone on post graduate work to the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon. During his absence his residence on Strathcona Heights will be occupied by Mr. McLean, late of Winnipeg.

*Prov. 12.7.24.*

## PROFESSOR HOLIDAYING

Dr. Robert Clark of the staff of the University of British Columbia, and Mrs. Clark are guests at Westcroft, Esquimalt. *M. Sun July 12 24*

*M. Sun 12.7.24.*

## Graduate of U.B.C. Joins the Staff of College In India

*Prov. 18.7.24*  
 By the Empress of Australia on Thursday, Mr. Eric W. Jackson, youngest son of Mr. Colin F. Jackson of North Vancouver, sailed for Agra in India, where he has received an appointment for the coming session on the staff of St. John's College as lecturer in history and economics.

Mr. Jackson recently graduated with honors in history at the University of British Columbia and has accepted the Indian appointment in preference to fellowships at Cornell and Toronto Universities. It is Mr. Jackson's intention to return to British Columbia to settle ultimately, after a visit to the Old Country.

*Prov. 18.7.24.*

# U.B.C. FACULTY IS BEING EXTENDED

## Board of Governors Makes Four Appointments for New Term

Four appointments were made by the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia at a meeting held last night. Of these appointments three are for the 1924-25 session, while the remaining one is for the fall term.

Charles A. H. Wright, B.A., B. Co., M. Sc., University of British Columbia; Ph. D. McGill, was appointed lecturer in chemistry for the fall term. On completing his Pr. D. degree at McGill, Dr. Wright was granted the Ramsay Memorial Scholarship and spent a year at the University of London.

The three appointments for the 1924-25 session were those of A. Lighthall, B. Sc., McGill, as instructor in engineering; F. A. Wilkins, B.A. Sc., McGill, as instructor in civil engineering; and Miss Sallee Murphy, B.A., University of British Columbia, M. A., Toronto, as assistant in English.

*M. Sun 28.8.24.*

## Appointment to U.B.C. Faculty Made

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The three appointments for the 1924-25 session were those of A. Lighthall, B. Sc., McGill, as instructor in engineering; F. A. Wilkins, B.A. Sc., McGill, as instructor in civil engineering; and Miss Sallee Murphy, B.A., University of British Columbia, M. A., Toronto, as assistant in English.

*E. Sun 28.8.24.*

Visit Salt Spring Island.

Prof. E. A. Lloyd of the University of British Columbia has just returned from a trip to Salt Spring Island.

*Prov. 30.8.24.*

## Botanical Garden Scene of Informal Tea for Scientists

The small party of visiting scientists who visited the University site at West Point Grey yesterday afternoon enjoyed a pleasant outing in these beautiful surroundings, and after inspecting the grounds, conducted by President L. S. Klinck, Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, of the U.B.C., entertained the party at tea on the lawns near the botanical garden. Of interest to the scientific men in the group was the background of more than 300 varieties of native B. C. flowers which make up the floral display at the botanical garden.

Mrs. L. S. Klinck presided at the tea table for this informal social event.

*M. Sun 26.8.24.*

## New History for High Schools

West's "World Progress," Revised by Prof. Mack Eastman for Use in Canadian Schools, Brings Study of History Up-to-date.

*Prov 9.8.24*

**A**FTER the student has acquired the purely mechanical ability to read and to compute simple arrangements of figures the most important of the formative influences to which he will be submitted in the process of building up his intelligence will be found in the study of history.

For this reason the production of the new and revised Canadian edition of West's "World Progress" for use in the high schools of this and certain other provinces will be welcomed by all who are interested in the efficiency of our schools for the production of thinking men and women, whose knowledge of the past shall fit them to understand the problems of the present day.

The selection and preparation of this book has been the result of a long controversy between heads of departments and prominent educationists, and will now serve to resolve the misgivings of those who have spent much time and effort in deploring the condition of historical teaching in our schools.

The chief argument of those seeking to replace the two books formerly in use in the high schools was that the volume by Robinson and Brested only brought the student down to the Stuarts in England or Louis XIV. in France. The result of this was that the 85 per cent. of the students who did not go on to the university were left suspended in the historical air at a date 200 years before they were born.

For the use of first-year university students, and those few who did the extra year in high school there was an additional book—Beard and Robinson—bringing them down to the opening of the World War. These two books were very ably combined into one volume by Miss Dr. Smith of Columbia University, but in the process they lost much of their impersonal objectivity and became essentially American in their inspiration. It was therefore impossible to use the new book in Canadian schools, and the publishers were unwilling to face the risk of preparing a Canadian revise.

In the search for the necessary book the authorities decided upon West's "World's Progress" as the most comprehensive and useful, and as the publishers proved themselves eager to assume the business of the necessary revise Professor Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia was commissioned to undertake the work. That was in November of 1922, and the work is now complete.

There is a large and important body of opinion that deplors the use of any American textbook in Canadian schools

whether revised or not. But the difficulty which the authorities had to face was that the notable authorities in England have shrunk from the compilation of such comprehensive textbooks because there is no demand in that country for them, and while there are some very able historians in Canada no suitable work has yet appeared from their pens. It must also be pointed out that if education here had to depend upon the researches of Canadians alone the acquisition of knowledge by the young would be seriously retarded. It is one of the privileges of a growing country that they are able to take and use the work of older nations and shape it to their own purposes.

This work commences in the Stone Age, and closes with the formation of the MacDonald Labor cabinet in England. That is fairly comprehensive, and is, therefore, very much compressed. But the compression is among the greatest feats of its kind in the history of literature. The book as prepared by its American author for the use of American schools was eminently fair upon the whole to all countries whose colorful histories have gone to the making of the whole pattern of the world's history, and to which we may trace the interdependence of the nations at the present moment.

Whatever special American flavor attached to it was a very natural and a very proper one for American use. In revising it for Canadian use Professor Eastman has thoroughly removed the foreign trend of thought and replaced it with a neutrality in general matters that is very satisfactory. At the same time he has preserved a more than fair attitude to all that part of history in which the inspiration and action of the two nations has been at variance.

Even as the original book was not jingoistically American it has not now become jingoistically British.

So thorough has been the work of revision that I have only found one instance in which any important matter has preserved the original expression of the American personality. In a reference to the war of 1812 between the States and Britain, I find this: "In this struggle, unhappily, WE let ourselves be drawn into the fighting upon the side of the European despot (Napoleon), against the only champion of freedom, and, upon the whole, into fighting that power which we had least reason to fight."

While this extract demonstrates the vast scope of Prof. Eastman's task it also illustrates the fairness and honesty that have marked the original author in the preparation of his work.

Coming to the section of the book devoted to modern times, Prof. East-

man has entirely discarded the chapter on "The British Empire of Today," and has substituted his own estimate of that world movement of related nations while still preserving the style of the work. Again in the chapter on the World War the revisor has made a similar change as well as in the chapter dealing with Europe since the war. While this final chapter must be regarded rather as a background for the study of current events than as a final contribution to the literature of history, it is still a remarkably clear-sighted and informative summing up of that chaotic period.

The intention of the chapter on the war as well as of that on the post-war period has been largely to combine an adequate description of those events with a desire to bring out by inference the horror and uselessness of war as a method of resolving international disputes. These chapters show a wide reading and a careful observation by a man who possesses in a large degree that great essential to scholarship—the right instinct about life. He has handled the war with a large brush, delicately wielded, and, while he has not indulged in any orgie of sentimentalism, he has produced a sympathetic picture of the whole business that should be a great asset to a generation of students who were too young to understand the period of stress and suspense, combined with drastic action, through which their country was passing.

The Canadian section of this war history is profusely illustrated by pictures secured from the Canadian official photographs.

The League of Nations is ably and impartially dealt with after a concise resume of the history of previous similar movements towards universal peace, and in closing the book the professor offers a note on the contrasting forces of realism and idealism at work in the world today and illustrates them by quotations from speeches by Lord Birkenhead and General Smuts.

Lord Birkenhead says: "The motive of self-interest not only is but must be and ought to be the mainspring of human action—the world continues to offer glittering prizes to those who have stout hearts and sharp swords." And General Smuts: "There is no real security to be gained by the sword....."

A notable feature of the book is the largely augmented bibliography of works for collateral and subsequent reading while an entirely new feature is a long and comprehensive list of works of fiction which not only deal with strictly historical matters but which also bring to the student the atmosphere of different periods of human progress as well as an insight into the manners and customs of various peoples and nations.

*Prov. 9.8.24.*

**History in Schools.** *Pro. 11.8.24*

Editor Province, — In view of the fact that many organizations in Vancouver are being invited to present their views to the Educational Survey Commission, I think you will find the following extract from the official programme of studies for the High Schools of British Columbia for 1924-25, issued by the education department office in Victoria, of great interest to your readers. You will observe that the history programme has been completely renovated with the help of a new textbook on world history and that Canadian history and Canadian problems have been given a place of honor in the last year of high school. As 85 per cent. of the high school pupils go into business after their junior matriculation, the educational authorities of this province have endeavored to organize a system of history instruction complete in itself and designed to prepare these high school graduates for enlightened citizenship. They are to end up with a renewed study of their own history against a solid background of human history in general.

MACK EASTMAN.

University of B. C., Aug. 5.

The following is the extract referred to in the foregoing letter:

History, Etc., for Junior Matriculation.

The essentials of world history as presented in West's World Progress (Allyn & Bacon), Canadian Edition, 1924, prepared by Professor Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia. This text may be obtained also in two volumes entitled respectively "A Short History of early Peoples" and "A Short History of Modern Peoples." Teachers should emphasize and develop the sections treating with British and British Empire history. For 1924-25 Wrong's "History of England" and "History of Canada" will be required for supplementary reading.

It is recommended that candidates make a special study of the following list of topics for the school year 1924-25:

1. West: (a) The Reformation upon the Continent; (b) England and the Protestant Movement; (c) Puritanism and Politics in England; (d) Age of Louis XIV.; (e) The French Revolution (five chapters); (f) England and the Industrial Revolution; (g) The Revolution in the Lives of the Workers; (h) Britain, 1815-1914; (i) the British Empire of today; (j) The French Republic; (k) the German Empire; (l) Russia.

Students should read the chapter on "The World War," and Canada's part in it for their own information. The chapter on "Europe Since the War" may be used as a background for the study of current events.

2. Supplementary Reading — (a) Wrong's High School History of England, especially the chapters on "The Elizabethan Age," "The Revolution" (of 1688), "Society in England in the Eighteenth Century" and "The British Empire"; (b) Wrong's History of Canada, especially the last five chapters, which treat of Confederation, the Winning of the West, the early history of British Columbia, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canada of today.

The geography required will be that relating to the history prescribed.

One paper of two hours.

*Pro. 11.8.24.*

**History for High Schools.**

Editor Province, — I am grateful to your reviewer for directing attention in Saturday's issue to an apparent oversight in my revision of West's "World Progress." Not only did I revise the paragraph in question, but my revision appeared in 2000 copies supplied some time ago to the English schools of Quebec Province. The return to West's original version in this paragraph and some others, is a workman's blunder.

MACK EASTMAN.

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Aug. 9.

*Pro. 13.8.24.*

**PROF. EASTMAN  
ASKED TO WRITE  
WORLD HISTORY**

*E.S. 11-8-24*  
Big British Publishing Firms  
Extend Invitation to  
B.C. Man

By FELIX PENNE

During many years in the "Old Country" I was in close touch with literary matters and the great publishing houses of London and the Provinces. It is pleasant to know that although far away from Fleet Street—"Brain Street," as George Augustus Sala called it, I still get from "the heart of the Empire" whispers of what is doing in the world of books—especially on matters of Canadian interest.

**HISTORY BY A CANADIAN**

On Sunday I had the pleasure of reviewing in The Sunday Sun, Prof. Mack Eastman's expansion of West's "World Progress—a United States production, and while appreciating West's section of this book as fair, impartial and in every way excellent, I expressed the hope that the time would come when "History" for Canadian students would be penned by Canadian authors and published by British publishers. I am happy to say that the promise I seemed to make to British sentiment is likely to be kept to British hope.

The work of Prof. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia has won appreciation from two of the oldest publishing firms in London—firms dating back many years and associated with the greatest names in British literature.

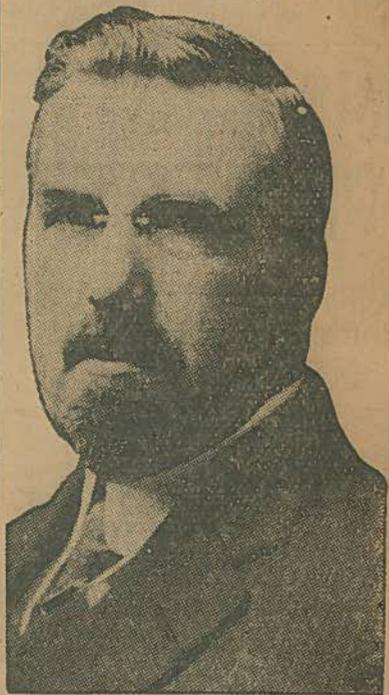
**ASKED TO WRITE HISTORY**

Prof. Eastman has been invited to prepare a "World History"—and there is little doubt he will accept the invitation. Such an undertaking will take at least four or five years. It will not be a book compiled by various pens but one for which he will be alone responsible and the result of his individual research and labor.

Those who read his section of "World Progress" will see at once that the compliment paid to him—and through him to British Columbia—is well deserved, and will sincerely hope he may find time and opportunity to prepare a volume such as is contemplated. In matter, style and illustration it is safe to predict it will add lustre to Canadian literature.

*E. Sun 11.8.24.*

*M. Sun 20.8.24*  
**He's Head of  
Library Assn.**



JOHN RIDINGTON

AS president of the Northwest Library Association during the past year, John Ridington, librarian at the University of British Columbia, has been doing excellent work to make this year's conference at Victoria a success.

*M. Sun 20.8.24.*

*E.S. 25.8.24*  
**Local Librarian  
Goes to Victoria**

John Ridington, librarian at the University of B. C., will be the principal speaker at the opening of the conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, tonight, when he delivers the presidential address.

*E. Sun 25.8.24.*

**RIDINGTON WILL  
GIVE INAUGURAL**

University Librarian to Open  
the Northwest Conference

John Ridington, librarian at the University of B. C., will be the principal speaker at the opening of the conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, tonight, when he delivers the presidential address. He will speak on the new place of books in education. Vancouver delegates will join those from other parts of the province this morning

in the preparatory conference for British Columbia.

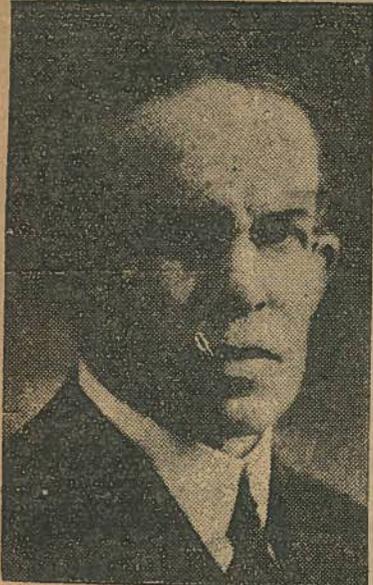
Members of the library staffs at the Carnegie and University libraries left Saturday for Victoria, to take part in the conference.

Following the meeting in Victoria it is hoped that many of the librarians will return to the neighboring states by way of Vancouver, and an extensive programme has been arranged here for the visitors for next Friday. Stanley Park, Marine Drive, the new university buildings, a trip on the harbor and Howe Sound are among the features.

The Vancouver committee in charge of the local arrangements is E. S. Robinson, librarian, who will act as chairman of the committee; Annia Jamieson, W. Dalton, Dr. H. T. J. Coleman, R. L. Reid, K.C.; Robert Bolam of the public library, and Dorothy Jefford and Frances M. Woodworth of the university library, and Norman R. Lang.

*M. Sun 25.8.24.*

DR. MULLEN TO BE BURIED IN THE EAST



THE late Dr. R. H. Mullen of Vancouver, who died suddenly at Victoria. A funeral service is to be held here at a time to be announced later, but the remains are to be sent East for interment.

Prov. 30.8.24.

DR. MULLEN DIES SUDDENLY

Head of General Hospital Laboratories Suddenly

Stricken:

PROFESSOR AT U.B.C.

Dr. R. H. Mullen, who was in charge of the General Hospital laboratories and also professor and head of the department of bacteriology at the University, died suddenly from hemorrhage of the brain at 5 o'clock this morning in St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria. He had gone to Victoria to attend the meeting of the B.C. Hospital Association, which opened yesterday.

NATIVE OF ONTARIO.

Dr. Mullen was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1877. He was graduated in arts from the University of Toronto in 1899, and in medicine in 1902. After being demonstrator in bacteriology in the University of Toronto he was for seven years on the staff of the University of Minnesota, rising from demonstrator to associate professor in the departments of pathology and bacteriology. He was also a director of the laboratory division of the Minnesota State Board of Health, and later was director of the state hygienic laboratories of Nevada. He came to Vancouver in 1915.

WROTE MEDICAL BOOKS.

The doctor was highly regarded in his profession, and was known as a man of very sound judgment. He was deeply interested in all matters in connection with public health, and in the professional training of nurses. He was the author of many important publications, and was a member of several scientific medical societies. He also took a deep interest in the work of the Board of Trade.

Besides his widow, who is now in Newcastle, N. B., where her mother died recently, Dr. Mullen is survived by his mother and one sister, who are living in St. Catharines, Ont., and a brother, Dr. Huyter Mullen, in Hamilton. His father also was a doctor in Hamilton.

Prov. 29.8.24.

DELEGATE DIES DURING NIGHT

Hospitals Convention Receives Sad Intelligence of Dr. R. H. Mullin

Was to Have Spoken on Laboratory Practice at To-day's Meeting

Delegates to the British Columbia Hospitals Convention in progress here received at the opening of the morning session to-day the sad intelligence that one of their number, Dr. R. H. Mullin, director of laboratories, and bacteriologist at the Vancouver General Hospital, had passed away at 5 o'clock at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dr. Mullin came over on Wednesday evening's boat from the mainland, and while walking up to the Empress Hotel, where the convention is in progress, he collapsed. After a time he appeared to be better, and rested during the day, but towards late afternoon his condition became worse, and his medical friends at the meeting advised him to go into hospital. During the night he became rapidly worse, and passed away later.

The convention immediately rose in sympathy at the news, which was of a particularly distressing character as his name was on the agenda paper for the morning session to speak on "Laboratory Service in Small Hospitals."

Dr. Mullin was in the middle forties, and up to his departure on Wednesday had given no indication to his colleagues on the staff at the Vancouver General Hospital that his health was unsatisfactory. In addition to his appointments at the hospital, he was also professor of bacteriology at the University of B.C.

The remains have been removed to the B.C. Funeral Company premises, pending arrangements for the funeral.

Prov. 28.8.24.

PROF. MULLIN DIES AT VICTORIA

Dr. R. H. Mullin, prominent Vancouver medical man, head of the departments of bacteriology and public health at the University of B.C., died suddenly in Victoria Friday morning while attending the B. C. Hospitals Association convention. Dr. Mullin was stricken Thursday night and was rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where Vancouver delegates to the convention attended him constantly until he died at 5:10 a.m. Besides being a university professor he had charge of the laboratories at the General Hospital.

His wife had left only a few days ago to attend the funeral of her mother at Newcastle, N.B., and has not yet returned. There are no children.

Dr. Mullin was a member of many scientific associations in Vancouver and was particularly interested in pathological public health and bacteriological societies.

Dr. Mullin was a favorite professor with all those interested in bacteriology, public health and kindred subjects at the U.B.C. He is said to have been an excellent teacher and took a keen interest in the work of the individual students outside of the classrooms as well as at lectures.

The professors also expressed their deep sympathy with Mrs. Mullin and stated that they had always found their associate a hard and willing worker. They too stated that his personal interest in the students had won for him the deep admiration of the Alma Mater members and the staff.

M. Sme 30.8.24.

DR. R. H. MULLIN OF U.B.C. IS DEAD

Dr. R. H. Mullin, who was professor and head of the departments of bacteriology and public health at the University of British Columbia and in charge of the laboratories at the Vancouver General Hospital, died at 5.10 a.m. today in St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, following a hemorrhage of the brain last night.

Dr. Mullin was in Victoria to attend the annual convention of the British Columbia Hospitals Association and he was scheduled to give an address to the attending delegates on "Laboratory Service in Small Hospitals."

MRS. MULLIN IN EAST

He is survived by his wife, who was called east to Newcastle, N.B., following the death of her mother there a week ago. There are no children. Dr. Mullin's home address here was 821 Broughton street.

Apparently in perfect health, Dr. Mullin left this week for Victoria and attended the opening sessions of the hospital convention in the

Empress Hotel Thursday. The attack last night was sudden. Dr. F. C. Bell, superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital, and other local delegates were in constant attendance upon him until death overtook him early this morning.

DR. KLINCK SHOCKED

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, expressed this morning his sincere sorrow at the death of Dr. Mullin, who had been identified with the University here since 1915. He was a graduate of Toronto University, taking his degrees both in arts and in medicine in the Ontario centre. Later he did good work in medicine and public health for the University of Minnesota and became afterwards director of public health in Nevada.

Dr. Mullin was a member of many scientific associations in Vancouver, particularly of those devoted to pathology, public health and bacteriology.

No arrangements for the funeral have been made.

E. Sme 29.8.24.

**Miss M. L. Bollert  
Speaks in Toronto  
En Route Home**

*From 8.24*  
**Old Educational Methods Are Under Criticism in East, Says Dean of Women of U.B.C.**

TORONTO, Aug. 27—Hundreds of women who cherish fond recollections of Miss M. L. Bollert when she was a resident of Toronto will learn with pleasure that she is a guest at Sherbourne Club. Miss Bollert has been spending the summer at Columbia University, where she was one of a group who planned a course of study for deans of women's colleges and advisers of high schools and university girls in Canada and the United States. Miss Bollert has been dean of women in the University of British Columbia for the past three years.

**Interested in City.**

"Yes, in Vancouver, the University graduates take a vital interest in the affairs of the city," said Miss Bollert, in answer to a query, "and they are responsible for many reforms. Seventeen years ago the University Women's Club was formed with eight members, and in that period, not only have the members increased, but seventeen distinct reforms for women have been brought about through their instrumentality. They headed an agitation for every Saturday afternoon being a half-holiday and for the early closing of stores during the week before Christmas. They took a hand in the minimum wage laws, in the matter of mothers' allowances, in labor laws for women, in regulations governing juvenile delinquency, detention homes, and other questions relating to the welfare of women and children. And this all in addition to work of purely educational character. A year and a half ago the university women organized a Business and Professional Women's Club of which Judge MacGill is honorary president."

In commenting on her summer's work at Columbia University, Miss Bollert stated that she found there a tendency to deplore the failure of the home to function except in providing a roof and food. It was felt that children no longer get their point of view from home, but from the group they go with, and are not interested in standards, but in what their particular set is doing.

**Old System Criticized.**

"The feeling among thinking men and women seems to be that the old education has failed to produce the type of citizen wanted either in the world at large or in the community," said Miss Bollert, "and an effort is being made to have school life approximate ordinary life so that there may not be such a change of atmosphere when the boy or girl leaves school. Human relationships are being stressed in the teaching of all subjects and much attention is being directed toward a training that will enable everyone to bear his or her economic load. It is estimated that between 50 and 70 per cent. of the people who work are not in the positions that they are best fitted to fill, and it is evident that if people are to live together in harmony they must be guided and helped vocationally."



MISS M. L. BOLLERT, M.A.

**MISS BOLLERT, Dean of Women at the University of British Columbia, is expected back in the city shortly after a summer of study spent at Columbia University, New York City. Miss Bollert is returning with many new ideas and plans for winter work at the local university, invigorated from her sojourn in a different environment.**

**SPECIAL LECTURES  
AT B.C. UNIVERSITY**

*From 1.8.*  
**Public Invited to Attend Discourses By Prof. C. V. Clark.**

Prof. Charles Upson Clark, distinguished lecturer and traveller, former director of the American Academy at Rome, will give a series of three special lectures in the physics room at the University of British Columbia on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Tuesday's lecture will commence at 11 a.m. and the subject is "The Current European Situation." On Wednesday, at 10 a.m., "Adriatic Problems" will be dealt with and the subject for Thursday, at 9 a.m., is "The Balkan Tangle."

No charge will be made for admission and the public is cordially invited.

*From 8.24*  
**Lectures to Be Given at U.B.C.**

The University of B. C., is arranging for certain special lectures to be delivered next week by Professor Charles Upson Clark, distinguished lecturer and traveler, formerly director of the American Academy at Rome.

Professor Clark was attached to the Italian army during the war and is a recognized authority on near east problems.

The lectures will be given in the large physics lecture room of the university—entrance on Laurel street—as follows: August 5, Tuesday, at 11 a.m., "The Current European Situation. August 6, Wednesday, at 10 a.m., "Adriatic Problems;" August 7, Thursday, at 9 a.m., "The Balkan Tangle."

There will be no charge for admission.

**Lions Club Greet Dr. Scholfield After Tour of the Orient**

*From 10.10*  
Lion Dr. Scholfield of the University staff received a royal welcome from the members of the Lions' Club Thursday noon after an absence of eighteen months.

During that period, Dr. Scholfield said, he had travelled over a large part of the American continent and had spent considerable time in China, visiting many of the historic points of that vast country. He confined his address largely to a description of Hongkong, where he had lived for many months in pursuit of his work.

Hongkong was a crown colony, consisting of two islands and 376 square miles on the mainland leased from the Chinese Government. It had one of the finest harbors in the world and 672,608 vessels entered and left the harbor in the last twelve months—about 1800 vessels a day. Dr. Scholfield compared this to Vancouver's 78,000 vessels in one year, but said:

"We are young yet; we will catch up some day."

The population of Hongkong exceeded 1,000,000 Chinese and 15,000 Europeans. So dense was the population of China that the people were compelled to emigrate, and had settled in many places on the Pacific Coast in eastern countries.

Before the people of western civilization forced open the doors of China

**Victoria Man Joins Staff of University**

*From 24.9*  
Dr. A. O. MacRae of Victoria is now on the staff of the University of British Columbia, having been appointed lecturer in philosophy, the department of which Dean H. T. J. Coleman is the head.

Dr. MacRae graduated with honors in philosophy at Dalhousie University, and also studied at universities in Edinburgh, Jena, Leipzig and Paris. He was a member of the staff of the Western Canada College, Calgary, and in recent years was on the staff of the University School, Victoria.

**Is Sport Devotee**



DR. J. G. DAVIDSON

LONG an enthusiast over the character-making values of sport, properly supervised, Dr. Davidson is now seeing a fruitage of his years of devotion in the A.O.T.S. clubs and their backing of the church gymnasia now springing up over the city.

*Nov. 15 '24*  
**Princess Killed In East**  
**Former U. B. C. Teacher**

**Miss Helen Simpson Married Polish Prince After Leaving Vancouver.**

**Killed in Hundred-foot Fall In Search for Lost Ring.**

**T**HE career of one of the most popular former members of the faculty of the University of British Columbia ended tragically in the accidental death of Princess Helen Radziwill near Kineo, Maine, on Saturday. In searching for a diamond ring she fell 100 feet from a cliff and was instantly killed.

Few of the hundreds of University students who knew her would recognize in the name as given in despatches from the East the personality of "Mademoiselle" Helen Kerr Simpson, who taught French and Spanish here during the term of 1919-20. Her personal charm and beauty, it is whispered, made the class in Spanish of that year one of the largest in the history of the young university.

**STUDENTS WROTE TO HER.**

The career of the princess has been a romantic one. The daughter of Dr. E. E. Simpson of Chicago, she was educated in Eastern United States colleges and at scarcely 20 years of age commenced teaching at the University of California. In 1919 she came north and became an instructor in the modern language department of the University of British Columbia under Prof. H. Ashton. When she left for Paris after a year's work here students of her class secured her French address and nearly every one wrote to her.

In Paris, it is reported, Miss Simpson resumed the acquaintance of Prince Ladislav Radziwill of Poland, whom she had first previously known in a United States college. The marriage took place in January, 1922, as the prince lay ill of pneumonia in London and the bridegroom passed away a short time afterwards.

**FALLS HUNDRED FEET.**

During a visit on the shores of Moosehead Lake, Maine, with her father last week, the princess lost a valuable diamond ring and it was while searching for it that she lost her life. Her hunt had led her to one of the highest points in a cliff of Mount Kineo and she fell over a hundred feet when some loose earth gave way.

The body lodged in a tree part way down and was recovered on Sunday.

**DEAN COLEMAN**

**ADDRESSES MEET**

*Kerrisdale*  
**KERRISDALE.**—An address on "Good Citizenship" by Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia was the chief item on the agenda at the Ward Six and Dunbar Heights Improvement Association Wednesday night. The dean spoke of the good that would be done to Point Grey by the university being established in the municipality. He urged that people should take more interest in the affairs of their country, both municipally and politically.

It was decided, in order to encourage a larger attendance, to hold a dance from 10 o'clock to midnight, after the meetings of the association.

*116/24*  
**PRINCESS TAUGHT**  
**AT B.C. UNIVERSITY**



**PRINCESS RADZIWILL.**

**A**S Miss Helen Simpson, Princess Radziwill, who was killed in a hundred-foot fall from a cliff of Mount Kineo, Main, was an instructor at the University of B. C. in 1919-20. One of the Princess' greatest Vancouver friends is Miss Pauline Gintzburger, daughter of Mr. S. Gintzburger, Swiss consul, who not only knew her here but was a guest of the late Prince Radziwill and his bride in Paris about a year after Miss Simpson left here. The Polish prince died shortly after the wedding. This snap was taken at the University here by Miss Frieda Willson, 1355 Fourteenth avenue west.

**MANY SPEAKERS**  
**FOR OPEN FORUM**

*ES. 6-10-24*  
**Dean Coleman Addresses**  
**First Meeting of Winter**  
**Session**

The Open Forum resumed its meetings for the winter session on Sunday at the Central Congregational Church, Thurlow street, with Dr. T. H. Boggs, the president, in the chair. The topic for the afternoon was "Is Modern Education Opposed to Religion?" the address being given by Dr. H. T. J. Coleman, dean of arts, University of B.C.

Among other speakers already arranged for by the programme committee are Hon. H. H. Stevens, Dr. Plaskett, director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, Professor Hill-Tout, and Rev. J. William Ogden.

*S. 1/9/24*  
**PRINCESS FALLS**  
**TO INSTANT DEATH**

**Former Chicago Girl Tumbles 1000 Feet Over Cliff in State of Maine**

**KINEO, Maine, Sept. 14.**—Princess Radziwill, formerly Miss Helen Simpson of Chicago, was killed today when she fell 1000 feet over a cliff on the north slope of Mount Kineo. Her body lodged in trees part way down and was recovered with difficulty.

The Princess, who had spent the summer here with her family, had lost a valuable ring on the mountain some time previously.

With her brother, it is understood, she was searching for it when the earth gave way on the edge of the cliff.

**CHICAGO, Sept. 14.**—The Princess Helen Radziwill was born and reared in Chicago. Her father, Dr. Elmer E. Simpson, is a physician here.

Miss Simpson married Prince Ladislav Radziwill of Poland as he lay dying of pneumonia in London friends of the Simpson family here said tonight. The wedding took place in January, 1923, and the groom died a few hours after the ceremony.

The wedding was to have taken place in Chicago but, owing to the prince's serious illness, Miss Simpson hurried to England. The couple met while she was a student at Vassar College.

Miss Simpson was 29 years old. She had taught French at Leland Stanford University and was engaged in welfare work among immigrants on the Pacific Coast during the war, friends said. failure, while swimming.

**Varsity Professor**  
**Gives Impressions**  
**Of World Conference**

*in Sun Oct 2 '24*  
**A** LOT of people have a mistaken idea of the personnel of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in its various branches over the world," said Prof. A. F. B. Clark of the University of British Columbia, in speaking before the meeting of the local league in the Women's Building last night.

"They seem to think that it is a group of wild-eyed reds, whereas they are really mild ladies, some of them even quite elderly, with a calm manner of approach."

Dr. Clark went on to give some of his impressions of the delegates to the summer school held at Chicago University this past summer of the international world conference of the league. At the inauguration meeting the assembly was greeted by the vice president of the university and some 1000 of an audience was present at the meeting Dr. Clark attended. Here were discussed international relations in literature as well as in practice. At this world conference the speaker had noted delegates from all parts of Central Europe, China, British Isles, Sweden and Norway, Russia as well as the United States and Canada.

Dr. Clark was also present at the public meeting held in Massey Hall in Toronto to these same delegates, which had met with opposition in the first instance, but faded away after it was once started, as the delegates were obviously peaceful members of society. Some 2500 were present at this public meeting, the speaker stated, which was presided over by Miss Agnes McPhail, where the German delegate was seated fraternally beside the delegate from Sunny France on the platform.

Mr. J. S. Jamieson also gave a brief address on his impressions of the same conference. Miss Lane, president, was in the chair.

### Schools Survey Is Advocated by Dean



DEAN H. T. COLEMAN

AS was perhaps very natural, educational matters were given much attention by Dean Coleman, during his term as president of the Kiwanis Club in 1923. He was a staunch supporter of the educational survey idea, proved a popular chairman at the weekly luncheons, and was never "lost" when a quick and witty answer was needed to meet any situation.

### To Address Lions Club At Noon Tomorrow

Dr. S. J. Schofield, professor of geology at the University of B.C., will address the Lions Club at the luncheon Thursday in the Hotel Grosvenor on "My Trip to Hongkong." Dr. Schofield is a member of the club and the programme committee has arranged several interesting events lately with members of the club as the leading speaker. Mr. Herbert J. Cave will sing. The annual meeting of the club will be held on October 16.

### Philosopher-Guide Friend to Girls



MISS M. L. BOLLERT, M.A.

TO her varied sphere of interests and services Miss Bollert, dean of women at U.B.C., has added the leadership of a young ladies' Bible class in Mount Pleasant Methodist Church on Sunday afternoons and takes up a six-months course in the study of the Life of Christ. The course is intended primarily for all young women of the city pursuing university, normal or other higher educational work.

## EASTERN VARSITY

### HONORS DR. KLINCK

Nov 10-10-24

### Head of U.B.C. to Be Given Degree at Ceremony In Ontario.

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, left Thursday night to attend the ceremonies in connection with the opening of several new buildings at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, October 16 and 17. He will receive an honorary degree from that institution. During his absence Dr. R. W. Brock is acting president of the university here.

The University of Western Ontario received a large grant from the Ontario Government, and also a large donation from the Rockefeller Foundation, and has therefore been enabled to add greatly to its buildings. The opening ceremonies will be attended by leading educationists from various parts of Canada.

### Dr. Klinck Goes To Receive Degree

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of B. C., left last night for London, Ont., to attend the ceremonies in connection with the opening of the new buildings of the University of Western Ontario. Dr. Klinck will receive an honorary degree from the university, it has been announced. ES 10-10-24

### Year's Programme Has Social Events By Faculty Club

About fifty members of the Faculty Women's Club, of the University of British Columbia, were present at the first meeting of the season, held on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Lemuel Robertson, Elm street, Kerrisdale, with the president, Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, in the chair. Reminiscences of summer holidays spent abroad or in the Orient were given by the members, and the executive members acted as hostesses. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. W. H. Wood, and Mrs. L. S. Klinck served the ices.

The programme for the year was outlined, including welfare and social events, the object of the club being to make an opportunity for the faculty members to become acquainted. A "Guest Day" will be held on Tuesday, January 6, and the first "At Home" will be held in the University auditorium on Friday evening, for the new members of the staff. The programme of the year includes music and travel, and probably several public lectures will be arranged.

The executive of this club includes: Honorary presidents, Mrs. F. F. Westbrook and Mrs. L. S. Klinck; president, Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman; vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Wood; secretary, Mrs. F. E. Buck; treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Jordan; student welfare convener, Mrs. W. L. Uglow; social committee, Mrs. D. Buchanan and Mrs. Francis Walker; programme convener, Mrs. Harry Logan; flower convener, Mrs. E. H. Lloyd; membership convener, Mrs. H. N. Thomson, and executive member, Mrs. W. E. Dickering.

### To Get Degree



PRESIDENT KLINCK

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 4.—At the special convention to be held in connection with the formal opening of the new buildings of the University of Western Ontario, honorary degrees will be conferred among others on the following:

Principal Currie, of McGill University; President L. S. Klinck, University of B. C., and Chas. Whiddon, McMaster University.

### EDUCATION AIMS LECTURE SUBJECT

KERRISDALE—A section of officers will be held at the monthly meeting of Ward 1 Improvement Association, Point Grey, at 8 o'clock tonight in the Edith Cavell School, Twentieth Avenue West and Ash Street. Miss Bollert of the University of British Columbia, will lecture on "New Aims in Education." Residents and friends are invited to attend.

### New Faculty Staff Welcomed at U.B.C.

### At Reception, Dance

THE Faculty Women's Club, which has been in operation at the University of British Columbia for the past several seasons, early in the autumn semester of every year plans an evening reception, when the new members of the university faculty may have the opportunity of meeting their fellow professors.

Last night in the U. B. C. auditorium this club held such an affair, when the president, Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. L. S. Klinck. A dance followed the more or less informal reception, at which were present the board of governors and their wives, as well as the college staff.

Among the "new" members welcomed were Mr. John S. Bell, Dr. Alison Cumming, Dr. C. S. McKee, A. O. McRae of Victoria, Mr. E. Sinclair Smith, Dr. L. S. Dedrick (from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis), Mr. J. G. Spencer (from the Agricultural College), Mr. Huntley Sinclair (from Queen's University) and M. Henri Chodat.

### To Address Institute On Unemployment In Britain

The Vancouver Institute will be addressed this evening on "Trade and Unemployment in Great Britain," by Prof. H. F. Angus. Just before the lecture the president, Mr. W. R. Dunlop, will recite some stanzas of Mrs. Browning's poem; "The Cry of the Children." The meeting will open in the Physics Building, Tenth avenue and Willow street, at 8:15.

# BARRIE AS DRAMATIST THEME OF LECTURE

## Prof. F. G. C. Wood Gives Interesting Address Before Scottish Society.

The Scottish Society of Vancouver and friends filled the rotunda of Glencoe Lodge Tuesday night, when Prof. F. G. C. Wood of the University of British Columbia lectured in happy conversational style on Barrie's personality and habits, and on his unique quality in the drama.

Touching on the author's excessive shyness, his filial devotion, and his magnetic attraction of friends like R. L. S. and Meredith in literature, and Charles Frohman in theatrical production, the speaker reviewed many of the plays in their various settings; social plays like "The Admirable Crichton," and "What Every Woman Knows"; plays of whimsical humorous beauty like "Peter Pan," "Alice-sit-by-the-fire," and "A Kiss for Cinderella," and a number of masterly one-act plays.

In general, the lecturer found four qualities pervading the work of Barrie in the field of drama: The exquisite mingling of smiles and tears; humor; chivalry to women; recollection of childhood. A vein of satire, such as on a vogue set by Pinero's productions was also referred to with point.

In dealing with the latest of the one-act plays, "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," Prof. Wood disclosed, as at other points in the evening, his Thespian aptitude and knowledge of stagecraft, and at his request Miss Jessie Robertson and Mr. R. A. Hood read a portion of the play in dialogue form.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, and in moving and seconding it Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Bruce added interesting reminiscences of the Barrie family in early days.

Miss Rachel Henderson and Mr. Lorimer contributed songs which were encored, and Miss Mary M. Hood, L. A. B., was accompanist during most of the evening, which was closed with the National Anthem.

### EDITH CAVELL P.-T. A.

Dr. Sage gave a talk on the "History of B. C." at the meeting yesterday of the Edith Cavell P.-T. A. in the school. Vocal solos were given by Mr. H. Gostick and Mrs. P. Ryan. The picture for the best attendance was won by Mr. Smith's class.

## PROSPECTING TO BE TOPIC OF LECTURE

J. M. Turnbull, professor in the mining department of the University of British Columbia, will speak tonight on "General Prospecting" at the second class of the night school course on the rudiments of mining which is being conducted by the Vancouver night schools in conjunction with the B. C. Chamber of Mines. The lecture will be held in the Technical School at the corner of Homer and Dunsmuir streets, beginning at 7:30 p.m.

Last night the winter series of mining addresses was introduced with a well-attended meeting in the same building. Some of the leading men in the mining industry will deliver the lectures which will make up the course.

Dr. W. L. Uglow of the University of British Columbia will give another of his interesting addresses on elementary geology and mining this evening at the third of the mining class series now being given under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines. The class will be in the geological hall of the U.B.C., corner Tenth and Laurel streets.

## Canadian Authors Hear Prof. A. F. B. Clark

Of particular literary interest was the address delivered before the members of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Author's Association by Professor A. F. B. Clark, Ph. D., at Glencoe Lodge recently. The subject dealt with by the lecturer was "Benedetto Croce, and the New Criticism." In a particularly lucid manner the speaker told of the various changes which the methods of criticism have undergone from the time when all works were judged undeviatingly by the standards set by old Greek writers,—down to the present day, when the strikingly original views of the great Italian scholar Benedetto Croce are being given to the world.

In the days of the Greek writers, the speaker explained, a tragedy was expected to be a tragedy throughout, with no hint of redeeming humor,—likewise a comedy must be purely comedy, while all great poets wrote epic poems.

It was in the Tudor period that Shakespeare came, utterly disregarding all those old rules, and proving that it was possible exquisitely to combine laughter with tears.

The lecturer illustrated his talk by reading, with a very real sense of humor, passages from Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," from Kipling. Professor Clarke dealt at length with the fascinating theories of Croce, who demands that the writer, artist, or musician be judged individually upon the merits and sincerity of the message he imparts, rather than on the manner of his expression of that message.

## Island of Malta Described to Club By Dean Brock

MALTA, the link between the East and West, with its wealth of architecture and storehouse of historic and prehistoric relics, was the subject of an intensely interesting address, supplemented with stereopticon views, by Dean W. R. Brock of the University of British Columbia, before the Methodist Women's Educational Club at the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church yesterday afternoon.

Malta, the speaker showed, owes its importance to its geographical position and through this position has come under the influence of many nations. Three qualities stand out through its many changes; pliability, stability and the deep religious instinct. The first in that it bent to its various conquerors, the second that it retained its individuality and last, the vast number of churches that are found everywhere.

Dean Brock outlined the history of Malta under the influence of the Knights of the Cross, and showed views of the wonderful fortifications erected by the knights and other examples of architecture. The speaker spoke of the traces of civilization before the coming of the Knights of the Cross, which are found in the Roman villas, in the name of the Island, which comes from a Greek word, in relics of the Bronze Age, which dates back 3,000 years, and of the Stone Age.

The island has many wonderfully constructed temples dating back to the Stone Age, and the speaker showed many views of a marvellous subterranean temple which is thought to have been used as a treasury and dwelling by the priesthood.

## Dean Coleman Holes In One At Point Grey

PLAYING in a twosome with Dr. F. C. Dunlop at the Point Grey Golf and Country Club on Wednesday morning, Dean H. J. T. Coleman of the University of B. C. joined the ranks of the "Hole-in-one Club" when he teed off at the fourteenth hole, the ball sailing clear as a die to the green and on to the cup. It is a drive of 140 yards. The Varsity man was heartily congratulated by his opponent. Both players are tee-totalers.

