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DR. MAX EASTMAN ON HISTORY OF BELGIUM

Under the auspices of the University Branch of the Red Cross Society, an audience that taxed the capacity of the auditorium of the Normal School, assembled to hear Dr. Mack Eastman, Professor of History and Economics at the provincial university, lecture on "Belgium, Past and Present."

The lecture was divided into four sections. The first was a summary of Belgian history, sketching the rise and influence of its potent cities, the opposition of Walloons and Flemings—the French and Teutonic elements—in the nation—its decadence under Austrian and Spanish oppression, its unhappy compulsory union with Holland after Napoleon's defeat, its rapid growth in prosperity and importance after the revolution 85 years ago, and the unconquerable national spirit shown by an heroic people since the violation of their country in the present war.

Dr. Eastman dealt with the history of Belgian and Flemish art, illustrating this and succeeding portions of his lecture with many interesting photographs. Next the lecturer took his audience on a tour through many historic Belgian cities—Brussels and Bruges, Ypres and Antwerp—stopping to point out the country's rich treasures in gothic architecture, as well as many scenes illustrative of the national life. Lastly, the ruin of many of these treasures during the past year of war was shown—the battered cathedrals, the razed municipal and mercantile palaces, the desolation wrought by the mailed fist and the ruthless occupation of the Hun.

4-12-15

On Friday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Murray, Shaughnessy Heights, under the auspices of St. Mark's Hall, Dr. Ashton, B. A., (Cantab.), D. es L. (Paris), D. Libb, (Birmingham), Officer de l'Instruction Publique, and Professor of Modern Languages in the Provincial University, gave his first public lecture to a Vancouver audience.

The subject, "The Real France," gave Dr. Ashton opportunity to voice a protest against long prevalent prejudices concerning French life and thought held by English-speaking peoples, and also to put forward a powerful plea for a more cordial and sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the France of today, as represented in its literature, institutions and its ideals.

In introducing his subject, Dr. Ashton sketched two types.

Caricature of Frenchmen.

"If I presented the Western Canadian to you," he said, "as a man who rarely left the saddle, who wore leather trousers trimmed with leather fringe at the seams, a red shirt, a broad-brimmed felt hat, a belt supporting a knife and two revolvers, you would at once recognize my description as a wild caricature. If I represented to you a Frenchman in a stovepipe hat that surmounts an imperial beard and waxed moustache, in a long frock coat, with a white waistcoat, high collar and long flowing tie, check trousers, long pointed shoes and white spats, you would equally recognize this as a caricature. Would you? Are you quite sure of that? Are you absolutely convinced that this picture does not affect your appreciation of the Frenchman? Does the Frenchman make gestures, does he throw up his hands, shrug his shoulders and say: "Oui! Oui!" in a voice like that of a startled chicken, or does he not?"

"Is not a Frenchman a man who spends his time in dancing and in singing, and in looking on the wine when it is red? If you allow your daughter to have a chaperone who occasionally goes to sleep or reads a book, is not that what chaperones are meant to do? But if a Frenchman came on the scene would you not choose a particularly wakeful and illiterate chaperone, and if necessary prime her with strong coffee before she went on duty? The French are a decadent, irreligious, immoral and frivolous race, yet at the present moment they are not doing badly, thanks—as a British soldier recently said to me—thanks to the stiffening of good British troops that are over in France! We are a great people! Fortunately, we know it!"

Pharasaical Hypocrites.

"Let us try and see how this opinion of the French has been formed. Firstly, by our travellers. By the pharasaical hypocrites who go to France, generally to Paris, to see how bad French really are. What should we think of a foreigner who went to London, spent a week in Whitechapel, and then wrote a

book proving, from direct observation, that the Anglo-Saxons were a drunken, poverty stricken, immoral, criminally inclined nation of physical decadents! That is, alas, what many of our travellers have been doing for France. They go to Paris, the city that under the Second Empire spent millions in making itself a place to attract foreigners—to Paris, the most cosmopolitan city of the world—to that part of Paris that lies on the right bank of the Seine, the least French portion of the whole country. And they pry and they roam, and they wallow, and they come back and complain! I have seen them during a ten years' residence in the French part of that city. And my face has burned, with shame, not for the French, but for my own countrymen. We are the people least fitted to undertake such an inquiry, for we are naturally narrow in our views and lacking in psychological insight: The Frenchman, on the other hand, takes a delight in representing himself at his worst. He is, if I may coin an expression, an inverted hypocrite. Just as the hypocrite takes a mean joy in representing himself as better than he is, so the average Frenchman takes a pleasure in representing himself as worse than he is, that he may laugh at the mystification of the foreigner, or ponder over his readily expressed self-righteousness.