## History and Life At Malta Shown By Lantern Views

### Dean R. W. Brock Gives Interesting Lecture to Members Of Educational Club.

Vivid descriptions of the stirring times when Malta held a most important place in the history of the Mediterranean, owing entirely to its geographical position, together with views of its splendid military structures and architectural gems, were given in the illustrated talk by Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia at the regular meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club on Tuesday afternoon, at the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church. As the outpost of civilization, Malta held in past times an important place, and still does, in the military considerations of Great Britain. "A city built for gentlemen by gentlemen" is the saying attributed to an old writer, who knew the principal city of Valletta. Dean Brock claimed Thackeray's description of the place written eighty years ago, was as true at the present day.

### Characteristics.

A homogeneous race, the Maltese still cling to their old traditions and customs, the women still wearing the old-time "faldetta," or picturesque headgear.

Malta became a colony of Great Britain by self-determination, or request, and not by conquest. Securing help against the French, the people liked the British so well that they insisted on them remaining. The chief characteristics of the race are, according to Dean Brock, pliability, depth and force, capacity for hard work, but a yearning for dreamy ease, and a deep religious feeling. This latter trait is exemplified in the many church festivals which are rigidly observed. For these, the churches themselves are decorated, and the peasants wear fancy and wonderful costumes for the parades.

### Reign of the Knights.

"But it is of the time of the Knights of Malta, that the Maltese speak most," said the speaker. "The wonderful buildings of the knights, who also fortified the island, are now put to good use. The marvellous church of St. John, with its silver gates, is still admired the world over for its beautiful frescoes and tapestries." Dean Brock recalled the reigns of the Arab, the Roman, the Carthaginian, the Greek and the Norman. A number of slides depicted the famous underground temples or "hypogeum," showing that the Stone Age people had lived on this famous island.

### Programme.

Vocal duets were given by Mrs. W. O. Marble and Mrs. C. G. Dixon, accompanied by Mrs. C. D. Gillanders, while Mrs. R. A. Storey, accompanied by Mrs. O. J. Thomas, gave vocal solos. The membership convener, Mrs. L. Patterson, reported 131 members. The next meeting will be held at Wesley Church on December 11. Mrs. B. O. Clark was in the chair. Tea was served from a table centred with mauve chrysanthemums. Presiding at the urns were Mrs. H. Newcomb and Mrs. George Poole. The hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. A. Wood, Mrs. F. Roblin, Mrs. R. Waterson, Mrs. R. S. Squarebriggs and Mrs. McLean.

**U.B.C. Will Have Representation at Portland Stock Show**

The Faculty of Agriculture held its annual banquet Wednesday night in the Elysium Hotel. The principal speakers were Dean F. M. Clement, Prof. Wilfred Sadler and Mr. Dal Grauer, president of the student body. Mr. Fergus Mutrie contributed a piano solo and Messrs. Tommy Wilkinson and J. C. Nelson rendered a duet, with Miss Milne accompanying.

The annual stock judging competition in the Pacific International Live-stock Exposition will be held in Portland on November 1. Dean Clement last night announced the personnel of the teams who will represent B.C. in this competition.

The general animal husbandry team will consist of Messrs. A. W. Aylard, G. W. Challenger, E. B. Fraser, L. A. Murphay and J. C. Nelson, while Messrs. G. T. Wilkinson, J. B. McCurragh and G. M. Dynes represent B.C. in the dairy cattle judging team.

Prof. Sadler has suggested that, in addition, a team in dairy products be sent as he has several able men for such a team. Dean Clement stated that the matter was under consideration by the Faculty of Agriculture and would probably be laid before the board of governors. Should this proposal be accepted British Columbia would be represented by three teams capable of maintaining the high standard set by stock judging teams in previous years.

**VARSITY LECTURES WILL BE BROADCAST**

**Dean Clement Will Begin Series On Tuesday Evening.**

Extending its field of service to British Columbia broadcast listeners to educational features, The Province radio station CKCD now announces a series of agricultural lectures presented under the auspices of the College of Agriculture of the University of British Columbia.

Tuesday, December 30, at 7:45, the initial lecture, "Some Phases of Agricultural Policy in British Columbia" will be given by F. M. Clement, dean of the faculty of agriculture. Twelve lectures, spread over twelve weeks, embracing diverse aspects of agriculture, will be given, each by a specialist of the University staff, as follows:

- Tuesday, December 30—"Some Phases of Agricultural Policy in British Columbia." By F. M. Clement, dean of the faculty of agriculture.
- Tuesday, January 6—"The Relative Positions of Field Crops." By P. A. Boving, professor of agronomy.
- Tuesday, January 13—"Winter Dairying." By H. M. King, professor of animal husbandry.
- Tuesday, January 20—"The Milk You Drink" By Wilfrid Sadler, professor of dairying.
- Tuesday, January 27—"A Box of Berries." By A. F. Barss, associate professor of horticulture.
- Tuesday, February 3—"Poultry Breeding and Selection." By V. S. Asmundson, assistant professor of poultry husbandry.
- Tuesday, February 10—"The Distribution and Sale of British Columbia Farm Products." By F. M. Clement, dean of the faculty of agriculture.
- Tuesday, February 17—"Soil Fertility Results." By P. A. Boving, professor of agronomy.
- Tuesday, February 24—"The Meat Industry of the Pacific Northwest." By H. M. King, professor of animal husbandry.
- Tuesday, March 3—"Pasteurized Milk." By Wilfrid Sadler, professor of dairying.
- Tuesday, March 10—"How to Grow Fruit on Your Fruit Trees." By A. F. Barss, associate professor of horticulture.
- Tuesday, March 17—"Poultry Farm Management." By E. A. Lloyd, professor of poultry husbandry.

**"R. L. S." Subject of Interesting Lecture**

Stevenson says somewhere, in point of criticism, that it is not taste which is common but honesty which is rare. Both qualities were shown last night by Professor W. L. Macdonald of the English department in the University, in lecturing to a large audience of the Scottish Society of Vancouver and friends in Glencoe Lodge, Professor Henderson presiding.

The speaker prefaced with a fine appreciation of Stevenson's personality, essentially Scotch, yet with a volatile color; his gospel of happiness in personal and vicarious effort; his cherished imagination as a refuge from the bitter handicaps of disease; his moral influence the more effective because of self stricture.

In a sense he was both a realist and idealist, and unlike other romantic writers he avoided the obvious fields of the master passion and the Middle Ages, but sought his romantic material from the Scotland of the eighteenth century.

Reviewing Stevenson's versatile work the lecturer held that neither the author nor the discriminating reader would regard his poetry, despite some fine features, as a basis of lasting fame, and that his essays, with all their brilliance—at times even dazzling—had the defect of an obtruding consciousness of style compared with the essays of Lamb and Montaigne, in which naturalness merged like the shadow line in a painting.

With critical appreciation of the author's short stories, the speaker said that it is as a novelist that R. L. S. will appeal to posterity, and that though his vogue has been much depreciated in the past fifteen years it is again in the ascendant.

Professor Macdonald named as the greatest of the novels, "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," "Ebb-Tide," and the unfinished "Weir of Hermiston," remarking on the steady advance from incident to character analysis as in "Kidnapped" and "The Master of Ballantrae," and on the virtual certainty of greater things to come had death not claimed him in the early prime of life.

In an interesting comparison between Scott and Stevenson, the lecturer said that while the wizard, with an expansive genius, filled his canvas with figures, at times with an easy carelessness, Stevenson was the greater artist in his concentration.

During the evening illustrative songs added to the interest of the lecture. Miss Wardhaugh sang "Bed in Summer," "Land of Counterpane," "My Shadow," and "Foreign Children"; Miss Melville sang "The Swing," "Where Go the Boats?" and "Sing Me a Song of a Lad That Is Gone"—most of these from "A Child's Garden of Verse," the concluding number being fitly "The Requiem," by Mr. W. R. Dunlop.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, and a similar compliment to the singers and Miss Mary Hood, L.A.B., who accompanied. The National Anthem closed the evening.

**TEA FOR STUDENTS**

On Wednesday afternoon the Faculty Women's Club will entertain at tea in honor of the third year girls of the U.B.C. Receiving the guests will be Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman and Miss Lenora Irwin, president of the class. Presiding at the tea tables will be Mrs. Low, Mrs. Seyer, Mrs. H. P. Archibald and Mrs. Malcolm Knapp.

**FACULTY WOMEN'S CLUB**

An interesting lecture on "Flemish Art" was given by Dr. Mack Eastman of the University of B. C. Monday evening in the Physics Building, under the auspices of the Faculty Women's Club. Dr. Eastman showed slides of Flemish sculpture and early paintings, including the work of Rubens, supplementing these with his historical allusions and quotations from the poets of Flanders.

**PROF. SADLER WINS DIPLOMA OF MERIT**

Professor Wilfrid Sadler, head of the department of dairying at the University of B. C. has been awarded the diploma of merit following his research work in milk, butter and cheese by the International Dairy Exhibition held at Milan, Italy, in April. Mr. Sadler is well known locally for his work in dairy products and took a keen interest in the exhibition in Milan, which was held under the patronage of Professor Dott C. Gorini. It is believed that he is the first Canadian that has received such an honor.

**Professor to Give Lecture on China**

Prof. S. J. Schofield of the University of B. C., who has recently returned from an extended tour of China, will give an illustrated lecture on the subject in the physics classroom, Laurel Street and Tenth

**U.B.C. Agricultural Staff Visits 500 Farms In Province**

During the past summer more than 500 farms in various parts of the province were visited by members of the agricultural staff of the University of British Columbia in connection with their farm survey work.

In making the farm survey a complete record of the receipts and expenditures of each farm is taken. The data is compiled during the winter months, and the economic conditions of the farms are then determined.

The trend of the findings to date indicates an improvement of conditions in general. This is particularly marked in the poultry industry which is now in a healthy condition.

A complete analysis of the result of the survey will be issued in the spring when all the figures have been compiled and the conclusions determined.

**DON'T WORRY, DEAN'S ADVICE**

**B.C. Mining Is Progressive Task**

Canada, ranking third among countries of the world in production of lead, fourth place in zinc production, first in nickel and first in asbestos, still imports far more mineral products than she exports, said Dean R. W. Brock, of the department of geology in the University of British Columbia, speaking before members of the Vancouver Board of Trade and mining men at a luncheon in the Hotel Vancouver yesterday.

He reminded his hearers of the fact that in the Sullivan mine British Columbia has the greatest zinc producer in the world and that Britannia, another mine with high world standing, is operating almost at Vancouver's door.

"Instead of worrying because one Canadian is not doing what thirteen Americans are doing, let us remember that one Canadian is doing what it took eight Americans to do," he concluded.

**SCHOOL SURVEY**

**NEARS ITS CLOSE.**

*in letter Dec 6 24*  
 Dr. J. H. Putman and Dr. G. M. Weir of the Educational Survey Commission, will meet representatives of the B. C. Trustees' Association at 2 o'clock in the school board offices, when the latter body will make suggestions to be considered in the commission's final report.

Dr. Weir said yesterday that several other organizations had yet to present recommendations to them, and there remained a little more survey work in Vancouver city. He expected, however, that December 20 would see an end to the initial work of the survey, and then the commission would set about making its report. This last would take several months to complete and he did not expect any announcement as to the findings would be made until next spring.

**KLINCK TO SPEAK**

**BEFORE ENGINEERS**

*in letter Dec 6 24*  
 Members of the Association of Professional Engineers will be in annual session today at the Hotel Vancouver. The convention will open at 9:30 a.m. when E. E. Brydone-Jack, president, will review the work of the past year. The delegates will be welcomed by Mayor W. R. Owen after which Capt. Ian Mackenzie, M.L.A., will deliver an address on "The Engineer and the Dreamer."

At the noon luncheon, the guest will be President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia, who will speak on "Some Aspects of Engineering Education." Consideration of measures for the training of youth and protection of the community will occupy the afternoon business session, with election of officers.

Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, will be the guest and speaker at the evening dinner, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

**COURSE WON'T BE CURTAILED**

**If Engineering Tuition Waste of Money, President Klinck Doesn't Believe It**

*in letter Dec 6 24*  
 Although considerable pressure has been brought to bear with the object of eliminating or at least curtailing courses in civil engineering at the University of B.C. and the giving of more attention to mechanical, chemical, geological and forestry engineering, it is not the intention of the Faculty of Applied Science to permit any one branch of science to benefit at the expense of another, said President L. S. Klinck, president of the University of B. C., during the course of an address at a luncheon tendered him by the Association of Professional Engineers, Saturday.

He said the claim had been made that it was a waste of public monies to develop the engineering department at the university and added that he did not mind having his name associated with such alleged waste.

In emphasizing the important part engineering was taking in this province, he mentioned that the development of practically every resource in the province, depended entirely on applied science.

**Methodist Women Hear Address By Dean M. L. Bollert**

**I**S the girl of today different from the girl of the past?" This often-asked question was discussed yesterday afternoon by Miss M. L. Bollert, Dean of Women of the University of B.C., in an address entitled "What The Average Girl Needs," before the Methodist Women's Educational Club at Wesley Church.

The fact that the modern girl powders her nose in public, is seemingly anxious to be away from home, and has great self-assurance, Miss Bollert thinks does not prove that she is more frivolous or bold than her grandmother was, but that the age in which she is living makes it possible for her to be more frank in everything she does.

"If the girl is living in a new and more intricate world," the speaker said, "she needs to be better prepared to cope with it, than in the past. She must be guided to not only feel the opportunities, but also the responsibilities, and one of the essential things in her training is education to teach her to co-operate with the people surrounding her. Co-operation that is not only passive but aggressive for the good others."

**MUST BE FITTED TO WORK**

Dean Bollert then outlined four other needs of the modern girl: That she must be fitted for work to which she is best adapted; given training in the use of her leisure, in which she should have an interest that absorbs her and gives her the greatest pleasure; training in health habits and development of her ethical character.

*Star Dec 12 24*  
**Dean of Women Gives Interesting Address**

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., Speaks Before Methodist Women's Educational Club

Dealing with the changes of the times and pointing out that this was an age of progression, Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., who addressed a meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club on Thursday afternoon on phases of a girl's life, told her audience that the girl of today was very little different from the girl of the past.

Miss Bollert took as her subject "What the Average Girl Needs," and stated that the fact that the average girl powders her nose in public, and in every way appears to have greater self-assurance, does not for one moment point out that she is worse than her sisters of generations ago. It proves, she contended, simply that the age in which she is living makes it possible for her to be more frank in everything she does.

**A New World**

The speaker pointed out that if a girl were living in a new and more intricate world, she needed to be better prepared to cope with new situations, and must be guided not only to feel the responsibilities but also the opportunities; the great essential being the training in a spirit of co-operation with those around her.

**Everyday Needs**

Dean Bollert outlined four other needs of the modern girl: That she must be fitted for work to which she is best adapted; given training in the use of her leisure, in which she should have an interest that absorbs her and gives her the greatest pleasure; training in health habits and development of her ethical character.

An interesting program was given by Miss Dorothy Cotton and Miss Gussie Brooking, accompanied by Mrs. E. A. Davis and Mrs. C. D. Gillanders.

Tea was served from a prettily decorated table at which Mrs. Akhurst and Mrs. F. T. Schooley presided, assisted by Mrs. J. Y. Bambridge, Mrs. A. C. McColl, Mrs. William Manson and Mrs. Parkinson.

Mrs. B. O. Clarke presided.

**Modern Girl In Need of Help for Present-day Life**

**Dean M. L. Bollert Speaks to Members of the Educational Club.**

*in letter Dec 12 24*  
 "The girl of today is living in a different world from that experienced by the girl of yesterday, and this fact must be considered when her education is planned. She needs very careful preparation for her part in the world's work, because she is going into a larger freedom and will have a wider outlook than her sister of former days. Then, too, she must be guided into this new world very carefully so that she may realize not only her great opportunity, but also her responsibility." This statement was made by Dean M. L. Bollert, at the regular meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club, held on Thursday afternoon at Wesley Church, Mrs. B. O. Clarke presiding.

Miss Bollert mentioned the new slogan in educational matters, that of "Education for living with others," and declared that the average girl of today should be taught co-operation in all its phases, and further that she should be trained to bear her part of the economic load. In this connection the speaker thought that for many years home-making would still be the chief occupation and vocation of girls.

**Should Be Taught.**

The girl of the present should be taught how to use her leisure with profit to herself; she must be shown some great interest that will prove enthralling to her, aside from her line of regular endeavor. For this purpose, recreational leaders' classes are being established, the speaker said, so that this work might be accomplished more fully. Further training should be provided for the girls in health habits. The development of the ethical character or inner control is a very vital part of the girl's education, according to Dean Bollert, who stressed the need of giving all young people a great purpose in life, something that will prove to them to be really worth while.

**Different World.**

The obvious difference between the environment of the girl of today and her sister of two or three generations ago was admirably shown by Miss Bollert, who mentioned the regard for personal appearance so evident nowadays, but which she claimed was just as important to girls of former times, but they did not live in the age of frankness, now the life of girls.

At present girls seem to wish to be away from the home group or influence, but this was just as longed for by previous generations, though now it can be carried to a greater length. Self-assurance is shown more markedly at the present day, said Dean Bollert, but the changes of other phases of life are also to be taken into account.

Enormous advances have been made in the scientific world, which have changed the entire conditions of people and even of their outlook. A further change in the idea of the home influence has also colored the life of the girl of today, and these must all be taken into consideration when dealing with girls. But in spite of it all, Dean Bollert still believes the girl of today is not fundamentally different from the girl of yesterday.

**Programme Given.**

Vocal solos were given by Miss Dorothy Cotton, accompanied by Mrs. E. A. Davis, and by Miss Gussie Brooking, accompanied by Mrs. C. D. Gillanders. The membership convener, Mrs. L. Patterson, reported 144 members, and the sick visiting committee report was given by Mrs. J. W. Barwick. The report from the Local Council of Women was given by Mrs. J. Muirhead, and legislative recommendations received from that body were left to the delegates for decision. The matter of the annual fee was left to the next meeting.

Tea was served from a table centred with a silver basket of pink carnations, and presiding at the urns were Mrs. A. W. Akhurst and Mrs. F. T. Schooley. The hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. J. W. Bambridge, Mrs. A. C. McColl, Mrs. F. T. Schooley and Mrs. T. Parkinson.

### PROF. BOVING WILL SPEAK ON EUGENICS

P. A. Boving, professor of agronomy at the University of British Columbia, will address the Vancouver Institute, Thursday night on the subject "Breeding and the State." Professor Boving will discuss the place of eugenics in government and the necessity for some eugenic plan among the civilized peoples of the world.

Professor P. A. Boving, U.B.C., will lecture before the Vancouver Institute in the physics classroom, Tenth Avenue and Laurel Street, tonight at 8:15 o'clock. *Nov 11/12/24*

### University Club Hears Dr. Sedgwick Saturday Evening

Of great interest Saturday evening was the Christmas meeting at the University Women's Club, at the home of Miss E. Perkins, 4850 Granville Street, when members of the University Club, who are graduates of Dalhousie University, were the hostesses.

Dr. G. G. Sedgwick, the speaker of the evening, reviewed "The Dance of Life," by Havelock Ellis, who presents human life as an art in all of the characteristic phases: Science, writing, religion and morals. All human activities are essentially artistic in nature, according to Mr. Ellis. Primitive man made his life an art instinctively and civilized man should make it so consciously. This conception of art in life, the author thinks, is the only possible one, in a world constantly changing and that demands constantly changing viewpoints. He shows that the dance was an original human art.

Mrs. Frank Smith and Mrs. W. McKay presided at the urns and were assisted by Miss Mary McKenzie, Miss Grace Burris, Miss L. Browne, Miss Kate McNiven and Miss E. Perkins. An attractive programme of piano numbers was given by Miss Florence Chapin and vocal by Miss Kate McNiven.

Among those present were Mrs. J. W. de B. Farris, Mrs. R. H. Stewart, Mrs. G. L. Hodgins, Mrs. R. P. Steeves, Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, Miss Isabel Harvey, Miss I. MacInnis, Mrs. A. Warner, Miss M. L. Bollert, Miss Grace Bollert, Miss Ella Perkins, Miss Alice Perkins, Miss Mary McKenzie, Miss Cowan, Miss Grace Burris, Miss A. B. Jamieson, Ms. Drummond, Miss Kate McNiven, Miss Florence Chapin, Miss M. Agnew, Miss V. McAulay, Miss I. Clemens, Miss Doris Lee, Miss Laurie Browne, Mrs. John Nicholson, Mrs. B. Stewart, Miss Stella McGuire, Mrs. Clemens, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Conrad, Miss Janet Greig and others.

### DEAN COLEMAN TO SPEAK

Dean H. T. J. Coleman, of the University, will address the Kiwanis Club at their luncheon on Thursday at the Hotel Vancouver. His subject will be "A Christmas Message." There will be carol singing led by Charlie Plant. *ES 17/12/24*

### DEAN SAYS SANTA CLAUS IS IN CITY

Good news for the boys and girls of Vancouver! There is a real Santa Claus and he will be very active during the coming Christmas season. Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia is authority for the statement that the dispenser of good things during the festive season is a reality. He believes in him sincerely himself, he told members of the Kiwanis Club on Thursday.

Thirty boys, wards of the Kiwanis Big Brother movement, were special guests at the luncheon. Each boy received a gift book. A subscription taken up among the members for the club's Christmas Cheer Fund brought in \$650.

Though the announcement has not yet appeared, and I have not been able at the moment to get in touch with the author, I am given to understand that West's admirable world history (of which Dr. Mack Eastman has written about a third) has just been accepted for use in the schools of Alberta. *Nov 12/24*

This is particularly good news, not only because it is a compliment to one of our university professors but because it means that the High School pupils of Alberta will now share with the High School pupils of British Columbia the advantages which the study of such a history means in the matter of getting an adequate grip of the evolution of the human race down to our own times, and particularly because it will enable them to get some perspective of the World War and what it means through the medium of the lucid and comprehensive section written by Dr. Eastman himself.

### Forum Names New Officers

Officers of the Open Forum for 1925 were elected at the meeting held Sunday afternoon in First Congregational Church, as follows:

Hon. President, Pastor of First Congregational Church.  
President, Prof. C. H. Hill-Tout.  
First Vice-President, Dean H. T. J. Coleman.

Second Vice-President, Dr. Lyle Telford.

Third Vice-President, C. M. Woodworth.  
Secretary Treasurer, H. G. Estabrook.

Executive: Dr. N. Allen, chairman of programme committee; John Ridington, chairman of publicity committee; Victor Ackroyd, chairman of management committee; one representative to be appointed by First Congregational Church.

### GEOLOGISTS HONOR DEAN R. W. BROCK



ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Prof. William B. Scott of Princeton University has been elected president of the Geological Society of America, it was announced today at sessions of the thirty-seventh annual convention, being held at Cornell University. He succeeds Dr. Waldemar Lindgren of Brookline, Mass. Other elections included: First vice-president, Reginald W. Brock of Vancouver, B. C.

Miss Mary L. Bollert, dean of women at the University of British Columbia, will address the Rotary Club on Tuesday. The gathering will be known as a "dad and daughter day," all members being asked to bring their daughters over 5 years to the meeting. The Strain sisters will render mystical numbers. Miss Velma Tyler will give a piano solo, and Mr. Fred Mars will appear in a pianologue. Mr. R. L. Gardner will be seen in a sleight-of-hand performance. *Nov 22/12/24*

### Professor Schofield Speaks On Chinese at Meeting of Institute

Hsuan, boy Emperor of China, was rather glad to be deposed three weeks ago, in the opinion of Prof. S. J. Schofield of the University of British Columbia. Prof. Schofield, at the Vancouver Institute Thursday evening, showed a series of pictures taken by himself during a year's stay in the ancient empire. He returned last summer.

With a group of pictures of the Emperor himself, taken by Prof. Schofield unobtrusively while the young man was assisting two of his wives from a barge near the summer palace, Peking, he explained that this had been the first time the lad had been allowed away from the confines of the winter palace. Hsuan was now enjoying comparative freedom in his father's native village.

In the course of an entertaining talk, Prof. Schofield was able to explain why Vancouver Chinese often walk single file. He said that in their native country they used the paddy fields as roads and found no room to walk two abreast.

Views of Peking, Ting-Poo, Hong-kong and South China centres were shown. Prof. Schofield introduced his pictures by a carefully-prepared address on Chinese history and customs.

### VARSITY BOARD APPOINTS THREE

The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia announces the following appointments to the teaching staff of the University:

Frank H. Wilcox, A.B., Ph.D., as assistant professor in the department of English.

Dr. Charles S. McKee, as special lecturer in bacteriology from Jan. 1, 1925 to May 15, 1925.

Dr. A. O. McRae, as special lecturer in philosophy, from Jan. 22, 1925, to May 22, 1925.

The committee on prizes and scholarships recommended acceptance the gift of five three-year scholarships, each of annual value of \$1200, made by the lieutenant-governor with the object of developing in Canada a wider knowledge of the people of France, while making available to British Columbia in particular the culture and science specially developed in France.

### California University Graduate Appointed To U.B.C. English Staff

Dr. Frank H. Wilcox of the University of California, has been appointed assistant professor in the department of English at the University of British Columbia, according to an announcement by the board of governors.

Dr. Wilcox graduated from the University of California in 1917. From then until the end of the war he served overseas with the American forces. From 1920 until 1923 he studied at different universities in Europe, and since then has been studying and instructing at the University of California.

Other appointments announced were: Dr. Charles S. McKee, as special lecturer in bacteriology, and Dr. A. O. McRae, as special lecturer in philosophy.

"I speak my opinion freely of all things, even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne

By G. G. SEDGWICK.

THE death of Conrad leaves Mr. John Galsworthy easily foremost among practising writers of English fiction. Perhaps the intelligentsia would not call him so, for he is not an "advanced" artist doing incomprehensible things to flatter the subtlety of modern Athenians who must always be worshipping some unknown god. He is delightfully comprehensible and he is distinctly in the classic English tradition. For suavity and brilliance of style, for delicacy of invention, for deftness of technique, for acuteness of observation, for profound sense of character playing against background, he has no superior. And as for what Mr. Mantelini would would call the demerit total of these virtues, he has no equal.

Alongside The Forsyte Saga—with the single exception of De La Mare's exquisite forms—other contemporary fictions seem, at one point or another, clumsy and inept—"untaught knaves, unmannerly." Galsworthy may be, as Mr. Hugh Walpole has been pleased to say, strangled in the grip of Turgenev; if so, by all means let us pray for more of such euthanasia.

In sheer artizanship, if in nothing else, "The White Monkey," his newest book, does not fall below the preceding parts of the Saga. A reader gets from it a sense of mastery, of mastery indeed that tends to become facile. When it began to appear in serial form, lovers of the Saga were troubled. How could he keep to the level he had already reached? I do not think he has done so. But the defect resides in a certain failure of imaginative power, not in the outward workmanship. At the very least, "The White Monkey" entertains the intelligence.

The Forsyte Saga, as published in one book, left off with the marriage of Fleur Forsyte to Michael Mont, and with a notice that the Victorian instinct of property was wearing thin, that its house was "to let." The new book picks up the thread at that point. It goes on to picture "youth after the war" and the "disillusionment of present-day young people." So says the publishers' jacket. Past events and people in the Saga keep emerging at various points. But no reader need be frightened away. "The White Monkey" stands on its own feet, and it can be read with pleasure, like all its predecessors, by itself.

The title is, of course, symbolic. "The White Monkey" is a Chinese

picture of such an animal holding a sucked orange, with fragments of rind all about him, and looking with unhappy eyes for some new enjoyment. "He won't be happy till he gets it," said Michael at last; "the only thing is, you see—he doesn't know what it is!" The picture was found in the possession of George Forsyte, that determined old sportsman who had sucked many an orange in his day, scattering about much rind, and who had died with a cigar between his teeth and a firm assurance to the vicar that he would "see him at the funeral." It is acquired by Soames Forsyte, man of property and commercial connoisseur of art, and hung in Fleur's fashionably Chinese living-room. There it becomes the symbol of the young life in the book—youth which has sucked life dry and looks dumbly (or noisily) for more. This is a familiar theme nowadays; everybody is having a whack at it. As usual, Galsworthy turns the trick a little more deftly.

There are three central characters—Fleur, her husband Michael, and Wilfrid Desert, their "best man." These are your three white monkeys. Like a naughty child—or monkey—Fleur plays with oranges and fire in the affections of Michael and Wilfrid. The latter, a more passionate animal, plays with similar toys in the love of Fleur and the friendship of Michael. And Michael himself stands in the ring somewhat passively, watching rinds thrown about, himself being one. Let the gentle reader not be disturbed; everything comes out nicely. Wilfrid goes to the Orient to cool off and "forget"—as they have been doing in English novels for several centuries—and he is informed, while there, that he is godfather to the son of his two friends. As they both suggest, godfathers are unimportant. "One of mine," says Michael, "gave me a Bible, and the other gave me a wigging."

Two ancient Victorian survivals gaze upon these monkeys and their rind-learing—old Soames Forsyte and Mont's father. They play the part of a disillusioned chorus, commenting helplessly and resignedly on their impious younger world; monuments of the stabilities which are fast being shaken and overturned, the house of their possessions not only "to let," but definitely abandoned.

Behind the ring of monkeys and the two old spectators lies a background of worried politics, of unemployment, of speculations in the German mark, of "new movements" in painting, music and literature. These backgrounds are never obtrusive as they are in, say, Philip Gibbs or Rose Macaulay, who write thinly disguised

"history." They perform their proper function—to give body, significance and momentum to the main action.

So far, so good. To tell truth, this work does not come up to the level of its fellows. The tensity of "The Man of Property," the superb structure of "In Chancery," the impressive historical pageantry of "To Let," the grace of the two utterly lovely interludes—one misses virtues like these in "The White Monkey." Perhaps the book may profess to play only with the surface of things. But it is just a trifle superficial in itself, and that is a different matter. The "feel" of its surface is very even, but there are obvious cracks beneath the varnish. The episode of the rickety Bicket and his dried Victorine is plainly meant as a foil for the doings of Michael and Fleur. But the contrast and the similarity alike are forced and logically out of structure. The honest clerk who gives away his fraudulent manager falls suddenly out of the sky—a sort of lower middle-class *deus ex machina*. The very method of the book is thinner. Galsworthy has accustomed us to a positive genius for a singularly effective form of the dramatic method. He can get us inside the skin of his people. To change the figure, he can manage to reveal the stream of their consciousness in its very flow, while at the same time he keeps our heads above water to observe and criticise the movement. This power seems to be failing him. We discuss the characters more, we actually see them less. Perhaps this is what gives the book its air of superficial facility.

Most of all we are troubled by a weakness at the book's centre. The chief people—Fleur, Wilfrid, Michael—get off altogether too easily. They are amiable people; one loves them all—even Fleur, the selfish little acquirer eating her cake and having it too. But they play with fire without getting singed nearly as much as they must in the nature of things. To put it another way, the first part of the book builds up a tragic situation, and the last part, for no very clear reason, avoids the tragic issue. Certainly Galsworthy does not mean to be a trafficker in sentimental miracles, but he comes perilously near the line.

There is still left plenty to entertain the intelligence. The old suavity, the old deftness of touch, the same acute observation, the same brilliant spurts of wit. The author knows what he is doing, even when he is doing wrong. If he wishes to play with surfaces, let him. Only let him also be reverent of the arduous fulness of his great Saga: That is surely a major glory of English fiction, and its lustre must not be dimmed.

## Faculty Women's Club Has Guest Day Tuesday

Tuesday was "Guest Day" at the Faculty Women's Club of the University and the afternoon was spent at the home of the president, Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, in Kerrisdale. The rooms were attractively decorated in the University colors of blue and gold and musical numbers were given by Mrs. W. S. Seyers, Mrs. Deiderich, Mrs. Uglow and Mrs. Coleman. Mrs. Harry Logan arranged the programme.

The social committee had charge of the tea and presiding at a table centred with yellow flowers and flanked with lighted tapers, Mrs. L. S. Kinck and Mrs. E. E. Jordan poured. Ices were cut by Mrs. W. Wood. Acting as servers were Mrs. H. King, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. F. Walker, Mrs. Vickers, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. J. Henderson, Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. Knapp.

During the afternoon Miss Isobel MacInnes, who has just received her degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of California, was presented with a bouquet by the president, Mrs. Coleman.

## Faculty Women Honor Member



A LARGE gathering of the members of the Faculty Women's Club and their friends met Tuesday afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, Kerrisdale, for the first "Guest Day" in the history of the club. An enjoyable musical programme was arranged by Mrs. H. T. Logan, those taking part being Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Deiderich and Mrs. Seyer.

## Guest Day Held By Faculty Club

The first "Guest Day" in the history of the Faculty Women's Club, was held on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, when the program was contributed to by Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Deiderick, Mrs. Uglow and Mrs. Seyers under the direction of Mrs. H. T. Logan.

A bouquet of flowers was presented to Miss Isobel MacInnes in recognition of her success in receiving the degree as Ph. D. from the University of California.

At the tea tables were Mrs. L. S. Kinck and Mrs. W. C. Wood, while Mrs. E. E. Jordan cut the ices. Members of the social committee, convened by Mrs. F. C. Walker and Mrs. D. Buchanan, assisted in serving.

At the teatables were Mrs. L. S. Kinck and Mrs. W. C. Wood, while Mrs. E. E. Jordan cut the ices. Members of the social committee, convened by Mrs. F. C. Walker and Mrs. D. Buchanan, assisted in serving.

During the afternoon a charming bouquet of flowers was presented to Miss Isobel MacInnes, who has just received her degree as Ph.D. from the University of California.

"I speak my opinion freely of all things, even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne

By G. G. SEDGWICK.

THE BOOK of this particular moment is Mr. Pierre Coalfleet's novel "Solo," published last spring in London and lately announced by a Toronto house. It has been read and noticed with much respect in England.

But, as far as I know, this is its first Canadian review. To an unprejudiced observer, that would seem remarkable, in view of the prevailing literary chauvinism. For Mr. Coalfleet is a Canadian, educated, as far as schooling goes, in Vancouver and Montreal, and the scene of "Solo" is in large part pitched in Canada. True, he has had the bad fortune, or grace, to study men and the world at large; and, worse, to publish this novel and a former one in England. Consequently he has collided with our protective tariff against ideas. Now that he has found a Canadian publisher, and is contributing to home industry, perhaps he will achieve some notice in his native land.

Whether or not he cares I do not know. I am sure that he would scorn to be given consideration on the ground that he is a native son.

"Solo" challenges attention as a novel, not as day particular local brand of novel. His Toronto publisher says that he has learned the "continental manner," whatever that is, as if it were a freak of daring to do so and as if there were an artistic technique that is specifically Canadian. Perhaps there may be in the novels of that house, but I feel that Mr. Coalfleet would not care to be altogether bound by its standards.

"Solo" just misses being a great book—ironically enough, for it records the "biography" of a man who just missed being a great artist. In a later novel its author will have matured some of the self-consciousness out of his style. It is a fluent, eloquent and varied style; but, as if unmindful of the warnings of a fine character in the book itself, it too often keeps an eye on the effect rather than on the object. And thereby its eloquence sometimes becomes merely sententious. Further, the third and fourth parts of the book are somewhat disappointing. They attempt to present the life of a wanderer seeking knowledge and happiness and finding them "only in oddments"—a confused and fragmentary life.

That is very well. The trouble is that these parts of the book are themselves rather confusing; they do not give a very finished or coherent picture of the fragmentariness. And it is the business of a picture to be both coherent and finished. But, in spite of all this, the book only just misses being great and the closeness of the aim leaves you breathless.

### STORY OF A MUSICIAN.

As I have suggested, it is the story of one Paul Minas, who might have become a great musician—the record of his solo performance in life, of which, as he confesses at last, he makes a "damn bad job." The whole book, setting forth as it does the ideas of a musician, may be called a sort of "Theme With Variations." Here is the theme as announced by the chimes of Fremantle:

"You, boy, they seemed to say, you will go from this town and other towns, from this land to other lands, always exploring, always an alien. You will seek knowledge and happiness, but you will find them only in oddments, like apples fallen from a barrow; the barrow will always be beyond the brow of the hill. It is your destiny to be sad when you wish

to be glad, and most sad of all when you learn that life is only a brief solo, and that your solo, in the ears of God is like a million others, merged into the blurred, harmonious hum of the cosmos. So much for vanity, boy."

The original environment of this performer is a Nova Scotian village on Minas Basin, one of those hamlets that used to build ships, man them, and send them everywhere over the seven seas. Those who know such places know the truth of the book's background. Exotic strains from all the ends of the earth would gather together and blend, more or less, in such a village. And a driving, romantic restlessness would get into the bones of its young people as they watched the ships or listened to seamen's stories.

Paul himself has a French strain in his blood, he lived the first year of his life on shipboard, his father died on his barrow, the Brandywine. And his Aunt Verona, herself a thwarted genius of a musician, brings up the boy in an atmosphere of music. French and German literature, and a complete spiritual emancipation.

This woman, a superbly-drawn character, strikes the dominant notes of the novel. A terrible disaster had broken her own career and sent her homeward to a seclusion in which she lives for the sake of her nephew and the genius that is in him. It is she who kindles and trims his flame. And hers, too, is that haunting sense of futility which hounds Paul to the end. After her death, Paul rebels against his limited environment, runs away to sea, wanders over the world for years, seeking for the light "shy to illumine," is impelled back home just before the war, rebels again, and spends his last years in Paris helping other thwarted artists, as his aunt had tried to help him, to play their solos as he had never played his. He loses health and fortune. Except for one brief moment at the very end of his life he has no clear tone or tune to utter, and then the solo becomes a swan song. For just then, as the reader has somehow sensed from the beginning, the ghost of his aunt, who had kindled and thwarted him, arises to slay. As artist, he had had to "live his own anomalous life"—to play true to his own self and his own ideals of beauty and significance. His tragedy lies in the fact that these things remain to the end like his life—anomalous.

### PROFOUNDLY MOVING BOOK.

It is a profoundly moving book. The first two parts, set in "Hale's Turning," are superb work, rigorously centred and clear-edged, but softened with that indefinable fusing effect which the air gives to natural objects, and which imaginative mastery gives to a book. These things, you say, are not machine patterns, they live and move and have a being. Part V, too, has something of the power of the beginning. It reminds me of a certain Schumann song-cycle at its great close where all the preceding themes are poignantly recalled as if the singer were brooding tragically over the past. So here, strains from the old village, from an Australian river, from Egypt, from the sea, surge up and float by like wrecks of a dissolving dream.

It is a disturbing book, perhaps not very suitable for review at a feast time—except as a memento mori. A strange whim moves the author to end Paul's story in March, 1925, as if, at this moment, some tragedy were still impending. But, likewise, he makes us ready for it. The insight of the book, like the tone of the chimes at Fremantle, steadies and fortifies against change and death and failure, since it beholds all things equally.

Soul of Humanity—  
How like the water!  
Fate of Humanity—  
How like the wind!

### CARLETON P.-T.A.

Miss Ethel Johns of the U.B.C. spoke on "Health Education for Children" at the meeting this week of Carleton P.-T.A. Mrs. Towe reported that the nutrition classes now numbered 16, and milk was given during December to 2072 children, costing the sum of \$62.16. Delegates appointed to the Community Hall and Playgrounds' Association are Mr. Shurey and Mr. Smith. The month's banner was won by Miss Watter's class.

Prof. H. Vickers, head of the department of mechanical and electrical engineering, U.B.C., will address the Vancouver Institute on "Radio Telephony and Telegraphy," tonight, in the physics classroom, Tenth and Laurel street.

## Attacks Review

Sir,—Your reviewer of the novel "Solo" has seized the opportunity there furnished to make an attack on what he calls the "literary chauvinism in Canada" and "our protective tariff against ideas." It will be news to Canadians to hear that there is among them anything chauvinistic or that protects against ideas, for there does not appear to be in Canada even a decent Canadian patriotism. The whole trend appears to be to look slightly upon that which is local or Canadian and to gush over that which is brought in from elsewhere. From the text used in the common schools to those of the University, including their libraries, there is manifested a discrimination against the product of Canadian brains and Canadian publishers, and Dr. Sedgewick's remarks explain why.

It is noteworthy that he did not undertake to review the book until he had seen that it had been "published and read and noticed with respect in England." There is certainly no Canadian literary chauvinism or even a moderate Canadianism shown in the curriculum or lectures of the U. B. C., of which the reviewer is a shining light. It must have been solely because of the glamor of "made in England" that induced the U. B. C. to have as a literary text a hodge-podge of verses called "Poems of Today," comprising such stuff as Juggling Jerry and Drake's Drum. A book of better Canadian verse, printed in Canada, would have received scant consideration, but this collection, which requires a staid professor and his students to spend valuable hours in an almost futile hunt for imagined beauties therein, was actually adopted as a text for serious study. It was an educational crime—but it was "made in England," the ideas were to be imported, and that sufficed. Until we get over that tendency of running to the mother and grandmother for ideas instead of encouraging the development of those of our own people we shall never make the national progress we should make.

But there is one idea which has been brought to us, and which we have not assimilated as its merits required—it is that of patriotism, in terms of love of our native land—Canada.

The students of the U. B. C., in the Newbolt controversy, showed that they had the germ of it, and they caused for a time a stirring in the dry bones. Their instinct was right in defining their patriotism as being a love for Canada, as may be shown by quotations from eminent writers, ancient and modern, expressing their sentiments regarding the natural feelings towards one's native land. Expressions of opinion by Canadian writers will not do because there are so many, like Dr. Sedgewick, who think worthy of consideration only those writings which are hoary-whiskered with age or have the trans-Atlantic stamp.

There are movements in Canada which indicate the wish of its people to be more self-reliant than they have been, for the natural instinct of seven million native Canadians is to prefer things Canadian. When this affection is crystallized in some organized association it is almost insulting for a critic to refer to it as "chauvinism."

D. H. ELLIOTT.

### Science and Religion

#### Advance Together, Says University Professor

Science and religion have proven allies, not foes, said Dr. R. H. Clark, professor of chemistry in the University of British Columbia, before a Memorial Church meeting Wednesday night.

He quoted leading scientists and prominent pastors in support of his theory. Saint Augustine and Charles Wesley were leaders in two sects who had shown there was no cleavage, while Lord Kelvin and Sir Oliver Lodge had expressed belief in a guiding divinity.

Dr. Clark declared that superstition and dogma had at one time opposed the advance of science, many even opposing Newton's theory of gravitation on the grounds that it was contrary to the Divine command.

He believed that the age of superstition was past and that of co-operation between science and religion had come.

# 110 Professor Boving Lauds

## "Blameless Life" In Seeds

Says B. C. Farmers Would Gain \$100,000 Annually With Pedigreed Stock.

Only Registered Farm and Garden Seed Should Be Sold.

By J. W. WINSON.

THE farmers and gardeners who complain that they pay too much for their seed will find sympathy in the address of Professor Boving to the Seedgrowers' Association recently.

But the sympathy will not come from the angle expected.

Seed is sold at prices far beyond its intrinsic value, simply because it is not the best seed possible in production qualities, he declared.

It may be true to name, of good color, high germination, free from disease or injury, but the latent power in the seed can only be guessed by its pedigree.

Professor Boving considers that the certification and registration of all seeds for garden and field is a step in the right direction. He will welcome the time when no animals or seeds of any kind will be awarded prizes at the yearly exhibitions unless they are accompanied by a good reliable pedigree giving evidence of "blameless life" for numerous generations, without which the animal or the seed, however beautiful or perfect of its kind, is of comparatively little value for breeding purposes.