Dr. Ashton next proceeded to note that the second source of error is French literature, or what the average Anglo-Saxon regards as such—a very restricted field of the French novel and the modern French play. These he naively takes as pictures of French life, as expressive of French ideals. "Our own literature," said Dr. Ashton, "is idealistic. It no more represents English life than the French novel represents French ideals." It represents what we would like our career to be, and we read it until we hypnotize ourselves into the belief that English life is really all that our novelists would have it. The novelist avoids the ugly side of things—therefore it does not exist! With our minds saturated with this idealistic literature we turn to the French novel, and, without inquiring into its history, its aims, or its correspondence with real life, we righteously condemn it. More, we judge the entire nation on the exceptional cases that are studied therein. For let us remember that the literature that is not idealistic must of necessity be exceptional. If your daily paper told you that Mr. Jones spent a fairly busy day at his office, came home at 6 p.m., dined with his wife, who told him how Spencer's were selling off the most charming silk sweaters at umph dollars, umph cents each, then read and smoked until bed time, you would probably change your paper. But if I were to conclude from my reading of the paper that the chief occupations of the Western Canadian are graft, robbery, murder, immorality and suicide, you would rightly decide that I was surprisingly deficient in intelligence. It

seems to me that the Anglo-Saxon race is laying itself open to the same accusation, by its attitude towards French literature."

French Family Life.

In an endeavor to make clear the mistaken impressions of French life and character caused by Anglo-Saxon travellers in France and by what Anglo-Saxons believe to be typical French literature, Dr. Ashton said that it was only necessary to understand one main principle to see more clearly and more accurately into the whole question of French life and literature. That principle is the sacredness of French family life. We are proud of the Anglo-Saxon attachment to home, he said. "Travellers tell us that there is no French equivalent to 'Home, Sweet Home!'—that it is difficult, almost impossible, to translate the word 'home' into French. They glibly conclude that the French have no home life, and develop this idea ad nauseam. Now, if there is one thing that the Frenchman holds sacred it is his home, but by home he understands, not his immediate household, but his

entire family. With us marriage weakens the tie to our parents. In France marriage strengthens it. Hence the Frenchman's idea of marriage is totally different from ours. He cannot believe that a mere romantic attachment should be ennobled by the marriage service. What he sees in marriages is the establishment of a new branch of the family. That branch must be not merely strong in love, but strong in sympathy with the parents, strong financially, strong socially, strong physically and morally. To get married is no light matter in the eyes of French parents. It is they who look over the matrimonial field and choose the girl they think will be a credit to their family and maintain the honor of their son's name. It is they who examine the fortune of the girl, who inquire into her character and antecedents. At the same time her parents seek information about the husband, his life, career, prospects, character. Only when all this is settled are the two people thrown into each other's company, and if there is no strong objection, the contract is drawn up and signed, the future family being thus put upon a sound basis. Before this time the girl has rarely spoken to a man—certainly in the middle and upper classes she has never talked freely to a man—for she is not allowed to be alone with one. If the French girl lived for one week the life of the average girl here, she would not have the slightest chance of marrying. It follows as a necessary corollary that the English novel would be meaningless to the French girl. There can only rarely be any premarital romance. There may be, there is rarely, a postmarital romance. Strange as it may seem to us, the great majority of these marriages are complete successes, and lead to perfect accord and happiness. And why shouldn't they? Granted that in fortune, social standing, education, religion, and general sympathies,

the two people are in harmony, why should not love follow, and be as durable as in the case of a man who is attracted to his wife by the lure of a pretty face and trim ankle? The exception is a deplorable exception, fraught with tragic possibilities, and it naturally attracts certain novel writers who are always in quest of psychological problems. But it is not the only subject that attracts them. People who say that (and they are many), simply admit their ignorance of French literature. The story of he, she and the other one has the greatest sale outside France, but it is not the only novel, nor is it the only play. It must be mentioned also that the facts over which we pore, the facts to which our mind seems constantly to revert, are mere incidents to the French reader, who is more frequently absorbed by the psychological situation so created. Our psychological interest is practically nil, our critical faculty is very small, and what we draw from a French novel is totally different from, and vastly inferior to, what the French mind extracts from it: nor must it be forgotten that such novels are read only by a limited public in France—never by girls, rarely by unmarried women."