### GOOD SEED PROFITABLE.

The influence of good seed on profits was shown very graphically by the speaker. A 5 per cent. increase in the yield of the farm crops of the Dominion would add \$67,000,000 to their value every year.

An increased yield of one-twentieth to the field crops of British Columbia, based on a five-year average, would mean an addition of \$639,000 to the growers of this province—and "pedigreed seed" would do more than that.

As a result of experiments in the department of agronomy, the University possesses, and has tested among

others, one strain of spring wheat which yields 11 per cent. more than the ordinary wheat grown in the province.

The "U. B. C." banner oats and "Victory" oats have outyielded the ordinary banner oats by 13½ per cent. in a six-year test.

In barleys, the "French Chevalier" surpasses the commonly grown six-rowed varieties by nearly 20 per cent.

### GOLDEN GLOW ENsilAGE.

The "Golden Glow," a recent introduction among ensilage corn, has proved itself quite satisfactory in quality and has out-yielded the commonly-grown "Northwest Dent" by 12-14 per cent. The "U. B. C. Spud" and "Jones White" stand highest of all potato varieties in the trial ground and have surpassed "Early Rose," "Gold Coin" and "Carmen No. 1" by over 20 per cent.

Several new mangel strains tried at the University have out-yielded by anything from 10 to 25 per cent. the standard variety, "Danish Sludstrup."

New grass mixtures for hay, new strains of alfalfa and clover give excellent promise of further increases to be gained. These improved yields have all been corroborated at the Dominion experimental farms and stations of the province.

### IMPROVED CULTURES.

Improved cultural methods will increase the yields of the farmers' crops as high as 20 per cent. but they involve labor and capital outlay. And these must be kept up annually. Better seed means an outlay once and for all, and greater chances of net profits, as it adds those last bushels, tons or pounds to the acre which largely determine the net revenue.

Specialists in agronomy work in government and university service have met for several years to compare notes on selected seed and experiments. They have made recommendations in field crop varieties suitable for different parts of the province. These suggestions have been combined in a small leaflet which can be obtained from the university on request.

Through the use of these recommendations and in the purchase of home grown seed acclimatized and guaranteed by registration and pedigree, the farmer may increase his yield far more than the five per cent. If the price of such seed is "high," he can retaliate by purchasing a small quantity and raising his own.

The man who raises exceptional crops never complains of the price of the seed.

### MAKING FARMS PAY.

There is a great deal of food for thought in the lecture on an agricultural policy for British Columbia which Dean Clement of the University delivered over The Province radio the other night. In the days of our fathers and grandfathers it was the custom to refer to the farmer as the most independent of men. He was independent because, very largely, he stood outside the economic whirl. He had shelter in his farm home, food he raised on his land, and the greater part of his clothing was grown there, also. So his primary wants were satisfied by his own efforts or those of his family.

But today the farmer is no longer self-sufficient. He has been drawn into the economic round. He still finds shelter on the farm, but his food and clothing come, for the most part, from the factory. He sells for money and he buys for money. Thus, the marketing problem enters. If the farmer can not sell his product he can not buy, and so the distress of the man on the land brings distress to the factory worker. The problem today, then, is to find the farmer an adequate market and so, to augment his purchasing power. How can this be done?

Dean Clement offers some suggestions. In the first place, he points out that soil and climatic conditions make a certain amount of specialization in farming necessary and desirable. Natural conditions are the great factor, but transportation costs either emphasize or neutralize natural advantages. As a result, each farming district will have its main enterprise on which most dependence should be placed. This enterprise should yield a commodity at a low production cost, since it is presumed there are special reasons why the commodity is produced in the district. Besides the principal output there will be supplementary or complementary sidelines and by-products.

Carrying his argument a step further, Dean Clement points out that in the world markets certain grades and qualities of agricultural products are in demand and the price offered for these is in excess of the price offered for other grades and qualities. Experience has shown that the best grades and qualities come from farms that emphasize a main enterprise rather than a number of lesser enterprises. The ideal is to have each farm with its main enterprise, the product of which will be of such superior grade and quality that it can compete successfully in the world's open markets. As there would be many farms turning out the same main product, there would be quantity as well as quality, and both are necessary if there is to be the maximum of profit.

Agriculture, Dean Clement finds, is an under-expanded industry, so far as depth is concerned. There is great room for improvement in the output per acre, per cow or per hen, and in this improvement lies the secret of reducing production costs. Even low production costs, and farmers who specialize for grade and quality in some particular product, he sees no reason to fear the income. Farming will be made profitable, and the problem of agricultural extension and land settlement will take care of itself.

This opinion should be interesting to British Columbians for two reasons. Dean Clement is one of the most experienced and distinguished of our scientific agriculturists, and agriculture, already our second industry, is practically certain, within a very few years, to be our first.

## 'U' PRESIDENT GIVES ADDRESS

### Citizens Lack Interest in Institution, Says Dr. Klinck

President Klinck of the University of British Columbia was the speaker at the Vancouver Electric Club on Friday.

The speaker traced the history of the university to date. He deplored the fact that in the past the citizens had lacked interest in an institution of great magnitude and destined to exert a great influence. The attitude of the citizens was, he hoped, largely due to confidence. The people believed the work was going on well—and it was, he said. The coming summer would see great progress.

By means of maps and illustrations Dean Klinck showed the splendid situation of the university and the character of the permanent buildings. Students were coming from all over the province and young as it was, the university stood second only to Toronto. It would be an institution of which the province might be justly proud.

President Klinck was warmly thanked for an informative address.

W. Saville presided. A. Mariacher contributed songs, Electron Gage pleaded for a better attendance at the Club's debates and announced that Electron J. Francis Bursill had been elected president of the Debating Society, which would meet the law students at the Courthouse on Monday night.

### LECTURE TONIGHT

Under the auspices of the Women's University Club, Prof. Isabel MacInnes, M.A., of the department of modern languages, University of B. C., will give an illustrated lecture on "Picturesque Bavaria" this evening at 8:15 o'clock in the Vancouver Institute. The lecture will be held in the physics class-room at Laurel street and Tenth avenue.

### Prof. Mack Eastman to Speak

Prof. Mack Eastman will speak on "Some Aspects of the League of Nations" at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Lions' Club, which will be held today at noon in the Hotel Grosvenor.

### Prof. J. Davidson will lecture on

"Botanical Hints for the Amateur Gardener," in the Municipal Hall, Kerrisdale, tonight under the auspices of the Point Grey Horticultural Society.

# Books of the Moment

*"I speak my opinion freely of all things, even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne*

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

ONE of the few disadvantages of living in the world's best climate is that you hardly ever see an intelligent play done by skilled professional actors. It is a minor matter, but quite possibly Vancouver will not see a performance of Shaw's "Saint Joan" in my time, or at any time until we become one of the world's greatest centres (of course, we shall be), and have a theatre in accordance with our greatness. Meanwhile, if we can't go to London or New York, we must get as much professional drama as we can out of our weather.

For, in spite of the fact that it is now printed in a book with a portentous preface (84 pages), "Saint Joan" is not primarily a book, but a play, and it should, therefore, not only be read but seen. Anyone can perceive from the printed page, even if his dramatic eye is a little out from want of practice, that Shaw's performance must act stunningly. The very print summons up the theatre; and by the time you have read to the fifth page, where a girl's voice (bright, strong and rough) soars rocket-wise through a mulioned window, left-stage, from the court below, the theatre has let down upon you the veils of illusion. Once upon a time, it was fashionable to say that Shaw's dramas were "mere conversations." At least they are always real conversations, uttered by very palpable people. And in this play, certainly, there is great plenty of all the things that learned and lay alike demand of the theatre—movement, action, "conflict," irony. If a drama is a "thing being done," surely this is it.

But I suppose I have no right to speak of "Saint Joan" as a play. Let us consider it for a moment as a book, not forgetting the Shavian preface. Shaw's interest in the story arises, as one would suspect, from the fact that it has a modern bearing. What shall we do with heretics? The question is a very hardy perennial. And Shaw argues about it thus: In 1431 we suppressed a heretic for the simple reason that she was intolerable to our society of that day. But, as sometimes happens, we have found out by progressive degrees that she was suppressed unjustly, that she was one of the heroes of the race, an expression of its passion for growth. We wouldn't have her alive again, however; she would still be unbearable. And that is, and always will be, says Shaw, "the same old story."

In order to dramatize this story for our modern eyes, the author sets out to humanize the life and suffering of Joan of Arc. His first business is to make a credible personage out of the saint. Nineteenth century science, blind to the existence of mystics, makes her credible at the expense of her intelligence; mere supernaturalism makes her unearthly and unhuman. Shaw steers his heroine safely between these dangerous extremes. His Joan is the breeziest sort of young country girl, quite illiterate as, of course, she actually was (Shaw gives her speech a touch of dialect), full of all sorts of boisterous physical energy. But she is likewise a spirit filled with devotions—to religion, to country, to her fellow-men—and she is possessed of great imaginative genius. Unsupported by authority, she coaxes, scolds, persuades, inflames men to act as she bids them, but at the same time she is unable to prevent the wise and prudent from hating the child who taught them wisdom. Like all geniuses, too, she is original and "odd." Her methods and faith, un-

known to her, run counter to accepted traditions and established institutions. And her visions—they are the concrete images in which a great imagination "visualizes" its faiths and the actions whereby these faiths may be made realities. A bit of dialogue will illustrate: Joan—I hear voices telling me what to do. They come from God. Robert—They come from your imagination.

Joan—Of course, that is how the messages of God come to us. And because of this same direct simplicity and because of her ignorance, Shaw pictures her as quite unable to understand either the hatred she incurred or the charges made against her, and quite unable even to guess at the enormous forces she was unlocking.

The second task of the play is harder and more unusual: it is to humanize Joan's judges. Shaw does so by letting "the medieval atmosphere blow through his play." There is no historical necessity, he says, for regarding Joan's trial as any more biased than a partisan court is bound to be at any time; in fact, under the circumstances, it may be viewed, for dramatic purposes at any rate, as conspicuously fair. Three main opponents appear at her trial—Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, Lemaitre the Inquisitor, and the Earl of Warwick, who are, as Shaw represents them, "not only the visible and human puppets, but the Church, the Inquisition, the Feudal System, with divine inspiration always beating at their too inelastic limits." To the churchmen, Joan's private revelations and her insistence on the right of individual judgment mean disaster to the church. To the nobleman, her devotion to nation and king mean disaster to the barons and the feudal system. "Men can not serve two masters," says an attendant. "If this cant of serving their country once takes hold of them, goodbye to the authority of their feudal lords, and goodbye to the authority of the church." "What will it be," exclaims Cauchon, "when every girl thinks herself a Joan and every man a Mahomet?" And lastly Warwick: "It is the protest of the individual soul against the interference of priest or peer between the private man and his God. I should call it Protestantism if I had to find a name for it." What could these men do in their day, asks Shaw, but try to extirpate the evil that threatened them in the person of the maid? Let Joan's homely comment characterize them finally: "They were as honest a lot of poor fools as ever burned their betters." Perhaps the most extraordinary proof of the play's power is that it humanizes the accusers without belittling the saint.

Well, how shall we answer our question about heretics, especially those who may turn out to be saints? The best Shaw can do is this: "There is nothing for us but to make it a point of honor to privilege heresy to the last bearable degree on the simple ground that all evolution in thought and conduct must at first appear as heresy and misconduct." But what is "the last bearable degree?" This question Shaw can not answer and he leaves it to Joan to ask it. In the dream of the Epilogue, the saint's foes appear and worship her in a magnificent canticle of thanksgiving and praise. But when she proposes to come to life, there is a sudden and ironic change of tone. No, they say, it is expedient that you remain dead. No one wanted her alive then, and no one really wants her alive now. And as a white unearthly radiance gathers about her, Joan herself raises the question:

"O God that madest this beautiful earth, when will it be ready to receive thy saints? How long, O Lord, how long?"

# Books of the Moment

*"I speak my opinion freely of all things, even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne*

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

A KIND friend tells me that these reviews are too "technical." That grieves me, for I was not conscious of being anything but a plain, blunt man that loves his public. But since I was wrong in my belief, it is now my bounden duty to say, first, that this review concerns poetry, which fact is no doubt in itself an injury, and secondly that it has a remote connection with poetry in its technical aspect, which no doubt makes the injury insidious. Further, another kind friend who addresses me in last week's Province, should be warned that I am about to deal with a book of poetry published in England, for it would seem that he considers such an act unpatriotic and quite improper in a "staid professor of English." I hereby serve due notice, therefore, that everyone offended by, or not interested in such a subject, should turn at once to some other article on this page.

Weaving spiders, come not here; Hence you long-legg'd spinners, hence! Beetles black, approach not near; Worm or snail, do no offense.

Five years ago, Mr. J. C. Squire published his "Selections from Modern Poets," an anthology which at once took its place, and still holds it, as one of the very best presentations of the contemporary manner in verse. I heartily commend it to everyone who loves poetry; it is surprisingly fresh, very characteristic, and for the most part marked by a very rare and lovely beauty. It has revived the spirit of many whose faith in the present state and future prospect of English poetry was inclined to waver. And now, he has followed up his first venture by "Second Selections from Modern Poets" (published by Martin Secker), which are chosen in accordance with the same plan which governed the former volume. No writer whose age was, or would have been, fifty in the year 1924, is represented in the new book. The second anthology, like the first, is representative of the precise contemporary fashion, at least insofar as the judgment of one man can make it so.

Like all second gleanings, it is unequal to the first in point of freshness, power and beauty. The plan of the book, as stated above, excludes the work of Walter De La Mare and W. H. Davies, for instance; and anyone at all familiar with the poetry of today, knows what a gap those omissions make. Besides, Mr. Squire is driven to include poems which he obviously rejected from his first volume, and to present pieces by such a person as Alfred Noyes who has notoriously nothing very new to say. "Second Selections," therefore, does not give many instantaneous "thrills." It has comparatively few purple patches. But its general level is high: it yields much to a reader who is content to wait, to ponder and to read twice. And if it is composed, in larger part, of the work of poets who are incontestably "minor," it brings into clearer relief, for that very reason, some of the contemporary tendencies in English verse.

I have only one point to make at present, about the work presented in this book: it is a poetry of experimentation. In this respect, of course, Mr. Squire merely shows history as repeating itself. Wordsworth and Coleridge, for example, boldly announced in 1798 that "Lyrical Ballads" was largely an experiment in a new diction and a new subject-matter. Tennyson's 1833 volume was in great part experimental. Throughout his life Browning was an incorrigible innovator, and one of the things that made Swinburne so alarming in his day was the confident daring with which he presented unusual subjects and forms of verse. Indeed, all genuine poetry is in some sense experimental; for, since every new and genuine poem is in some sense a unique product, it must find a form which is in its way uniquely fitting to the occasion. The experimentation of our contemporaries is consequently not novel in itself. What is noteworthy is this—that the process, with them, is conscious and deliberate—so much so that the effort to find new objects of inspiration and new forms of verse in which to present them strikes a discerning reader as a major characteristic of the verse of our day.

Mr. Squire could hardly avoid, even if he wanted to, presenting some essays in unmetred rhythm or "free verse." Much controversial ink on this matter has been spilled during these last ten years. The fact is that "free verse" has always been with us in some shape or other, and is now here to stay, undisguised and unashamed. There may be many things it can not do, but it certainly can be made an admirable form for the poetry of the grotesque and the poetry of reverie. I would be doing injustice to D. H. Lawrence's remarkable, almost appallingly vivid, pictures of animal life to quote mere snippets from his work as examples of the grotesque in art. I leave it to the reader to judge them for himself: I am bound to say this, that they are effective but certainly not Victorian. And as for the poetry of reverie, one

quotation from Francis Young's verses on "The Quails" must suffice:

Land scents grow keener,  
Penetrating the dark and bitter odour  
of brine  
That whitens their feathers;  
Far below, the voice of their sister  
calls them  
To plenty, and sweet water, and full-  
filment.  
Over the pallid margins of dim seas  
breaking,  
Over the thickening in the darkness  
that is land,  
They fly. Their flight is ended.  
Wings beat no more.  
Downward they drift, one by one, like  
dark petals,  
Slowly, listlessly falling,  
Into the mouth of horror:  
Into nets . . . . .

There are likewise experiments with assonance and rhyme. I invite the gentle reader to try this on his ear:

Here wrapped in slow musing  
Lies my dark mind,  
To no music attuned  
Save its own, and despising.

The lark for remoteness,  
The thrush for bold lying,  
The soft wind for blowing,  
The round sun for brightness.

And this also:

Now that the unaccompanied wind  
Blows cold across the naked land,  
And, hung in black,  
Bare trees like mourners stand;

Winter reveals through falling rain,  
A strength which summer had left  
unseen:

Beauty and peace  
Which, but for tears, had been in  
vain,  
Which, but for loss, had never been.

More interesting still are the very successful attempts to render more flexible two of the oldest and noblest English metres—the heroic couplet and blank verse. Nothing can demonstrate the perennial freshness of these great forms more cogently than a study of dozens of pieces in "Second Selections." Poets from Chaucer to Morris have used the heroic couplet with infinite variety of effect: here, I think, is yet another new one from Martin Armstrong's "Autumn":

All day the pines have shaken from  
shadow to sun  
Their long depending boughs, and one  
by one  
From early-falling limes the yellow  
leaves  
Have eddied to earth; but still warm  
noon deceives  
Our fears of change. But when the  
twilight came  
From the dim garden and air like  
sharp, cold flame  
And bitter with burnt leaves, I knew  
once more  
That the walls were down between  
love and the silent, frore  
Wastes of eternity.

And no one can say blank verse is exhausted, who will study the movement of such lines as these:

Then I passed in,  
Plunging through sodden leaves and  
winter mire  
That tardy may dry not, and leapt  
into  
A sudden lake of blue—all sweet and  
heat  
And wavering light—tall bluebells  
sunny-dappled  
Whose pale green stems and folded  
buds and bells  
Shaking out hue and odour drew the  
mind  
Down into deep delights, to lie there  
swaying  
Like amber weed fingered by every  
tide.

Or these:

The plunging pistons sank like a  
stopt heart:  
She held, she swayed, a hulk, a hollow  
carcass  
Of blistered iron that the grey-green,  
waveless,  
Unruffled tropic waters slapped  
languidly.

There are in this book other innovations in subject, in movement, in diction; but these must suffice for present illustration. Heresies may sometimes be absurd in poetry as in everything else. But, as Bernard Shaw has been telling us, they must be tolerated to the last bearable degree, welcomed even, for in them lies the only promise and possibility of growth. I would not have anyone think, however, that this book is all heretical. Far from it: like all English poetry, even of this our day, it is weighted with tradition, it grows out of the very earth. This, I may be allowed to show in another article. Meantime, for those who love the old things and the old ways—and what lover of poetry does not?—I quote this simple and lovely "Question and Answer":

Lady, lady now you lie  
Under a black and earthy sky,  
To lighten which no light clouds  
pass—  
There on the dark side of the grass;  
Do you not miss our fair and wide  
Life with its many-lighted pride,  
Wherewith your colored beauty vied?  
Friend, though fair my sight, may be,  
Sight was never joy to me,  
And dark is a shawl that's kindly laid  
On eyes life could but make afraid.

*"I speak my opinion freely of all things, even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne*

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

**A**S I suggested last week, there are other signs of the times in Squire's "Second Selections from Modern Poets" besides its obvious experimentation. More, I think, than any verse has ever been, contemporary poetry is a poetry of the Earth.

There is nothing really new under the sun,—especially in poetry which, next to dancing, is probably the most primitive and "earthy" of the arts. No doubt Keats had as keen a sense for nature as any man is ever likely to have. The proverbial schoolboy can descant upon his "sensuousness." The self-same song of earth was heard, too, in ancient days, in Vergilian eclogue and Sicilian pastoral, in bird choruses from Greek drama, in the song of the Hebrew poets who saw hoar-frost scattered like ashes. Still farther back, every fundamental myth in the world is and must be a nature-myth. The best known of them pictures man as a creature made of the dust of the field. In what sense, then, is contemporary verse more "earthy" than its long line of predecessors?

It is not a question of kind—merely one of degree. In the work of modern artists, for various reasons, the colors of earth are more deeply ingrained, the sense of its mysterious age has been deepened, the kinship of man with the dust and the creatures thereof has taken stronger hold. To say that is to say it all, I suppose; but it is to say a good deal. Since Meredith and Hardy who are the fore-runners in English, of many modern fashions of expression and ways of thought, Earth has been almost an obsession of the poet. To mention those great names is to hark back to a movement, very old in reality, but permanently associated in our minds with a book called "The Origin of Species," published in 1859. The doctrine of evolution has made or remade not only modern science but modern poetry. For, since all artists are bound by necessity to express the dominant strains of feeling in their time, so the thought and emotion that make contemporary poetry are instinct with the ideas set in motion by the modern world's acceptance of evolution as a fundamental hypothesis of life.

That is not to say that Squire's book, or any other new book, must discuss evolutionary "philosophy." Unlike its Victorian ancestor, the verse of today is singularly free from any kind of philosophic or theological discussion. But it is true that evolution has shaped the whole body of prevailing idea out of which modern poetry springs as a flower out of its earth. Evolution has led man's thought very close—too close, some think—to the ground. It has taught us to find a new interest in natural appearances, to listen more closely—too closely, perhaps—to the voice of the instincts which are the "earthy" part of us. It has burdened us even more heavily with the weary weight of all this unintelligible world: for the world is incredibly older and even more mysterious than previous generations had thought it to be, and the ultimate spring of its origin and goal of its destiny are incredibly farther off. On the side of body, we have been taught anew that we are kin to the beasts that perish and the grass that withers—literally, not by a figure of speech. Biologist, chemist and poet alike are agreed as to that; they could maintain the "verbal inspiration" of the myth of Genesis just as stoutly as did any old theologian—only, with them, the phrase takes on a very new and literal color.

This is what we mean when we say that modern verse is pre-eminently a poetry of the earth.

Squire's book illustrates, in some way or other, most of the phases of this newer movement in poetry. Many readers, like myself, brought up on the austerities of Wordsworth and Arnold, feel this book, and most contemporary verse, to be over-weighted with sensuous description. Robert Buchanan would probably call it "fleshy." But, in view of what I have said above, nothing else could be expected. The sights, sounds, odors, contacts of earth have got hold upon poets of this generation. They tend to be meditative—I had almost said ruminative—rather than prophetic. They are "seers" in a different sense, and not necessarily in a sense any the less noble. When they deal with man directly, they are likely to deal with him as a creature of moods, with the instinctive side of his nature, with his "subconscious" activity, with what Coleridge long ago called "twilight realms of consciousness." But most of all, they speak of earth herself: they

See the kind cattle drowsing in the shade,  
And hear the bee about his amorous trade,  
Brown in the gipsy crimson of the rose.

They watch thistle-seeds break from their moorings:

They grip their withered edge of stalk  
In brief excitement for the wind;  
They hold a breathless final talk,  
And when their filmy cables part  
One almost hears a little cry.

Some cling together while they wait,  
And droop and gaze and hesitate,  
But others leap along the sky,  
Or circle round and calmly choose  
The gust they know they ought to use.

While some in loving pairs will glide,  
Or watch the others as they pass,  
Or rest on flowers in the grass,  
Or circle through the shining day  
Like silvery butterflies at play.

They listen to the noise

Of millions bees in old lime-avenues.  
Here for those busy crews  
Green leaves and pole-stemmed  
clusters of green flowers  
Build heavy-perfumed, cool, green-  
twilight bowers  
Whence, load by load, through the  
long summer days  
They fill their glassy cells  
With dark green honey, clear as  
chrysopease.

They know, in short, what poets have always known, that the face of earth forever needs new interpretation; only their knowledge, I think, lies upon them more insistently.

"Second Selections" is heavily weighted with a sense of age—a sense which, in a score of poems, is not directly expressed but seems to steam up between the lines. England is a place of ancient habitation, and her living poets are consequently more thoroughly steeped in the tradition of earth than the poets of new lands like ours. American critics are liable to say that this pervasive sense of tradition marks their English contemporaries as less "original." I am sufficiently chauvinist to think that American verse of today is thin by consequence of the very lack of this so near the heart of things as this ago feels it. However that may be modern English verse has the quality I have just noted. So Edmund Blunden's favorite theme is the life of his countryside. And Miss V. Sackville-West, watching the fields and labors of Tuscany, asks herself

Who would so watch, and not forget  
The rack  
Of wills worn thin and thought be-  
come too frail,  
Nor roll the centuries back  
And feel the sinews of his soul  
grow hale,  
And know himself for Rome's in-  
heritor?

Our moderns know that all things animate and inanimate make one brotherhood: "We be of one blood, you and I." Geoffrey Dearmer's teacher's and I." Geoffrey Dearmer's teachers

You whistling swans, your flapping  
flight,  
A huge-formed arrow head of white  
Over and down the horizon's dip,  
Taught me the law of leadership,  
You downy-eiders, from your  
breasts  
Plucking the down to build your  
nests,  
Taught me as no commandment  
could,  
The sacrifice of motherhood.

John Freeman looks into the human eye for terror and honor and love, but he knows, too,

How the eyes,  
Nameless, look on me out of clear  
dawn skies  
And eve's unshadowed light—  
Clear lidless eyes of pure immortal  
sight,  
Sweeping the million dew'd  
Hill pastures and reluming the  
green-caved wood.

And, lastly, Frances Cornford would become, does become, literally "one with nature," gaining new strength, Antalus-like, from the touch of earth:

Lie down, O woman, let the Septem-  
ber sun  
Pour with huge bounty on your  
bleach'd skin,  
The little, last, remaining spider's  
run  
From the dry leaves about your  
fingers thin.

Heed not, O Sun, her cares or her  
desires;  
Renew her body, let her spirit pass  
Into the spirit of the autumn fires,  
Far noises, mountains and the  
stalks of grass.

## HABITS OF INSECTS THEME OF ADDRESS

Prof. G. J. Spencer Gives  
Interesting Talk to Natur-  
al History Society.

"That one might find the ant a model of stupidity rather than a source of wisdom, in spite of King Solomon's injunction," was a fact brought forward by Professor G. J. Spencer, in his lecture on "Insect Behavior," before the Vancouver Natural History Society.

"Insect Misbehavior," was suggested as a more suitable title, in consideration of the action of such members of the insect world as mosquitoes, fleas, hornets or flies. "Man is too prone to think of them from his own point of view, and in understanding an insect one must consider the insect's point of view," said the speaker.

"Insects are guided blindly by certain stimuli, just as a piece of iron may be controlled by a magnet," he continued. "One insect may fly towards the light and another kind away from the light, not because of any definite thought on their part, but because they are incapable of helping themselves.

"It is not because of maternal regard for the nourishment of her young that a fly may lay her egg on a piece of meat and another insect on a cabbage leaf. If the smell of the bad meat or the cabbage is given by chemical means to a piece of wood, this will serve the insect equally well for a nest," he declared.

"The ants, bees and wasps, which are the higher types of insects, may have some slight power to profit by experience—which is intelligence—but is easier to find examples of blind involuntary action than examples of actual intelligence," concluded the professor.

## B. C. Woman Dean Explains Varsity World Federation

The Women's University Club met on Saturday evening in the Y. W. C. A. Building with the president, Mrs. Lyall Hodgins, in the chair, when Dr. H. F. Angus gave an address on "Trade and Unemployment in Great Britain," which subject he has dealt with at previous public appearances.

Dean M. L. Bollert of the University of B. C. gave an illuminating talk on the World Federation of University Women, which was formed in the summer of 1919 in the City of London. The first conference was held in London in 1920, the second in Paris in 1922, at which Miss Bollert was present, and the last conference was in 1924 at Christiania, Norway.

### OBJECT OF FEDERATION

The speaker explained the object of this federation, which was to promote friendship and understanding between university women of every nation of the world, and thereby further the interests and developments between countries by sympathy and mutual helpfulness. No country can belong to this federation until that country has a national organization.

Countries already members include Great Britain, United States, Canada, France, Spain, Holland, India, Norway and Sweden, Australia, Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, South Africa.

The federation could be strengthened, Miss Bollert said, by the establishment of fellowship and studentship, the interchange of teachers and lecturers and the formation of international clubhouses. At present there are two, one in Paris and the other in London, Crosby Hall.

In the social hour which followed members of McGill and American University alumnae entertained. Those assisting were Mrs. G. S. Raphael and Miss Grace Bollert from McGill and Mrs. S. Lyon and Dr. Belle Wilson from the United States.

# FOSTER PEACE NOW OR LOOK FOR WAR

*Monday Jan 21 26*  
Prof. Mack Eastman Discusses Outlook for League of Nations

Canada must take full responsibility now for fostering world peace or be a tragic partner later in another war, stated Prof. Mack Eastman, speaking Sunday afternoon at the Open Forum in First Congregational Church, on "Some Aspects of the League of Nations," with particular reference to the Geneva protocol.

"I feel strongly our choice is between voluntary commitment for peace now or involuntary commitment to war later," said Dr. Eastman.

The speaker illustrated his point by stating that when the Great War broke out in 1914 many nations were drawn in that had no commitments, finally ending in participation by the United States.

### WILL NOT DISARM

Efforts toward disarmament had proved unsuccessful because of the attitude of countries surrounded by three or four other countries on their borders, like Czecho-Slovakia. These countries stated they could not disarm without definite guarantees.

The Geneva protocol as originally drawn up provided some of these guarantees, but as amended had become more a moral ideal than a safeguard of territorial rights.

It was a novel idea, which had come largely from the United States unofficial representatives. War was to be considered an outlawed idea and no resort was to be made to law unless submitted to arbitration.

The Japanese amendment still threatened to kill the protocol because of the easiness of political opponents in countries like Australia to make capital out of it.

### LAUDS LEAGUE AIMS

In making a plea for the League of Nations, Dr. Eastman stated it had been criticized on the basis of cost. Its expenditures were \$1,000,000 a year, about one-third the cost of a Dreadnought, and Canada's share amounted to an annual tax of two cents on each person.

The need for the league would be greater under Socialist states of government than under the present system, where affairs are largely carried on by private individuals, stated Dr. Eastman.

It was announced the speaker next Sunday would be Rev. J. B. Silcox, D.D., new pastor of First Congregational Church, who will speak on "Bible Definitions of Religion."

## PROF. EASTMAN TO ADDRESS KINSMEN

*Monday Jan 21 26*  
At the regular bi-monthly dinner of the Kinsmen Club, Vancouver's junior service organization, to be held at the Ambassador Cafe Tuesday evening, Prof. Mack Eastman, University of B. C., will talk to the club members on the "League of Nations."

Gen. J. A. Clarke, M.P.; Leon Lader, M.P., and Capt. Ian Mackenzie, M.L.A., have promised to be present, and invitations have been extended to other Federal and provincial members.

At the meeting of January 20 the resignation of Dr. H. F. G. Letson as president of the club was regrettably accepted. His many duties at the university were such that he was not able to give the necessary time to the presidential duties. At the election which followed E. Stuart Davidson was elected to the presidency, while Arnold C. Scott succeeded him as vice president. Further vacancies on the executive were filled by the election of John C. Gifford to the post of international representative, while Dr. Laval Leeson was elected to the directorate.

*Star 26-1-25*  
**University Women  
Met on Saturday**

Dean Bollert Outlines Aims and Objects of World's Federation—Would Strengthen Its Bonds.

Mrs. Lyall Hodgins occupied the chair on Saturday evening at a meeting of the Women's University Club held in the "Y" Building, when the speaker was Dr. H. F. Angus, who took as his subject "Trade and Unemployment in Great Britain," and showed clearly how such condition arose and how they must be fought.

Dean M. L. Bollert, M.A., of the University, told of the World Federation of University Women, which was formulated in 1919 in London, and the first conference was held in that city the following year, with a conference in Paris in 1922. Last year the sessions took place in Christiania, Norway. Miss Bollert explained the aims and objects of this federation, which she said was to promote a feeling of friendliness among university women of the world. As a means of still further strengthening this organization, the speaker suggested the establishment of fellowship and studentship, lecture courses, exchange of teachers and the formation of international clubhouses, of which there are at present two, one in Paris and Crosby Hall in London.

Following the business session members of McGill and the American University alumnae acted as hostesses, those assisting being Mrs. G. S. Raphael and Miss Grace Bollert from McGill and Mrs. S. Lyon and Dr. Belle Wilson from the United States.

*ES 27.1.25*  
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The federation could be strengthened, Miss Bollert said, by the establishment of fellowship and studentship, the interchange of teachers and lecturers and the formation of international clubhouses. At present there are two, one in Paris and the other in London, Crosby Hall.

In the social hour which followed members of McGill and American University alumnae entertained. Those assisting were Mrs. G. S. Raphael and Miss Grace Bollert from McGill and Mrs. S. Lyon and Dr. Belle Wilson from the United States.

I have culled these interesting particulars—and they are only a few of many which, had I space, I should be tempted to reproduce—from a most delightfully written and lucid introduction—which occupies half the little book—by Dr. H. Ashton, professor of French and head of the modern language department of our University of British Columbia, to "Moliere—Les Precieuses Ridicules," published in Canada by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. for use in our Universities and High Schools. *Star 27.1.25*

The object of this publication, the author explains in the preface, is not to add anything to the elucidation of the text of the play—which appears in the second half—but to meet a change in methods which has come in recent years and with which all

French texts must keep pace. I have not space to enlarge upon the why and wherefore of this, except to say that this edition puts the play into its proper seventeenth-century setting and, instead of scattering information in notes that remain unrelated in the minds of the students, it brings together in the introduction enough material to give the student a clear idea of the work, its author, and the conditions, costumes, manners, way of life, obtaining when it was written.

None who read these bright pages will cavil at the statement that Dr. Ashton has here contributed something worthy of that erudite and attractive work, "The Life and Letters of Madame De La Fayette," which, a year or two ago, earned him the honor of the presentation of the Legion of Honor—an honor which he was compelled to refuse because the Canadian Government, in its desire to be drastic in this matter of honors, foolishly applies its wise fiat against the acceptance of titles by Canadians of literary and scientific compliments also.

I think it may be said that this introduction is addressed as much to teachers as it is to the classes taught by them. It is full of meat—educational—gay—judicious—in all this recalling the exquisite French style of the "Lafayette." One wonders how a style so saturated with the full tide of French genius can still keep the salt tang of the best English.

The famous play itself deals with the romantic ideas of novel-reading girls. Incidentally the author draws our attention to the fact that the French still regard marriage not so much as a matter of personal inclination as a grave step indeed in the history of the house. Anything that tends to disunite the family must at all cost be avoided; so age, education, religion, birth must be carefully considered.

"Moliere," observes Dr. Ashton, "seems to be really perturbed by the danger of applying to real life the romantic ideas of a novel, while we Anglo-Saxons may be tempted to agree that a man should not begin by asking a woman to marry him, but that there should be some preceding romance."

*Star 25-1-25*  
Dean F. M. Clement, U.B.C., will address Vancouver Board of Trade, Financial, Insurance and Real Estate bureau, Wednesday, at 12:30 p.m., in Hotel Vancouver.

*Star 26-1-25*  
Prof. Mack Eastman gave a lecture on the League of Nations at the monthly dinner of the Kinsmen Club Monday.

# U.B.C. PROFESSORS GIVEN HIGH PRAISE

## Heads of Poultry Husbandry Department Subjects of Journal's Sketch.

Coming as a great compliment to Professors E. A. Lloyd and V. S. Asmundson of the faculty of agriculture of the University of British Columbia was a feature write-up, extending over seventeen pages, of the January issue of America's leading poultry journal, on the subject of their activities in the science of poultry breeding at the University farm.

Although the general public may not be aware of the enviable reputation enjoyed by the U.B.C. in the agricultural world, it is a fact that University birds won the egg-laying contest at Agassiz this year. It was due to the untiring efforts of the professors of the poultry husbandry department that in breeding and selecting Varsity leghorns were able to out-point their rivals in the Agassiz competition.

In addition to being in charge of the college poultry department, Prof. Lloyd is secretary-treasurer of the R. O. P. Breeders' Association of B.C., and is also well known as one of the best judges of high-class utility fowls in Canada.

To Prof. Asmundson, who has been in complete charge of the breeding operations at Point Grey, is due the credit of having placed the University farm on the map as being the home of perhaps the best barnyard stock in British Columbia. It is reported that as a result of the article letters have been received from all parts of North America in search of detailed information and advice on the subject of chicken-raising and breeding.

# F. E. BUCK HEADS HORTICULTURISTS

## Society to Refine Street Tree Planting Policy for Greater Vancouver

KERRISDALE.—Professor F. E. Buck of the University of British Columbia will again head Point Grey Horticultural Society for the coming year. Officers were elected at the annual meeting, Friday night, as follows: Hon. president, G. A. Walkem, M.L.A.; patrons, Reeve J. A. Paton, Chris. Spencer, Mrs. B. T. Rogers and Mrs. J. Fyfe Smith; president, Professor F. E. Buck; vice presidents, J. D. Turnbull and Mrs. I. M. Heaton; secretary treasurer, W. W. Campbell; assistant secretary, Campbell Henderson; general executive, from which the various committees will be chosen, E. Russell, F. Garnish, J. Mackie, G. B. Boving, Rev. E. G. Thompson, C. W. Cain, R. W. Bridge, J. Pollock, M. Cheeseman, G. R. Moore, D. McGowan, Mrs. R. H. Richardson, W. H. Hill, H. Baillie, F. Overland, W. C. Harris, G. F. Gibson, James Galloway, G. Smellie, A. Selwood, G. A. Ticehurst, Councillor W. Loat, Professor A. F. Barss, E. L. Woodruff and H. Beattie.

It was reported that during the year the society spent more than \$1000 in carrying on the work and had a small credit balance on hand.

One suggestion made was that the various societies should get together and define a definite street tree planting policy for Greater Vancouver and recommend to municipal councils the variety of trees, distance apart and other matters concerning their care, so as to assure uniformity.

It was also proposed that the societies discuss a park system for Greater Vancouver.

# Books of the Moment

"I speak my opinion freely of all things, even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

NO DOUBT it is only late and by slow degrees that one acquires a taste for epitaphs. They "appeal" only to those who have learned to face the perils of humor and of reflection, and pleasure in them is one of the dubious advantages of growing old. "Mrs. Grundy hates the sight of them," says one of Walter De La Mare's people. "They frighten her." Besides, says another, the art of making them is lost—along with ballad-singing and many another art that is homely and home-made: "Once the living and the dead were in a good honest humor with one another. You could chisel the truth in, even over a lifelong crony's clay. You could still share a jest together; one on this side of the grave, one on that. But now the custom's gone with the mind. We are too mortal solemn or too mortal hasty and shallow."

Well, the art will not be quite lost while Walter De La Mare is alive and chooses to write books like "Ding Dong Bell." The title is like him: at once unusual and familiar, naive and sophisticated, humorous and grave, simple and allusive. It is a tag from many an old nameless ditty of the folk, and it also strikes the last note of Shakespeare's most delicate song—itsself a sort of epitaph—which achieves the same exquisite fusion of contradictories. "Exquisite" is the word for "Ding Dong Bell": the very choicest product of the year's literature.

It is the word that describes all of its author's work. Novels, short stories, the fairy play, his children's verses, his graver poetry—all have the same quality of fine and sure workmanship. It may be that they are caviare to the general. There is certainly no use of going to them for hearty excitement, for broad fun, for easy relaxation, or for breadth and variety of subject matter. Of course, I do not question the value of these things; on the contrary I am pointing out De La Mare's obvious limitations. The taste for his books, like the taste for epitaphs, may require cultivation and will probably be attained to only by the same sort of people. Subtlety and swiftness of thought, exquisitely chiselled phrase, carefully poised balance of opposing qualities, and a sort of gentle twilight pessimism—these are not virtues that delight the reader who runs. De La Mare requires of those who will enjoy him the power to ponder long and quietly, to be kindly yet resolute in vision, and above all, the ability to savour delicate things and delicate words.

Like all his contemporaries, he is steeped in the Earth—Earth in her rarest and most delicate moods. He looks upon and listens to Her in all these moods with "intense awareness, a peculiar physical absorption." But his best hour is twilight, and his brightest flash is likely to be the silver of the moon. Through his dusks glide clouds of ghosts—ghosts of memory, of age-old tradition, of uneasy dream, of yet more uneasy foreboding—such ghosts as make twilight even more populous than ever it used to be:

Finger on lip I ever stand:  
Ay stranger, quiet be;  
This air is dim with whispering  
shades

Stooping to speak to thee.

Like all his contemporaries, too, he broods over the age of things: "In sober fact this human pomposity of ours shows a little more amiably against any protracted background of time—even a mere two centuries of it. There is an almost saturnine vanity in the sepulchral—scutcheons, pedigrees, polished alabaster cherubim and what not. You see it there—like a scarcely legible writing on the wall."

Very old are we Men:  
Our dreams are tales  
Told in dim Eden  
By Eve's nightingales;  
We wake and whisper awhile,  
But, the day gone by,  
Silence and sleep like fields  
Of amaranth lie.

Who should know more about epitaphs or write them better than a man of this temper? He is peculiarly fitted by nature and art to be the Old Mortality of our day. Only he does not re-letter old tombstones, he cre-

ates new ones and inscribes on them their appropriate legends. I have mentioned his verses for children Oddy but obviously enough, poet folk-epitaphs and poetry for children are akin in art. Both sorts can be managed only by poets whose sense of the naive is curiously alive and who can achieve naivete without being merely insipid. Such an achievement is a difficult one—only the very sophisticated can manage it. And that is not the paradox it seems, for your artist in these sorts of verse must be able to sense words with the utmost delicacy and to place them with the very nicest touch. Dickie Doggerel made his mark—a very racy mark it often was—on old tombstones set over simple graves; but if his work is to be transformed into poetry, you must evolve a Walter De La Mare.

The eighty pages—all beautiful—of "Ding Dong Bell" fall into three chapters or scenes. The first records an hour of a June day when "a swallow swooped in from the noonday blue in a flight as lovely as a resting moonbeam." An old gentleman, "a kind of King Canute by the sad sea waves of Progress," spends that hour in reciting to a young lady epitaphs which are to be found in a churchyard across the way. He is a connoisseur in the kind; he has even composed his own grave-verse—

Here lies old bones:  
Sam Gilpin once

—which is soon to be written over a mound next his father's. Chiefly he is interested in the human variety of the inscriptions to be read nearby. Here are two superb specimens: the character of the sleepers stands out as if in relief on marble and bronze. The first is on not too heavy marble:

Three sisters rest beneath  
This cypress shade,  
Sprightly Rebecca, Anne  
And Adelaide.  
Gentle their hearts to all  
On earth, save Man;  
In him, they said, all Grief,  
All Wo began.  
Spinsters they lived, and spinsters  
Here are laid;  
Sprightly Rebecca, Anne,  
And Adelaide.  
And this is the bronze:  
Dig not my grave o'er deep  
Lest in my sleep  
I strive with sudden fear  
Toward the sweet air.

Friends, I have such wild fear  
Of depth, weight, space;  
God give ye cover me  
In easy place.