An Importance Difference.

Referring further to differences between English and French domestic life, Dr. Ashton epitomized them by saying: "The French woman marries a man; the British woman frequently marries a house!" "If the Frenchman is in business in a large way," continued Dr. Ashton, "his wife learns all she can of the working of that business, and expects to help with her advice. If the husband is a professional man and the wife uses her social relations to advance him in his career. Is he not ashamed of this? Why should he be ashamed? Are not the husband and wife working in double harness? Does it say in the marriage contract that the woman is an inferior person, whose opinion is worthless outside pots and pans? Hence, we arrive at a curious conclusion. It is the Frenchman who respects woman, in spite of his reputation. It is the Anglo-Saxon who, by his attitude, that says as plainly as it can: 'Yes, yes, I have to listen to you, dear, but you talk like a mere woman'—it is the Anglo-Saxon who does not respect the woman. I know scores of cases in which wives have helped Frenchmen to rise to eminence in letters, in science, in business, in various professions. Some of the most perfect unions I ever hope to see are French."

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"Yet the close nature of the union does not separate husband and wife from their respective families. How often have I dined with French people to find the drawing-room after dinner fill little by little with parents and children. One is brother Jean another sister Jeanne, or there may come son Georges and daughter Marie. Frequently entire families assemble, all come to pay homage to the chief, and to give a

cordial handshake to brothers, sisters, cousins and half-cousins.

Parental Authority and Care.

"You will learn, therefore, with surprise, that parental authority is much stronger in France than with us. Before I left for Vancouver this summer I saw an old lady who said I was very foolish to go so far away from home, and to run the risk of being drowned as the result of a torpedo attack! She ended by saying: 'You are going to see your parents before you leave, I suppose?' 'Yes,' I replied, 'I shall spend a few days at home on my way to Liverpool.' 'Then my mind is at rest,' she retorted, 'for they will forbid you to go.' She had implicit faith in the exercise of this parental authority, and in my obedience to it.

Careful of Education.

"French parents keep very close watch over their children's education and progress. The slightest school success makes the French father beam with joy. He knows the last mark his boy had in Latin, how weak he is in mathematics, how good in English, and follows his progress from week to week and from year to year. The daughter generally has no secrets from her mother. Her reading is watched—discreetly watched—by her mother, her friends are not chosen indiscriminately, and in the bourgeois class—in fact I may say, in all classes—she is trained in the keeping of a home and in the duties of a hostess.

"Now it is evident, in view of this intense family life, that neither the life seen by the careless tourist in Paris, nor that portrayed in certain French novels and plays, is at all representative of the country.

"The tourist cannot see this real life. What he sees in hotel, cafe, theatre, the cosmopolitan crowd is the Frenchman cast from his family, or the good French man who passes rapidly across this part of life's stage and then returns to his home. I have made it my business to examine the crowd in many of the centres of so-called Parisian life, and in every case I have discovered, by their accent and their bearing, that the majority of the people present were foreigners. The crowds of students (save the mark!) that crowd the cafes of the Latin quarter, are unknown to the schools and to the university. Most of them sell goods over a counter during the day, and many of them left Paris suddenly when Germany mobilized! When the students come to blows with the police, as happens sometimes, you have only to watch the police court news to see that the majority of the persons arrested are neither students nor French!

The Real Student.

"While the tourist is studying the so-called students on the terraces of the cafes, or in the vulgar shows of Montmartre, the real student is burning the midnight oil to prepare himself for a career under a system of severe competitive examinations, or he is taking legitimate relaxation in a good theatre, his critical faculties all alert before a new play, or before a good comedy or tragedy of the olden time. The French student works as I have never known an English student work, and in his moments of leisure he derives great amusement from reading British accounts of Latin-quarter life.

"Now, does the literature to which I have already referred give an adequate picture of French family life. Bazin, Bordeaux and a hundred others who write of the real French life are almost unknown to us. Zola, who is avoided with horror by the average

French reader, is a household word in Anglo-Saxon countries. When Zola was told that his novels were so horrible that they could not be true, he went triumphantly to his files and took out newspaper cuttings that proved every incident of the novel in question. He crowded the evil of years into one short life, and gave it forth as truth! Ladies and gentlemen, I know that you have already seized the underlying fallacy. The newspaper deals with the exceptional, and any work based upon such material is bound to be a distorted and false caricature. Let us beware then of taking it for a true picture as I fear we have done in the past.