The next scene is another churchyard, on a midsummer night an hour before dawn. "Beneath heavy boughs thick with leaves gigantic trees were breathing all around us. The vast, taciturn silence of night haunted the ear; yet little furtive stirring sounds kept the eyes wide open." Two lovers who have lost their way spend the hour and twenty-one matches in reading epitaphs. Many of these are about lovers. On a little old worn stone faintly sounds a little old pathetic jingle nearly smothered in moss:

Poor Sam Lover  
Now turf do cover;  
His wildness over,

And the last match lit up a gem of a mate for him:

J. T.  
Here's Jane Taylor,  
Sweet Jane Taylor,  
Dark  
Wild

Dear Jane Taylor.

Any mere man might wish—but idle wishing wastes the time!

The third hour belongs to an afternoon in January when "a few last, and as if forgotten, flakes were still floating earthwards to their rest in the pallid light of the declining sun." The poet, lonely and nipped with cold, reads some wintry rhymes from the snow crusted stones.

This quiet mound beneath  
Lies Corporal Fym.  
He had no fear of death;  
Nor Death of him.

The last epitaph of all is the grimmest of all reminders:

O passer-by, beware!  
Is the day fair?  
Yet unto evening shall the day spin on  
And soon thy sun be gone;  
Then darkness come,  
And this, a narrow home.  
Not that I bid the fear:  
Only, when thou at last lie here,  
Bethink thee, there shall surely be  
Thy Self for company.

## Books of the Moment

*"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."*  
—Montaigne.

By G. G. SEDGWICK.

SINCE the war there has been a perfect spate of novels with a "political and social significance," and being weary of the kind, I put off a thorough reading of E. M. Forster's "A Passage to India," as long as possible. I am glad that at last I took the plunge. For Mr. Forster's book has distinct claim to attention, even apart from the fact that it is a "best-seller." Personally I have none of the fastidious high-brow's aversion to such books. Poor as they often are, their very popularity makes them significant in some way—whether as signs of contemporary tendencies in thought (or what passes for it) or of prevailing fashions in literary form, or, at the worst, of the dominant vulgarity. They have at least a value as historical documents showing how people actually feel at a certain moment in the passage of time. Consequently the later novels, so-called, of H. G. Wells, and any of the stories of Phillip Gibbs or Rose Macaulay or Sinclair Lewis—or a small host of other persons on both sides of the water—have at least the dubious merit of showing the unrest and confusion of these our times. Such books are bound to occur in an age like ours. Their authors are interested not so much in people and stories about them as in presenting some doctrine about society. In short they are novelists "with a purpose." And to this class Mr. Forster belongs.

His "purpose" may be stated as an attempt to set out the psychology of race-conflict in India. At Chandrapore, a river city of the Ganges plain, are stationed a group of Anglo-Indian civil officials. An Englishwoman, Mrs. Moore, arrives to visit her son, the civil magistrate of the place, accompanied by Adela Quested, the girl who expects to marry him. Both women eagerly desire to see the "real India" as distinct from the colony of officialdom into which they are thrown. Their wish is fulfilled all too completely. On a visit to the Marabar caves Miss Quested is insulted, or thinks she is, by one Aziz, a Moslem doctor. And the result is a trial which brings to a head all the racial enmities of Chandrapore, nearly causes a riot, and endangers the safety of all the Europeans in the city. This situation is made the basis for a study of conflicting racial psychologies. In the background move the forces of friction and disturbance that such names as Tagore, Gandhi, Swaraj and Amritsar call up before anyone who reads a newspaper.

As may be guessed from the foregoing, "A Passage to India" is not very satisfactory as a novel. Much is said about Mrs. Moore, who "loves India" and whose death elevates her into a vague sort of local deity—"Esmiess Esmoor." But she never really takes shape before one's eyes. She does and says little, and that not very salliently. Consequently the petty myth which she starts into being and which runs like a symbolic thread throughout the whole book, does not live vividly or even credibly in one's mind. Adela Quested, the storm-centre of the plot, remains unhappily unintelligible to most of the people in the book and to everybody outside it. Two main characters—one an Englishman, Cyril Fielding, the emancipated schoolmaster who "travels light" and "goes over to the enemy," and the other a native, Aziz the physician—do manage to be visible. But, whether from design or not, they are rather futile persons and take no strong hold on the imagination. Perhaps Mr. Forster intended to suggest that all possible human beings would be just as futile in India; but if so he has not made his intention clear. Finally, the story—interesting while it lasts—comes to an end in the middle of the book. The people in it have nothing to do after the trial is finished. They are heroes out of a job—a situation most unfortunate in life and appalling in fiction.

But the book has a very genuine

value as an essay in politics and psychology. Whether or not it pictures Indian conditions and people as they really are I do not know. But the racial contrasts presented are certainly clear-edged and consistent: obviously this is how Mr. Forster sees things. Not that the picture flatters the sensibilities of any party to the contrast. In fact the chief virtue of the book is its totally unflattering and somewhat dreadful impartiality.

On the one hand are the Chandrapore officials who, to put it mildly, are an unlovely lot; hopelessly class-conscious, utterly unimaginative, dutiful but in a hard unbending fashion. They serve the country faithfully according to their limited and uncertain light, and they give freely of everything but what India wants—"kindness, kindness, and still more kindness." As for understanding, they neither have it nor desire it. "Ronny's (the civil magistrate's) religion was of the sterilized public school brand, which never goes bad, even in the tropics. Whenever he entered mosque, cave or temple, he retained the spiritual outlook of the Fifth Form, and condemned as weakening any attempt to understand them."

On the other hand are the natives—and these belong mostly to the upper classes: illogical, not very trustworthy, futilely imaginative, incapable or contemptuous of sustained action, governed either by an inhuman indifference or by excitability that borders on the neurotic. They dislike the ruling race a good deal, and their own various races not much less. "I wish," thinks Aziz, "that they (the Hindus) did not remind me of cowdung."

I am no judge of how far this contrast is exact. One hopes that it is not really typical. But it is the one unflinchingly presented in Mr. Forster's Chandrapore. The depressing picture puts blame on no one—or rather on everybody. It seems to show that East and West are at present so incompatible that living together brings out the worst qualities of both. There was a time when Europeans appealed to the imagination of the East and "occasionally became local demons after death—not a whole god, perhaps, but part of one, adding an epithet or gesture to what already existed, just as the gods contribute to the great gods, and they to the philosophic Brahm." But now when, as the very effect of European rule, all this awe and glamour have departed, only disturbance remains. The races are left in unaided confrontation, thinking not so much on different planes as on different planets.

In Mr. Forster's hands, a certain old platitude about East and West comes to vivid life. There are Europeans in the book who try to understand: Esmiess Esmoor and Cyril Fielding. But in so doing, they seem either to perish or to divest themselves, if this may be, of race. If Europeans are to survive in the East, they must "travel light." A real friendship springs up between Fielding and Aziz, but even that, at present, makes very broken music. "If it's fifty five-hundred years we shall get rid of you; yes, we shall drive every blasted Englishman into the sea, and then"—he rode against him furiously—"and then," he concluded, half kissing him, "you and I shall be friends." But the whole Indian landscape said "No, not yet," and the sky said, "No, not there."

One person in the book pleases me without reservation: Professor Narayan Godbole, the Brahman who believes that God "is, was not, is not, was," and whose "conversations frequently culminated in a cow." His profound (or foolish) metaphysic symbolizes for me in a delightfully memorable way the vast body of contradictions which seem to live together very amicably in India's mind, perhaps because that mind reduces everything to a mystical nothing. "Good and evil," he says, "are different, as their names imply. But, in my own humble opinion, they are both of them aspects of my Lord. He is present in the one, absent in the other, and the difference between presence and absence is great, as great as my feeble mind can grasp. Yet absence implies presence, absence is not non-existence, and we are therefore entitled to repeat, 'Come, come, come, come.'" The repetition sounds to me—a hopeless Occidental—like the echo in the Marabar caves where all sounds, good and bad alike, elicit the same response—"boom!"



THE Leonard gold medal, one of the most prized trophies in connection with the mining industry, has been won this year by Dr. W. L. Uglow for his paper, "Undiscovered Mines of British Columbia," presented at the last annual meeting of the B.C. division of the Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy. This medal is presented annually by Col. R. W. Leonard, president of the Coniagas Mines Limited, for the best paper on mining presented in any year either at a meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada or the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the yearly contests for it are always keen.

Prof. H. R. Christie, of the Forestry Department, U. B. C., will lecture before the Vancouver Institute tonight at 8:15 p.m. on "Forests and Water Supply." *Jan 13-2-25*

### Institute Hears Of Water Rights

Lake Copuitlam, Seymour and Capilano were classified in order as the three great sources of water supply in this district by Prof. Christie, of the Forestry department, University of British Columbia, speaking Thursday night at the Vancouver Institute.

### ONE OF VANCOUVER'S PURE MILK BOOSTERS



PROF. WILFRED SADLER of the department of dairying at the University of British Columbia, a lecturer of ability who spoke to the dairymen this week, on the "Purity of Market Milk."

# Gets Gold Medal

E.S. 9. 2. 25



DR. W. L. UGLOW

MINING men of Vancouver are congratulating Dr. W. L. Uglow of the University of B. C. today on having received the Leonard Gold Medal for 1924. Award of the medal to the local geologist is made by virtue of an outstanding contribution made by Dr. Uglow to the Canadian mining industry in his paper, "Undiscovered Mines of B. C.," which he presented to the convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in Vancouver last February.

The Leonard Gold Medal, an award for merit made by Col. R. W. Leonard, president of the Coniagas Mining company, Cobalt, is presented each year to the writer of the best paper delivered during the year by a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada or the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. Uglow has been conducting a series of classes this winter under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines. He is a professor in the Mining Department of the University of B. C.

Prof. Sedgwick, U. B. C., spoke Thursday evening at the Y's Men's Club on "English Literature and Composition." Roy Hunter of Shelly Bros. led community singing. Y's Man "Bill" Corley was the three-minute speaker. John M. Betts entertained with dramatic readings. Star 13. 2. 25

## DAIRY ASSOCIATION HONORS U.B.C. MAN

Professor H. M. King, head of the department of animal husbandry at the University of B. C., has been elected president of the production section of the Western Section American Dairy Science Association. It was announced Monday at the University. Professor King is a prominent man in the Faculty of Agriculture where he is popular with the students and cattlemen of the West. He is the first Canadian to be elected to the office.

most interesting

Prof. Sage to Speak Prof. W. N. Sage of the history department of the University of British Columbia will speak on "Governor Douglas" at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club at noon today in the Hotel Vancouver. Entertainment will be provided by Capt. Plunkett of the Dumbells.

# Books of the Moment

Page 15. 2. 25

"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."  
—Montaigne.

By G. G. SEDGWICK.

BOOKS of the moment are not always those written yesterday or the day before. It is the ghostly habit of the "classics"—whose first property is to be securely dead—to revisit the glimpses of the moon every once in a while, bringing with them airs from heaven or blasts from hell, according to circumstance. At any rate this is the habit of a certain piece called "Hamlet," written some time ago by one William Shakespeare of Stratford and London. It simply will not stay dead. The Right Honorable J. M. Robertson tries to allay its troubled spirit in one of this month's reviews. One would have thought that Mr. Robertson would have let his well-known book on "Hamlet" say his say and have done with it. For it must be noted that people don't merely write "articles" on Hamlet; they spread themselves into books. But after you have written your book explaining the play, you must write an article explaining your book. No fewer than five new volumes on Hamlet have come out in as many years, and as for recent articles and reviews there have been enough to drive all the swine of Gaudara into the sea. Here is another. The study of Hamlet is a potent means of compelling the devil in a man to come out.

Let me hasten to remark that I have no intention of even trying to say anything "new." "Angels and ministers of grace defend us" from that. I merely wish to add my little harmless bit to the Hamlet confusion. The less business of plucking out the heart of the Dane's mystery I leave to wiser heads and braver hands than mine. I suggest however that it would be better for them to summon up the ghost, not of Hamlet, but of Horatio. For the latter was officially commissioned to absent him from felicity awhile to tell the whole story. He did so, apparently, "high on a stage"; but unfortunately his speech has been lost. It seems that he should be made to come again and

"Speak to the yet unknowing world How these things came about."

For certainly the world of the wise and prudent does not yet appear to know how those things happened or how the chief person concerned in them was constituted. More than a century ago, Goethe saw in Hamlet "a beautiful, pure, and most moral nature, without the strength of nerve which makes a hero," and he saw in the play an effort "to depict a great deed laid upon a soul unequal to the performance of it . . . an oak tree planted in a costly vase." This was a fancy which pleased a romantic age much taken up with the study of beautiful and inadequate souls, and it still represents what may be called the orthodox view. But like most orthodoxies it is no longer held intact by any person of robust intelligence. Alabaster vases do not seem to call up a suitable image of one for whom "The soldier's music and the rites of war" were ordered to "speak loudly."

Not a few of our contemporaries have gone to the opposite extreme and proclaimed Hamlet as a frustrated but very great hero of action. Professor A. C. Bradley admitted that action was a native virtue in the prince, but found it sickled o'er with melancholy arising mainly from disgust at his mother's infidelity. Giovanni Papini slashes through all the knots in true papinian fashion and finds Hamlet and his play to be unintelligible and revolting monstrosities. Almost as pessimistic—although they don't admit it—are a group of American scholars, like Professor Stoll of Minnesota, who are unable to see in Hamlet or in most of the Shakespearean heroes any "psychological consistency," and consequently reduce them to beings of shreds and patches varying inexplicably from scene to scene at the whim of a writer of Elizabethan melodrama. In short, much study of Hamlet criticism may prove a weariness to the flesh. If you read it in too docile a spirit you may possibly be a good deal wiser, but certainly a great deal less happy.

If the wise and prudent fall us, there are still left the babes. In this case a babe is an intelligent and unspoiled Gentle Reader or rather Playgoer. As a matter of fact, such people rarely, if ever, realize there is any problem in Hamlet at all

Certainly the Elizabethan never did, nor for that matter did anyone until more than a century and a half after Shakespeare's death. And, certainly, one schoolboy of this present age observed none when he first read the play twenty-five years ago with a passionate and not altogether half-witted enthusiasm. Furthermore, I have seen the galleries of great theatres filled with simple and unspoiled people watching Hamlet performed and quite patently finding no difficulties whatever either in the play or in its protagonist's character. After all, if Shakespeare was as obscure as one might think after reading many of his critics, he must have been a very imperfect workman. And really, he wasn't. One of our anxious troubles in reading him arises from the fact that it is dangerous to examine the "consistency" of Elizabethan dramas with a reader's microscope—unless indeed you know how to use the instrument. Ibsen's highly organized stage and rigorously simplified plots give one no model on which to judge Shakespeare. The combination of an almost barbarously simple stage, like his, with his very complicated traffic of plot is bound to make trouble for a reader in minor details. But Hamlet was made to be played, not read—played rapidly on a bare Elizabethan stage and to a very unsophisticated audience. And to this day if you see the thing in the theatre or read it with the stage in your mind's eye, you will not be worried overmuch with "difficulties." You may disapprove of the acting, but that is a different affair. In everything that really matters, the babes have no trouble in finding Hamlet intelligible, consistent, harmonious.

They early discover—quite unconsciously in most cases—that Hamlet's character and situation are meant to be complex, and that this very fact provides the salient interest of the play. It isn't really difficult to fuse his dominant refinement with his very apparent strain of physical coarseness; his feigned madness (illogical and not well motivated as this is) with his frightful keenness and sanity of perception; his melancholy with his extraordinary zest for almost everything—for friendship, danger, music, criticism, even for horseplay and bombast. Not even the notorious "delay" is found to be troublesome to our unspoiled reader and spectator. It does not occur to him that a person who faces a ghost as Hamlet does the second time he appears on the scene can possibly be guilty of "hesitancy" or lacking in "strength of nerve." True, he hears Hamlet cursing himself for delaying the revenge. But never, except on one occasion, which in any case requires a special explanation, does he see the prince refraining from any sort of action. In fact he is always all too impulsively ready to act. A "hesitation" which the spectator hears of but never sees, does not weigh heavily as against a power of action which is being constantly exhibited before his eyes. The last two self-reproachful soliloquies, therefore, are not taken as literal truth by any unspoiled person who watches the play. No one really believes Hamlet to be the dull and muddy-mettled rascal that he says he is. These words are the words of a man chafing under intolerable frustrations which he has not yet been able to overcome. Every "base football player" (the phrase is Kent's, not mine) will understand the situation and the feeling and the words. Even the ghost's complaint about the "almost blunted purpose" sounds, and is, cruelly unjust immediately after a scene in which Hamlet has been fulfilling the hardest of all the duties imposed on him—the awakening of his mother's conscience. Ghosts may sometimes be blind to things, especially when they are impatient. And so through the whole range of "difficulties." "Here is a great soul," says the Babe, "and a great soul reacts to an all but impossible situation in amazingly complex ways."

The moral of all this is as follows: Read "Hamlet" (or, better, see it played), with a mind set on the play, not on the interpretations thereof. If you do (provided you are not one of the Wise and Prudent), I wager that you will not much need "to be edified by the margin" and that you will be astonished to recall the existence of a Hamlet problem and of a British Museum full of books about it.

### RIDINGTON SPEAKS

John Ridington addressed members of the Business and Professional Women's Club at their luncheon at the Ambassador Cafe today. Star 17. 2. 25

**MAY INHERIT BIG BRITISH ESTATE**



FREDERICK DALLAS.

**MAY BE HEIR TO BIG ESTATE**

Bursar of University Last of His Family and May Attain Property.

INTERESTING STORY

The last male of the house of Dallas, a long line of notable Scotsmen, Mr. Frederick Dallas, bursar of the University of British Columbia, is awaiting the arrival in Canada of the Duchess of Portland, who is coming for the express purpose of searching out the survivors of the ancient family, to which she is related.

Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, Scotland, is the estate of the family, and for a number of centuries it has been in possession of the Dallas family. About six months ago the head of the ancient lineage died, leaving no descendants to claim the estate.

Since that time the Duchess of Portland has been endeavoring to find the new head of the family to which she is related.

**ANCIENT KINSHIP.**

This relationship comes through her descent from the family of Yorke, a member of which married a Dallas about 400 years ago.

Mr. Dallas believes that he is the only male member of the house surviving. Early in the last century his grandfather, Mr. James Dallas, emigrated from the old home at Musselburgh to Canada. He settled at Orillia, Ont., and remained there until his death. His son Robert was the only member of the family to leave children, and Mr. Dallas is the only son of Mr. Robert Dallas. There are two daughters, Lady Stupart of Toronto and Mrs. C. J. Peter of this city. Mrs. Robert Dallas is also living and is a resident here.

**ESTATE INTACT.**

Mr. Dallas does not know just what estates remain to the family, but he has been informed that the old holdings at Musselburgh are still intact. He has seen pictures of the ancient seat of his family and from time to time has heard of the size and beauties of the manor.

He has received no direct communication from the Duchess of Portland regarding her mission, but surmises that she has information for him regarding the historic lands that have been held by the Musselburgh branch of the Dallas family for many generations.

*Monday Feb 25*  
**Varsity Librarian Talks of Books To Business Women**

"The Place of Books in Life" was interestingly discussed by J. Riddington of the University of British Columbia, at the luncheon given yesterday by the Business and Professional Women's Club at the Ambassador.

"Civilization differs from barbarism," Mr. Riddington said, "in that the latter followed the past, while civilized people profit by the experiences of the past." The speaker explained the instinctive deep-seated desire of the human mind to leave a record of their emotions, hopes and experiences, before they go into the oblivion of death. He traced briefly the records left by ancient peoples, up to the time of the introduction of printing which resulted in the book, which is the supreme symbol of this civilization, according to Mr. Riddington.

The speaker touched on the mystery of books which make the reader a contemporary of all ages and makes it possible to live in any place. "A book is one of the most helpful and gracious things in the many problems of the modern life" was said in conclusion.

Mr. David A. Jones gave a group of songs during the luncheon.

Miss Mima Brown was in charge of arrangements and was assisted by Miss Julie Goy and Mrs. Johnson.

*Star*  
**PLACE OF BOOKS IN MODERN LIFE**

*18/2/25*  
**Mr. Riddington Addresses Business and Professional Women**

Mr. John Riddington of the University of British Columbia was the speaker at a luncheon by the Professional Women's Club on Tuesday when he took as his subject "The Place of Books in Life."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Riddington stated that "Civilization differs from barbarism in that the latter followed the past, while civilized people profit by the experiences of the past." He explained the instinctive deep-seated desire of human mind to leave a record of emotions, hopes and experiences before going into the oblivion of death. The speaker also traced briefly the records left by ancient peoples up to the time of the introduction of printing which ultimately resulted in the book, being the supreme symbol of civilization.

Mr. Ridding touched upon the mystery of books which make the reader a contemporary of all ages and able to live in all places. In conclusion he said "a book is one of the most helpful and gracious things in the many problems of modern life."

Mr. David A. Jones gave solos and Miss Mima Brown acted as convener, assisted by Miss Julie Goy and Mrs. Johnson.

**PIONEER GOES TO MAT WITH DEAN BROCK**

*Monday Feb 21 25*  
**Nichol Thompson Challenges Argument Offered by University Head**

**SAYS ORES SHOULD BE REFINED IN PROVINCE**

**Supports Press Campaign for Home Manufacture of Raw Materials**

NOT even the authority of Dean R. E. Brock of the University of British Columbia could make Nichol Thompson consent to continuance of a policy of dealing with the natural resources of the country which, he told the B. C. mining convention at the Hotel Vancouver yesterday, "made Canadians hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Dean Brock had deprecated the press campaign to increase the home manufacture of Canadian ores into the refined or finished state. He considered the campaign misleading and ill-advised, he said.

**RAW COPPER QUOTED**

The pioneer who had fought for the advancement of the Port for nearly forty years was on his feet in a moment. Did Canadians wish to emulate Mexico and Spain, typical examples of countries that had allowed their resources to pass out in the raw state, he asked.

"Canada exports about \$17,000,000 worth of copper annually in the raw state," he said. "She imports about \$8,000,000 worth of copper products annually from the United States. How much better would it be if she finished that copper at home. For many years the International Nickel Company, which got control of Canada's nickel deposits, sent its products to New Jersey to refine. Not only Canada but Great Britain had to buy the Canadian nickel from the United States plant. We produce 80 to 85 per cent of the world's nickel within our borders. How much do we manufacture ourselves?"

**GREATEST ASSET**

"We are too anxious to dispose of our natural resources. Our coal, iron, copper and other minerals are going to be very, very valuable some day. They are the greatest asset we have in British Columbia. Why should we send them abroad for foreign plants and labor to refine and finish?"

The subject of "slang" naturally comes up. Professor Sedgwick of the B. C. University does not appear to object to "slang" so long as it is up-to-date, fresh, current.

Many "slang" words have become accepted as legitimate words and are incorporated in our standard dictionaries. Such words are "the shorthand of speech," virile, terse, expressive. "Slang" changes from time to time, and, in spite of Professor Sedgwick, I assert that current "slang" is sometimes not so good as the old.

Ada Lewis, a mistress of "slang", tells us how it has changed. A New York artist in "slang" would speak of his sweetheart as "me steady" or "me rag." Such terms are obsolete. Is it any improvement to call his girl "My dumbdora"?

Grandmother called a flirting beau a "heart-breaker," her daughter called him "a lady-killer," today he is a "sheik." The ballroom "wallflower" of grandmother's day has become the "flat tire" of today, expressive enough to delight Dr. Sedgwick.

"Slang" justifies itself when it is expressive, conveying something in a word or two which had required a sentence. Some "slang" words connote real wit on the part of those who first coined them. But much "slang" is senseless, vulgar and has the smell of "the underworld."

# Survey Has Exploded Idea that Farmers Lose Money

Average Agriculturist in British Columbia an Economic Success. Has Been Cannily Refusing to Broadcast His Success.

## SURVEYS FARMS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



H. E. HARE, B.S.A.

FOR five years Mr. Hare has, on behalf of the University of British Columbia, been probing the financial position of the average farmer of this province. What he has learned has made him an optimist.

### AVERAGE FARMS SELECTED.

It may be said, in fact it is frequently asserted, that the farms selected for the purposes of the survey are by no means average, but are "picked" farms. This is not correct. "The farms selected by us," said Mr. Hare, "were as near the average as we could get. Any effort to select other than average farms would have only defeated the object of our enquiry."

Not only was a careful effort made to select the average of the farms, but, according to Mr. Hare, all classes of farms, which could be classified as mixed farms, were chosen. They ranged in size from 30 to 101 acres and over and as great diversity in the situation and kind of soil was secured. The districts included the Arrow Lakes, Okanagan, Salmon Arm, Cloverdale, Ladner and Courtenay. The results obtained are, therefore, not the conclusions of a narrow experiment in a small place, but are, as near as possible, the actual determinations of dairy farming practice as carried on throughout the whole province.

None of the farms were what could be called strictly dairy farms. Some of them made the major portion of their income out of fruit, others out of poultry, and in both of these classes outstanding successes were registered. In all of them, however, dairying was practiced and the average showed that something over 50 per cent. of the income was derived from dairying.

THE average farmer in British Columbia is making money. This is not the opinion of the man on the street.

For the past five years it has been steadily reiterated that the farming industry has been actually losing ground—the farmer eating gradually into his capital investment. And there seemed to be something in these repeated statements.

But evidence is accumulating that the average farmer is not only not losing money, but is actually making substantial headway — strengthening and improving his position, and establishing foundations that in the years to come will mean a certainty of reasonable income and reserve that would not have been dreamed of in the days of the old slipshod methods of farming, of production and of marketing.

These statements have been almost completely established by information gathered in a farm survey which, during the past five years, has been carried on by the animal husbandry branch of the University of British Columbia.

### MANY FARMS SURVEYED.

"One is quite safe in saying that the average of the farmers of British Columbia are making fair progress," said Mr. H. E. Hare, B.S.A., who, under the direction of the department, has been in charge of the survey since its inception.

"A year or two more of investigation will enable us to thoroughly establish the conclusions we have reached, but we have sufficient now to make it certain that those conclusions will not be materially altered," he added, in a further discussion of the enquiry.

The survey in the past year included 220 farms. In the report they are called "dairy" farms, because in most cases at least 50 per cent. of the revenue was derived from lines outside of dairying. Only an odd farmer confined himself exclusively to dairying. In fact, one of the things this survey has shown is that, while dairying is perhaps the most profitable of all lines of farming, in most cases it is necessary to add some side lines if the best results are to be obtained.

Of the farms surveyed last year only 141 were made the subject of report. There were various reasons for this, chiefly the difficulty of getting accurate figures on production, sales and expenses.

### CO-OPERATION OF RANCHERS.

In the beginning of the survey it was found difficult to get the information needed to make the enquiry of any value. The farmers stated flatly that they did not wish to have their methods or their position broadcasted. But they were shown that the information sought was not for publication, and so far as it affected them personally need never be given out. In a short time every man entered in the enquiry was co-operating with the surveyors in every possible way. And in passing it may be said that they will profit quite decidedly by their participation. The survey has, in many cases, made it necessary for them to keep more careful account of their operations and has shown, some of them at least, causes of losses, and ways in which they could achieve better results.

One of the first things undertaken was to make an accurate estimate of the value of the various places it was proposed to include in the survey. In doing this a careful inventory of the whole outfit was made at the beginning and again at the end of the year. This inventory included the value of the land and buildings, the estimate of the value of the property being made on its actual selling value, sales which had been made in the same neighborhood, and comparisons with the holding value of surrounding land, being the chief guides.

In the grouping of the farms according to size, it was found that the average of farms of thirty acres represented a capital investment of \$7356, the farms from thirty-one to forty-five acres averaged \$9967; those from forty-six to seventy, \$15,496; places from seventy-one to a hundred acres, \$18,934, and those of 100 acres and over showed an average value of \$36,265.

### ALL CHARGES SET DOWN.

Having arrived at the cash investment in the place, in figuring out what the farmer made or lost, interest on this investment was made a first charge on this capital. An allowance of \$80 per month to the operator was also charged up. Out of this allowance rent must be paid or at least charged. He must also pay for all farm products used in the house. And usually it was found that this left the operator with a net wage of about \$450. All other expenses of the farm were also charged up. These expenses, of course, included everything paid out for seed, feed, repairs of all kinds, everything in fact, including hired help. This latter included an allowance of wages for work done by the wife or other members of the family.

These expenses were then set off against the actual gross takings on the farm, and the difference represented what has been designated as the "labor income" of the farmer.

### AVERAGE INCOMES SUBSTANTIAL.

The whole work has been carried out with the most painstaking care, and

the result, during the whole period of five years, shows that, while there have been a few cases in which farms showed a "minus" labor income, in all of the districts the net average labor incomes vary from \$100 to \$757.

This does not look large, but it is pointed out that this is in addition to the \$960 wages earned by the farmer. It is in addition also to the 7 per cent. income on the investment, and to the wages allowed his wife and other working members of the family, making in all a really substantial income, an income which would make that of the average worker of the city look very small indeed.

It is also pointed out that in each of the districts named there are many individual farms which have paid the operator for his share of the business, returns varying from \$1100 to \$2500, after allowing for all of the above-mentioned charges.

In a brief summary of the result of the survey, Mr. Hare draws the following conclusions:

Dairy farms of 26 to 45 tillable acres offer practically as great opportunities for the dairyman as the larger farm.

The employment and management of farm help are factors which materially affect labor incomes.

High quality livestock has a greater effect towards increasing labor incomes than do good crop yields.

Farms where purebred sires are used sell more butter fat per cow than do other farms.

Breeding is a greater factor than feeding as a means of increasing labor incomes.

It pays dairy farmers to produce and market cash crops.

Another conclusion reached by the survey is that the status of the farmer of the province is improving. The past five years have been discouraging ones, but the returns this year show a considerably higher average despite the fact that the price of butter fat and other farm products is no higher.

Greater economy is being practised, greater efficiency has been developed, and out of the difficulties of the past the farmers are developing system and strength that will enable them to meet with cheerfulness and courage

## Books of the Moment

"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."  
—Montaigne.

By G. G. SEDGWICK.

PERHAPS it is unflattering to introduce a writer as belonging to the "school" of some one else. And if that some one happens to be Henry James, the effect of the statement on a popular market may possibly be regarded as very dubious indeed. Now I do not wish to say anything unflattering or dubious about Anne Douglas Sedgwick's novel "The Little French Girl"; it is a thoroughly charming and original book. There is no doubt, however, that it belongs to the James tradition—the tradition of the "psychological novel," as text-book cant has it. Both novelists are interested in the same things: international relationships, the international point of view, the manners of a highly civilized society, and the reactions of carefully selected individuals to the society. And their methods are similar; they both have a certain closeness of technique, they both observe people and things (especially people) with meticulous accuracy, both of them analyze character with a care that is even painfully exact. It is only just to say that Miss Sedgwick, however much she falls short of the master in other respects, writes with a beautiful directness that the most ardent admirer of James secretly longs for. (Perhaps there are no ardent admirers left, now that Conrad is gone). "The Little French Girl" attracts only the attentive reader, but such a one will find it a delightfully limpid and clear-edged book.

Miss Sedgwick has experimented with international contrasts before. In "Adrienne Toner" she tried to describe certain phases of Anglo-American relations just as in the new book she makes a study of Anglo-French manners. In the former case she failed; her central character was flat, dull and fundamentally incredible. But this time she is apparently working in more congenial air. At any rate, the present novel is satisfactory just where the older one failed.

It is difficult and delicate business—this confrontation of different national types and characteristics. It is easy enough to splash a few melodramatic contrasts on canvas: an Anglo-Indian book I reviewed two weeks ago does that. But as Alix, the little French girl, says: "Nothing is really black or white"; a really discerning artist must make you see, with Giles, the lover of Alix, "the greys and all the delicate in-between shades." For the difference between French and English, while distinct enough, is not glaring like the difference that exists between opposed races. It is a difference rather of shade than of color, of "moeurs" not of marrow. The gulf, or rather gap, can be bridged, at considerable risk no doubt, by people of sufficiently fine grain and understanding. To exhibit just such people is the task which Miss Sedgwick sets herself and she accomplishes it this time, difficult and delicate as it is, with quite extraordinary skill.

The novel traces three years in the life of the girl Alix Mouveray, inheritor of a fine aristocratic French tradition. Her mother — "la belle Madame Vervier, divorcee, vous savez" — has abandoned the safeties of her caste for life in a dangerous world. An Englishwoman describes her tersely as "a very distinguished, very dignified, demi-mondaine . . . quite, quite notorious." Alix, speaking out of perfect innocence, images her as "A mountain torrent . . . so swift, and dark, and clear, with such deep pools among the rocks; and such great leaps . . . great leaps down from the rocks, so splendid, so bright and splendid, but so dangerous." Put those two descriptions together and you have a measure of the book's skill, for after reading it you accept both as quite true. Madame Vervier has no wish to change her life, but she does not desire it for Alix, whom she has brought up in faultless fashion. With cool, mercenary calculation, she quarters the girl on the family of Owen Bradley, an Englishman killed in the war, who had secretly abandoned his fiancée Enid to become her lover. In the generous Bradley household Alix lives for the better part of two years, steadfastly remaining French but all the time being subtly modified by her new surroundings. When the inevitable and painful revelations have to be made to her, she remains faithful to her mother and even to the French social standards. But into this loyalty she has learned, from the friendship of Enid Westmacott and Giles Bradley, to infuse a certain ideal (and English) quality which wins for her Giles's love and the English marriage for which her mother hoped.

It is the old story of the interplay between Pagan and Puritan ideals of life. Enid's France has the Hellenic temper. She defines things sharply. She has a quite unabashed interest in ideas, and she lets her mind play freely and ironically with them and with the facts of life. Her instincts are all for order and pattern. She gets the savor of things as they are and as they are now and here, for her whole interest is of this world and of today. Giles speaks of love as "worse than nothing" unless it means "permanence." Madame Vervier replies that she has seen many eternities melt away. On the other hand, Giles' England is disorderly, rather stupid, foggy as to both weather and idea. But it has at least one thing in which Enid's France is deficient—a Hebraic sense of the invisible. Between the two ideals there is no necessary conflict. They may supplement each other as they do in Alix and Giles.

I can do nothing more than barely hint at the firm and delicate composition that presents this contrast. There are in the picture four planes of interest, so to speak, superimposed one on the other. There are broad ultimate backgrounds of French landscape and society, English landscape and society. Out of these emerge, in more definite shape, the household of Madame Vervier on the one hand and the families of Bradley and Westmacott on the other. Still nearer the spectator and in still bolder relief stand Madame Vervier herself, embodying the pagan notion at its extreme, and Enid straining puritanism to its limit. In front of these, near together in the central foreground, are Alix and Giles open to each other's influence. As a study in dramatic perspective the book is superb.

Prof. T. H. Boggs will address a meeting of the Sir John A. Macdonald Club in the Hotel Vancouver rose room, Thursday, at 8 p.m.

# Prospect the Valleys, Strongly Advises Geologist

Declares These Have Been  
Neglected Owing to  
Covering.

High Places in Mountains  
Unlikely to Be Ore-  
bearing.

By DR. STUART J. SCHOFIELD.  
(Professor of Physical and Structural Geology, University of British Columbia.)

THE study of the ore deposits of British Columbia is one of fascinating interest, not only from a scientific but also from a commercial standpoint. There are certain wide problems in British Columbia that have interested me for the last few years. In 1918 I pointed out that the commercial ore deposits of British Columbia, with one exception, were associated with the granodiorite batholiths of upper Jurassic age. This was followed in 1922 by a discussion of the ore deposits of British Columbia in which the mineral belts of British Columbia were defined and named, and also it was pointed out that there was a zonal arrangement of the ores in such a way that along the Pacific the deposits are characterized by the presence of copper, while the interior belt is marked by the presence of silver, lead and gold.

### VEIN STRIKES SYSTEM

In reading the various reports of economic geology of British Columbia it struck me that the veins could be arranged into a system, and the examination of the following statement will show that such a system follows two main directions, a north easterly system and a northwesterly system, both related in origin to the same force.

The first tabulation of the strikes of the mineral veins and shear zones in British Columbia showed apparently that there was no general direction that were in any way distinctive. By further examination of the details revealed the fact that if the mineralized veins, which were parallel to the bedding planes of the sedimentary rock in which they occur, were eliminated two well-defined directions became apparent. I think that this elimination can be justified on structural lines since bedding planes, as lines of weakness, have no general direction and are due to a cause which is entirely distinct from the cause of the veins and shear zones which cross the strata of the enclosing rocks. This elimination leaves the veins and shear zones which are related to the dynamic well as to the structural foundation of the whole of British Columbia.

### FRACTURE SYSTEMS DETERMINED.

The two general directions which were thus brought into prominence are:

- 1—Northwest-southeast.
- 2—Northeast-southwest.

In some cases the trend of the vein vary 10 degrees to 15 degrees on either side of this general direction, but materials so different in strength a physical character which are found near the mineral veins, this approximation of direction is remarkable in its steady repetition.

In some cases the directions were difficult to determine, as the strike were recorded in both the true and the magnetic, and one was never quite sure, if not specifically stated, which one was meant. I think it would be a marked improvement in reports if directions and bearings were given astronomically.

### TABULATION OF STRIKES.

(Coast Range.)

Wheaton district, north 45 deg. west to north 70 deg. west; Salmon River, north 70 deg. east; Atlin, north 35 deg. east, average of many; Surf Island, north 25 deg. west; Lasqueti Island, north 35 deg. east; Upper Kitsauke, north 45 deg. west; Upper Kitsauke, north 30 to 50 deg. east; Anyox, definite direction; Porcher Island, north 60 deg. west; Sunloch, north 60 deg. to 60 west; Britannia, north 30 deg. west; Beaver River, Yukon, north 30 deg. east; Keno Hill, Yukon, north 30 to 60 deg. east.



DR. S. J. SCHOFIELD.

(Interior Plateau.)

North Thompson, north 25 to 45 deg. east, north 22 to 75 deg. west; Phoenix, north 30 deg. east; Cariboo, north 45 deg. west; Cariboo, north 45 deg. east; Bridge River, north 45 deg. east; Bridge River, north 45 deg. west; Coquahalla, north 20 to 70 deg. west; Coquahalla, north 50 deg. east; Hazelton, north 55 to 80 deg. east.

(Kootenays.)

Rossland, north 60 deg. east; Rossland, north 60 to 80 deg. west; Alsworth, north 45 to 70 deg. west; Franklin Camp, north 35 to 80 deg. east; Slocan, north 45 deg. west; Slocan, north 45 deg. east; Ymir Camp, north, north 35 to 65 deg. east; St. Eugene, north 55 deg. west.

### STRIKE DIRECTION IMPORTANT.

Another point of interest in the fissure system of the Coast Range is the fact that the northwesterly striking fissures are generally characterized by the presence of copper minerals, while the northeasterly ones are sought for their gold, silver-lead content. This difference is further emphasized by the copper ores occupying pronounced shear zones, while the gold, silver-lead ores occur in fractures more related to the true fissure type.

In the interior of British Columbia, as well as in the Boundary country and the Kootenay, a much well defined division can be made. In the case of Rossland the most pronounced fissuring occurs in two directions, northwest-southwest and northeast-southwest.

Also the silver lead deposits of Alsworth and the Slocan strike prevailingly in a northwesterly direction.

### ORIGIN OF FRACTURE.

From the presence of the shear zones among the fractures, and from the fact that there are two sets of inclined fractures approximately at right angles to each other, there is good reason to believe the fissures, as well as the joints, are due to compressive stress; also the rock mass has elongated upwards in the direction of easiest relief, and that it has been shortened horizontally.

The two major directions, combined with the plane which represents the dip of the fracture, give the rhomboidal form which is required from theoretical considerations. From the data at hand it is impossible to determine the exact direction from which the pressure was applied, but from other evidence it may be considered to have come from the Pacific, and if this be true, the pressure came from the west. The direction of the coast line corresponds in large measure to the direction of the northwest shear.

**TREND OF FJORDS.**

An examination of the map of British Columbia will show that the majority of the fjords correspond in strike with the two major fissure systems of British Columbia. The trend of most of the fjords is northwest and northeast. In many cases on the generalized map, the angles where the fjord passes from one system to another has been more or less obliterated and the pattern thus destroyed. This is shown to some extent by the generalized direction of the Portland Canal. As everyone knows who has sailed up

this body of water, you are constantly turning the angle on crossing from one fissure system to the other. Also, in some cases, the old rivers which at one time occupied the fjord, cut across diagonally from one system to the other, thus in a measure confusing the pattern. The lakes such as Ootsa, Eutsuk, Tatla, Stuart and many others, all occupy valleys with the main trend of the fissures. I think the close relationship between the trend of the main fracture systems and the drainage system, as well as the fjord system of British Columbia can be readily established.

**PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.**

The close relationship between the drainage system and the fissure systems of British Columbia has a practical application in the search for areas which are likely to contain ore bodies. In the first place, it is an important fact in itself to realize the main directions of the ore-bearing fissures have a northeast and a northwest trend. In the second place it must be remembered that the shear zones are composed of soft material like schist, and are readily eroded by streams and hence tend to occupy valleys in the mountain range. Therefore, valleys which have these trends should be carefully prospected, especially if in the same region there is a fissure system which contains ore bodies of commercial value.

An example of this association is the three parallel shear zones of the Britannia area, the Squamish and the Mamquam rivers. The Britannia shear zone contains ore bodies of commercial value, and there is a strong possibility that the other two shear zones will contain important deposits, although they will be difficult to prospect on account of the drift and the heavy vegetation which covers the valley floors.

**FUTURE LIES IN VALLEYS.**

Other places worthy of attention are the valleys trending in a northeasterly and a northwesterly direction, which leave the fjords as the fjords cross from one system to another. These valleys are likely to be underlain by the shear zones which located the position of the fjord.

It has been the custom in the past in British Columbia to prospect the high places in the mountains where outcrops were good and the covering of minimum thickness. But from the thesis advanced in this paper, the high mountains are not so likely to contain ore-bearing zones as the valleys, which have been somewhat neglected on account of the difficulties of prospecting.

It is my candid opinion that the future of mining in British Columbia lies in these valleys, whose origin is associated with the shearing in the two major directions mentioned above. Once the shear zones are located in districts otherwise favorable I would recommend electrical prospecting which will determine the presence of a sulphide ore body, but will not determine its commercial value nor the sulphide minerals which it contains.

**Dr. W. L. Uglow Will Continue Lectures**

Dr. W. L. Uglow of the University of British Columbia Wednesday night will continue his lectures on geology to the mining class under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines at University Hall. On Thursday night, at the Technical School, the mining class will see further demonstrations by Mr. G. S. Eldridge with the blowpipe on the determination of minerals.

**MINING CONVENTION TO BE WELL ATTENDED**

Featuring the opening session of the annual convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at the Hotel Vancouver at 10 a.m. Wednesday will be the presentation to Prof. W. G. Uglow, head of the mineralogy department of the University of British Columbia, of the Leonard medal which is awarded annually for the best paper on a mining subject by a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada or the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Prof. Uglow's treatise was on "Undiscovered Mines of British Columbia" and is considered one of the best efforts yet put forth. The medal is put up for competition annually by Col. R. W. Leonard of St. Catherine's. H. Mortimer Lamb, secretary of the local branch of the organization, will make the presentation.

Mayor L. D. Taylor will open the convention. Delegates from many parts of the province have signified their intention of being in attendance and the convention is expected to be one of the best in the history of the organization.

It will be the aim of those in charge to subordinate technical interests and deal with issues of vital importance to the general public.