What to Read—and a Sample!

What then should we read, you may be inclined to ask? Read as you do in English. Choose the good and the true. There is no lack of it in the realm of French literature. There are good novels, good plays, good poetry, well written, amusing, witty or pregnant, with thought, noble in their message, and inspiring in form. I cannot attempt to give you tonight, sufficient examples of this to be fair to you, or to the literature, but may I read you a short extract that you may afterwards hear in my own poor English? It is by a little known poet, Andre Theuriet, and, written during the Franco-German war, is curiously applicable to the present state of France:

Parce Domine!

The village church is dimly lighted,
The young soldiers of Brest and those
of Ille-et-Vilaine,
Come, at the Angelus, for common
prayer.

The chaplain, born as they were, on the
open heath,

Tells them they must offer a pure
heart to Almighty God,
And walk as Christians to meet death.
And to give to the word of the priest
still more solemnity,

The cannon of Bicetre from time to time
shake the pictured windows,
All then intone, from the soldier to the
general,

The Parce Domine! That great cry
that in the time of trial the church
Hurls in her tears toward God.

"Spare us, good Lord!" chant these
peasants,
That dawn will perhaps see lying in
agony,

And while their voices rise in the damp
air,
Beyond the vaulted apse I seem to hear,
Murmur a kneeling crowd.

Woman in mourning, fatherless children,
old parents

Whose sons are lost in the rain and the
snow,

Peasants held to ransom, citizens be-
sieged

All France, in short, weary, wounded to
the heart,

And crying in the night: "Spare us good
Lord!"

Dr. Ashton quoted and translated two other poems, and then, having replied to the Anglo-Saxon accusation as to French literature, attempted a picture of the French character.

"Before attempting this," said he, "I must call your attention to the extreme diversity of the people that go to make France. We must remember that France extends from Belgium to the Pyrenees, and from the Atlantic to the Alps—that she touches Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Mediterranean and Spain. Every province has its particular character. But the reaction of centuries has produced a general way of feeling,

thinking, and willing, that is sufficiently characteristic to be noted. The French character is the result of prolonged action and reaction, centuries old, that influence the contemporary French through national ideas, national literature and national institutions.

The Typical Frenchman.

"Let us consider for a moment the main characteristics of this typical Frenchman. He is accused of being

easily excited. That is a constitutional question. He suffers from a hereditary excess of nervous tension. Therefore he has an innate craving for agreeable excitement, from whence comes his taste for pleasure in all its forms. He is also less capable of deep passion than of enthusiasm, i.e., a sudden exaltation under the influence of some great idea. In this connection we should note the rapidity with which he took up aviation, and the great burst of patriotism that the German menace called forth. In former days, if the idea were changed, or the mind led aside into other channels, the direction of his enthusiasm changed also, and he was on the new love before he was off with the old! This sensitiveness acted with centrifugal force, and engendered a general sympathy. All the nation vibrated in harmony at the touch of a great idea. That is the case today.

"The Frenchman cannot support solitude, and union is not only strength for him, but also happiness. Still more, he is naive enough to believe that what makes him happy should make all other people equally so, and that the whole of humanity should feel like the French. Hence his power as a proselyte, hence the contagious quality of his national spirit. This sensitiveness is a quality that has, of course, its attendant minor defects. It sometimes leads the liberty-loving Frenchman into a kind of tyranny—a tyranny that is well meant, but is no less objectionable—because he strives so frequently to make his opponent accept his feelings and opinions. The result of this is to be seen in the interminable political arguments amongst students and others.

"The French are optimists—and I am sure no one in Vancouver will blame them for that. Being of a sanguine temperament, living under a mild climate, that is quite natural. They hope easily, are very sure of themselves, of everybody, of everything. Their gaiety is a quality that makes them sociable and expansive. The Frenchman's sensitiveness and optimism are probably due to the Celtic elements in the race. More Gaulois, more really French, is his strong-willed, explosive character. Courageous to the point of temerity he ill supports discipline. He cannot be driven but needs little or no leading. Not liking continuous and protracted effort, he prefers to let off his energy suddenly. His will is spontaneous and sudden, whence comes his so-called inconsequence. We forget when we criticise this lack of balance that it brings in its train two great qualities—honesty and frankness. A ruse requires perseverance and sustained effort that are above the Frenchman's strength, so he is not prone to deceit. If he is untruthful, it is from excessive imagination—from mere exuberance, and rarely to further his own ends.

"His intelligence is extremely bright, he learns rapidly, but has a tendency to generalize too quickly, and to neglect details. He judges too precipitately, and therefore sometimes erroneously, but his judgment is also frequently true and precise.

"Clearness is essential—absolutely essential to the French mind. Obscurity

he obhors. If he is to assimilate rapidly, as he likes to do, there must be simplicity and lucidity. What he writes can be read rapidly without turning back to see exactly the connection—without pause, without effort. A missing step is an obstacle that French thought finds insupportable.

"The French imagination is not strong. I mean that it rarely reaches the intensity of hallucination, as does the Anglo-Saxon mind. The Frenchman sees intelligently and far, by means of a kind of logical and combining imagination. He likes the abstract idea, the general statement, but the abstract idea must be logical.

"These native qualities, acted upon through centuries by Latin culture, have formed the French character. The French genius likes above all reason and silence. The Frenchman cannot remain silent while opinions are set forth that he considers false, and in spite of his pretended inconsequence he is at heart

a teacher. He analyses with remarkable precision, and has a talent for deduction, hence his reputation in geometry and kindred sciences. He likes to play with ideas, and to proclaim a new idea in a striking way. Germanic thought is an effort of the will, French thought is purely intellectual and disinterested. We should note in this connection that most of the great French scientific discoveries are exploited in England and in Germany. The Frenchman has a certain theoretical common sense, but a sense of the practical, cramps his originality, and he is not frequently guilty of it.

"Need I show you the reverse of the medal? He may easily be deceived with fine words: his sensitiveness may master his intelligence, and lead him aside from the narrow path. His vanity and pride are sometimes exaggerated, he cannot always apply his fine theories for the good of humanity. He is easily terrorized, and is capable, on occasion, of cruelty.

"This character being granted, why was his conduct at the outbreak of war such a surprise to Europe? For two reasons: The first, that we had persisted in underestimating his value, and that he had allowed us to do so; and the second, that the young generation differs greatly from that of their fathers. The Frenchmen of the old school frequently chaffs his sons by saying: 'What a place France will be to live in when you serious old men have the say in things!' And his sons actually look upon him in these moments as rather lacking in seriousness.

The Workman and Patriotism.

"The struggle for life, the speeding up of modern existence, the international competition, have been keenly felt in France, and I always noticed that French boys and girls were much older than English children of the same age. I noticed, further, that they were much more serious than their fathers in many cases. I have not time tonight to tell you nor would you have patience to listen to the story of the slow but sure change that have affected in recent years the entire French nation. I should like, however, if you will bear with me just a little longer, to speak of a great change that the war has brought about. In 1905 the Mouvement Socialiste held an inquiry on 'the idea of the Fatherland in the minds of the working classes.' The result of this inquiry is as follows: There must be two different ideas of patriotism, one for the man of means, the other for the wage earner—that is, one for the man who lives on the country, and another for the man who pays for the country. Patriotism is an abstraction, and it can be talked of at ease by the wealthy. The worker has no time for abstractions, he has no share in the moral patrimony of the country. Then, why should he fight for it? Further, every country has its own moral patrimony, and thinks it possesses the best.

"Further, this enquiry found that there is no reason to defend the soil of a country, since the worker possesses no part of it. His riches are his hands, and he can use them anywhere—on a foreigners' soil as well as on a Frenchman's. Then why fight for the soil? Conclusion: The workman cannot have any Fatherland! He cannot be a patriot!

"This was the logical conclusion of the French worker, who regard a subject, even an emotional one like patriotism, in the light of pure reason. I have before used this to show the magnificence of the response of the French to the call to arms, and have been met with the objection that no credit was due to them, as under a conscription system they were forced to serve. Ladies and gentlemen, that is a thoughtless and gratuitous libel. A moment's reflection will suffice to show that a self-governing nation cannot force itself to fight unless the masses consent. The French workmen are organized into syndicates in every branch of industry. When the army issued the mobilization order, the syndicates could have sent out a general strike order. Had the railways been immobilized by a strike during 48 hours the Germans would be in Paris today. The workmen did not strike. They

recognized that while their attitude was logically sound, they risked having their personal and political liberty taken from them by an autocratic enemy. There was a period of frightful suspense when the mobilization order was issued. Jaures, the chief of the Socialist movement, a great orator, a great leader of emi, was murdered by a fanatic on the eve of the war. As we walked to the central newspaper offices to hear the scanty news put forth there, we were racked by conflicting hopes and fears. Would France rise to the occasion, or would theory hold sway so long that practice would come too late?