Prof. G. G. Sedgwick, U.B.C., will speak in place of John Kyle, director of technical education, next Tuesday in King Edward high school. *Star 24-2-25*

**Kossetti Portrayed Phases of Life, Says Lecturer at Art League**

"The poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti are those of a painter of exquisite and finished craftsmanship," declared Dr. Sedgwick of the University of British Columbia, in the course of a lecture given before the Art League Tuesday evening.

Continuing, the lecturer stated that the poems of Rossetti were clear cut, as if they were painted on canvas. The poet saw clearly the images of life, death and love. In illustrating the beauty of the artist's work, Dr. Sedgwick quoted passages from "The House of Life" and "The Blessed Damozel."

Mrs. Houghton added to the interest of the lecture by showing the audience original letters written by Christina Dante and Michael Rossetti.

**SEDGEWICK SPEAKS ON ROSSETTI'S ART**

"The poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti are the poems of a painter and of an artist of exquisite and finished craftsmanship," said Dr. Sedgwick, in the course of a lecture given under the auspices of the Art League, Tuesday night. The lecturer illustrated the exquisite workmanship of Rossetti's poems by excerpts from "The House of Life" and "The Blessed Damozel." These poems were full of symbols, said Dr. Sedgwick, and showed that the artist saw the images of love and death as clearly as he saw the figures he placed on canvas.

Mrs. Houghton added interest to the lecture by showing, to a few of the audience, original letters written by Christina Dante and Michael Rossetti. *Victoria Feb 25 25*

**BOGGS HOLDS GOLD STANDARD SOUND**

*Victoria Feb 26 25*  
**U.B.C. Man Says System Though Imperfect Has Grown in Favor**

Gold, as a basis for currency, stands in higher esteem today than ever before, due to the catastrophic effects of the adoption of paper currency in a number of countries of Europe. Dr. T. H. Boggs, professor of economics in the University of B. C., told members of the Insurance, financial and real estate bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade at their luncheon in the Hotel Vancouver yesterday.

"Even though gold as a standard may be imperfect it would seem to be better than no standard at all," the speaker said. "I think Canadian banks as a whole are quite able to resume gold payments and might do so if the Canadian Government did the same on Canadian notes."

Inasmuch as Britain is a large creditor nation with money due her from many countries in sterling, it would be to her advantage to receive the money in gold rather than in any other currency, and it would be advisable for her to bring her pound to the gold basis for that reason, he said.

Moreover, fluctuations in the pound sterling from a low of \$4.21 1/2 to \$4.73 was disturbing to industry and commerce.

will be chosen.

Prof. G. G. Sedgwick will address a meeting of the Vancouver Institute tonight at the University of B. C. *Star 5-3-25*

**U.B.C. PROFESSEOR GETS GOLD MEDAL**



**DR. W. L. UGLOW.**

**OTTAWA, March 4.**—On behalf of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Dr. R. C. Wallace, president of the institute, presented the Leonard Gold Medal for 1924 to Dr. W. L. Uglow of the University of British Columbia for his paper, "Undiscovered Mines of British Columbia," published last year.

# Books of the Moment

"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."  
—Montaigne.

By G. G. SEDGWICK.

I HAVE been told the Victoria boat has a likeness to the Garden of Eden: in neither situation, they say, is it good for man to be alone. Never having been in the Garden, I do not know if the parallel is exact, but probably it does little justice to paradise. I do know, however, that it is not good for man to be unoccupied as he follows the Birds: the devil is sure to be ready with some mischief for the idle. At any rate a Tempter of Souls appeared even to me one day last week, as I was miserably trying to escape from the boredom of the journey, and he dropped into my hands (in exchange for two dollars) a Sabatini book—"his latest," so said the Tempter. Its name doesn't matter: give it another name and it will smell as before.

Well, "his latest" beguiled the long hours, and one should not be ungrateful for such a benefit. A poet who wrote for an old school-reader once begged time "to make him a child again, just for tonight." Apparently Father Time and Rafael Sabatini are able to do the same sort of thing. Only Rafael goes one better: he has the power to remake you not only into a child but into a very silly child—a naughty smeary-faced child whose soul is delightfully possessed (at one and the same moment) by both guilt and satisfaction.

You always know what you are going to find in a new Sabatini, just as you can look forward with blissful confidence to the opening of a jam pot. I have read at least six of his books—or is it twelve?—and can speak with authority. Of course, you never remember very clearly the names of the books or the people in them, but again that does not matter. The names are all transferable. Scaramouche might just as well be Captain Blood and either might just as well be the Sea-Hawk or Martin Marie Rigobert de Garnache (who is the "latest"). You know, too, that this hero will be such a hero as you haven't heard of since the previous Sabatini or the last mounted police story. He will be a Strong (probably Silent) Man who will ride, or leap, or swim unheard-of distances and kill countless foes. He will suffer, no doubt, because of his own faults which are an overweening Pride and a capacity for Rage, these being Noble Faults. He will be defeated by fortune and his enemies in the course of the first six chapters, he will be balked again about the sixteenth, but by page 300 or thereabouts he will be triumphantly riding over the waves of mischance into his appointed haven, namely the arms of his Beloved. In Her presence (She is always the first and only) this Strong, Rough, probably Silent, Man is as Tender as a Child. And She, ah She!

will have the beauty of a dream, the gentleness of a sucking dove, and the fierce courage of a wildcat. At first and well along in the book, she will be cold and 'aughty to her Hero (the first Real Man she has seen since the death of her Father), for his roughness will offend her. But never fear, she will melt like Cleopatra's pearl in the strong wine of his passion.

There are bound to be Villains as well—many of them, including Villainesses. One of the mate sort will have to be handsome, polished, talkative, daring and marvellously skilful. If Hero slays his ten-thousands, Villain will have, at least, some good solid thousands to his credit. But in spite of these good points he will be a very naughty, probably sensual and treacherous, person and he will come to a very spectacular end. Not certainly, but usually, there will appear another villain, fat, ugly, craven, who will either die or marry contemptibly.

Finally, you will breathlessly watch at least two sanguinary combats which will leave the stage encumbered with corpses. In the course of these the Hero will "fight with his back to the wall," and he may be dreadfully wounded and require nursing back to life at Her Gentle Hands. But on the last page he will be recovered sufficiently to "sink on his knees before her and kiss her hands in token of the fact that he was conquered."

I guarantee that you will find all these or similar delights in any Sabatini romance. All of its elements are as familiar to silly children of all ages as forbidden shelves in the pantry or a neighbor's pet cherry tree. It is true that the country of the novels is a No Man's Land, that the like of their people never lived on the earth or in the waters thereunder, that they speak as never human being spoke who was allowed to survive. All this makes no difference: or rather it is just this that makes the stuff attractive to the grown-up infant. For the scene of the books is, in plain fact, the Land of Unsuppressed Desire—the most familiar of all countries. And the hero and the heroine are the persons we have secretly dreamed ourselves and our beloveds to be, while the villains are our Pet Aversions as they walk through our own hostile minds. The Sabatini world is the silly, recurring world of day-dream—a world in which our opponents are put to ridiculous rout, in which our wounded vanity is flattered and our poor bruised self-respect is given miraculous healing by quack physicians. It is a fatally easy world to escape into, and it is as hard to issue from it as to get up from a comfortable bed some cold morning when an unpleasant day's work lies ahead of you. It makes only one demand of you, and that an easy one—that you lay aside your intelligence and become for a blissful hour or two a Round-eyed, Open-mouthed Idiot: it is significant that the word "silly" once meant something like "blessed."

No wonder we all buy Sabatinis—and for other reasons than escape from the boredom of the Victoria boat. If you wish to know the name of "his latest," ask at the nearest bookstall.

## Hard to Climb His Family Tree

Editor Province.—I see by your paper that there has been a flurry of excitement over the fact that someone is trying to find a lost link (not the missing link of Darwin fame) in the Dallas family, and having some claim to that name I would like to try and ease the two aspirants for fame and fortune, by way of advice and correction.

I see that one, Mr. Frederic Dallas, bursar of the University of British Columbia, has stated that he believes that he is the last of the house of Dallas. Well, that is a pretty big order; he may be right but I have my doubts. I know they are not very plentiful, but there are a few of us left yet. I have no objections to Mr. F. Dallas getting the fortune as I do not expect it myself, but I would like to be considered a Dallas, even if the only title that I have had attached to my cognomen is that of Bill, and I might mention here that I am by no means the last.

Now I would advise Mr. F. Dallas to write the Court of Lord Lyon at Edinburgh and they will put his right as to who he is. The writer at one time, in a moment of weakness, wrote them to ascertain just who he was, and, after sending two pound sterling (as requested), got certain information, but they found that the old family tree was so hard to climb, being very gnarled and old after they got a certain distance, that they decided that it would require further funds, and, as a result, a request for a further ten pound sterling was made, but yours truly was a real Scot, came to the conclusion that there was too much dead wood in the old tree, and decided to keep a firm grasp on his ten pounds.

To Mr. William H. Dallas I would like to say that there is no such clan as the Dallas clan, nor ever was. The Dallas family belong to the Clan MacIntosh and wear their tartan; therefore a Dallas can not be the head of a clan or chieftain. There was a Dallas created a baron in 1798, which title became extinct in 1918 through the war, all of the family being fighters. I do not know what services brought about the title, but when I say that he was a member of the East India Company, you can smile to yourself as well as I did. I have tried to trace myself back, but came to the conclusion that it was not wise to go further back for fear that I would find that the family crest had consisted of a ball and chain.

I myself have to admit that I am a little proud of the name if only for the fact that it is not a common name. I have never met a person of the name except a blood relation and I have travelled on two continents. There was a person in the city of Oxford who was writing the history of the Dallas family who favored me with an enquiry along about 1913, but I can not say as to how far he got. As for the duchess, she has not sent me a word that she is coming, but should she come I would be pleased to meet her, and, being a bachelor, no one will object.

In conclusion I may say that I notice that Mr. F. Dallas states that there is nothing in it. Well that is just what I thought. This is not written by an aspirant for the title or estate, even if I am the only son of the oldest son, of the oldest son, but by no means, I hope, the last.

WILLIAM DALLAS.

(Commonly known as Bill Dallas.)

322 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

## J. RIDINGTON GIVES BRIGHT TALK ON BOOKS

"Books and Life" was the title of a lecture given at the Carnegie Library on Saturday night by John Ridington, the librarian of the B.C. University.

The lecturer said there was a universal instinct among mankind to leave some record of the times in which they had lived. Mural paintings in caverns, carved rocks, papyrus and parchment manuscripts had developed into "the Book"—the supreme means of recording life. Books were now at the service of the humblest. The Public Library put books within the reach of all, and by means of the book we could live in the past, visit all countries and mingle with all peoples.

"There is no frigate like a book  
"To take us far away."

The speaker commended books as a corrective to the dullness and monotony of life, as a solace and an inspiration, and expressed pleasure in realizing that Vancouver was surely showing a greater appreciation of good literature. E. S. Robinson, librarian, presided.

Dr. G. G. Sedgwick of the University of British Columbia will be the speaker at the Vancouver Institute Thursday evening, when he will talk on "The New Wordsworth." The address will be given in the physics classroom, Tenth avenue and Laurel street.

## Prof. Sedgwick Speaks On Poet Wordsworth

Dr. G. G. Sedgwick of the University of British Columbia demolished preconceived ideas of the poet Wordsworth before the Vancouver Institute.

Wordsworth was not a simple, easily-read poet, declared Dr. Sedgwick. The picture drawn by early biographers and remembered by modern students was of a very grave, very placid, fine and profound man. Some even considered him singularly dull.

Wordsworth ranked by Dr. Sedgwick second only to Shakespeare.

# Jump of 650 Per Cent.

## In Value of Farm Products

This Is Record of British Columbia in Sixteen Years.

Call for Organized Production and Development of Markets.

By DEAN F. M. CLEMENT,  
Head of Faculty of Agriculture,  
University of British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, unlike the prairie provinces, can not lay claim to vast prairies. She can, however, claim many valleys, uplands and plateaus that are capable of marked agricultural development. It has been said that British Columbia is not an agricultural province. This may or may not be true, but at the present time agricultural production in this province stands second only to that of forestry. The industry has advanced from a total production of \$8,000,000 in 1908 to a total production of \$60,000,000 in 1924, a total increase of approximately 650 per cent in sixteen years. In the last ten years production has increased from \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000. No other industry can point to such a rapid development.

In 1908 British Columbia imported \$12,000,000 worth of foods compared to the \$8,000,000 worth produced at home. In 1924 she imported \$20,000,000 worth of foods compared to the \$60,000,000 worth produced at home. In addition, she exported foods to the value of approximately \$10,000,000. British Columbia is therefore self-sufficing insofar as values are concerned, except for approximately \$10,000,000. It is not to be expected that British Columbia will ever grow all the coarse grains she may require. It is expected that these, along with certain meats, will always be a heavy item in the imports.

### FARMING ON INCREASE.

We are concerned at the present time more with the value of the products than with the quantities produced. We are concerned with quantities only insofar as quantities improve value.

During the past decade we have heard very much about the rapid increase in the number of farms in the prairie provinces, but we have heard little about the agricultural development in British Columbia. During the last census period British Columbia took second place to Alberta alone in the percentage increase of the number of farms operated. During that period Alberta increased the number of her farms by 37 per cent.; British Columbia by 30 per cent.; Saskatchewan, 26 per cent.; Manitoba, 22 per cent.; Ontario showed a decrease of 6 per cent., and Quebec a decrease of 8 per cent. British Columbia at the present time has 21,793 farms.

Something might be said with regard to the size of the farms also. During the same period Alberta has increased the acreage per farm by about 23 per cent.; Saskatchewan by about 24 per cent.; Ontario by 9 per cent.; Quebec by about 10 per cent., while Manitoba and British Columbia have decreased the area per farm by 2 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively. These figures would seem to indicate that there is still a rapid migration from the farms of older Canada to the Canadian West. They would also seem to indicate that Manitoba has largely passed through the period of wheat farming or exploitation and at the present time is just holding her own, or improving somewhat in the intensity of the culture of her farms.

### PRODUCTION IS LARGE.

British Columbia on the other hand is increasing the intensity of culture very rapidly.



DEAN F. M. CLEMENT.

The gross-value product of the farms of British Columbia is a little less than \$3,000 per farm, whereas the gross value product for the farms of Canada is on an average something more than \$2000 per farm. The British Columbia farmer, therefore, compares favorably with farmers in other parts of the Dominion. It is not to be inferred that because the gross product per farm is something less than \$3000 that the farmer makes or an average that amount of money. Some farmers are making very little, and some nothing at all; others are doing very well.

On the above basis the British Columbia farmer feeds three families on an average besides his own, while the farmer of the United States feeds himself and approximately two and one-half other families.

During the same period the population of British Columbia increased approximately 50 per cent., while the food production increased approximately 100 per cent. Surely in the face of these figures we can not say that British Columbia agriculture has no possibilities. Insofar as the frontier is concerned, British Columbia is still in the period of making farms, and it is very difficult on the part of many of our older settlers to bring themselves up to the present and realize that the frontier has passed beyond them, and that they today can not be said to be making farms, but really are farming farms in the truest sense of the word.

### MUST EXTEND ACREAGE.

In parts of the interior, on Vancouver Island and on the Lower Mainland, the average farmer of today is selling a product from which he hopes to receive sufficient money to purchase the services and commodities that are required by himself and family. He is a commercial farmer to a very large degree; he is dependent on relatively efficient production in large quantities, at a fair price. He is competing with his product in world markets.

Further development on a large scale in British Columbia is largely one of three phases of an engineering problem. Either more land must be cleared at relatively low costs with heavy machinery, or lands must be drained, or other lands must be irrigated. There are no free tracts of land that I know of ready for the plow unless it be in the Peace River country. In the main the established farmer at the Coast must keep nibbling at the forests in such a way that slowly but surely he extends his acreage from year to year.

From the point of view of mining the farmer is very much interested in the small camps that spring up here and there. They are very often the fore-runners of a permanent agriculture. In the beginning they encourage settlement for the production of hay, coarse grains and some other commodities; but in the main, mining camps purchase supplies from the wholesale centres. These camps on the frontier are of some interest to the agriculturist, but what is of much greater interest is the possibility of large refining plants with good payrolls. Thousands of men employed this way will do much to encourage the development of a British Columbia agriculture—possibly much more than

the present immigration policies. Whether or not this is the time to establish refining plants and metal goods manufacturing plants I am not prepared to say; that is a problem for the specialist. I am only indicating that the farmer needs larger markets.

### WHEAT CENTRE MOVING WEST.

Peace River development will undoubtedly have a marked influence on British Columbia agriculture. Already the centre of wheat production has moved from Manitoba to Saskatchewan, and there is every reason to believe that within the next decade the centre of wheat production will be in Northern Alberta. Thirty per cent. of the farm production of Manitoba today is something other than grains. Only about 15 per cent. of the production of the other two prairie provinces is something other than grains.

The margin of the dairy industry is extending westward across the provinces, taking its place on the wheat lands, and with this development a larger and larger percentage of the wheat grown will move over the western route. It may be only speculation or guess, but I am of the opinion that more than 50 per cent. of the wheat export of Western Canada will be moving by the western route ten years hence, or less.

With the growth of the handling facilities and business in the Coast cities, British Columbia agriculture will be stimulated accordingly. The greatest single factor, however, in the extension of British Columbia agriculture is the possibility of the equalization of freight rates and the lowering of the domestic rate on grains to a point where it is equal or almost equal to the export rate. With the movement of the wheat frontier westward, and the lowering of the freight rates, the possibilities of the importation of coarse grains at low prices are much improved. Under such conditions, British Columbia, the islands and Lower Mainland will grow less grains proportionately and concentrate more definitely on hay and fodder crops as feed for dairy cattle. It will also mean a more rapid development of the specialized poultry industry and the consequent exportation of eggs. It was such a condition that made possible the dairy and poultry industry of Denmark. The market for British Columbia fruits will be extended accordingly, also.

American agricultural policy may have a marked influence on agricultural development in Canada in general. There is a strong movement in the United States at the present time to withhold from development any new lands, and also, if possible, to hold the wheat acreage of 1925 to a point where it will not be greater than that of 1924, about 6,000,000 acres decrease. This would mean a falling off of approximately 20,000,000 acres as compared to 1919—America's banner year. Canada, under such circumstances, might readily be called upon to make up a part of the deficit in wheat acreage.

### URGES PRODUCTION CONFERENCES.

In recent years very much has been said with regard to the marketing problem insofar as agriculture is concerned. The problem is undoubtedly an important one, but I am of the opinion that as a basis for organized marketing there should be a definite policy for organized production. With this in mind I beg to state that I believe the time has come when the problem of organized production has reached a magnitude somewhat greater than any political party, somewhat greater than the individual efforts of provincial governments, however strong and efficient those efforts might be, greater than the leadership of any business group, greater than the leadership of any agricultural college or group of colleges—even greater than the leadership sometimes offered by the officers of our two great railway systems. It seems to me that the time has come for community conferences on community production, provincial conferences on organized production and a national conference on national production. Any such conference would be wise not to ignore the transportation systems, the business interests, the financial interests and others interested in the problem of agricultural expansion.

### IMMIGRATION SOLUTION.

I believe the time has come when it is possible, within certain limits, to map this country according to productive possibilities, to lay down certain production policies for those areas, and also at the same time to correlate to a much greater degree the efforts of the provincial departments, the federal department, the colleges and other institutions working to a common end. I do not make such a statement critically or without full cognizance of the fact that work is now being well and efficiently performed by public servants, but rather with the object of emphasizing that a correlated policy—the products of many minds—might be some improvement over the collection of policies we have today.

# Make Vancouver Boast Proud Avenues of Trees

## University of British Columbia Authority Declares Time to Deal With Question Has Arrived—Adoption of Ordered System Under Civic Control Urged—Appearance an Asset.

By F. E. BUCK,

Department of Horticulture, University of British Columbia.

At the present time Vancouver, like other large cities, is faced with big problems directly connected with immediate growth. Amongst those, that problem connected with the care of its street and boulevard trees is by no means the least. The city has its by-laws on the question, but, here again, as in the case of other cities, it has found that these by-laws are carried into effect somewhat after the manner of New Year resolutions. The problem, and a very important one for a city of the type of Vancouver, is still ahead.

A second fact, namely, that nearly any kind of tree will grow in this climate, makes the problem not the less difficult of solution.

Every year the "street tree" question is ignored will increase the difficulties. Trees are not grown in a day and street-trees should be "things of many generations."

Owing to what is really a commendable public sentiment, it is practically impossible to cut down trees after they have reached a certain age. The fact that they may be quite unsuitable for the purpose intended, or are too closely planted, defeating thereby the logical use, and preventing proper care of the trees, makes no difference. To the public any type of tree is a good tree and should not be destroyed. This sentiment, therefore, will naturally increase the size of the problem when Vancouver citizens demand its solution.

### TREE PLANTING; TOWN-PLANNING.

The town-planner has a very real and direct interest in this question of street-trees, since it constitutes one of the integral parts of any city-planning scheme. The trees of Washington are part of Washington; the 86,000 trees of the beautiful city of Paris constitute part of the glories of Paris; they are one of its proud boasts because they are cultivated and flourish under many adverse conditions. The beautiful trees of London's drives and parks are woven into every one's memories of London.

Trees greatly modify the temperature of city streets by cutting off or diverting the direct and reflected rays of the sun, which otherwise greatly increase the normal heat of summer, and which in cities is reflected from the pavements and buildings. On the hottest days when the relief is most sorely needed, the evaporation from the trees is greatest. One large oak tree has been known to evaporate as much as 186 gallons of water from its leaves in one day. All cities planted with sufficient trees will have a layer of cool, moist atmosphere immediately above. The same fact is, of course, true of any forest area.

The trees of any city can thrive and bring renown to the city only when cared for after an approved systematic method which all cities should adopt in some form or other. To carry the rules into effect certain legislative machinery has to be set up by the city.

### VANCOUVER'S MACHINERY OBSOLETE.

Has Vancouver any legislative machinery for this purpose? Yes it has, but, it is to all intents obsolete machinery. There are in the main but two methods of providing for the planting and care of street trees. The first is to leave the work to the individual property owners, and this method in nearly all cases has been unsatisfactory. This is Vancouver's present method. The second method is to adopt some scientific street-tree policy and implement it by means of a by-law, annual grant, etc., and entrust it to some civic department, commission, or board, as a parks board, street tree commission, or special officials of the engineer's department, to carry into effect.

Within recent years such large American cities as Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Hartford, New Orleans, Pittsburg, have assumed control of their street trees and within a few years Vancouver, no doubt, will be included in this list.

### CITY SHOULD OWN AND CONTROL TREES.

The idea of placing shade trees under direct municipal control is of comparatively recent origin, and the prin-

Given a policy for organized production of a basis for organized sale, with some more attention of the development of markets, all in such a way that the farmer stands a reasonable chance of making a somewhat larger return on his investment, and I feel convinced that the immigration problem will largely take care of itself. People go where opportunities are. This is not to be interpreted to mean that I am opposed to an immigration policy, but rather as a statement which in effect means that the major portion of the emphasis is not being placed on the right end of the problem.

I wish, in conclusion, to ask that in the discussion of any policy due consideration be given to tradition, that great compound of information that has been handed down from father to son and from generation to generation; that we give due consideration to that great and valuable collection of experiences, my experience and your experience that it is so much interest

today; but also that we give equal consideration to exact data, the true findings of research and science. These three factors should give us the hopeful foresight and at the same time the necessary steadying influence to a sound progressive policy. Given these and I feel sure we can look forward to the future with confidence.

## Books of the Moment

*"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."*  
—Montaigne.

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

IT IS a far cry from the Land of Cockayne to that English county where

Smoke stood up from Ludlow,  
And mist blew off from Teme.

Our last week's venture into the sugar-plum world of Sabatini was a harmless sort of bank holiday debauch. A. E. Housman's Shropshire is a land of grim and bitter and beautiful reality, and it was this region that I swung into early this week as if with the reaction of a pendulum. Ever since Housman's "Last Poems" were published two years ago, it has seemed to fall to my hand naturally when I needed a tonic after an overdose of romance. And this time, as often before, the fine bitter taste of it whetted the appetite for still another reading of "A Shropshire Lad."

The same tonic quality was found in that beautiful little book of Housman's, nearly thirty years ago, by its audience of that day—a fit audience, though few. In poetry as in other respects, the Nineties were a decade of sounding brasses and tinkling cymbals. Amid the tumult of the imperialists and the strained crying of the decadents, "A Shropshire Lad" spoke with the still small voice of beauty. It is significant that in subject matter and general outlook, Housman is not unlike Hardy, who has expressed the spirit of our generation most authentically. Both of them are vulgarly called "pessimists;" they both nerve us for fortitude and patience, and "frequent sight of what is to be borne." After all, "optimisms" are like fashions—they change their shape with every age. The so-called "pessimisms" remain constant, like a deep undertone. Perhaps that is why "A Shropshire Lad" remains so fresh and contemporary after the lapse of a generation, and why "Last Poems" sound so little like a survival from the half-forgotten. Somehow or other they have the air of permanence.

Certainly neither book attempts anything "new" or "experimental" in the way of verse. Their forms are almost ostentatiously old. Most of the poems in both books are written in the four-three ballad-measure, and the words have the bare frank simplicity that goes naturally with that well-worn old rhythm. The themes, too, are in large part the themes of the folk-ballad: lost friendships, love for-

saken, love unfaithful, bloodshed, suicide. Under the icy surface of the expression burn grim old passions of earth. Each poem is a gem with fire at its heart.

I think that this metaphor, common and obvious as it is, hits off the peculiar value of Housman's work. There is something elemental, even crudely and savagely elemental, in the passions that pulse through his books: the old Adam, original sin, Promethean rebellion—all of them are to be found here. But these molten metals are forced into shapes as exquisitely finished as crystals of frost. The very ardor of restraint that drives the reluctant materials into such chiselled and lovely forms drives them with all the more unerring direction and relentless momentum into the heart. Passion controlled is always more potent than passion unmoderated: "The Gods approve the depth and not the tumult of the soul." We have heard much these later years about the expressiveness of the Formless, and all this is no doubt true. But if your weapon of poetry is not to waste its power, give it the edge of Form.

They are deceiving things, these verses of Housman. Their outright transparent simplicity is apt to fool a reader into thinking that the stream is shallow. Well, let him try to ford it and see his mistake. It is hopeless to attempt to illustrate Housman's themes as described above. Let us have a brief example or two of his general quality. You had better read them twice. Pause, for instance, over the last two lines of these verses:

Could man be drunk for ever  
With liquor, love, or fights,  
Lief should I rouse at morning  
And lief lie down of nights.

But men at whiles are sober  
And think by fits and starts,  
And if they think, they fasten  
Their hands upon their hearts.

Here is a lover's tragedy condensed into the scope of a Greek epigram:

The sloe was lost in flower,  
The April elm was dim;  
That was the lover's hour,  
The hour for lies and him.

If thorns are all the bower,  
If north winds freeze the fir,  
Why, 'tis another's hour,  
The hour for truth and her.

And finally these lines which defy comment:

With rue my heart is laden  
For golden friends I had,  
For many a rose-lipt maiden  
And many a lightfoot lad.

By brooks too broad for leaping,  
The lightfoot boys are laid;  
The rose-lipt girls are sleeping  
In fields where roses fade.

principle underlying it is fundamentally sound and is the basis for the only workable scheme of caring for the street and boulevard trees of any city or town, no matter of what size. The street tree is nearly always planted on civic property, the trees themselves are civic property and the legislation providing for their care along modern lines is based on the assumption that the trees, and the strip on which they stand, bear the same relation to the private citizen and to the city as do the roadway and the sidewalk. To allow the individual property owner to provide and care for the sidewalk or the roadway is a thing of the past and would soon lead to disorder. The disorder of the street trees is the result of allowing citizens the doubtful privilege, or forcing upon them the duty, of looking after this particular piece of municipal property. Street trees must be controlled in the interest of all property owners, not only of the particular street, but also of the whole city.

#### VARYING POLICIES IN GREATER VANCOUVER.

In the case of the City of Vancouver, street-tree control was handed over to the Board of Park Commissioners by authority conveyed in By-law No. 1293, an amendment to By-law No. 940, in 1917. This was a step in the right direction. Unfortunately no funds were provided to adequately look after the work thus transferred, and, in addition, the by-law providing for the transfer appears to be more in the nature of a negative instrument than anything adequate to the needs of this city. It seems to be framed more as a check on property-owners than as the basis for a progressive "street-tree policy," which is what is now essential.

The municipality of Point Grey has a still older by-law on this question. Under its provisions a certain amount of fairly good work has been carried out recently, due to the progressive outlook of the council. The by-law, however, is essentially a faulty instrument. It is a makeshift for a real live policy.

The Municipality of South Vancouver has no by-law on this matter. The rulings of the council have been to the effect that citizens may plant the boulevards and the municipality will make no objections.

In North Vancouver the city engineer has charge of this matter. Large trees are supposed to be planted at a distance of from thirty to thirty-five feet apart. No action has yet been taken against infractions of this rule.

West Vancouver is at the present time considering the question with the intention of passing a by-law, and is anxious to obtain help and advice before taking action.

The statement previously made that,

legislative machinery for street-tree control is obsolete," or at least inadequate, seems to be justified. Every city of any size with progressive tendencies must adopt a "street-tree policy," implemented by adequate legislation.

Several years ago in an important eastern city this question was brought before the various service organizations of the city. As a result that city has adopted a "street-tree policy," has started a "tree survey" of the city and has implemented other machinery for effectively dealing with its street trees. Recent information from that city is most encouraging.

Following are some quotations from the original report prepared in connection with the "street-tree policy" referred to, and they are given here because they equally well fit the case of Vancouver at the present time.

"1—Streets planted with regularly-spaced trees enhance the beauty of the locality and indirectly of the entire city.

"2—Trees add charm to the finest architecture and improve untidy and forbidding surroundings.

"3—Property derives a direct advantage, not merely in improved appearance because of the touch of green, but a very real and increased value from the cooling shade.

"4—Uniformity is the correct keynote of street-tree design.

"5—Preferably only one kind of tree should be used in the same street or block.

"6—All street trees should be of uniform size and set out equal distances apart.

"7—The planting of trees on streets is preferably accomplished by concerted action. Individual planting should not be undertaken whenever it is possible to secure joint action on the same block or in the same neighborhood."

The city of Paris cares for 86,000 trees at an annual cost of about \$80,000.

The city of Washington, D.C., in 1909 cared for about 94,000 trees at a cost of about \$40,000.

#### METHOD MUST GOVERN PLANTING.

The question is not what can be grown, but what should be grown? No doubt Vancouver can grow almost anything, within reason, but the point is, she should not want to grow almost everything, but just the most suitable shade trees. Within the space of four blocks, along a nice street which it is my pleasure to pass along very often, there are beeches, birches, horse chestnuts, elms, maples, rowan trees and caks planted on one side of the street, while the other side is practically free from trees of any variety. In a case like this it is not too late to make a change. Future generations have a right to some consideration. Leave this street as it is and twenty years hence it will be a hodge-podge, a medley of beautiful trees at war with each other. Replant it with maples, limes or oaks and it will be a beautiful street.

Any of the trees mentioned will make beautiful street-trees for this city when properly planted and cared for. But where is the line to be drawn between recommended and unsuitable varieties? It is by no means an easy question to answer, yet it will become easier to answer as time goes on and careful observation is carried on in this connection.

#### TREES SUITABLE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The list of street trees recommended by a United States authority for the Pacific Coast section of the continent, containing a small section of Northern California and extending eastward to the Cascade Mountains, can be taken as the basis for a list which would be suitable for British Columbia conditions, approximately those of the lower mainland and Vancouver Island. This list contains:

(a) Four varieties of maples, namely, the native maple, the sycamore maple, the sugar maple and the Norway maple. In addition to these it has been found that several of the attractive horticultural varieties of the Norway maple, such as the purple-leaved, make very effective street trees and can be generally recommended.

(b) Three varieties of the oak, namely, the scarlet, the red and the pin oak. The English oak and others could be included with these for certain purposes.

(c) Two varieties of elm — the American and the English elms. In some experimental work with shade trees at the University Farm, Point Grey, indications are that some of the horticultural varieties of both these elms may prove very useful in all

parts of this province. The elm should be used with greater care than it now is as a street tree on account of its great size and because it is a rank feeder. For certain purposes, however, it is unsurpassed by any variety.

(d) Two varieties of the linden, lime or basswood—the American and European.

(e) Two varieties of the ash—the American white ash and the European ash.

(f) And the following varieties, the plane tree or button-ball, the tulip tree, the walnut, the black locust and the maiden-hair tree.

(g) In addition one must add certain trees to this list, which do well here and are very useful for narrower streets, such as the rowan tree, the scarlet thorn and the laburnum or golden chain.

#### NATIVE DOGWOOD OPEN TO QUESTION.

No doubt, even at the present time, one could add to this list a few varieties which, after more experience with them, may do better than a few of those just mentioned. After all, the experience with street trees in this province is not as lengthy as it should be, were the list required to be above criticism. There is less than fifty years' experience as a guide in this matter.

The native dogwood is not included in this list as a street tree. It can be used and should be used for many purposes, but whether it should be used as a street tree is a very debatable question, if one insists on "an ideal street tree." Of course, the matter of sentiment may determine that it be included in the list of street trees, in spite of the fact that it falls short in some respects when compared to other trees fully accepted as good street trees.

To add one final word of appeal on behalf of the trees of Vancouver. An authority on street-tree management has stated: "A modern city possesses three assets, its industries, its commerce, and its appearance, the outward and visible evidence of character." The trees, in the future more than ever, will determine this "appearance" which should be a proud boast of any aspiring city.

Another authority, on a related subject, has also said in this same connection: "There is no one thing that tends to make a city street as attractive as planting. Well-kept grass plots, and well-selected shrubs, give streets a certain distinction, but nothing dignifies them so much as a row of fine, healthy trees."

#### Poultry Raising Proves Profitable

That poultry farming in B. C. returns at least as high a percentage on investment and for labor as any other department of agriculture was demonstrated in an address by W. J. Riley, U.B.C., at Thursday's session of the B. C. branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, in convention here.

The poultry farm that showed the best return of the 100 surveyed, gave a profit of \$3,000, after allowing seven per cent. as interest on capital invested, on a five-acre holding with 950 pullets in its flock.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, H. M. King, U. B. C.; vice president, J. W. Gibson, department of education, Victoria; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Carncross; executive members, W. H. Robertson, provincial horticulturist; H. R. Hare, U. B. C., and W. M. Fleming, Duncan district agriculturist.

#### FINANCE OUTLOOK GOOD, SAYS BOGGS

*Standard Inlet 22 26*  
Speaker Tells Agriculturists There Is No Need for Pessimism in Canada

"Financial conditions in Canada do not warrant the pessimism apparent in some quarters," declared T. H. Boggs, professor of economics at the U.B.C., in his address on "Grounds for National Optimism" before the convention of Technical Agriculturists.

"The economic horizon in the Dominion is already brightening, and decidedly so. In my opinion money has a higher purchasing value in Vancouver than in either Los Angeles or Berkeley. Canadian banks are able and prepared to return to a gold standard provided the Dominion notes are provided for.

"Though doubling of our population would halve the per capita debt, there are other factors connected with immigration of importance, as witness the rigorous immigration laws in the U. S."

Dean F. M. Clement, U.B.C. discussed the widespread and deep interest aroused by the Duncan report as an indication of the fact that interest in the marketing of farm products is diffused beyond producers.

## Books of the Moment

"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."  
—Montaigne.

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

I WONDER how many youths of this generation read "Tom Brown at Rugby"? A census of a large collegiate class showed me, some time ago, that most of the students had never heard of it. And I suspect that it has either gone the way of all "classics," to those bookshelves which are much spoken of but little read, or else it is suffering the harder fate of complete and final eclipse. I have not read it myself or over twenty years, but Tom and East and Flashman and the great shade of Dr. Arnold remain as distinct in my mind as if the reading had been done yesterday. My old copy in blue paper covers long since disappeared—worn to rags I think. But I am sure I could make a faithful reproduction of one of its woodcuts—a cheerful schoolboy standing by a panel on which is carved the name of Tom Hughes.

All these things are grateful to recall. Certainly, it was a "good book for the times," as Ruskin would say. I think that a historian of Nineteenth Century manners might do worse than go to it for a sense of the Victorian temper, at least of that strain of Victorianism that is named after the noble name of Arnold. Hughes was Victorian in his "reticence" no doubt—a quality which would be pleasant for a change just now. His "psychology" would probably be called quaint, and the strifes which he depicts as milling about in his schoolboys' heads have an almost medieval simplicity as I remember them. But the memories of his book are at least useful unto edification. Some day soon I mean to reread it and try to recapture the first fine careless rapture of thirty years ago.

School stories constitute a big literature by themselves. Some incipient Ph. D. will probably "work it up" into a thesis one of these days, if indeed he hasn't done so already. He has or will have my sympathy. He will have to spend laborious weeks with files of the Boys' Own Paper. Poor fellow, he will have to read "Eric, or Little by Little" and wade through the vast morass of "ericking" which stretches beyond that dreadful production. He will briefly rejoice in the pungent realities of Kipling's Uncle Stalky (whose word I have just quoted). It will amuse and enlighten him to follow the stream of late Victorian abuse which washed over Kipling's iconoclasm of public school fetiches. He will get the same pleasure, I hope, that I got out of Eden Philpott's two books on "The Human Boy." And he may end—since there must be an end somewhere—with the ingenuous sophistications of Mr. Alec Waugh. Lastly, I for one will put his thesis aside for reading on a rainy Sunday in the next world.

Perhaps our unreadable Ph. D. will find his worst troubles in tracing the shift in school stories from those written for boys and girls to those written to please their elders. Simple tales of sport and of rows with schoolmasters are harmless enough, even when aully edifying. But grown-ups have a bad habit of spoiling harmless things. During the last twenty years, for instance, they have been obsessed with a dreadful subject called "adolescent psychology." Under the cloud of this portent, school stories have taken on a new and disturbing color. One doesn't mind the subject when it is honestly and imaginatively treated, as in a book like Hugh Walpole's "Fortitude." But one prays for deliverance from the morbid nastiness of a certain publication best left unnamed which has lately been sold in scores to a Vancouver public and read by hundreds of its young folk. I am particularly sorry for the unhappy researcher when he arrives at the last decade or two of the history of his subject. He may even long for a return to "ericking."

College stories—as a separate species—are of newer growth than tales

of school, and I think have not attained so great a bulk or importance. There was "Tom Brown at Oxford" of course. That book never had the vitality of its predecessor, and it is assuredly as dead as the dodo. Following in its wake during the last half-century there have appeared a small legion of novels concerned wholly or in part with Oxford and Cambridge. The word dodo suggests one of the latest of them—E. F. Benson's "David of King's," about which Cambridge men, if they are wise, try to be silent; for it is poor chaotic stuff fairly reeking of sentimentality. On this side of the water the colleges haven't yet acquired so much fame in fiction. But their literature is growing. Yale no doubt leads, as you might expect from the nature and spirit of the place and the inhabitants thereof; but Harvard and Cornell and others, too, have been celebrated more or less (usually less) fitly. Even our own Queen's has had her chronicler, although I can not say with what approval my Queen's friends will greet the reminder.

For myself I am bound to say that the college novel has left little if any impression on my mind. I do not pretend to have read more than one in six of the kind. But the reading of that one has given me little encouragement to tackle the other five. The whole species is liable to grave dangers both of technique and of subject matter. The author is liable to mistake his love (or hatred) of his college for that imaginative insight which alone produces good novels. Frequently the result of the error is a certain mawkishness pervading the book like an odor of cookery in a cheap boarding-house. Or he tries to set down every last detail of his collegiate memories until his novel becomes a sort of historical guide book. Witness Shane Leslie's "The Oppidan." Or, again, he is moved to create episodes not necessary to the plot so as to display some well-known figure or custom of the institution; wherefore his story becomes scrappy. The Great College Novel is still to do.

An interesting attempt lies before me, hot off the press, in Mr. B. H. Lehman's "Wild Marriage" just published by Harper. For one thing the book steers gratefully clear of sentimentality. Harvard men will read it—it is a Harvard book—without a sense of betrayal. And anybody may read it with distinct pleasure. It does indeed suffer from being episodic; a reader feels that the various incidents have been created separately rather than developed out of one another by a process of growth. What is more serious, the Harvard background, pleasant and real as it is, does not play a very necessary part in the development of the tale: it is detachable. Any upper level of New England society would have served Mr. Lehman's purpose about as well. But for all this, "Wild Marriage" is a highly intelligent performance.

The title may either attract or repel unduly. It is a little too flamboyant for its mature and serious story or for the very restrained nature of the treatment. It tells about Elam Dunster, son of a Harvard professor of the old school whose marriage turned out badly. After a boyhood and youth spent in England he comes back to his father's house for a term at Harvard and narrowly escapes falling into the same misfortune that befell his parents. He and the woman in the case are extricated from their danger by the persuasive wisdom of his mother.

In a meagre outline like this I can not give even a hint of the high visibility of the chief characters—Elam, his parents, his Puritan aunt—or of the power of some of the main scenes, particularly the meeting of the whole company in Professor Dunster's house. The style of the writing, vivid and taking as it is, may be thought a trifle loose-slipped, as one would expect in a first novel. Here and there, you will be called on to swallow lumps of undigested "psychological" comment. And Mr. Lehman will allow me to suggest that Elam doesn't carry about with him any very "convincing" traces of his English training. But the book as a whole is head and shoulders above the level of its kind: it is a genuine novel. It sweetens an imagination, like my own, that has unluckily been cloyed or disgusted with the common run of stories about undergraduate life in this plastic age.

## "OUTWARD BOUND"

By SUTTON VANE.

Reviewed by G. G. SEDGEWICK.

IF you are looking for "something different in the way of drama, I humbly and confidently commend you to "Outward Bound," the Sutton Vane play that has been having such a run on the London stage. Its interest and its success, even in book form, are old stories across the water. But "spring comes slowly up this way," and in reviewing it I may be allowed to exercise my privilege of tardiness with a little more warrant than usual.

It is true, as I have remarked before in this column, that a play ought really to be reviewed from the theatre not from the study. But if we really can not do as we ought, it would be a hard penalty to be forbidden to talk amicably about what we might do if we could. And "Outward Bound" tempts a stageless reader to set up his own stage before the mind's eye.

Surely there can not be many plays that have made a plot out of Charon's ferry across the Styx and the ghostly passengers thereon. To put it mildly, the material sounds dramatically unpromising. But it is the stuff that Sutton Vane tries to shape into a drama. My terms, of course, are rather misleading in connotation. The new Charon rejoices in the name of Scrubby, and he is a "typically English" being, dressed in the "usual uniform of a ship's steward." The classic ferryboat has become a small ocean liner, and the Styx has widened out into a mysterious arm of some unknown sea. There is no longer a ferocious Cerberus at the Gate: that beast has been transmogrified into "an elderly and massive clergyman" dressed—this is an indication of climate—in white drill and a topee, and answering to the name of "old grease spot." As for the passengers—well, they are as little spectral as the customs examiner just described. But the myth is just the same; as of old, it pictures the Transition from This World to the Next.

Luckily or unluckily we don't see the New World on the stage. But its nature is reported to us. As Vane pictures it, it is singularly like the old one in its outward aspect. Flesh and blood apparently infect the spirit with their own earthly qualities; perhaps they and the spirit are really one for purposes of this play. At any rate, men play

golf "over there," they have villas and cottages by the seashore, and there are jobs, pleasant and non-pleasant, such as the Examiner assigns. And as for Heaven and Hell, Scrubby reports that they are "the same place." The only change from conditions in this world is a significant one: the jobs provide employment inexorably fitted to the character and deserts acquired by the ghosts while they "lived."

Except in that single important particular, the Other Worlds of Virgil, Dante and Milton are never once suggested. This, perhaps, is the dramatist's most signal triumph—that the Transition and the Other World, as he describes them, are so little bookish in their suggestion.

They seem graceful and moving products of a mind in which things have naturally grown into that particular shape. "Natural" is just the word you would apply to the whole performance. You would expect to feel some strain of avoidance in keeping clear of those mighty models; as a matter of fact, the piece moves as easily and freshly as an unimpeded natural stream.

The story itself is slight. Five very human ghosts and two "halfways" meet on Scrubby's "small ocean liner." All of them are unaware of their state and of their destination. All of them "need a holiday." The talk and the action leading towards their awakening constitute the first dramatic move-

ment. Then arise questions about their destination and the nature of the Examiner who Scrubby hints is awaiting them. The second movement culminates in the arrival of this judge, who reviews the passengers' lives and metes out their several fates with kindly but rhadamanthine firmness. Then the "half-ways"—despairing lovers who have attempted suicide but not quite managed it—are sent back to This World to drier their weird with a little more courage.

Conventional canons of dramatic criticism do not apply, somehow or other, to "Outward Bound." One has to strain hard to describe the play as a "conflict of forces." To say that it presents Man face to face with Destiny is to utter a pompous platitude. And that is about all you can say to suggest conflict. Again, one who merely reads the play is troubled by the utter absence of "centre of interest." The play begins and ends with the "half-ways," naturally enough, but most of the time this pair drift about in the background. And the rest of our attention is divided with neat impartiality among the other five passengers. To put it another way, this is evidently a drama whose interest is centered not in Plot or in Character, but in Idea. Perhaps that is the reason why the piece, with all its humor and pathos and sustained appeal, has a certain flatness of general effect.

There are other troubles for the reader. For one thing, we are compelled to visualize some things too strongly. The setting is said to "suggest" rather than to "represent." But smoke-rooms and bars and red-cushioned seats and neat whisks constitute potent attachments to This World. And the queer lights that drift in through the cabin-doors and the occasional ghostly sirens and drums that sound off-stage seem inadequate to cope with so much palpable earthliness. One world is really represented by actual things, the other world can be indicated only by symbols which are never presented in any impressive form.

I close the book feeling that, after all, I haven't really experienced any state of existence other than this, and consequently I feel rather cheated.

But perhaps I would speak differently if I could see the play. It is undoubtedly an interesting and "different" performance. I like its simple humor, its unforced pathos, and its clear-edged revelations of humanity. And I rejoice, too, in the idea, which in at least one respect is fresh, that mortals need to exercise just two virtues in facing the Judgment: First, an Utter Sincerity—which is exacted of you in any case—and, secondly, a Sense of Humor.

On the other hand, he saw much good in the church as it is and unlimited possibilities for greater good, and took strong issue with those who inveighed against the church as an institution and apparently sought to destroy it and all that it stands for.

Alively discussion followed Dr. Bog's address, so many offering to take part that the chairman had finally to call a halt as time was up. It was suggested that the discussion may be renewed before the season ends on the last Sunday in April.

Dr. Naboth Allen presided.

### McGill Women Today Fete Former Member of Faculty

MANY alumnae students of McGill University attended the informal reception given this afternoon by members of the McGill Women's Club at the home of Miss M. L. Bollert, Tenth avenue west, in honor of Mrs. Walter Vaughan, formerly Miss Susan Cameron of the English department of the university in Montreal.

Mrs. H. S. Wilson, president of the club, assisted Miss Bollert in re-Lyall Hodgins presided at the tea urn. Mrs. C. H. McLeod of Montreal cut the ices. Serviteurs were Mrs. T. E. Price, Miss Evelyn Lipsett and Miss Grace Bollert. *ES 12-3-28*

Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, head of the English department, U.B.C., will address a meeting of the Open Forum, Sunday, at 3 p.m., in First Congregational. *Star 12-3-28*

### WILL ADJUDICATE ELOCUTION TESTS



PROFESSOR G. G. SEDGEWICK of the University of British Columbia, who will be one of the judges at the B. C. Musical Competition Festival to be held in Vancouver next June.

### Anniversary Is Celebrated by

*McGill Women's Club*  
AMERICAN women of the city celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the founding of the local American Women's Club, with a luncheon yesterday at the Ambassador.

Mr. John Ridington of the University of British Columbia, in an address on "Books and Life," showed that books make one a contemporary with all time, and carry readers to distant places, making it possible for them to mingle with all classes as equals. It is through books, the speaker said, that the present age reaches such heights of attainment, because it benefits by the discoveries and happenings of the past.

It is this faculty, he pointed out, that makes the distinction between barbarism and civilization. "Books," Mr. Ridington stated, "are the result of the instinctive desire of man to leave something of his hopes, aspirations and thoughts behind him."

The speaker prefaced his talk with congratulatory statements on the important work such a club does in seeking to perpetuate good feeling between the Dominion and Republic. "American clubs in Canada and Canadian clubs in the United States do much to foster friendly relations," he said.

A delightful programme of music was given by Miss E. Fournier and Miss Kathryn Knight, accompanied by Miss L. Hartt.

Among the guests were Mrs. Ray E. Lee, Mrs. Harry Blair, Mrs. J. S. Yuill, Mrs. J. B. Sinclair, Mrs. E. L. Hillis, Mrs. Morton Hanna, Mrs. C. H. E. Williams, Mrs. J. D. O'Brien, Mrs. Jesse B. Brown, Miss J. E. Brown, Mrs. E. Wessels (Portland, Ore.), Mrs. D. McLellan, Mrs. Ridington, Mrs. W. J. Irwin, Mrs. H. A. Knight, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Jagger, Mrs. E. Boylar, Mrs. Thomas Bell, Mrs. F. G. Bell, Mrs. Hoy, Mrs. Klein, Mrs. H. P. Rowles, Mrs. E. H. Tomer, Mrs. Cyril Nikols, Mrs. K. Dwyer, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Curry, Mrs. H. J. Moore, Mrs. Shirley, Mrs. Harrill, Mrs. Snell, Mrs. Bissett, Mrs. B. C. Grant, Mrs. W. C. Holtz, Mrs. Harry Moore, Mrs. Wildaner, Mrs. Brownell, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Singer, Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. C. F. Welch, Mrs. Morton Hanna, Mrs. A. E. MacLean, Mrs. E. L. Hillis, Mrs. Archi Scott, Mrs. Charles Plant, Mrs. J. H. MacGill, Mrs. S. Lyon, Mrs. N. P. Morris, Mrs. T. B. Lewis, Mrs. C. J. Banks, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. S. F. Buck, Mrs. C. M. Chislett, Mrs. H. G. Wilcox, Mrs. S. L. Morgan, Mrs. J. P. Sinclair and Mrs. T. Dorman.

### CHURCH DISCUSSED AT OPEN FORUM

*McGill Women's Club*  
Dr. Boggs Declares It Neglects Opportunities to Face Problems Today

Despite the fact that the season is drawing to a close and that the weather is tempting most folk to be out-of-doors Sunday afternoons, there was a large attendance at the Open Forum of the First Congregational Church yesterday when Dr. Theodore H. Boggs discussed "Religion and its Social Obligations."

Dr. Boggs at the outset described his attitude as that of one "in the middle of the road." He indulged in frank criticism of the church as at present constituted and functioning, on the ground that it neglected opportunities to face the problems of present day life, that its attitude savored too much of benevolent looking on, and that it did not take a firm enough hand in the practical difficulties of the community.

### DR. HILL JOINS STAFF OF U. B. C.

*McGill Women's Club*  
Widely Experienced Medical Man to Head Bacteriology Department

Dr. Hibbert Winslow Hill, one of the best known and most widely experienced medical men in Canada and United States, was appointed to the staff of the University of B. C. at the meeting of the Board of Governors Monday night.

He will succeed the late Dr. R. Mullin as Professor of Bacteriology and Professor of Nursing and Public Health and will head these departments at U. B. C. He will also spend part of his time at the General Hospital where he will be director of laboratories.

# UNIVERSITY PLAYS

*"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne.*

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

There has been so much discussion of the last performance of the University Players that I feel impelled to add my little contribution to the general darkening of counsel. Milton speaks of the lower world as possessed by "darkness visible." That condition, infernal as it is, may be thought preferable and the obscurity of a mere fog. And perhaps a few simple and unpretending comments on the University plays in general may help to make their activities a trifle more visible even if all the shadows of disapproval are not altogether dispelled.

It is pleasant to note that everybody seems to approve of the acting of the Player's Club. It is surely not immodest of me, who have no responsibility whatsoever for that organization, to say that they do very pretty work as amateur acting goes. Critics seem to be disturbed not with the players but with the plays they sometimes present, particularly with the one in which they acted this year. I do not intend to discuss "You and I" except to say that it is a bright and clever little piece. But it may be well to suggest a few general considerations that the directors of the Players' Club have to take into account when they select their annual "vehicle" (appalling word!).

First, they have to consider the fact that their play must not make too great a demand upon the players' time and energies. University actors are really expected to devote at least a few hours now and then to the study of their five regular collegiate courses, but the production of a play always involves a very considerable expenditure of time and effort even if the piece chosen is exceedingly easy to put on. It is therefore next to impossible, within the limits of our college year, to do a Shakespearean play, for instance, in a fashion that an unprejudiced person would tolerate for five minutes.

To present a scene or two from Shakespeare, or even a whole play, may be and frequently is a very good educative exercise for an academic class or club. But no one should pretend that in such an exercise amateurs can show their talents for drama to the best advantage. The spectacle may be pleasing to parents and friends (and also enemies) of the victims on the stage. But it can rarely be dignified with the name of acting even of the non-professional sort, unless indeed an amount of time be spent upon the production that magnifies it out of all proportion to the rest of the students' work. We carry to performances of Shakespeare, and of the dramatic classics in general, memories weighted with years of reading, with the long tradition of Shakespearean acting, with mental pictures of Irvings and Terrys and their kind playing the Shylocks and the Portias which they made famous. And the contrast puts any amateur at a disadvantage that is ludicrously unfair. I would gladly pay ten dollars to see repeated a school performance

of "Twelfth Night" that I was once privileged to behold. But that is only because such an evening of roaring farce comes only once or twice in a lifetime and should be paid for accordingly. I am not saying that Shakespeare can not be acted by amateurs, but certainly it is not often, and then only under unusually favorable conditions.

A famous statement of Hamlet comes to mind when one thinks of amateurs going out of their depth: acting, he says, that is "overdone or come tardy off, though it make the unskilful laugh, can not but make the judicious grieve; the censure of the which one must in your allowance o'erweight a whole theatre of others." This is true not only of bad professionals but of all unwise amateurs who attempt the artistically impossible.

Further, the Players' Club and like organizations are courting disaster when they attempt to present High Tragedy. It is not only that such plays demand much time and effort; for even if non-professionals have all the time and goodwill in the world at their disposal, they usually find tragedy beyond their scope. Shakespeare himself was troubled in this way. One of the unavoidable limitations of his theatre was that female parts had to be played by boys whose voices were not yet "cracked within the ring." Yet he makes a certain great character lament that "in time to come her ghost would have to behold 'some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness.'" And if Shakespeare was irked by a convention which all his traditions imposed upon him, how much more would he be troubled if he belonged to our own age and saw young people making an unnecessary travesty of passions quite beyond the reaches of their souls?

It is equally clear that certain sorts of subject matter in plays would prove distasteful to a Vancouver audience if it saw our Players performing in them. Galsworthy's "The Pigeon" and "The Skin Game" are excellent works and they are not too "heavy" for amateurs, but the Players' Club simply can not attempt them. That may or may not be unfortunate, but it is so.

Just one other reflection: Many otherwise good and suitable plays must ordinarily be ruled out, because they involve stage settings that are too elaborate or too costly. "The Admirable Crichton" is a case in point.

And there are other considerations that I can not speak of now. But a moment's thought upon those that I have mentioned will point my moral quite sufficiently. In case I have been as obscure as usual, I had better state it: A director of amateur dramatics, particularly of collegiate dramatics, is rigorously restricted on all sides when he comes to choose his play. He must choose one that he can produce fairly well in the time and with the money at his disposal, that does not overstep too far the limits of his players' experience, that will be willingly accepted by his audience. This means, practically, that nine times out of ten he must select a fairly light comedy or a not too serious "drama." At the same time he prays for one that is reasonably intelligent and well-organized. If any one thinks the task to be easy, just let him try it.

## Tulip and Spring Flower Show.

Sir,—A Vancouver Spring Flower Show is to be held at the Drillhall May 8 and 9 next.

The horticultural enthusiasts responsible are elected representatives of the various horticultural societies of the district. These local societies have donated the initial funds for the preliminary work. This show will not duplicate the work of any society. By combined effort only can we hope to accomplish something worthy of the city and of the province.

This show should be a unique event in civic activities. There are good reasons which make a strong appeal on its behalf to the merchant citizens and to garden lovers in particular.

The committee is anxious that our province may support its reputation of being the "flower-garden of the Dominion." At the present time great activity is taking place among horticultural societies of other parts of this country and of those of other lands, and unless we take our part we are likely to lose the enviable distinction expressed by the phrase just quoted.

1. Many parts of the province, particularly the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island, have a climate which is unexcelled for the growth and production of flowers, shrubs and trees.

2. The spring season is especially favorable for their perfect development.

3. The province is capable of producing a far greater range of spring-flowers (particularly of the type of the broad-leaved evergreens, as rhododendrons and rock-plants) than any other part of the Dominion.

4. The imported or Dutch bulbs, so-called, thrive to perfection under the climatic conditions of the two districts just cited, and make a magnificent showing.

5. Hitherto, even with all the wealth of this floral material at our disposal, nothing has been attempted in the way of a spring flower show as a civic event.

6. The two logical big flower shows for the city of Vancouver would be a spring flower show and a rose show, and with these two events established on a worth-while scale, the reputation of the city and the province would be greatly enhanced.

The large flower shows of many of the cities of the British Isles and of the cities of the Continent of Europe attract many visitors from distant parts, and have in addition served as factors to encourage the building up of beautiful homes. Three cities of the United States, also, are staging flower shows this spring, at each one

of which at least \$30,000 in prize money is to be offered.

As this initial spring show will make no charge for admission, the committee feel that they may reasonably appeal for financial help to the extent of the comparatively small sum of about \$1000. Several hundred dollars have already been received, including \$100 from the Lieutenant-Governor.

Many enquiries have reached us from Vancouver Island and from other parts of the province, and the success of the show from an exhibitor's point of view seems to be assured.

F. E. BUCK,  
Chairman of Committee.  
Vancouver, March 27.

## DR. W. L. UGLOW TO ADDRESS CHAMBER

Dr. W. L. Uglow of the mining department, University of B.C., will be the speaker at tonight's public meeting in the Board of Trade auditorium under the auspices of the B. C. Chamber of Mines.

Dr. Uglow's subject will be "Prospects Along the West Coast of Vancouver Island," illustrated by 60 lantern slides of the area. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Uglow was recently made the recipient of the Leonard Gold Medal for 1924, as recognition of merit in his thesis on "Undiscovered Mines of British Columbia."

Prof. W. L. Uglow, of the U.B.C., addressed a meeting Friday night in the Board of Trade auditorium on mining possibilities of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

# "THE BOY IN THE BUSH"

By D. H. LAWRENCE.

"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne.

(Reviewed by G. G. Sedgewick.)

TO read the novels of D. H. Lawrence is to get a measure of the distance we have travelled since, say, 1851—that "annus mirabilis." Perhaps a date more pertinent to our purpose than the Crystal Palace year would be 1859, when a certain portent called "The Origin of Species," burst into the modern sky. For "The Boy in the Bush," the Lawrence novel that lies before me, traces in an unmistakable line from that portent. It presents, as all Lawrence's books do, the instinctive life of man. And that is a part of life about which the Victorians exercised most of their famous "rectitude." Well, Victorian complexes are certainly resolved by now, for better or for worse. Read Lawrence and perhaps you will be able to make up your mind as to which of the two we are wedded.

"The Boy in the Bush" is a story of Western Australia in the early 80's. Collaborating with Lawrence in its production is M. L. Skinner, an author of whom I have heard nothing. What his (or her) part in the novel may be I do not know, and I am not greatly concerned at present. For the book, in general, exhibits Lawrence's characteristics just about as plainly as "Sons and Lovers" or "Aaron's Rod" or that other Australian story "Kangaroo" published last year. It has the same immediate and intense power of natural imagery, the same absorption in sensations, the same frankness in describing emotion, the same looseness of structure, the same sort of expression issuing in sudden spurts and broken jets. Perhaps these qualities are even becoming exaggerated, sometimes to the point of suggesting caricature. You may not like the book, but you will be interested in it, and you will see that Lawrence must be reckoned with.

The novel covers three or four years in the life of one Jack Grant, handsome and wilful schoolboy who has been shipped out from England by neglected parents to achieve his fortune or ruin in a world as far-off as possible. He is thrown pell-mell into the midst of a family and community life that is almost as entangled as the relationships in a Greek myth. He adapts himself to the "half-primitive" society, very alive physically, mentally very inert. He rides horses, hunts kangaroos, learns the beauty and terror of the bush, knocks about over the face of Westralia, sinking into its dregs, kills his man, and finally attains wealth in gold and lands. The Ending is Happy—very! After much tribulation he marries one wife, proposes for another and wins a third who states that she "might like to be a man's second or third wife: if the other two were living." In short, the story is as various and unrestrained and confusing as the Bush itself into which you mustn't go astray for even five minutes; as unrestrained and confusing as instinct itself.

This is the Lawrence's really great power, as I have suggested—the faithful exhibition of man's instinctive life. In his view human beings are never rational. A reader hardly suspects that they have any rational strain in them at all. Victorian inhibitions have been released with a vengeance. And if the results appear a bit appalling, there is this to be said that those inhibitions were fated to produce just such a violent rebound, since some of them at least were unnatural. It is the old story of expelling Nature with a pitchfork. The exile returns in the work of Lawrence with a rush as of the tide.

To this novelist body and spirit are one, or rather spirit is a sublimated form of bodily passion. Here is a central sentence from the book—it sounds like the voice of Walt Whitman: "This glowing, intoxicated body, drunk with the sun and the moon, drunk from the cup in the hand of

the Lord, this was his spiritual body—Spirit, it seems, is an intoxication of body. In effect that is what Jack's old sibyl of a grandmother meant when she commanded him to be true to the "God within himself." For Jack, like Socrates, has a daemon within him. But as far as one can see, the modern form of the Socratic ghostly counsellor is imagined by Lawrence as instinct or passion set on fire. And this it is a man's prime business to obey. "Obey the impulse" provided it be strong enough: such appears the pagan moral of "The Boy in the Bush." The central quality of Jack Grant was the quality of the superb rider of horses: "a certain masterfulness that was more animal than human, like a centaur, as if he were one blood with the horse and had the centaur's superlative horse-sense, its non-human power and wisdom of hot blood-knowledge."

These last words describe exactly Lawrence's own strength. Though it is not easy to see his characters as totalities, they are almost painfully visible in parts and on occasions. Their "integrity" remains "small, dark, obscure," but their immediate and separate feelings burn themselves, as it were, into the reader's flesh. He feels their thirsts, feels their pains even to the physical writhing of their bodies, feels the cool winds that play upon their faces.

Akin to this is Lawrence's well-nigh magical power of evoking into words the natural shapes of earth. It would be hard, I think, to match the intense palpability of a passage like this:

"It was spring in Western Australia, and a wonder of delicate blueness, of frail, unearthly beauty. The earth was full of weird flowers, star-shaped, needle-pointed, fringed, scarlet, white, blue, a whole world of strange flowers. Like being in a new Paradise from which man had not been cast out. The trees in the dawn, so ghostly still. The scent of blossoming eucalyptus trees, the scent of burning eucalyptus leaves and sticks in the camp fire. Trailing blossoms wet with dew; the scrub after the rain, the bitter-sweet fragrance of fresh-cut timber.

"And the sounds! Magpies calling, parrots chattering, strange birds flitting in the renewed stillness. Then kangaroos calling to one another out of the frail, paradisaic distance. And the 'hrr' of crickets in the heat of the day. And the sound of axes, the voices of men, the crash of falling timber. The strange, slobbering talk of the blacks! The mysterious night coming around the camp fire."

In pictures like that—and there are many such—those spurting half-sentences and that tumbled syntax, so characteristic of Lawrence, achieve something like great style. For style is nothing other than expression that is one with experience. He manages to give to his very words the shape and momentum of instinct itself.

It will be apparent that this capacity of Lawrence carries with it inevitable limitations. Man is not all instinct. If Lawrence sees him so, all the worse for Lawrence's vision. His people are curiously one-sided—literally "half-men." You put the book down feeling that you have been living among creatures "more animal than human," like centaurs. You see their humanity by fits and starts, vividly of course, but in fragments. The spurting utterance expresses the quality of the book itself: vitally warm but discontinuous. The total effect is a dark pulsating confusion—a sort of Australian bush of a book.

The most deadly defect of all becomes apparent every time—and it is often—that Jack and his author make an attempt at thought, as distinct from feeling or instinct. Then the whole mechanism breaks down, and the pages give one a sense of "slobbering"—to use one of Lawrence's favorite words. Goethe once made a remark about Byron that is pertinent to this occasion: "When he reflects, he becomes a child."

# Wonderful Record of Canada In Field of Mining

Producing As Much Wealth  
As United States  
In 1870.

Land of Tremendous Opportunity for Youth  
And Capital.

BY R. W. BROCK.

Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, University of British Columbia.

THERE is not much to say regarding mineral exports from British Columbia. With the exception of copper, practically all that is not retained in Canada to supply the home market enters the world market as a finished product in competition with similar products from the United States and other exporters of minerals and their derivatives. The varied products of the Trail refineries will illustrate their distribution. One-third is retained in Canada for the home market, one-third is exported to the Orient and one-third to Europe.

Copper forms only about one-fifth of the total mineral production of British Columbia. Of this (using 1923 figures, the latest details available) much more than one-half was smelted and refined in the province to blister copper, the form in which the big producers of Arizona find it most advantageous to dispose of their copper, although they turn out ten times as much as the British Columbia mines yet do, and are consequently in a much better position to produce commercial copper. Trail has not only a copper refinery, but a rod and bar mill, but only under exceptional circumstances is it profitable to utilize it. It might be stated in passing that considerable refined copper is turned out by the nickel refineries in Ontario.

## PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

That in the comparatively youthful stage of mining in this province four-fifths of our mineral products should enter the market as finished products, and more than half of the remaining fifth should be refined to the same point as in the leading copper mining states of the world, speaks well not only for local conditions, but for the enterprise, intelligence and technical skill of the leaders in our industry.

As Canadians we are either much too modest about our achievements or else we are so unreasonable that we are dissatisfied with phenomenal success, greater than ever before achieved by nine million people and think we should achieve anything, regardless of circumstances and conditions.

## MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT.

The official figures of the mineral production of British Columbia for 1924 showed that it was much greater in volume and value than ever before, much greater, even, than during the war years with their abnormal demand for minerals and inflated prices, and this notwithstanding the very poor figures for coal due to strikes and other causes, which has hitherto been by far the most important mineral produced in British Columbia—these official figures showed that only two countries in the world were producing more lead and zinc than British Columbia, that only two countries were producing more than a single British Columbia mine.

## EASTERNERS COMPLAIN.

In the East iron ore is being imported in huge quantities from the United States to be smelted, refined and manufactured into finished steel products. Are the Eastern Canadians satisfied because these minerals are pouring over the Canadian border and enriching Canadian institutions, causing the United States to lag behind while Canada is forging ahead? Not at all. They think this condition is sending Canada to the demultion bow-wows. Something must be done to remedy it. Perhaps a bounty on Canadian ore. The way to prosperity is to get the Canadian taxpayer to entice people from a profitable undertaking to something that doesn't pay!

It may be that there are some things that we do not do, for ourselves and others, that we might profitably do, and this certainly demands careful study that they be not overlooked; but the mere fact that there are some things that we do not do does not indicate, necessarily, that we are slow, unprogressive or unpatriotic; it may indicate that we have still a little common sense.

## ECONOMIC EXAMPLE.

Let me illustrate by smelting. Suppose there is a smelter receiving 3000 tons of ore per day that costs \$4.50 per ton to smelt; that a mine here starts to produce 3000 tons and is thinking of putting up a smelter, and the cost will be \$4.50 a ton; but that the first smelter could handle the whole 6000 tons at \$3, due to increased tonnage and the advantage of mixtures, etc. Then it would pay the smelter to offer the mine a smelting rate of \$2 per ton and the mine would make \$2.50 by not having a smelter. Further, a mine making that dividend would go a good deal farther toward developing the country than a mine and smelter with the smelter pouring that \$2.50 over the dump.

## CONTROLS WORLD'S NICKEL.

Owing to increased tonnage the Trail smelter has announced a cut in zinc smelting charges of \$4 per ton. Rossland ore going to two smelters, meant a loss of millions in dividends, and instead of hastening mining development in British Columbia, acted for years as a deterrent. If, in the early days of Sudbury, nickel refining had been attempted in Ontario, it is doubtful if there would be a nickel industry in Canada today. Certainly the world would be still without the automobile and aeroplane; today Canada has the nickel industry of the world and the refineries are in Canada.

In Australia in some states the mines are not allowed to make more than a certain amount. Unable to build up a cash reserve, they can not afford to search for new ore bodies. Under these circumstances capital does not invest further in mines, so there is no market for prospects, and hence no prospectors.

The government has endeavored, without success, to stimulate prospecting. Now one hears on the street in Australia the preposterous assertion that in that vast, almost unexplored continent all the ore has been found!

## TIMIDITY HURT ONTARIO.

Previous unsuccessful mining industries in Ontario so adversely influenced capital, that for three years after the discovery of Cobalt, neither the extraordinary silver specimens everywhere displayed, nor the sensational returns on carload shipments of ore, were sufficient to arouse general interest. After the Cobalt dividends of \$90,000,000, there was no lack of interest in the Northern gold camps,

and the \$80,000,000 in dividends from the gold mines has the attention of capital.

But we do not have to leave British Columbia for our lessons. The Premier has stimulated interest in the Stewart district. The Sullivan has revived prospecting in East Kootenay.

The development of this country and its prosperity depends upon the success of its industries, and industrial success is measured, not by the number of its operations, but by the amount of money legitimately made. This is a young country with great resources to be developed and few to do it. The ideal condition for us then is not that we parallel every industry of a fully-developed country, but that each writer here is engaged on what pays and pays best. If Tom can produce more wealth digging out ore than he can smelting what Harry digs out, then what is best for us is Tom digging ore and not Tom smelting ore. The pup doesn't make progress chasing his tail.

Successful mining, then, means mining development and with developed mining come all the accessory industries, with a strong chance of being successful and permanent.

## WITHOUT PROFIT, SLAVES.

Premature undertakings will not be voluntarily entertained by informed capital, so, if started, will be undertaken by ignorant capital and scarcely likely to be successful, even if an opening existed and certainly can not be when it doesn't.

Industrial failure not only wastes capital but for years after discourages new capital from even considering the possibilities of the district.

We sometimes hear the workers in the basic industries—the pioneers—referred to as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." That is not my conception of them or their work. Of course in a sense in our highly organized society, every one, no matter what his occupation, is, to a limited degree, a hewer of wood or a drawer of water. He is working not for himself alone, but for others. The refiner or the manufacturer adds merely the worth of his labor to the material, the miner adds not merely the worth of his labor but new material that was not available before. I rather think he is of more value to his country and to society, whatever you may choose to call him. But if you are going to make comparisons with slaves, to my mind the man who works without profit bears a closer analogy to a slave than one who makes a good profit.

**YOUNG MAN'S COUNTRY.**

I have stressed this point because, while the popular view is occasioned by a desire to see progress, and to assist in development, it tends in the opposite direction, and if it grows and leads to action, it may be very damaging. Catch phrases, chasing phantasies, does not get us anywhere. The frog that would be as big as an ox tried hot air and failed.

We have productive work to be done and can not afford to have men tied up in unproductive. We need capital for development of permanent industries and can not afford to have it lost on unprofitable undertakings, and not only lost, but in that fact keeping out other capital. The economic law that it pays to do what pays and it doesn't pay to do what doesn't, seems obvious, and yet from remarks one hears, it appears that it is not universally recognized. I have stressed it because such loose talking is one of the greatest factors in deciding ambitious young men that the United States is the place for progressive people. We need these young men, and Canada is par excellence the country for young men.

**PROGRESS WONDERFUL.**

I have stressed it because the imputation is unfair to those in charge of our mineral industry. They know the situation, there is plenty of informed capital willing to invest when there is a good opening. I think they will recognize it when it occurs, at least I am prepared to accept their judgment regarding their own business rather than that of the man in the street.

I stress it because I believe we have every reason to be proud of Canada and every reason to be proud of the achievements of our fellow citizens.

In mining, smelting and refining we are progressing wonderfully well.

In 1870 with the greatest petroleum fields in the world, the greatest gold mines, the greatest copper mines, the greatest iron ore mines and the greatest coal fields, just where they were most useful, 38,000,000 United Statesers were producing just about as much mineral as 9,000,000 Canadians are today.

**CANADA NOT LAGGING.**

In 1880, 50,000,000 United Statesers were manufacturing what 9,000,000 Canadians are today. In 1900 78,000,000 United Statesers had a foreign trade about equal to what 9,000,000 Canadians have today.

In the second last census period the rate of increase in population in Canada was just about that of the United States in its best decade. In the last census period, when Canadian progress was halted by the war, the United States increase was 15 per cent., while Canada's was 22 per cent.

So, far from Canada lagging behind it would appear that her record of development and progress has never been approached in the history of mankind. Are we downhearted? No.

**SAYS ACHIEVEMENTS OF CANADA GLORIOUS**



DEAN R. W. BROCK, M.A., LL.D.

**SEDGEWICK TALKS ON LIBERALISM**

Prof. G. G. Sedgewick of the University of B. C. addressed members of the Young Liberal Association Monday night at headquarters in the Williams Building, basing his talk on "Principles of Liberalism" on a report in The Nation of the recent meeting of Liberals in England.

Prof. Sedgewick offered some criticism of Liberal organizations in Canada in their occasional departure from the foundation principles of the code of Liberalism, departures which he admitted were probably quite understandable in the light of the stern necessities of political warfare, but which he nevertheless deprecated.

C. L. McAlpine, president of the association, was in the chair and routine business was disposed of prior to the address.

**Professor Buck to Lecture on Bulbs**

The Greater Vancouver Horticultural Society will hold its regular monthly meeting in the Vancouver Exhibition Rooms, 440 Pender Street West, at 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

"Bulbs for Exhibition Purposes and How to Stage Them to Advantage" will be the subject for discussion, and Prof. F. E. Buck and Joseph Brown will give short papers on the subject. The subject is of interest in view of the forthcoming Spring Flower and Tulip Show to be held in the Drill Hall May 8 and 9.

**EDUCATION FOR ALL, SAYS SEDGEWICK**

That the modern university functions for the training of expert work just as much as it does for the professional vocations, was the gist of an address given by Professor G. G. Sedgewick of the University of British Columbia at Thursday's luncheon of the Lions Club at the Grosvenor Hotel.

**War Poetry Is Subject Of Ridington Lecture**

REVELSTOKE, April 21.—One of the best literary treats that has ever been afforded this city was the illustrated lecture given by Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia on Saturday, when he spoke on "The Poetry of the Great War." Mr. Ridington very early captivated his audience and as he quoted one passage after another, one could visualize the scenes and emotions that had given birth to the writings. He emphasized the differences between the poetry of the different belligerents and pointed out that whereas some sang of country, others sang of causes. The meeting was under the auspices of the Canadian Women's Club and was presided over by Mrs. Robbins. A very well received number on the programme was a pianoforte duet contributed by the Misses Robbins and Purvis.

**Dr. J. G. Davidson Advocates Child's Supervised Play**

**PROFESSOR'S ADDRESS**

Outstanding among the subjects dealt with during the convention was "Supervised Play" as taken up by Dr. J. G. Davidson who emphasized the fact that supervised play should be an integral part of every child's education because of the following four facts. It encourages the idea of team play; also of playing the game; discipline, or obeying the referee; and because it trains for leadership. Attention was drawn to the fact that when Grecian civilization was at its highest the people were also at the height of physical and moral perfection; and when the physical side was neglected mentality and morality began a slow decay.

The resultant resolutions following this talk in regard to supervised play were heartily endorsed.

**To Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts**

BY DR. H. T. J. COLEMAN.

"This is a most auspicious time To phrase my sentiments in rhyme, Some simple words in heartfelt strain.—The chance may not occur again.

Our honored guest has travelled far From that dear land of Tantramarr; And yet he finds, where'er he strays, The same Canadian speech and ways.

As did his boyhood fancy charm And that same life of wood and farm In which his ancestors did toil— He walks here on no alien soil.

He smells again the salt sea air He sees the great ships outward fare Such sight as one might gaze upon In Halifax or old St. John.

'Tis true he sees the mountains rise; Yet o'er them bend not alien skies. The Fraser and the Skeena say "We sisters are to Saguenay."

But most of all he finds the same Warm tribute to the growing fame Of one in whose clear ringing word The voice of Canada is heard."

These verses were read by Dean Coleman at banquet tendered Dr. Roberts, Wednesday evening by the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Authors' Association.

# ROVING OPINIONS

## On Eden Phillpotts and Detective Stories

*"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne.*

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

WHATEVER may be the vices of Mr. Eden Phillpotts, idleness has not been one of them. It must be going on forty years since he began to write, and there must be about as many books to his credit or otherwise. The "modest comedy of Dartmoor," which ended in 1913 with "Widcombe Fair," was planned more than twenty years before that, and consists of a longish range of novels in itself. And since the Dartmoor vein has been worked out, Phillpotts has acquired mineral rights in a good many other places. Regularly once a year, sometimes twice, a new ruddy-brown cover—it used to be dark green—bears his name. I have a vague feeling that when that cover no longer appears the seasons will stop.

There is variety as well as mere weight of numbers in this one-man library. I have mentioned the Dartmoor cycle, which includes a good deal of the freshest writing that Phillpotts is capable of. But also he has moved across the whole southern breadth of England, picturing a dozen "environments" of place and occupation, from the "green alleys" of Kent to the far western stone quarries of "Old Delabole." To my roving mind, he has drawn some pictures better than others, but all with a firm steadiness of stroke and a general effect of solid reality. Besides his novels of "environment," there have been pleasant short-stories in a book like "The Chronicles of St. Tid," school yarns equally pleasant about "The Human Boy," and in later years some sound earthy verse. And rather oddly, he has been amusing himself these last few seasons with detective stories such as "A Voice From the Dark," just published and under my hand at this moment.

It is all too easy, just now, to under-rate the value of this numerous and varied performance. It is obvious that the central and characteristic work of Phillpotts belongs to an age that is definitely past, and that Phillpotts himself does not figure as one of the great artists of that age. The Dartmoor cycle becomes a bit pallid when it is placed alongside the Wessex novels from which it plainly derives. "But in the temples of art," as he says, "every servant shall find his or her place; and while the greatest alone can fill the niche, . . . the least may bring something to make fair each nook and corner." It was no disgrace for Reade and Trollope to play second fiddle to Dickens and Thackeray, and it is just as little that Phillpotts and Sheila Kaye-Smith are bidden by fortune to follow the lead of Thomas Hardy. The orchestra must have its second strings.

Twelve years ago Phillpotts set forth his own positions and his own ruling ideas in the Foreword to "Widcombe Fair" from which I have already quoted. To him, so he said, "the phenomena of man's environment are as interesting as man himself." He admitted the hostile charge that he made his scenery as important as the people who move through it, and that he often delayed action "for the purpose of describing the theatre of action." That is the way he sees things, and if you don't like the resulting picture, you needn't look at it. As he says very truly, "That far greater artists have not seen fit to take this course is not to condemn it." "If I choose to make a river a protagonist, . . . none has the right to deny me."

Behind these pronouncements, it is plain, lie the same backgrounds of scientific interest that moved the minds of Meredith and Hardy and

Butler and Gissing. Racial inheritance, environment, the unconscious life of nature — take away these things from the work of that great generation and you dry up their life at its sources. And their successors have not so much moved away from their traditions as moved a step or two in a direct line further on.

Perhaps it is because Phillpotts feels he can not take these further steps, that he is amusing himself now with lighter things. Detective yarns, for instance. I suppose that sad and solemn people shake their heads over this "prostitution of art," as they still wag their paws over Arnold Bennett's "Grand Babylon Hotel" and "Buried Alive." These good folk stir in me a vast and brooding sympathy. But I sometimes feel like calling their attention to some lines of Rupert Brooke:

And when they get to feeling old,  
They up and shoot themselves, I'm told.

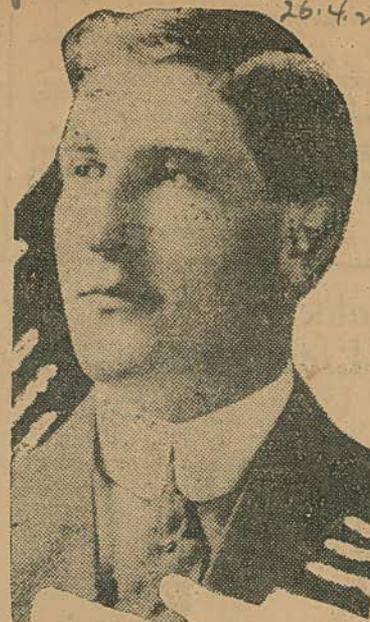
Not that "A Voice From the Dark" and "The Grey Room" and "The Red Redmaynes" are quite successful as detective stories. The jacket of the first-named and newest of these advises you not "to start reading it late at night." Of course that is exactly what you immediately set about to do. What other time is there for starting ghost or detective stories? I assure the reader that he will be interested in the opening of "A Voice From the Dark," but that he will sleep quite soundly after he lays the book down at "A Disappointment" in chapter nine. He will be interested, I repeat, but he will be willing to drop the story until next day and he will not pull the sheets over his head. Which is the happy result that a detective tale ought to produce.

The truth is that Phillpotts has trained himself too long in habits of leisurely observation and even more leisurely movement. He delays action too much "for the purpose of describing the theatre of action." And that is just what a detective yarn should not do. It must move—"get a hustle on," as the deplorable slang expressively puts it. Sherlock Holmes — and especially Dr. Watson — did get monotonous at times, but he moved. And you miss in Phillpotts the saucy case of Arnold Bennett and the rattle and bang of Father Brown and of "The Green Overcoat." Studies in "landscape with figures" and in "unconscious life" are moving things, but they don't necessarily train you to be a moving literary detective.

I must not cavil too much, however. Phillpotts knows how to keep a secret, he knows that his sleuth must suffer several failures before he finally produces the inevitable handcuffs; he succeeds in creating villains worthy of that noble steel. In short, he knows how to make you wait, and that is the Great Secret of the Thriller. From the moment when you hear the "piercing, terror-stricken cry" of a ghostly child, you always have something ahead to look forward to, until you reach page 319. And the book ends on page 320. Your hair will never suggest the fretful porpentine to any observer, but you will at least keep a sporting interest in the finish.

At the risk of giving the secret away, I must confess to feeling rather disappointed, just a trifle "sold" in fact, by the end of the story (which turns out likewise to have been the beginning). That ghostly cry, noted above, wasn't uttered by a ghost after all, but by an ingenious actress. It wasn't the lion roaring, it was only Bottom the Weaver.

## LAUDS JUVENILE STOCK JUDGING



H. R. HARE, B. S. A.  
OF the University of British Columbia, who rendered valuable assistance at the Kamloops Fat Stock Show.

## Gets High Post



MISS ETHEL I. JOHNS, B.N.

ASSISTANT Professor of Nursing at the University of B. C., who has been appointed to the field staff for the Division of Special Studies of the Rockefeller Foundation for a period of one year. She will study nursing education in the United States and in Europe for the Foundation.

Miss Johns will not leave Vancouver until late in the summer. She will remain a sufficient time to assist Dr. H. W. Hill, recently dean of public health at the Western University, London, Ont., in the assuming of his new post.

Miss Johns, who has made nursing education her lifework, will proceed from the Pacific Coast to New York City first. She will attend the school of nursing at Yale University for observation purposes. After work in several of the states, she will be transferred to the Paris office of the Rockefeller Institute.

On Sinclair Lewis and "Martin Arrowsmith"

Part 26 of 25

"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne.

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

SINCLAIR LEWIS, author of "Main Street," and "Babbitt," and "Martin Arrowsmith," may not be a great novelist, but at the very least he is a social force. Opinions, both roving and authoritative, are unanimous on the latter point, however they may disagree as to Mr. Lewis' "art." Already, Main Street and Babbitt are terms that have passed into proverb, not so much because the books so-named were best-selling amusements, as because they excited powerful irritation in a whole continent. In my opinion they are superb specimens of journalism rather than "fine literature;" they are not likely candidates, I think, for a place among the permanent "classics." It is the nature and function of journalism, after all, to be impermanent. But good journalism does do this; it furnishes what Hamlet called "the abstract and brief chronicles of the time," it shows "the very age and body of the time his form and pressure." The trouble with Sinclair Lewis's books is that they do this only too well.

I do not mean to say that the author of "Main Street" has no virtues as an artist. On the contrary I believe that a great deal of the "highbrow" fault-finding with his work may be dismissed at once as sheer ineptitude. Mr. Lewis is not subtle, he is not learned, it is obvious that his social experience and his culture have limitations and that the limitations betray themselves in certain defects of form. Admit all this and more, and you are still confronted with his extraordinary wealth of observation, his lively handling of it, and the fact that he never fails to give significance to the things he touches—even to things which he may well have omitted to touch. The American scene does really lie before you in Lewis's novels. It is not exactly the scene which Henry James saw, although that fastidious aristocrat of the arts did get a glimpse, now and again, of a Daisy Miller who had strayed from her middle-class American habitat. There is another American besides that which James saw and it exists in New England and New York as well as in the Middle and Far West. It is this immense and unchoate and yet established America which Lewis tries to picture. No doubt he does not quite succeed, but he makes an heroic attempt that up to the present has no parallel.

"Martin Arrowsmith," his newly published book, comes from the same mint as its predecessors. As a novel, it is distinctly superior to "Main Street" and "Babbitt," but I do not think it will be so popular. It has the same backgrounds of vast commonplace lit up by the same quiet and deadly methods of satiric representation. Lewis has learned to control his material better: the central theme and character of "Arrowsmith" are not quite so overwhelmed in detail as they were in "Babbitt." And the new book sustains interest on a higher general level than the previous ones managed to attain. At any rate there aren't so many lapses into aridity, and what lapses do exist are briefer. In short, Lewis exhibits an advance at all points. It is just possible the theme of the new book and the nature of its chief character will limit its "appeal."

Martin Arrowsmith, to describe him summarily, is a man born (or cursed) with a passion for scientific research—a passion which seems doomed never quite to hit the mark. "We'll plug

along at it for two or three years."—these are his last words—"and maybe we'll get something permanent—and probably we'll fail." Two sets of forces continue to thwart him. First, there are the forces that Lewis has already presented with such relentless vigor—the inertia or the active hostility of all the Embattled Vulgarities of a continent. There is the petty ignorance and jealousy of a family circle to contend with; there is the rawness of a huge unmade American university; there is the floundering crudity of half-a-dozen Main streets; and finally the cheap commercialism of Big Business and Arrived Wealth with their "men of measured merriment" and their masterful and Arranging Women. Secondly, and even more important, there is in Martin himself—as perhaps in all "researchers"—a stubborn strain of bad temper, partly inherited, partly the result of habit and of the bitterness which attends repeated failure.

Here, then, are the opposing forces: on the one hand, "the barbarian, the ascetic, the contemptuous acolyte of science," and on the other, the rulers of this world's vulgarity in high places and low.

The conflict begins in the medical school where Arrowsmith is fired by Gottlieb, a great scientist and man of his own disposition, with a resolve to devote his life to research in bacteriology. The uncompromising temper of the youth drives him to quarrel with his fraternity; with his college authorities, and even with Gottlieb. He marries, and is chained for a time to a distasteful country practice in his wife's "home-town" which fails to understand the "scientific temper." He escapes to a snug and god-forsaken Iowa city where his duty is to assist a blatant director of public health. His impolitic thoroughness drives him from "Nautilus," in a storm of abuse. After a year of drudgery in a Chicago clinic, he finally comes to haven, as he thinks, in Gottlieb's laboratory in New York. Even here he must struggle intensely against the demand of his authorities for half-baked "results."

His great chance comes when he is sent to combat a West Indian plague, and in "St. Hubert" he makes his first worldly success. But he had to pay for it all too dearly in the death of his devoted wife and in a certain bitter betrayal of his ideals of truth. On the crest of fame, he marries a second wife—a beautiful wealthy "Arranging Woman." Now begins his final conflict—Arrowsmith the scientist with Arrowsmith the man of the world. The latter is an obvious failure and the book ends with Martin cut adrift from his wife and son and starting on a new research at which he'll "probably fail."

In brief, it is a Ulyssean story, except in this respect that the hero is not a wily manager of men, and therefore fails to "get what he wants." But one is reminded, with curious frequency, of the classic English version of the Greek voyager who was "matched with an aged wife," who lived "among a savage race," who dismisses his son with tolerant and easy contempt, who sets sail for an unknown destination:

It may be that the gulf will wash us down;  
It may be that we shall touch the Happy Isles,  
And see the great Achilles whom we knew.

This further significant difference must be noted, that the contemporary Ulysses gives the final emphasis not to hope but to the possibility of failure.

ROYAL SOCIETY HONORS UGLOW



DR. W. L. UGLOW, F.R.S.C. FELLOWSHIP in the Royal Society of Canada, an honor tendered in recognition of merit in the realm of science or literature, has been accorded Professor W. L. Uglow, geologist and member of the Faculty of the University of B. C. according to information received in the city, Tuesday. The award to Dr. Uglow was prompted by his contributions of the past four or five years to the advance of geological knowledge in Western Canada.

HONORED FOR WORK IN GEOLOGICAL FIELD



DR. W. L. UGLOW, professor of mineralogy and petrography at the University of British Columbia, has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada for research work in Canadian geology. This honor is only bestowed in cases where a distinguished contribution has been made to either literature or science. Professor Uglow's work in geology during the past fifteen years has taken him from coast to coast. The principal studies which he has made have been in platinum, manganese, lead, zinc and nickel, dealing with the North Thompson River and Cariboo districts, British Columbia, and a forthcoming report on the iron ore resources of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Miss Ethel I. Johns, assistant professor of nursing, U.B.C., has resigned owing to her appointment for one year to the field staff of the Division of Special Studies, Rockefeller Foundation. Miss Johns will study in the United States and later in Europe. Star 26-4-25.

Dr. L. S. Klinck, U.B.C. president, and Prof. John Davidson, was elected honorary president and president respectively of the Vancouver Institute at the annual meeting Monday night. Star 28-4-25.

# ROVING OPINIONS

On Margaret Kennedy's "The Constant Nymph"

Part 3.5.25

"I speak my opinion freely of all things; even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne.

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

ONE of the best new novels that I have read in many a day is the book whose title is noted above. I have read no previous book by Miss Kennedy: As far as I know, she has written only one other. But it is very evident that she has brought fully-ripened powers to the writing of "The Constant Nymph." The craftsmanship of the book is a sheer joy. Miss Kennedy has a rather complicated scheme of things to deal with, but she gets the reader to move through it with a sense of perfect and easy mastery. Where there was every temptation to digress and over-emphasize, she manages to keep you on the straight road which leads through finely proportioned scene and incident to the inevitable end. It is a very unusual and unmanageable set of people that the novel presents, but the picture of them shows no sign of strain in the handling. These people live in the book, as if they were a part of nature. And along with all the complete frankness of her characterization, Miss Kennedy exercises a restraint that is none too common in these licentious days. If you really have a sense for economy, directness, finish in a book, I commend you to "The Constant Nymph."

This title is one of the few things that trouble me, now that I have read the novel I don't think it is very happily chosen. And in saying so, I am aware that the phrase must carry an allusion that I do not catch. It suggests, of course, the pretty and pleasant tradition of the pastoral, and in this sense it is rather grimly ironic. "Nymphs and shepherds" do "stray" through the story—but such nymphs and such shepherds! Further, that character after whom the book is obviously named, has a "wild imaginative" nature that is dominated by "a faithful unswerving devotion." All this is suggested in the paradox of the title. But after all she is only one main strand in a pattern which has other threads equally vivid. I think Miss Kennedy unconsciously reveals this fact in the one serious case of fumbling of which she is guilty. Tessa Sanger, the constant nymph, is brought upon the stage in a quite unemphatic manner. The first section of the novel is half done before her central importance is realized. Perhaps the whole effect of the book would be hit off better by two of the later section titles—"The Silver Sty" and "Three Meet."

Miss Kennedy's central theme is not unlike the theme of "Martin Arrow-smith" reviewed last week. Both books image the conflict between genius on the one hand and the usual and conventional on the other. In the present case, however, genius takes the shape not of an "acolyte of science," but of an artist refusing to be chained "to the chariot wheels of a social structure." In this artist's view, "beauty and danger are inseparable," "ideas are best conceived in a world of violence," "any civilization must of necessity end by quenching the riotous flame of art for the sake of civic order." Such men as come to hold a view like this, even if they are men of genius, must necessarily be ruthless of ordinary feeling, contemptuous of the "amateur" and of the conventions amid which and by which he lives. In short, they have in them something of the savage and the "beast of prey"—they will be rapacious, unmerciful, knowing "no law save their own ungoverned appetites." In the hands of such beings, ordinary society, "shackled in every thought by traditions, ideals and scruples," is "scarcely safe." And between the two forces there necessarily arises a fierce and tragic collision. Needless to say,

society conquers at the moment if not in the end.

It is also needless to say that the story is neither "pretty" nor "pleasant." But then no tragedy is ever that.

The dominating force of the book is just such a man as I have described above—Albert Sanger, great revolutionary composer, social outcast, "beast of prey." But he is distinguished withal by such a "lordly relish for life," such "fiery abundance of spirit," that he enriches everything in his orbit, even the things which he finally destroys. He is a Jean Christophe without that artist's humanity, a Wagner or a Liszt lacking even their controls. He passes out of the story early, but he lives on in an unruly brood of children touched by his genius, particularly in Tessa the "Nymph," and in Lewis Dodd, his pupil, likewise a great composer and likewise "a beast of prey."

Miss Kennedy's portrayal of this difficult group is supremely successful. I think those words are not extravagant. Her first difficulty was, to make them real at all. But as I have suggested, she turns them loose as simply and effortlessly as Nature itself. The second difficulty is to keep them within tolerable bounds. And Miss Kennedy solves this even greater problem with apparently as much ease. In point of character the book is a triumph.

Over against Lewis and Tessa ("the only woman in the world who could manage this man") is set Florence Churchill, Tessa's cousin and thorough Woman of the World. (I have repeated the phrase deliberately, with a significant difference). Florence is captivated by Dodd's brilliance and he by her beauty. And the ill-mated pair are established, through the persistent efforts of the woman in London, in what Lewis comes to describe as a "Silver Sty." He continues to be enthralled by her personal charm, but he revolts utterly from her desire to create a social "effect," from the whole she drags him into, from the very body of her traditional ideals. She is what Sinclair Lewis would call an "Arranger;" her own father describes her as a force that is "slow, crushing, irresistible—a steam-roller."

Their life together is told relentlessly. Lewis himself sings of it in the words of an old nursery rhyme: There was a lady loved a swine,

(Honey! says she).

"Pig hog," she said, "wilt thou be mine?"

(Hunks! said he).

The issue is obvious and inevitable. Enraged by her failure with her husband, Florence fastens upon Tessa and in an explosion of jealous hate drives her to run away with Lewis and to die. This is the point where genius fails. Lewis is left helpless and the "steam-roller" overtakes him; in fact he telegraphs for it to come.

As I have remarked already, this novel does not set out to be pretty and pleasant. It is named after a nymph, but the sugary sweetness of the pastoral isn't one of its ingredients. People who wish to have their sentimentalisms flattered had better not read it. It doesn't flinch from its situation. "These are the facts of the case," it says, "take them or leave them." And the acids that etch those facts burn all the more deeply because the etcher never once lets herself be visible. Very few of the later books I have read are so rigorously "objective." After reading it you will know very little more about Miss Kennedy—except that she is a fine artist—than you did before. But any one who doesn't know the people of this book after reading it has no eyes or ears for the knowledge of anything. As for me I like them. They seem to me to contribute distinctly to that enlargement of the sympathies and the spirit which, as Shelley pointed out, constitutes the proper result—and the morality—of art.

## UGLOW ADDRESSES TENNYSON PUPILS

More than 400 children, pupils in the Lord Tennyson School, heard a talk by Dr. W. L. Uglow of the University of B.C. Thursday afternoon, acquainting them with the elementary principles of geology and inspiring them to make a hobby of the collection and study of rocks and minerals.

Dr. Uglow spoke under the auspices of the B.C. Chamber of Mines, of which he is an honorary vice president. His address is the first of a series which will be given to children of public schools in Vancouver under the direction of the Chamber of Mines.

Professor Max Eastman, U.B.C., addressed a meeting of the Vice Principals' Association, Thursday night, in Technical School, when he stated that, to the student of history and political science, the League of Nations' ideal represents the culmination of the political progress of humanity. *Sjan 30/25*

Star - May 30, 1925

## EASTMAN URGES LEAGUE SUPPORT

Secretary Explains Aims of World Organization to Vice Principals' Assn.

"To the student of history and political science, the League of Nations ideal represents the culmination of the political progress of humanity," Professor Max Eastman told members of the Vice Principals' Association in an address at the Technical School Thursday evening. Professor Eastman is chairman of the local League of Nations Committee.

"Loyalty to the League does not conflict with loyalty to our own country. On the contrary, it means loyalty to your own best self, to your family, your community, your nation and humanity," said the speaker.

"The Protocol is not dead. It will be resurrected next September at Geneva. That was the unanimous decision taken by the Council of the League at its last meeting.

"The Protocol represents a synthesis of three ideas: (1) Security, through binding agreements for mutual support; (2) the substitution of arbitration or adjudication, for war, war to be solemnly outlawed and branded as 'criminal' except when undertaken as a police measure under League auspices, and (3) disarmament, simultaneous and progressive in agreed ratios.

"The Protocol is not pacifist, in the sense of non-resistance. It does not ask one nation to disarm while its neighbors remain armed. It does not seek to make a lion of one and a lamb of another. The main principle of the Protocol should appeal to every good citizen, to every teacher and especially to every returned soldier."

Prw. May 3, 1925

*E.S. Sun 27/5/25*  
**Professor Speaks at Final Meeting of Women Voters**

**T**HE tariff should be considered as a means for attaining our aims and objectives, whether these are individualistic, national, imperial or cosmopolitan," stated Mr. H. F. Angus of the staff of the University of B. C. in an explicit exposition of "Canadian Tariff," given at the meeting yesterday afternoon of the League of Women Voters, held at the home of Mrs. H. G. Matheson, 76 Twelfth Avenue West.

"Tariff forms a large portion of each country's revenue, and while Great Britain is a so-called free trade country, yet the method of taxation is so arranged as to encourage the importation of desirable products and the exclusion of others," said the speaker, who, dur-

ing the course of his address, stated that Canada ranks sixth in the foreign trade market.

In tendering a vote of thanks to the speaker of the afternoon, the president of the league, Mrs. R. C. Boyle, voiced the opinion of the members that the matter of tariff regulation should be taken out of party politics and placed in the hands of a commission.

The details of the "Buy Made in B. C. Products" campaign were brought forward by the secretary, Mrs. J. J. Banfield, and while no action will be taken as a society, the individual members agreed to further the campaign in every possible way.

The regular meetings will be cancelled for the next three months.

*Star - May 27, 1925*

**BOY ORATORS GET TRYOUT**

**Will Enter Competition at Musical Festival**

Interpretation of the composition to the audience, not the centreing of interest on the individual, is the keynote of success in the art of elocution. Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, of the University of British Columbia, told the boys who entered the competition in elocution at the British Columbia Musical Festival in Wesley church this morning.

Twelve boys of 15 years and under interpreted Bliss Carman's "Auld Master of the Scud," and "Little Bateese," by Drummond. Three of this number Dr. Sedgewick chose for a further test: Number 1, Number 11 and Number 7. More than one of the contestants came to Vancouver from Victoria for the festival.

Mayor L. D. Taylor, E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the executive committee, and Rev. A. H. Sovereign, vice-president of the Children's Aid society, were the Vancouver citizens chosen to speak at the formal opening of the third festival at 1:30 p.m.

**UNIVERSITY KEEPS WITHIN INCOME**

**President L. S. Klinck Tells of Work, Before Canadian Club**

*When June 25*  
 University of British Columbia has lived within its income since it started, Dr. L. S. Klinck, president, informed members of the Canadian Club during an address at luncheon Friday.

During the past few years the attitude of the public toward the University of B. C. had been steadily changing, he said, mentioning some of the gifts and bequests as indicating that the university was experiencing the benefits of increasing appreciation on the part of the public.

Another indication of the increasing popularity of the university, the president said, was in the growing registration of students. Under the faculty of arts and science a total registration of 1084 last year gave that faculty the greatest registration of any university in Canada.

The address given by Dr. Klinck to the club, as he pointed out, was somewhat in the nature of an experiment, the president of the club pointing out that the invitation had been extended Dr. Klinck to enable the club members to gain more information on the university as well as to show their sympathy in university work.

**UNIVERSITY LIVES WITHIN INCOME**

*Star 20*  
 Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of B. C. informed members of the Canadian Club Friday, at a luncheon, that the university had lived within its income since it started. The attitude of the public toward the institution has been constantly changing, he said, increased appreciation marked this fact.

**University Lives On Its Income**

The University of British Columbia has lived within its income since it started, Dr. L. S. Klinck, president, informed members of the Canadian Club during an address at luncheon Friday.

During the past few years the attitude of the public toward the University of B. C. had been steadily changing, he said, mentioning some of the gifts and bequests as indicating that the university was experiencing the benefits of increasing appreciation on the part of the public.

**CITY JOINS TOC H. MOVE**

**First Small Group Formed Here**

Definite action toward the establishment of Toc H. in Vancouver was decided upon at a meeting in Christ Church Parish Hall Tuesday night.

Chilliwack will also start at once on the organization of a preliminary group, it was announced by Rev. P. B. "Tubby" Clayton, founder-padre, who went on to Victoria on the night boat, and will be followed today by Rev. M. P. G. "Pat" Leonard of Manchester Toc H.

Organization in Vancouver will start with the formation of a selection of four or five, of which Major H. T. Logan, University of B. C., will act as convener. "Padre" C. A. Williams of Wesley Church has consented to act on this committee, and others mentioned by "Tubby" have yet to be approached.

**FIRST GROUP SMALL**

They will include one Anglican clergyman and two well-known veterans of the war, who knew the original Toc H. at Poperinghe.

Acting on the advice of Padre Clayton, the first "group" will probably be confined in numbers to 12—"a good size for a group, as the foundation of Christianity has shown," the padre suggested. These 12 will first have to get thoroughly acquainted and arrive at a proper understanding of Toc H. before they proceed to add to their number until about 40 have been enrolled.

**AWARDS OFFERED**

Padre Clayton hopes that by October this group of 40 will have earned the right to apply for branch status and be able to send a delegate to England in December and receive at the hands of the Prince of Wales, patron of Toc H., the "lamp of maintenance," which is the symbol of the movement.

The lamp can be secured only by earning it. No price can buy it, Padre Clayton explained—nothing but service actually performed. "Service is the rent we pay for our room on earth" is the motto of the lamp.

**TALK ILLUSTRATED**

Lantern slides of war scenes, of the original house of Poperinghe, and of many of the houses in Great Britain were shown by Padre Leonard in the course of a running description of Toc H. and its work.

*Evening Sun, June 6.*

**Royal Society In Conference**

*E.S. 20.5.25*  
 OTTAWA, May 20.—The cream of Canada's intelligents gathered at the Victoria museum here yesterday for the opening of the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada which will continue for three days.

More than 200 leaders in political, medical, educational, literary and scientific fields and many others who rank with Canada's greatest, were present to read and listen to learned papers and lectures.

Among the members of the society welcomed today by President McLennan, were W. L. Uglow, professor of mineralogy, University of British Columbia, and J. B. Collin, M.A., Ph. B., assistant professor of physiology, University of Alberta.

# IS BRITISH EMPIRE TOTTERING? - - - Raymond Turner

By . . .

Writer in Yale Review has gloomy forecast future of Great Britain---Sees Overpopulation as impending doom---Says ominous signs page disintegration---Dr. Mack Eastman replies.

WHAT of the future of the British Commonwealth?

Raymond Turner, professor of the University of Michigan and former professor at Harvard, writing in The Yale Review, marshals facts and figures to support his reluctant view that the British Empire has passed the height of its greatness.

On the other hand, writers of standing have assembled just as stupendous an array of arguments to prove that the highest and grandest lies ahead; that, tried and tested in the crucible of the greatest war in history, Great Britain and the self-governing dominions are in the process of being welded into the greater Commonwealth of British Nations which is to be.

The crux of Raymond Turner's argument is this: That if Britain continues to have a population so large that she cannot support it from her own agricultural resources, then she will be at the mercy of submarines in any conflict hereafter.

If she reduces her population to such a number as she can feed, perhaps by half, then she will no longer keep her place as a great power among the nations of Europe. The development of a position, warfare also threatens.

In his opinion, Raymond Turner's article is under the title of "The Future of Under."

**T**HERE is reason to believe that the British Empire has passed the height of its greatness. I say this with much reluctance and with hope of being in error. People have been accustomed to think of the power of this Empire. It is easy to forget that, after all, in the history of Europe Britain's greatness is a recent thing. The importance and primacy of England in Europe have lasted about 200 years. In the Middle Ages her soldiers often won renown from battles in France, and the kings of England ruled a well-organized, prosperous domain, but the country was small, and it lay on the outskirts of Europe. During the sixteenth century and the seventeenth century, she was distinctly subordinate and unimportant as compared with Spain or with France. During the seventeenth century, however, she began to reap the benefit of changes that had come in consequence of geographical discoveries. Therefore, while the centre of power and of wealth was in France and the valley of the Rhine, or about the Mediterranean Sea, England was on the frontier of things. Now, for maritime operations, for commercial development, for the acquisition of colonial empire, she had one of the best positions in Europe. During this time, therefore, she steadily became wealthier and more important. Her manufactures

developed. . . .

of the food required. In 1903, in a speech at Perth, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said: "We know that there is about 30 per cent of our population underfed, on the verge of starvation, doubtful day by day of the sufficiency of their food." When he said this, he meant some 12,000,000 people.

### Other Ominous Signs

There were other ominous signs that all

Sunday Morning Sun  
June 14, 1925

## Empire's Fate Depends Upon Policies of Dominions

By DR. MACK EASTMAN

Head of History Department, University of British Columbia

"I OCCUPY the chair of history, not of prophecy, and it is hard to discuss concisely this article of Dr. Turner's, which gambles largely in futures.

"His opening sentences: 'There is reason to believe that the British Empire has passed the height of its greatness,' but throughout the article he speculates on the future of the British Isles only, and not of the empire as a whole

"The future of the empire depends largely on the policies of the dominions, and with this aspect of the question Dr. Turner does not deal. If the dominions and India continue their evolution within the 'British Commonwealth of Nations,' obviously this group will exercise a growing rather than a diminishing influence upon human affairs.

"With regard to the British Isles the article is unduly pessimistic. The author exaggerates the war-exhaustion of Britain and the danger of a Bolshevik revolution in 1919. True, England is not glutted with gold, as is America, but neither has she been emptied of the precious metal as have most countries of Europe.

"To America she appears poor; to Europe she appears rich. Her trade depression is due largely to Europe's loss of buying power. As the continent slowly recuperates, Britain will surely recover many old markets and discover new ones.

"Thus will the problems of unemployment and over-population become less acute. Moderate emigration could take care of the surplus.

"As for submarines, is a mechanical menace which will doubtless provoke its antidote, as has been the case with other weapons

"Dr. Turner misinterprets French policy. France's airplanes have reference to Germany and the friends of France encircling Germany, and not to Britain.

"In the air, in case of need, Britain could build greater fleet than could her impoverished neighbors. However, this would be poor consolation. As Lord Grey has just written, war will mean in future 'destruction by chemical agencies of the crowded centres of population; it will mean physical, moral and economic ruin.'

"Professor Turner says: 'Britain sees in the League and in a new-world order her chief hope against threatening dangers.' This is true at least of the clear-sighted and progressive people and parties of Great Britain, and of most other nations as well."

were successively exhausted, and without assistance they would have been forced to abandon the struggle. They were able to continue as they did because of belated financial assistance from the United States; but previously they had received from Great Britain loans of nearly £1,000,000,000. Meanwhile the cost of the war to England directly had been tremendous. The result was that at the end of the conflict her national debt had risen to about £8,000,000,000, upon which annual inter-

ests could be brought about in Great Britain. The surplus of the richer, therefore, had to be put back into business, was now used in taxes for the government, and much of it spent upon things unproductive of business activity. Hence it was difficult to procure capital for new business or to enlarge enterprises already existing. During this period there was much discontent, and radicalism increased among the lower classes. The people in Great

of theories cherished by themselves, would at once do away with the ills with which British society was stricken.

### Labor Growth Seen

Thus the British Labor Party became more powerful and more radical, and the principal trade unions aspired to paralyze or get control of the government. For the time being, a considerable body of

By CYRIL FALLS  
Writing in "The Nineteenth Century and After"

"DESPAIR is for the weakling, and doubt, untempered by pride and hope, for the unsuccessful," he writes. "This is not a nation of weaklings, nor have its temporary checks ever brought it to failure. Always it has renewed itself. Always it has known how to adapt itself to strange and bewildering conditions, re-appearing in the van when it has seemed to have fallen back.

"Bringing inventive intelligence and suppleness of mind to bear upon its problems it has seen them vanish, one by one, as it advanced. It has changed its attitude, its methods, its mode of life, but has always preserved beneath an outward semblance of change the native characteristics of the race. It has them still. They most assuredly, like the withered bulbs beneath the winter soil, contain the spark of new life, which will, by-and-by, swell up and push through and send forth fresh flowers, heralds of the spring and its greeting."

"A hundred years hence we can well imagine England the centre of a private 'League of Nations,' two of them almost as great in numbers as herself, still linked by the sea, which has always been to her a means of communication rather than a barrier, but linked now by air also, all independent realms, all free, but united in the common heritage of British tradition and British civilization.

"Such a dream is not fantastic. And how well it is worth cherishing! That this sodality of peoples should spring from a tiny country such as ours would deserve to rank with the wonders of the world.

"The white British Empire has reached a position that would have appeared incredible to those who, thirty or forty years ago, believed they were witnessing the beginning of its disintegration. Moreover, it is upon the right path. There is in it no over-centralization, no place for those personal ambitions that brought about the sudden fall or the gradual fading away of former empires.

now radicals was Mr. Wheatley, minister of health, and he hastened to sanction what the Poplar guardians had done, and has since sponsored a bill to relieve tenants by destruction of the rights of landlords. But in general, the present Cabinet represents the "upper class" of the Labor Party, with various allies attracted from Liberal and even Conservative quarters. Mr. MacDonald, then Prime Minister, had long been a leader of Labor rather than a laboring man; he has not merely had long experience as a politician, but has been

with France. During the seventeenth century, however, she began to reap the benefit of changes that had come in consequence of geographical discoveries. Therefore, while the centre of power and of wealth was in France and the valley of the Rhine, or about the Mediterranean Sea, England was on the frontier of things. Now, for maritime operations, for commercial development, for the acquisition of colonial empire, she had one of the best positions in Europe. During this time, therefore, she steadily became wealthier and more important. Her manufactures developed; her shipping and her commerce became the greatest in Europe.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century she headed an alliance that checked the enormous power of France. After the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, Great Britain was the principal state in Europe. Steadily during the eighteenth century her commerce and her wealth increased, while she defeated her enemies, one after the other, and built up a great empire in America and in the Far East. In 1783 she was, indeed, forced to let go the best of her outlying possessions, the Thirteen Colonies in North America; but shortly afterwards she made many new acquisitions, and during the nineteenth century her empire became far greater than ever before.

### Workshop of World

Meanwhile, from about the middle of the eighteenth century, one of the principal changes in the history of mankind, the Industrial Revolution, had begun to take place in Great Britain. The many new machines, used in connection with the coal and the iron in which that country abounded, made it possible to manufacture goods on a scale undreamed of before, and Britain soon became the workshop of the world. To the great wealth that accrued to her people from commerce and from carrying freight in ships was now added what peoples all over the world paid for the things which she, without much competition at first, manufactured and sold. The results were seen especially in growth of population, which rose from a little more than 10,000,000 in 1800 to 36,000,000 in 1900. London was now the commercial and financial centre of the nations, and for her size England was the wealthiest country in the world.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, however, conditions, which had in the previous 200 years increased England's greatness so largely, had begun slowly to alter, and fundamental factors were now beginning to be adverse. Her commerce was still far the largest, but the German merchant marine was competing seriously, and Americans now had ambitions to carry their own goods. Down to 1850 Britain was almost unrivalled in manufactures, but since that time those countries that possessed coal and iron had developed their own modern industrial systems, thereafter making their own manufactured goods to an increasing extent, and more and more appearing as England's competitors in the world's markets. Especially was this so of the Germans.

Before 1914 some observers were wondering whether there were not too many inhabitants in the British Isles. So greatly had the population increased that not half of the people's food could be raised in the islands any longer. Much of their food had been obtained by selling manufactures, but as world competition became more severe each year, it was constantly a more difficult problem to pay for a part

of the food required. In 1903, in a speech at Perth, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said: "We know that there is about 30 per cent of our population underfed, on the verge of starvation, doubtless any day of the sufficiency of their food." When he said this, he meant some 12,000,000 people.

### Other Ominous Signs

There were other ominous signs that all was not well. In England there was a large number of very rich people, and a greater number who lived with higher standards than in any other country of Europe. There was also, on the other hand, a huge throng that struggled on in direst poverty, and with the utmost difficulty lived at all. Labor troubles became increasingly frequent, and there was almost always a considerable number of people who could get no work. Legislation, for which certain liberal and radical forces were responsible, had recently done something to assist those who most needed help. But in some respects this also held evil omen for the future, since the general purport of the legislation from one point of view was the taking of wealth from those who had it, to assist those who were unable to make their own living. Thus it was beginning to be evident that England might not be able to support her population, and that any serious dislocation in world conditions might make it impossible for some of her inhabitants to find their support.

Then came the great war. In this Britain put forth gigantic efforts, and her deeds were worthy of her greatest traditions. So far as the courage, tenacity and activity of her people were concerned, there was no lessening of what had given her greatness in the past. Britain probably contributed more to the common triumph than any of the other Allies. In 1918 her victory was complete. In the settlement that followed, danger from Germany was eliminated, at least for a long time to come, and she added great new dominions to her Empire.

The United States of America and England at the head of the British Empire appeared as the greatest powers in the world; between them it seemed for a while that the world's destiny might be controlled. Actually it will long be uncertain whether England will ever recover from the effects of a struggle so exhausting, especially since they have accelerated forces working more definitely against her. So it was with Venice after her protracted struggles with the Turk; so it was with the Dutch Netherlands after the War of the Spanish Succession.

In Great Britain the situation has been difficult in the extreme. The war left crushing taxation and debt, and its consequences soon brought much unemployment and labor unrest. Various parts of the Empire became restive, and strove to loosen their connection with England. A wild and irrational spirit of nationalism was stirred up in Ireland. Meanwhile Britain's position in Europe appeared fundamentally altered. In the years before 1914 there was frequently something to perplex British statesmen, but after 1918 the troubles that beset them were more numerous and complex than before.

During the Great War the financial resources of Russia, of Italy, and of France

were successively exhausted, and without assistance they would have been forced to abandon the struggle. They were able to obtain financial assistance from the United States; but previously they had received from Great Britain loans of nearly £1,600,000,000. Meanwhile the cost of the war to England directly had been tremendous. The result was that at the end of the conflict her national debt had risen to about £8,000,000,000, upon which annual interest was now £400,000,000. Hence, her budget each year, what with ordinary expenses, the pensions to disabled veterans, and interest on the debt, was a burden almost too great to be borne, and the required sums were obtained with the utmost difficulty.

Other European countries, it is true, were confronted by a situation even worse, but they met it for the time being in such fashion that whatever evil might come in the future, the present trouble was not so hard. In Russia, in Germany, in Poland, in Italy, enormous quantities of paper money were issued to pay government expenses. True, this paper constantly depreciated, until some of it soon became worthless; but the immediate difficulty was postponed for the future. In France great loans were raised, to be repaid later from the expected German indemnity. The English, however, almost from the beginning, abandoned the idea of ever receiving from the conquered antagonist any money. At the same time, they refused to tide matters over by inflating their circulation of paper money. The results of this were excellent in some respects. While the ruble came to have no value, and was followed by the mark, while the lira came to be worth one-quarter of what it had been, and the franc finally less than that, the pound sterling was at one time put back to nearly where it had been before the exchanges were so gravely disturbed. Thus was established the solid foundation for a recovery in industry and finance, whenever previous general conditions should be restored.

### Achieved at Great Cost

All this was achieved, however, at terrific cost and only by stern self-denial. Taxation in England was raised beyond that had ever been imposed upon a conquered people, and enormous sums of money were obtained by taking from those who had property and comfortable incomes the larger part of what they had. The well-to-do man now paid from a third to a half of his income to the authorities—in rates or in taxes to the central government. From the rich nearly all of their income was taken, so that many had to part with possessions or old treasures, and throughout the country estates were broken up and rapidly changed to new hands.

The results of such crushing taxation were not always good. The great industrial activity of the war period continued after the war for a little, then suddenly collapsed altogether, until in 1921 when industrial depression and financial panic appeared all over the world, England's workshops became idle, and there was no longer a market for her manufactures at prices greatly reduced. During that year near 4,000,000 people were out of work, and in addition to other burdens of the time, these idle people had to be supported from the capital of others. Presently times became better again, but it was with the utmost difficulty that much better condi-

tions could be brought about in Great Britain. The surplus of the richer, therefore, had to be put back into business, was now taken in taxes for the government, and much of it spent upon things unproductive of business activity. Hence it was difficult to procure capital for new business or to enlarge enterprises already existing.

During this period there was much discontent, and radicalism increased among the lower classes. The people in Great Britain are probably the kindest and most humane in the world; where they see evil they are so ready to amend it, none so anxious to discover remedy for troubles as they. Accordingly, many Englishmen before the war were horrified at the condition of the lowest classes. They strove to bring about social reforms to assist the poor, and changes in taxation to make the wealthier pay for these reforms. About 1911 Mr. Lloyd George, at that time one of the leaders, seemed to many in the British Isles a dangerous radical, but there were others far more radical than he. Extremist socialism as well as the more moderate and violent development, syndicalism, had been largely embraced in Britain. By 1914 parts of Glasgow were as dangerous and as festering a source of revolution as Barcelona, or as the more wretched faubourgs of Paris had been. There were not a few—like Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Robert Smillie, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and others, not to speak of the "reds" of the Clyde—who asserted, in effect, that they would, when they could, overthrow altogether the social and governmental system, taking wealth from those who had it, nationalizing the great services, the railroads, and the mines, and so cure all the ills that affected the realm.

### Omens for Future

Liberal and radical critics in many parts of the world the plans of these radicals and of the British Labor Party were at once acclaimed as omens of a better future. It is arguable at least that they are abnormal results developed from abnormal conditions.

The period of the Great War and the years immediately after will be remembered as a time when radicalism flared up and became more violent and widespread than for a long time in the past. Inevitable privations and hardships seemed intolerable to some. Those who had wished to centre all attention upon social and economic reforms were maddened when they found that most people were giving themselves to winning the war, and that the consequences of the conflict would allow less chance than ever of making reforms. In all countries during the struggle these people made trouble, but then they were sternly repressed, and in any event could get little attention. After the patriotic enthusiasm of the time had subsided, however, along with the fervor and high feeling that the struggle had engendered, extremeness and radicalism suddenly made enormous progress. Men and women settled down to prosaic contemplation of the long, gray, hard years before them, and began to grow faint under the burdens and difficulties that they had to bear. On the one hand, there was much excitement left in the hearts of men. On the other, there was much feeling of violence, intolerance, impatience. The simple, the credulous, the ignorant, as ever, hearkened to those who taught that a radical change from the system established the putting into effect

of theories cherished by themselves, would at once do away with the ills with which society was stricken.

### Labor Growth Seen

Thus the British Labor Party became more powerful and more radical, and the principal trade unions aspired to paralyze or get control of the government. For the time being, a considerable body of people in Britain accepted the doctrines taught by Lenin and his associates in Russia. In 1919 the country was dangerously near the verge of revolution, and competent observers were predicting that if Bolshevism had a chance of success anywhere, it was not in Russia—a vast, backward agricultural country, but in the British Isles, over-industrialized and now become radical. That crisis, we know, passed and was followed by a conservative reaction, which toward the end of 1922 put the Conservative Party in undisputed control of the government. Nevertheless, radicalism continued potent, and during 1921 and 1922 the guardians of Poplar, one of the boroughs of Metropolitan London, ruined the finances of the corporation of the borough by the most extravagant poor relief. They openly maintained the thesis that the government not only owed each man a living but a good and comfortable living. To unprecedented height—twice as much as was elsewhere paid—they raised the relief given to the great number of workless people in Poplar, and for this purpose and to effect other radical schemes, they borrowed recklessly, until finally prevented by higher authority.

In 1922 the Labor Party advocated the confiscation of a great part of accumulated wealth, a capital levy—which was denounced by economists of all other parties. The Conservatives won a sweeping triumph, but many predicted that it was only a question of time before the Labor Party would get control. The Conservative Government, indeed, remained in power for only a year. Prematurely, it afterwards seemed, the leaders had revived the issue of protection—without which, none the less, it may later be seen that Great Britain can no longer live. In the confused struggle that ensued, in December, 1923, unprecedented results came forth. The Conservatives obtained 5,500,000 votes—about as many as they had received before—but the Liberals had 4,265,000, and the Labor Party 4,500,000. Although the Conservatives, who had in the House of Commons 257 against 857 for all the others, held on a little longer, early in 1924, as is well known, the Liberals combining with Labor overthrew them. Then Labor, as the next strongest party—though in minority even greater than the Conservatives just defeated—took the Government in Great Britain for the first time.

### Pound Sterling Drops

At the mere prospect of a Labor Government, it will be recalled that the pound sterling fell to \$4.20, and a panic began. Fear soon abated, however. Without support of the Liberals, Labor could not yet hold office; and the Liberals, while political opponents of the Conservatives, were conservative enough themselves. Furthermore, the new Cabinet was composed of the more experienced and moderate leaders of the Labor Party. Neither Mr. Lansbury nor Mr. Smillie was made a member of this Government. The only important minister appointed to represent the Glas-

of health, and he hastened to sanction what the Poplar guardians had done, and has since sponsored a bill to relieve tenants by destruction of the rights of landlords. But in general, the present Cabinet represents the "upper class" of the Labor Party, with various allies attracted from Liberal and even Conservative quarters. Mr. MacDonald, then Prime Minister, had long been a leader of Labor rather than a laboring man; he has not merely had long experience as a politician and manager, but has good education and a deep appreciation of culture. In March, 1924, he was able to affirm that he was a "Conservative of Conservatives," and about that time opponents in his own party denounced him as "that Tory MacDonald." Mr. Snowden, dangerous though his ideas appear to many, is no vulgar demagogue, no unlettered enthusiast, but a philosophical radical, an almost purely intellectual type. Mr. Webb, along with his wife, has long been celebrated more for scholarly researches into the economic history of Great Britain than for any revolutionary proposals.

On the whole, the Labor Government seemed to start very well, and opponents thought there was no immediate cause for dismay. It should be noted, however, that all this has been largely because the Labor leaders have not executed the policies they had advocated so much in the past. Mr. MacDonald had urged the adoption of a socialist system, and Mr. Snowden had insisted upon a capital levy. Now, when one is premier and the other chancellor of the exchequer, they are either sobered by contact with administration or for the time they are holding their ideas in abeyance. But there are others less capable and restrained than they, and there is no reason yet to believe that even they have entirely given over revolutionary plans.

### Housing Below Par

Much may be said for contentions of the radicals and the reformers. Many things need amelioration. In Glasgow 600,000 people out of a population of just above a million, live in houses below the minimum standard of the board of health. Thousands of families are in one-room houses and thousands in houses of a kitchen and one other room. Fearful conditions prevail in parts of London and in some other cities. Such things would seem to cry out to anyone with humanity and mercy. The Glasgow radicals and their like proclaim that they will alter things by revolution and so secure "social justice." Yet, from another point of view there is something terrible and inevitable about all this. In 1798 Malthus wrote that population tended to outrun the means of subsistence. His doctrine was disdained, and events afterward seemed to belie it. In the course of a century the population of Great Britain quadrupled, and altogether means of subsistence had not been wanting. Today, however, it begins to seem that all this was possible through the working of causes that could scarcely have been expected and that cannot last. It may be, as some now believe, that Britain has over-capitalized her Industrial Revolution, and rashly, on the basis of enormous but temporary prosperity, created an excess of population that cannot be supported under conditions to prevail in the future. Some say that Britain is self-sufficient for not more than 20,000,000 people; and in the future her population must decline to that number again. This

(Continued on Page 3)

## GENEVA CALLS

*McLaren June 19 25*

DR. MACK EASTMAN

LEAGUE OF NATIONS has asked for the services of Dr. Mack Eastman of University of B. C. for one year to direct special work in connection with reconstruction in Europe for the International Labor Office. He will leave for Geneva with his family on July 12.

LEAGUE CALLS  
DR. EASTMANU.B.C. Economist Is Named  
to High Place in Geneva  
Office

Signal honor has been done to Prof. Mack Eastman of University of B. C. by the League of Nations in his appointment for one year to the newly created position of Director of General Studies in the Research Department of the International Labor Office, which operates under the League.

Dr. Eastman will direct the work of 10 men, experts appointed from 10 nations, who will be engaged largely on problems of reconstruction in Europe. He has been granted a year leave of absence from the University of B. C. and will reside at Geneva for that time.

## LEAVES IN JULY

He will leave Vancouver July 12 and has engaged passage on the Antonia, sailing from Montreal July 18. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Eastman and their two young children.

Dr. Eastman, it is felt by his conferees at the University, is particularly qualified for the work he has been chosen to undertake. Prior to the war he spent three years in Europe, chiefly at the University of Paris, where he specialized in study of the European labor movement, history of Northern Europe and international relations.

## WRITINGS ATTRACT NOTICE

Several articles written by him at that time attracted more than passing attention and it is recalled that as early as 1913 he advocated the idea of a League of Nations.

Since the war, in which he saw service, he has continued to write on sociological and political movements in Europe, his utterances having attracted the attention of many European experts.

Dr. Eastman Is  
Off to Geneva*12/7/25*

Accompanied by his family, Dr. Mack Eastman, professor of history at the U.B.C., left Vancouver Sunday evening en route for Geneva, where he will occupy the post of Director of General Studies in the research division of the International Labor Office.

Dr. Eastman, who has one year's leave of absence from his duties at the University, will have a staff of 10 experts under his control, and will take under his study immigration, housing, social reform and civic re-establishment.

*Star 5/7/25*  
Every little helps, and the recent appointment of a man of the type of Professor Mack Eastman, of the University of British Columbia, an internationalist and a man intensely sympathetic to France, to a responsible position under the League of Nations, will

assist in the work of clarifying French misunderstanding regarding the Anglo-Saxon attitude.

Dr. Mack Eastman  
Wins High Honor*E.S. 7/1/25*

Prof. Mack Eastman of the University of B.C. has been appointed by the League of Nations for one year to the newly-created position of director of general studies in the research department of the international labor office, which operates under the league.

Dr. Eastman will direct the work of 10 men, experts appointed from 10 nations, who will be engaged largely on problems of reconstruction in Europe. He has been granted a year leave of absence from the University of B. C. and will reside at Geneva for that time.

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RIDINGTON URGES  
SCHOOL LIBRARIES

*McLaren June 19 25*  
Librarian of U.B.C. Tells  
Rotarians of Value of  
Books to Children

"Books—in Education," formed the subject on which John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, addressed members of the Rotary Club at their luncheon Tuesday.

Tracing the progress of literature and the written word down from the earliest dawn of civilization, the speaker explained that by means of inscriptions the ideals, aims and individualities of the past centuries were handed down as a heritage to modern times.

Man's first idea was to leave behind him some record of his acts, said Mr. Ridington, and cuneiform inscriptions discovered in recent years showed that this impression held sway in the mind of man 25,000 years ago.

By means of the printed books of today moderns are able to avoid many of the pitfalls of the past, benefitting by the mistakes of those who had gone before, but who had left their records of success or failure, said Mr. Ridington.

He urged the revitalizing of the school system of education by means of adequate library facilities in the public schools, whereby the eager mind of the child could explore the unknown territory outside the textbook.

# ROVING OPINIONS

Province

On "Caravan"

April 1923

"I speak my opinion freely of all things: even of those that, perhaps, exceed my capacity, and that I do not conceive to be, in any wise, under my jurisdiction."—Montaigne.

By G. G. SEDGEWICK.

IT IS a pity that one's eyes get tired in watching John Galsworthy's "Caravan" of tales pass before him. Most of the camels of the procession are familiar beasts and welcome to the eye, if I may be allowed to press Mr. Galsworthy's figure a little further. And the "merchandise of sorts" which the beasts carry has all been correctly appraised before at a high figure. But it undeniably does tire old eyes like mine to travel across a desert of 950 pages of thin and flimsy paper which all but compels one to read two sets of type at once. I suppose there is something ungraciously petty in a complaint like this, and I suppose also that a retort would be easy. After all, how much should even a greedy person ask for two dollars and a half?

You certainly get a good deal for your money when you get all, or nearly all, of Galsworthy's briefer stories in one cover. I should have been glad to see my favorite "Indian Summer of a Forsyte" marching in the caravan in spite of the fact that it has moved into its finally appointed place in "The Forsyte Saga." One may as well have 1000 pages as 950, and the paper need be no thinner. Fifty-six tales make a goodly number, however, and many of these, being really noble performances, have deservedly reached "the oasis of public favour" long since. Their author ought to be proud of his merchandise, if he is not. With the Olympian exception of Thomas Hardy, no living writer in England has spread such wealth in this sort upon the stalls of Vanity Fair.

Now that my eyes are rested, I have only one other complaint to make of "Caravan": I don't like the grouping of the stories in pairs. Such an arrangement must needs be very artificial. Stories don't really come out of a man's mind roped together two by two, like animals out of the Ark. It will puzzle readers who are as dull as I am to find any "likeness in theme or mood" between the members of the final pair—"The First and the Last" and "Had a Horse." I think that Galsworthy must have found those two tales left over at the end of his grouping and made bedfellows of them perforce. Several other combinations are nearly as unfortunate as that, but it is a great pity that the whole scheme should be turned into a joke at the last. Perhaps it is all a joke anyway.

Nor does the system of pairing early stories with late really show to any curious reader what difference "Time brings to technique or treatment." If the author had really cared about doing that, he might far better have arranged the whole fifty-six in chronological order. Significant changes in an artist's technique or in his interests come about gradually. And it is this process of growth and development that any reader of intelligent curiosity wishes to observe.

In any case, the short story form is not likely to show an artist's development, especially in technique, as well as the novel. First novels are almost sure to bear the marks of immaturity; few writers learn the trick of the full-length narrative all at once, so to speak. It is different with the short tale. The "trick" of doing it is more quickly learned, and the first short stories which an author publishes often remain among his best. Some of the tales which Kipling wrote when he was scarcely twenty display not only a freshness of power, but a technical mastery which he never surpassed. A successful "conte" is often like the wonderful first drive which lures a beginner at golf on to a bitter disillusionment; he may learn to drive more consistently but never with more thrilling effectiveness. A successful novel is like going around the whole course in par; it is not done on the first occasion.

Certainly the man who wrote "Salvation of a Forsyte," the first story in "Caravan" and one of the first in order of time, had little to learn about the technique of his form. It is linked with "A Stoic," one of Galsworthy's later and most triumphant performances, and the earlier tale stands the test of comparison very well indeed. It hasn't quite the same suavity of style, perhaps, and of course it doesn't

bite so hard and deep as its extraordinary fellow. But then, not even a Galsworthy succeeds in doing "A Stoic" more than once. Nor does anybody. I do not think that many critical faculties would be keen and confident enough to say unfalteringly, without external evidence that "Salvation of a Forsyte" was "early work."

It was rather an act of daring to put those two stories at the first of the book, as if challenging the reader to be disappointed with what was to follow. The remaining fifty-four, as their author knows, are competent to meet the challenge. Not that they have an equal importance. Many of them are slight in theme, and slight in intention—mere sketches. But most of them make their point in the easy masterful fashion that Galsworthy has made so familiar. And at least half a dozen of them attain to a beauty and a power that are well-nigh unmatchable. The history of English narrative can show few things finer than "The Apple Tree."

The themes are those that all readers of Galsworthy know almost too well. A good many pieces in "Caravan" are sketches, so to speak, preliminary to the full length portraits and schemes to be found in the novels. For, with all his mastery of the shorter form, he is essentially a novelist. He works most easily on the larger canvas where he can deal at leisure with greater masses. His interest lies mainly in groups and societies rather than in individuals. Or perhaps it is more correct to say that his individuals almost always call for a group in which or against which to display themselves. And that sort of situation usually calls for a form like the novel or the play.

Perhaps it sounds like empty platitude to remark that Galsworthy is almost wholly concerned with the unrest of modern life,—for what else can a contemporary writer treat of? But I don't know any other way to put it. Over and over again, he makes us face revolt, resignation, stoical indifference, or a sort of flaming despair. Social outcasts like Farrand troop numerously in this "Caravan," as through his novels and his plays. A favorite mood of his people is the mood of reminiscence or memory in which they recall some golden days out of their past. And they do so almost of necessity, for their present means nothing but dissatisfaction or failure.

"Caravan," like all or nearly all the works of its author, leaves with me a queer sense of disturbance. His books are records of old orders gone, outworn or corrupt, records of a period of transition marked by "sick hurry" and "divided aims." When Arnold coined those phrases two generations ago, the disturbance was infecting only the upper regions of thought. But now, it would seem, the disease has spread into the foundations of things. Is it over the windows merely of an Age or rather of a whole Civilization that Galsworthy is nailing the sign "To Let?" An ironic vendor this—offering us merchandise into the very fabric of which is woven an advertisement of our own bankruptcy. He has even dared to suggest ironic names for himself as vendor—Tatterdemalion and weaver of Motley. I wonder if he wishes us to remember Lear's descriptive outburst at just such a character as that: "A bitter fool."

### MABLE GRAY GETS SUPERVISOR JOB

Mabel F. Gray, provincial supervisor of nursing housekeepers of Saskatchewan, was appointed to the staff of the University of British Columbia Monday night as assistant professor of Nursing in the Department of Public Health.

Miss Gray is a graduate of the Winnipeg General Hospital, where she held several staff positions including that of supervisor of nurses. In 1919 she entered public health work and took a special course from Simmons College, Boston.

*E. Sun. 30.9.25*  
**Will Be Assistant  
At the University**



**MISS MABEL GRAY**  
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### DEAN CLEMENT HAS PLEA FOR FARMERS

Good will between farmers of Canada and the businessmen of the cities was stressed by Dean F. M. Clement, head of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of B. C., when he spoke to the Lions at their weekly luncheon meeting Thursday.

*M. Sun. 24/8/25*  
Dean Clement urged that co-operation was necessary for both the farmer and the city resident if the economic troubles and disputes between the two classes were to be overcome.

He said the farmer was as much a businessman as the capitalist in the city, and stated that recognition of this was essential for better business relations.

*E. Sun. 26/9/25*  
**Prof. Duckering  
To Speak For  
Truth Centre**

The Vancouver Truth Centre is to have a very interesting series of addresses at the Ambassador Cafe tomorrow, Sunday 27. Noel Connell, of Australia, is to give the morning address and Dr. T. C. Hipp will hold a spiritual healing service in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. This will be sure to attract a large number of those who are seeking health. Dr. Hipp has had a long and varied experience of healing and has worked very successfully along these lines. In the evening Professor W. E. Duckering will be the speaker and he is sure of a large gathering drawn from his many admirers who appreciate his lectures whenever he is able to spare time for them.

### FARMERS ADVISED TO RAISE QUALITY

*M. Sun. Aug 14 25*  
**Dean F. M. Clement Urges  
Higher Standards and  
Continuity Production**

Kiwians staged an innovation at their luncheon Thursday, when they had as their guests a number of farmers of the province.

The speaker for the occasion was Dean F. M. Clement of the U.B.C., who gave an address outlining the needs of the country from an agricultural standpoint.

He pointed out that the power of the Empire is in proportion to its productiveness, and that the agriculturist is the foundation for prosperity.

The prosperity of farmers in the Prairie provinces, in the Okanagan and the Fraser Valley, reflects immediately in the prosperity of Vancouver today, he explained.

In order to compete with the open markets of Great Britain, on which the prices of Canadian crops are based, the farmer of this country must be as efficient as any farmer in the world.

The speaker suggested that more emphasis be placed on grade and quality of grain, that community production be encouraged, whereby certain crops would be produced in localities fitted for the growth, and that legal combination be inaugurated, whereby there would be organized production for organized sale, as the solution of the problem.

### U.B.C. GRADUATES NAMED ON STAFF

*M. Sun. 30.9.25*  
**Enlarged Faculty Included  
Several Who Took De-  
grees Here**

**UNIVERSITY OF B. C., Sept. 29.—** New members of the University faculty chosen since the calendar was published this spring, include several graduates of the local institution, some of whom have received degrees for post graduate studies in other colleges.

Thirteen professors and assistants have been added to the staff for the opening of the permanent home at Point Grey, it was announced today.

The following have received appointments:  
Homer A. Thompson, B.A. (Brit. Col.) Assistant, Department of Classics.

J. D. Middlemas, B.Sc. (Agr.) Edinburgh, Assistant, Department of Dairying.

Greta Mather, B.A. (Brit. Col.) Assistant, Department of Economics.

Hugh L. Keenleyside, B.A. (Brit. Col.) Ph.D. (Clark) Lecturer in History.

G. H. Harris, B.S.A. (Brit. Col.) M.S. (Oregon Agricultural College), Assistant, Department of Agriculture.

Mabel F. Gray, Assistant Professor of Nursing.

Gordon Merritt Shrum, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Toronto) Assistant Professor of Physics.

W. J. Riley, Assistant, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

Also the following assistants have been appointed to the Chemistry Department.

M. Neal Carter, B.A.Sc. (Brit. Col.)

Greta Winter, B.A. (Brit. Col.)

G. B. Carpenter, B.A. (Brit. Col.)

R. W. Ball, B.A. (Brit. Col.)

C. C. Lucas, B.A.Sc. (Brit. Col.)

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In former years the Vancouver Institute has held its meetings in

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## Felix Penne

Hys Owne Columne

Many in Vancouver have had the pleasure of hearing Prof. H. Ashton, M.A., D. Litt, of the B. C. University, lecture on French Literature. I recall his fascinating study of Balzac—and I still entertain the hope that the lecture will be printed.

It is with much pleasure I learn that the Cambridge University Press (MacMillan, Toronto), have issued an edition of Madame de La Fayette, "La Princess de Cleves," edited by Prof. Ashton. The novel is the only one of the Seventeenth Century still widely read in France. The book has a very comprehensive introduction which places the novel in its proper historical setting. Every now and then the editor steps in to point out the qualities and defects of the story and to comment on its style. And those of you who have heard Prof. Ashton can guess how illuminating such comments are.

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# Best Failing of B. C.'s Educational System

to the state, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this conference a great part of these programmes should find a prominent place in the curriculum of public and high school work."

## BOY SCOUTS, GIRL GUIDES.

These movements were originated by military people who, undoubtedly, had in mind some considerations of the potential military strength of the nation in framing their programmes,



activities. The women's associations of Victoria told the survey commissioners last summer that the prosperity of the private schools of that city is based on their attitude toward play life.

It is outside the scope of this article to describe the physical work in the curricula of the schools of different countries. In general, the work may be divided into three classes: (a) physical drill and formal exercises, usually with a hint of the military in it; (b) games and contests of the individual type, frequently military or semi-military; (c) folk-dancing and other musical or rhythmic exercises. Finland, in these few years, is showing us the finest example since the days of Pericles of a whole community elevating its standard of citizenship by adequate athletic sport among its youth. But, again, it is all individual. What a pity that they can not develop a national team game in the same spirit! In British Columbia we have only a few cadet corps, shooting practices and spasms of calisthenic exercises in the school programme. England, alone, developing the historic object lesson of her great public schools is making any real effort to place group games under regular teachers in the curriculum of her state schools.

The response of the general public to these movements is reflected unflinchingly in the press. Whole pages of great newspapers are given up to reports and instruction in the promotion of the activities of groups of boys and girls—just a few of them banded together for natural development in church or Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C.

in the classrooms for boys and girls from 10 to 16 years of age. The textbooks may be better and methods of presentation improved, but the pace is more exacting for the average pupil, and so, perhaps, it is all as meaningless as ever. Many factors other than the indomitable conservatism of educational systems may contribute to this. I venture to indicate one of all insistently demanding an education for our children. The proof of an education has come to be the passing of examinations on the content of certain books. If 90 per cent. of the pupils do not pass, parents see to it that the School Board hold post-mortem examinations on the teacher's professional remains. And as teachers have resorted to cramming to meet the necessary swing. Then when a world of work, in university or out in the field, would have been paid with so little real understanding of it all.

Many attempts to improve conditions are being made. Efforts to extend the Montessori system to other pupils are recognized as unkind of examinations instead of the old schools all heretofore. Dalton plans, platoon these aim at an end do not satisfy us. All of us is that the active education, but the weak-pupils and does not do any of the individual member of his own team nor test him as a member of his own team.

We do not for a moment appreciate the importance of formal instruction. Individual activity and initiative in education, we do believe that a minimum education, if we do possibly in part out of a two-hour day, should be given by all adolescent boys and girls, to organized and supervised athletic, team games and other kinds of group activity.

## GROUP TESTS SHOULD BE DEVISED.

Group tests should be devised for different kinds of group activities. The Y. M. C. A. has developed some such tests on the purely physical side. Tests could easily be prepared to show the comparative abilities of the pupils of the same grade in different schools, along various lines, physical, mental and perhaps even moral. Every boy and girl should have the same incentive to advance the standing of his class and school as to make the school team or pass the examination.

We are pleading for an equality in training for all the pupils along these lines and not for a system that would lead only to spectacular athletic leagues in which schools would be represented, as at present, by teams of specially trained athletes, who are, all too often, a year or more behind their normal grade in academic studies.

Exhibitions and contests would have to take a place with the present type of competitive examination as part of the total test of the pupil's ability and character. No one should be allowed the honor of representing his school in any championship contest who is not certified by the teacher as (a) a diligent student, reasonably up to grade in academic studies; (b) one who "plays the game"; (c) one who always works for the good of the team; (d) one who always obeys the referee unhesitatingly.

The state supports universities to develop leaders out of people of superior ability. Our present examination system should be revised along the lines of intelligence tests to prevent the success of "cramming." Parallel with this and of equally imperative value should be the certificate of the teacher that the candidate not only possesses the qualities just stated as qualifications for a school team, but also gives evidence of possessing some of the qualities of unselfish leadership. We do not believe that such a school programme, with results tested in this way, would lower the standard of real achievement in purely academic subjects, though it would undoubtedly mean that some would come to the university, who do not now have that privilege, while others who now come would be found digging ditches a bit earlier in life.

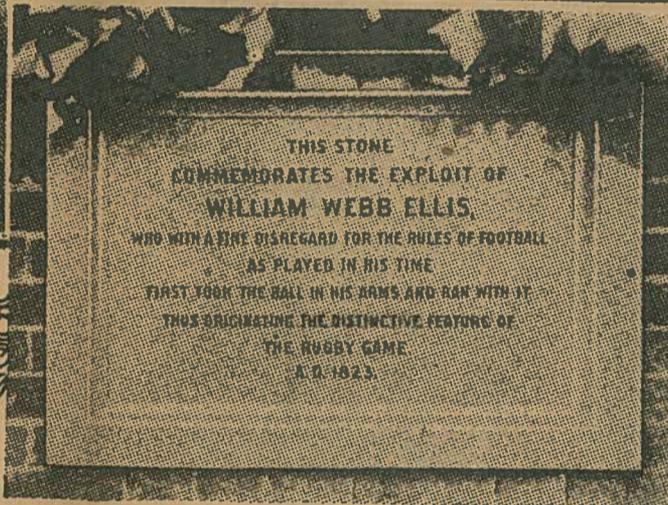
The history, significance and practice of team games and other group activities should be made, at once, a part of normal school training. As soon as possible teachers' certificates should be refused to candidates who can not lead a group of boys or girls to organize and conduct their activities joyously and loyally under their own officers and referees. This should be officially recognized as the most fundamental test of the true teacher. For the present generation of teachers recourse would be had to the help of special demonstrators and instructors, supplemented by special training schools and courses. The Strathcona Trust is now functioning throughout Canada as a training school of physical education for teachers, but it appears to many of us that it has been prostituted to the purposes of the drill master and a mistaken conception of a foundation of national defense. The teachers in the trust summer schools should be of the type of the best trained Y. M. C. A. physical directors, and the methods should be somewhat similar to those used in the association classes for

A. or bands of scouts or guides—and hardly a word of what goes on in school-room or playground except when the sporting editor hears of some games between representative (?) school teams.

In the nature of things the voluntary organizations mentioned above can not meet more than a small part of the total need; they should not be asked for more than the object lesson already given. With volunteer leadership, usually untrained, with a few boys or girls an hour or two a week, at night when they should be at home, without authority over their groups, without anything approaching the wonderful equipment of our schools, they have given a magnificent demonstration of this new ideal in education.

## REFORMATION OF MODERN SCHOOLS.

The Primary Grades. Primary education in our schools has been revolutionized in our generation largely through the influence of Montessori and kindergarten methods. Young children must learn to function first as individuals in a new and untried world. We are grateful for the sheer humanity of the constant activity in the primary classes of today as contrasted with memories of the torture of sitting still and keeping quiet, hour after hour, when we were children ourselves. We are disappointed, because it seems to be all individual and is not suitably developed in the higher grades. Speaking not as experts in these newer lines of teaching, but from a general feeling as to what is reasonable to expect from children, we would suggest the following as a division of a five-hour day for primary children: One hour of more or less formal instruction; two hours of individual activity; two hours of supervised play, developing as rapidly as is natural with the age of the child into group activities in the classroom and team games on the playground.



The Webb Ellis Tablet —  
To the man who "invented" Rugby football



reason. The kind of training—class-room and, gymnasium follow-up reports that the boys in their proper but show so amounts to a thing is that pleasant physical actually give regular school

Christian church programme, probably, as an in the church. become by far—gymnasiums church lawns; presenting their names that have are under-educational deal, intellectual domain of book; in every at of the group

Christianity? are dis- part of the attempting to school in supervised educational

at the 1924 arch in British agreement of these argu- "Whereas the and C. G. I. T. as magnifi- edge of what e system

hence the two distinctive elements of scout training, as compared with the church or Y. M. C. A., the stressing of formal discipline and the featuring of general outdoor activity as distinct from that of the playground or gymnasium. However, in the general nature of the group activity there is the same educational value and the same fascinating appeal to boy or girl.

Our parks boards are not educational bodies, yet they have responded to the appeal of the neglected children in vacation time. They provide equipment lavishly, employ instructors and even begin to encroach on the academic with story-telling hours and what not. Parents are apt to see in their children during these few weeks under a skilled supervisor a physical, moral and even mental development that puts to shame the stagnation of the other ten months. Then at the end of August the apparatus is packed away and the children bundled off to school to sit still pretending to learn for five hours a day and be left to their own devices for the rest. People do not object to the cost of supervised play in the public parks.

The playground and group activities of the English public schools constituted one of the most outstanding educational features of the nineteenth century. Our space will not permit enthusiastic comments, but everyone has read "Tom Brown's School Days." The programme was defective, as compared with our present knowledge of group activity in education, but we must remember that it was a new thing in the world; its tremendous significance is even yet barely glimpsed by the world. It was the aristocracy of the English public schools that built the British Empire in the last 100 years on foundations of service and not of selfish advantage like all the other empires of the ages. One recalls Wellington's historic statement, that Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton.

The private schools of America have followed the lead of the English public schools. Prac-

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*m. sun - 27-1-25*  
**Club Groups Hear Dean**



DEAN M. L. BOLLERT

**Dean Bollert on Recent Honolulu Conference Interests 'Y' Girls**

A GATHERING of members and friends of the Young Women's Christian Association was treated last evening to a series of interesting sidelights on the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference, held last summer in Honolulu. The speaker, Dean M. L. Bollert of the University of B. C., was one of the 18 women of the 111 members in attendance at the session. The introductory part of the address gave personal glimpses of a number of the delegates, who represented the highest authorities in the political, educational, economic and religious fields of the nine countries from whence they came.

**PROBLEMS IN THE ORIENT**

Unequal treaties, in particular the Extra Territorials, customs and tariffs as concerning China, was the first of the three problems dealt with by Miss Bollert in her address, which was given in the Y.W.C.A. Clubrooms on Hastings Street. Then followed the question of migration that grew out of the Exclusion Act passed by America against Japan last year.

The third problem touched on by Miss Bollert was of an industrial nature, and concerned the factory system introduced into China by Europeans. Particularly interesting were the details of a massed educational movement cropping up in the Orient, where 40,000 teachers have offered their services and

undertaken the gigantic task of spreading the rudiments of education among 2,000,000 students.

Miss Bollert's vivid and enlightening talk outlined in plain language the learned deductions on world educational tasks reached at this conference, and was very much appreciated by her audience.

**FOR HONG KONG FUND**

The individual girls' clubs of the Y.W.C.A. pledge themselves to donate a collective amount of \$500 yearly towards the expenses of Miss Elliott, the "Y" secretary at Hong Kong. A part of this sum is raised by mite or "S.O.S." boxes. S.O.S. has an appropriate twofold meaning. "Send Our Share and Serve Our Sisters." The boxes were opened last evening and a pennant, donated by Dr Jean Carson, was presented to the club bringing in the largest amount.

**CHINESE GIRLS GIVE PROGRAMME**

Miss Connie Wismer contributed vocal numbers and musical selections were given by the Hip Jun Club, whose membership is made up entirely of Chinese girls. In the native tongue Hip Jun stands for "United we Progress."

Greetings were received from Miss Best of the senior Y.W.C.A. clubs of the Montreal Association, and best wishes were extended by the local groups to the Eastern "Y."

**PROFESSOR TALKS OF BAVARIA TO SURREY TEACHERS**

CLOVERDALE, Dec. 3.—There was a good attendance of teachers and their friends at the meeting of the Surrey Teachers' Association Wednesday evening, when Professor Isabel MacInnes, M.A., Ph.D., of the U. B. C., gave a lecture on "Picturesque Bavaria." Miss MacInnes lived in Bavaria for some time and her talk was very interesting. She illustrated it with a number of beautiful lantern slides.

# DR. KLINCK OPENS GORDON SCHOOL

*m Sun. 23.10.25*

## Ceremony Is Attended by Pleas for Support of By-laws at Election

Bylaws will be forthcoming to relieve the overcrowded conditions in the city schools according to announcement made Thursday afternoon at the inauguration of the addition to the General Gordon School

### GORDON URGES BYLAWS

J. S. Gordon, Municipal Inspector of Schools, made the announcement when he spoke of the conditions existing in the East End of the city. He urged those present to work for the bylaws to be presented to the ratepayers in December.

Alderman G. H. Worthington, speaking as a member of the City Council declared, "the School Board is doing splendid work. Let us get behind them and work for them."

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University, opened the buildings and received a master key from Dr. F. J. Nicholson, chairman of the School Board. Hon. W. C. Nichol, who was to have come to Vancouver for the opening, was unavoidably delayed at Victoria, it was announced.

Dr. Klinck spoke of the close relations existing among the public and high schools and the University.

### COST IS \$104,139

Trustee J. Blackwood read a report of the cost of the building stating that the 12 rooms and auditorium had been built and equipped for \$104,139, which was \$861 less than the amount set aside in the money bylaw.

Mrs. F. E. Hopkins trustee, also spoke.

*morning Sun. 23.10.25*

# PROF. BOGGS URGES TRADE FORESIGHT

*m Sun. 30.10.25*

## Speaker Tells Electrons Business Depression Can Easily Be Avoided

"Business Depressions; Can They Be Avoided?" was the subject discussed by Theodore H. Boggs, Ph.D., at the Electric Club luncheon Friday.

"For long to come, for humanity learns its lessons slowly," said Prof. Boggs, "there will be periods of prosperity and depression coming in cycles.

"Every now and then a commercial and financial crisis is followed by trade depression. These are brought about by modern trade economic conditions and have affected all commercial countries for the last 200 years.

"It has become the fashion to regard these recurring periods of prosperity and depression as natural and inevitable. That is not the correct view to take.

"A crisis can be seen and averted; trade depression can be anticipated and prepared for.

"Psychology plays a more important part in business than most people think. Prosperity begets a feeling which is infectious.

"There is over-confidence, over-speculation, over-production and then comes a reaction.

"British Columbia's trade has been a series of 'spurts' and depressions when foresight, wisdom and care would keep trade steady and secure."

The Professor's address was followed with rapt attention and was followed by applause.

James Todd gave some admirable pianoforte selections.

It was announced that a debate, subject to be announced, would be the feature of next Friday's luncheon.

*morning Sun. 31-10-25*

# Faculty Women's Tea Party To Be Delightful Event

A MOST delightful tea has been arranged by the Faculty Women's Club of the University of B.C. to be held in the Students Grill; on Friday for the faculty and members of college executives. Among the invited guests will be the Victoria College and the U.B.C. debating teams. Mrs. M. S. Golding is in charge of invitations. Mrs. F. C. Walker and Mrs. A. Lighthall, the social committee, have planned a very novel table arrangement and decorations. Rust and bronze chrysanthemums in a cutglass bowl will be reflected in a large mirror and surrounded with tulle of a harmonizing shade, to adorn the centre of the group of tables, while trailing Smilax will extend from this to four small silver vases containing chrysanthemums. At the four extremes of the grouped tables will stand the urns, at which Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, Mrs. F. M. Clement, Mrs. Frank Westbrook, and Mrs. R. W. Brock, will preside.

Receiving the guests will be Mrs. L. S. Klinck, and Mrs. W. L. Uglow. Those assisting in serving are: Mrs. A. E. Hemmings, Mrs. H. T. Archibald, Miss S. W. Mathews, Mrs. E. M. Cole, Mrs. James Henderson, Mrs. H. T. Logan, Mrs. M. S. Golding, Mrs. L. Richardson, Mrs. E. E. Jordan, Mrs. E. A. Lloyd, Mrs. W. H. Powell, Mrs. H. Vickers, Ms. A. H. Hutchinson, Mrs. McLean Fraser, Mrs. W. E. Duckering, Mrs. J. M. Turnbull, and Mrs. M. Y. Williams.

*morning Sun. 3-11-25*

# WILLIAMS TALKS ON FAR EAST

*m Sun. 5-11-25*  
Impressions of the Far East, gained during a year's research work in the area surrounding Hong Kong, were related by Dr. M. Y. Williams, speaking at Thursday night's meeting of the Vancouver Institute in the Provincial Normal School.

He touched on Japanese and Chinese characteristics, commenting particularly on the courtesy and kindness of the Japanese. His talk was illustrated with lantern slides depicting scenes in China, Japan and Hawaii.

Professor John Davidson presided.

*morning Sun. 6-11-25*

# Miss Bollert to Tell of Conference

*e. Sun. 30.10.25*  
Miss M. L. Bollert will be the speaker at the Faculty Women's Club meeting of the University of B.C. to be held on Tuesday at the home of Mrs. R. W. Brock, 3875 Point Grey Road. Miss Bollert plans to give a talk on the Pacific Relations Conference, which she attended this summer at Honolulu. Arrangements will be discussed for a tea which the Faculty Women plan to give for the various University executives, members of the visiting Victoria debating team to be among the guests.

*Evening Sun. 30-10-25*

# DUCKERING TALKS TO ROUND TABLE

*m Sun. 21-10-25*  
Prof. Wm. E. Duckering of the Faculty of Science of the University of B. C. gave a talk to the members of the Vancouver Round Table at luncheon at noon, Tuesday. His subject was "The Mutual Value of Service."

Aubrey Clark sang two selections. Harvey Bawden led the Club singing. William J. Read and Bert W. Webster were welcomed as members.

*morning Sun. 21-10-25*

# Chris Spencers Entertain Faculty Of the University

*m Sun. 6-11-25*  
MR. AND MRS. CHRIS SPENCER were delightful hosts in their lovely Kerrisdale residence on Wednesday evening at a reception and dance in honor of the members of the faculty of the University of B. C. their wives, and several other guests. Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, and Mrs. L. S. Klinck assisted the hostess to receive the many guests in the drawing rooms, and they also presided over the urns at the daintily-appointed supper table, which was centred with a charming arrangement of shell pink roses on a filet lace cloth.

Mrs. Denis Murphy, Mrs. T. A. Spencer, Mrs. Victor Spencer, Mrs. Lloyd Spencer and Mrs. Fred McGregor were assistants to the hostess in the supper room, and during the reception Miss Ann Lohead sang exquisitely several numbers.

*morning Sun. 6-11-25*

# DR. KLINCK TO ADDRESS STUDENTS

*m Sun. 8-11-25*  
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Nov. 4.—All students of the Alma Mater Society to be held Thursday at noon in the Auditorium. Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University, will talk on student regulations.

Elsie Rilance entertained the members of the Studio Club, formerly the Pianists Club, at her home, Vine and Second, tonight.

The members of the French Club La Canadienne will meet Thursday night at the home of Miss Kathleen Clark, 1706 Sixth Avenue West.

*morning Sun. 5-11-25*

# Prof. Sage Will Lecture Thursday

*e Sun. 12-11-25*  
Professor Alter N. Sage, of the department of History at the University of British Columbia, will be speaker at the regular meeting of the Vancouver Institute Thursday night at the Normal School, Tenth Avenue and Cambie Street.

The early career of Sir James Douglas will be outlined by the speaker. The lecture this week will be given under the auspices of the Art, Historical and Scientific Association and will start at 8:15.

*Evening Sun. 12-11-25*

# VISITING PORTLAND

Professor H. M. King and Professor H. R. Hare, Mr. Sydney Bowman, Mr. J. O. Berry and Mr. Gabriel Luyat of the University of B.C. have left for Portland to spend the next week.

*morning Sun. 1-11-25*

### Institute Favors St. James Tablet

Fort St. James, the former capital of New Caledonia, was recommended Thursday night by the members of the Vancouver Institute as a historic site in British Columbia that should be marked with a cairn and tablet similar to those being erected throughout the Dominion by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

A resolution in favor of this proposed site was passed at the meeting when Prof. W. N. Sage, of the department of history at the University, spoke on the life of Sir James Douglas.

*Evening Sun. 13-11-25*

### ALLIANCE OPENS YEARS SESSIONS

#### Conversationalists Look Forward to Interesting Season

First of winter sessions of the Alliance Francaise, held at the Hotel Vancouver, Monday evening, with Dr. H. Ashton of the University of British Columbia, presiding, was so well-attended as to give every promise that the Alliance may look forward to the most successful season in its history. More than 70 persons interested in keeping up their French conversation, were present.

The meeting was distinguished for the first appearance of Hon. Paul Suzor, recently appointed Consul for France, and took on something of the nature of a reception for M. and Madame Suzor. The former spoke briefly acknowledging his gratification and pleasure. Mr. Martin of the U.S. Consular Service spoke on his experiences among the French in Syria, while on duty in that country.

The Alliance Francaise will hold fortnightly meetings throughout the winter.

*Evening Sun. 17-11-25*

### KIWANIANS TO ENTERTAIN WOMEN

Women will be guests of the Kiwanis Club today and the speaker will be Dean M. L. Bollert of the University of British Columbia.

It will be a turkey dinner, and will be garnished with "Pickles," but the latter will simply be selections from the musical comedy of that name, which the Kiwanis Club will stage at the Orpheum Theatre, December 7, 8, 9.

Thomas Holman will be song leader.

*M. Sun. 18-11-25*

*Morning Sun. 18-11-25*

### DR. KLINCK URGES BIBLE MOVEMENT

*M. Sun. 18-11-25*

#### U.B.C. President Explains Objects of Student Christian Activities

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Nov. 17.—"We expect you to tell us about the work of Christ; it is your job." This is the attitude of the student body of U.B.C. to the Students' Christian Movement, said Dr. L. S. Kilnok, in his address to the members of the religious institute at the college, at the meeting in the Agricultural Building Monday.

Principal Klinck outlined the motives of the movement "as a society to study prayer and service, to help and encourage other people, to study Jesus, and to bring the opportunity to all students."

These people are working to bring the spirit of religion to the people, for the scorn of religion is no longer a fad, he said. The study is not merely an outward show; it is a palpable, practical and rational doctrine. The students of U.B.C. are really interested in the work of the local body, he declared.

*Morning Sun. 18-11-25*

### NATURALISTS HEAR PROF. WILLIAMSON

#### Lecturer Compares Birds, Beasts and Insects of China and Canada

Comparing the various birds, animals, insects and natural resources of China with those of Canada, Prof. M. Y. Williamson of the University of British Columbia gave a lecture on his observations in a six months' visit to the Orient at the regular meeting of the Natural History Society Wednesday evening in the Normal School auditorium.

Specimens from Prof. Williamson's collection of birds gathered in Hong Kong were exhibited. Hawks, doves, crows and other specimens were examined and contrasted with those of the North American continent.

A scaled ant-eater, known only in China, was included.

Lantern slides showing the domesticated animals of China were also a feature.

Prof. John Davidson was in the chair.

*Morning Sun. 19-11-25*

#### TO VISIT HONOLULU

Mr. F. Dallas, bursar of the University of B. C., is leaving today on the Aorangi for several weeks visit to Honolulu.

*E. Sun. 13-1-26*

### University Women's Lecture Course Is Interesting Many

An interesting innovation which is being introduced by the University Women's Club of the city is a series of "Monday lectures" by outstanding members of the educational field of the Northwest.

The first will be held on Monday, January 11, when Professor H. H. Gowan of the University of Washington will lecture on "The Literature of Japan."

A great many have subscribed to the lecture course, a few of those who will attend being:

Dr. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Ellis, Mrs. Philip Wilson, Dean and Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. Lyall Hodgins, Mrs. C. W. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Shannon, Mrs. Cecil Killam, Mrs. Birkenshaw, Dean and Mrs. R. W. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce-Farris, Dean M. L. Bollert, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Malikin, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Baird, Colonel and Mrs. Fallis, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Steeves, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Denis Murphy, Mrs. Uglow, Mrs. J. W. deB. Farr's, Mrs. Hutton, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Aulay Morrison, Mrs. MacKinnon, Mr. A. M. Pound, General and Mrs. Victor Odum, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Hyatt, Mr. and Mrs. McElhanny, Miss Isobel Harvey.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cromie, Mrs. G. S. Raphael, Dr. Belle Wilson, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Norman Lang, Mrs. C. S. Battle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burde, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Reid, Mrs. H. G. Estabrook, Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. B. C. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Spohn.

*S. Sun. 3-1-26*

### Dean M. L. Bollert To Address Club

Dean M. L. Bollert will speak on "Some Changes in the Industrial Life of Women of Other Lands" at the meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club to be held in the clubrooms this evening at 8:15. Mr. William Miller will give several pianoforte selections, and the president, Mrs. Anita Shrapnel, will be in the chair.

*M. Sun. 18-1-26*

### History of Man Lecture Subject

GIBSON'S LANDING, Jan. 19.—"The History of Man as Revealed in the Rocks" was the title of an interesting lecture given by Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia Saturday evening in the Post Office Hall. A large audience was presided over by W. A. McInnes, principal of the school. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides given by H. B. Winn. This was one of a series of lectures planned by a special committee appointed for the purpose.

*E. Sun. 19-1-26*

Dean F. M. Clement of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, is making a short visit to Salmon Arm, B.C.

*Morning Sun. 19-12-25*

### Mrs. F. G. C. Wood Receiving Today At Her Residence

**M**RS. FREDERICK G. C. WOOD is receiving this afternoon for the first time since her marriage at her home on Western Park Way, University Hill. Mrs. W. H. Wood will receive with the hostess and Mrs. Norman Lang, Mrs. Hendrie Leggat, Mrs. George Cowan and Mrs. Henry Somerset will preside at the urns. Ices will be cut by Mrs. Massey Goolden and Mrs. Ernest Rogers and assisting as serviteurs are: Mrs. Jan Cherniavsky, Miss Patricia Cowan, Miss Dorothy Somerset, Miss Theo Wright, Miss Leslie Wright and Miss Helen Fordham Johnson.

*E. Sun. 19-1-26*

*m. Sun. 21-1-26*  
**Dr. Boggs to Lecture**—Dr. T. H. Boggs will deliver a lecture on the Canadian Tariff, the first of a series,

under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., this evening at the Board of Trade Auditorium at 8 o'clock.

*m. Sun. 21-1-26*

### SOCIAL LIFE OF INSECTS COMPARED

Human sociology and the social life of insects were traced, described, illustrated and finally compared by Prof. G. J. Spencer of the University of British Columbia, at a well-attended meeting of the Natural History Society, at the Normal School auditorium, Thursday evening. Prof. Spencer gave a complete outline of the insect social system, with its many advantages, and questioned if human beings could not benefit by adopting their form of sociology.

Prof. J. Davidson was in the chair.

*m. Sun. 29-1-26*

### DR. G. G. SEDGEWICK TO SPEAK TONIGHT

The last of a series of Monday night lectures sponsored by the Women's University Club will be given tonight in Fairview Baptist Church at 8:30.

Doctor G. G. Sedgewick, of the University of B. C., will speak on "Thomas Hardy, Radical Critic of Life."

*Star. 2-1-26*

**Dean Brock "Traces" Man**—Tracing the development of man by the relics found in all parts of the world today, Dean Reginald Brock, head of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of British Columbia, spoke Thursday night at the Normal School, under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute. Illustrating his lecture with a large number of slides he recounted most recent theories of the branching out of the higher animals and traced the families from which modern man is said to originate. Throughout each period discussed, Dean Brock showed implements used by prehistoric man, told of his art and gave illustrations of his progress.

*m. Sun. 22-1-26*

### AGRICULTURISTS OF COWICHAN ELECT OFFICERS

**DUNCAN, Jan. 30.**—At the annual meeting of the horticultural branch of the Cowichan Society, the following were elected to the committee: Mrs. Dawson-Thomas, Mrs. F. S. Leather, Mrs. Maitland-Dougall, A. A. B. Herd, R. M. Palmer, and Dr. F. T. Stanier. An address on the possibilities of bulb growing in British Columbia was given by Prof. F. E. Buck, of the University of British Columbia.

*m. Sun. 31-1-26*

*Star. 2-1-26*  
Prof. H. F. Angus will speak on "Canadian Immigration and Emigration," in Board of Trade auditorium, Thursday, at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

*Star. 2-1-26*

### DEAN BROCK TO VISIT LADYSMITH

**LADYSMITH, Jan. 24.**—W. T. Arthurs gave an interesting paper before the Literary Society on Tuesday upon "Canadian Poets and Their Poetry." The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, when Dean Brock of the U.B.C. will give an illustrated address on "Earthquakes."

*m. Sun. 25-1-26*

### Life Would Cease Without Germs

Vancouver Rotarians bowed their introduction to millions of "bugs" at noon Tuesday when Dr. W. H. Hill, head of the department of nursing at the University of British Columbia, addressed them on "The Conquering of Disease."

"Germs," said Dr. Hill, "are the most important form of life on the globe. Without man the world would go on pretty much as it is today—with less noise and smoke, perhaps—but without the germs all life would cease."

Germs must eat, he pointed out, and 61 per cent of the deaths were the result of germs eating into the human body. He rehearsed the various means by which bodies could be rendered immune from certain germs. Vaccination to prevent smallpox germs from gaining a hold was one instance.

*E. Sun. 3-1-26*

### 'U' PROFESSOR IS HONORED

**Dr. H. F. G. Letson's Engine Treatise Recognized**

Notification has been received that the council of the institution of mechanical engineers of London, England, has awarded a T. Bernard Hall premium and certificate to H. F. G. Letson, M.C.; Ph.D.; B.Sc.; A.M.I. Mech. E.; assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the University of B. C., in recognition of a treatise entitled "Distribution and Thermal Stresses in a Diesel Engine Lines."

The T. Bernard Hall premium is given for the most meritorious original communications dealing with invention, design or research in mechanical engineering, which are published in the proceedings of the institution.

The present award covers the years 1924-1925.

Dr. Letson, who is a native son of Vancouver, was educated in the schools of Vancouver, at McGill College, U.B.C. and the University of London, England.

During the war he served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force and was severely wounded in 1917. He is a son of the late J. M. K. Letson of the firm of Letson & Burpee of this city.

*E. Sun. 30-1-26*

### HORTICULTURISTS OF POINT GREY TO ELECT OFFICERS

**KERRISDALE.**—The annual meeting and election of officers will be held by the Point Grey Horticultural Society tonight in the Municipal Hall. Following the business part of the meeting, Professor Paul Boving, head of the department of agronomy, University of British Columbia, will speak on horticultural topics. The annual dinner of the society will be held, February 12.

*m. Sun. 29-1-26*

### HORTICULTURISTS IN ANNUAL DINNER

**KERRISDALE, Feb. 12.**—The second annual dinner of Point Grey Horticultural Society was held in the G.W.V.A. hall Friday night. Musical items were rendered by members of the local Commercial Travellers' Association. An interesting address was delivered by J. J. Spencer, Professor of Etymology at the University of British Columbia. J. D. Turnbull presided.

*Star. 13-2-26*

**Dr. G. G. Sedgewick  
Monday Speaker**

Dr. G. G. Sedgewick of the University of B. C. was the very entertaining speaker at Monday night's lecture, given under the auspices of the University Women's Club in Fairview Baptist church. The lecture, which depicted in scholarly and brilliant language, the life and times of Thomas Hardy, was very much appreciated by the large gathering. Dr. Sedgewick finished his talk with readings from the works of Hardy.

The talk finished the course of three Monday lectures given under the auspices of the University Women. Miss Sallee Murphy moved the vote of thanks, which Mrs. Lyall Hodgson seconded. Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, president of the club, warmly thanked all supporters of the three lectures, and announced that they have been intellectual and financial successes. During the evening, Mrs. James McGeer gave vocal solos, and ushers were Miss Marjorie Agnew, Miss Freda Wilson, Miss Dorothy Dallas, Miss Gwen Robson, Miss Dorothy Peck, Miss Kathleen Peck and Miss Sallee Murphy.

E. Sun. 3-2-26

**Horticulturists' Dinner on Friday**

KERRISDALE, Feb. 10.—The second annual dinner of the Point Grey Horticultural Society will be held in the G.W.V.A. hall, Kerrisdale, on Friday night at 6:15 o'clock. After dinner Prof. C. J. Spencer of the U.B.C. will deliver an address on "Insects and Man." The reeve and councillors of Point Grey and representatives from horticultural societies in Greater Vancouver will attend. Tickets may be secured at Brown's, Brand's and Ritchie's flower stores in the city.

E. Sun. 10-2-26

"Moisture Conservation Essential for Profitable Crop Production," will be the subject of a lecture to be broadcast over CNRV by D. G. Laird, U.B.C., tonight at 8 o'clock. At 8:30 p.m. Arthur J. Foxall's National Players will broadcast a studio program.

Stan. 16-2-26

"Labor conditions in Canada," an address by Theodore H. Boggs, professor of economics at the University of B. C., attracted a large audience Thursday night at the Board of Trade auditorium.

M. Stan. 26-2-26

Professor H. F. Angus of the University of British Columbia department of sociology and economics will deliver an address on "Canadian Immigration and Emigration" at the Board of Trade auditorium on

Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. This is the third of the series of six lectures on "Canada's Vital Problems" being given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Educational Department.

E. Sun. 4-2-26

**DEAN SEES HOPE  
FOR THE P.G.E.**

**Professor Clement Speaks  
Highly of Prospects of  
Government Railway**

As the result of a recent survey of the agricultural districts contiguous to the route of the P. G. E., Dean F. M. Clement of the University of British Columbia takes a hopeful view of that railway's future.

This view he expressed at the luncheon of the Vancouver Electric Club on Friday. He felt, he said, that his view might not be shared by all business men, but he spoke as one whose interests were mainly in agriculture.

British Columbia, with its mild climate, must attract immigrants from countries with surplus population. It was the opinion of experts that Canada would be "saturated" with population in some 50 years. It would not then be said that the P. G. E. was a railway which "went from nowhere to nowhere," for there must come the development of 16,000,000 acres of wonderful agricultural country—an area twice as large as Denmark, which produced so much butter and so many eggs—and twelve times as large as Prince Edward Island.

The P. G. E. must learn how to prevent a loss in working and its increasing usefulness and revenue might well be set against initial losses.

Dean Clement was heartily thanked for his address.

H. H. Skelton contributed songs. J. Todd was at the piano. There was a large attendance.

M. Sun. 9-1-26