'Vive la France!'

"It so happened that I saw the first mobilization order that was posted. It was affixed to the wall of the police barracks on the Ile de la Cite, not far from Notre Dame. At first it attracted little attention. I stayed to watch. An old workman came along, he glanced at it, stopped, went closer, read it, and then gasped 'Bon Dieu!' We may pardon him, for he had sons, in all probability. Then the Frenchman overcame the father, and taking off his cap he cried: 'Vive la France.' Ladies and gentlemen, as that cry went up, I felt in my heart that the battle was won, and that France would be her glorious self again. Next day I saw the entraining at the Gare de Quest. Three priests came timidly forward, clad in their usual garb. They were evidently not eager to push into the seething crowd of workmen, for they knew they were liable to be insulted. Then three workmen came along, arm in arm. They saw the priests, hesitated, then without a word, broke off, linked up with them, and marched toward the station amid the cheers of the crowd. And I heard an old man remark: 'Tis true, there are

no priests and workmen today; they be all men and soldiers!'

Wartime Economies.

"And as they went, out of one pocket there stuck a parcel of food, out of another a bottle of wine, and in their purses were the last economies of the mother, wife or sister, for their men and their protectors must lack for nothing. They were going to fight for a cent a day, their wives would have an allowance of 30 cents a day, with ten cents for each child—and there was on complaining. I have been over to France three times since then, and there is still no complaining. When I mentioned these sums in Vancouver I have been told that this was impossible, that they could not live on so little. And what French woman wants to live, ladies and gentlemen, while their men may be dying. They are happy to exist if France may be spared. The officers in most cases are living with the men, and returning their meagre pay to the treasury for the good of La Belle France!

Satire and Sorrow.

"Ladies and gentlemen, French women are coquettish and frivolous. We know they are, for do they not invent the fashions that our ladies wear? Do they not figure in our plays? Have we not read novels about them? Don't we know that when the gay Parisienne is mentioned it is meet and right to glance down our noses, and poke a finger into the sly dog who mentioned her? Let us be thankful that we are not as they are, that we are a serious, high-souled, self-sacrificing, God-fearing people, of unimpeachable virtue! True, our young men and maidens dance while the men who fight for them are dying, true, we have public dances, theatres, movies, parties! One could not, one would not dare, dance in Paris at the present time. The French are too frivolous for that! With few exceptions the shops are closed, presumably because the frivolous French have no time to attend to them. Oh, those decadent and irreligious people, with their hearts on their sleeves, ready to laugh or cry like children!

"May I read to you the letter of a frivolous mother, who writes from a lonely castle in Anvergne about her two sons at the front? It is written to the lady at whose house one son was staying when war broke out. He was a

good, pure Christian gentleman, and I shook his hand for the last time on the day of mobilization: 'Mademoiselle—God has required of us the sacrifice of our dearly beloved son, Guy. He fell gloriously at the attack on Neuville St. Vaast, struck by one bullet in the forehead, and by another in the heart, on the 25th of September. His brother, wounded at the same battle, was able, however, thanks to his superhuman energy, to carry off and have interred our dear child in the little military cemetery of Neuville St. Vaast. You, who knew him, can understand what we lose in him. I ask you, Mademoiselle, to look for any objects that my have belonged to him, that have become doubly dear to us. I have not found a little watch chain in gold and silver that I gave to him, and that he probably left in Paris at the moment of mobilization. I would ask you also to communicate this sad news to Dr. Ashton, and to the comrades with whom my son was most intimate. I have given his name to the Alma Mater Society, to be added to those who have fallen heroically for France. Please accept, Mademoiselle, the expression of my affection.'

"Shallow, isn't it?—thoughtless! Light and frivolous! smacking of irreligion and irresponsibility! 'God has required of us the sacrifice of our well beloved son, Guy.' Ladies and gentlemen, that sentence is engraved in my mind. It is one of those literary pearls that only a pure heart, a great soul, and agonizing sorrow can find. While there is one woman in the country who can suffer and believe like this lonely mother, let us not say that the women are frivolous.

Wanted: Tolerance, Sympathy, Justice.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am not worthy to try and point a moral. It would be unfair to entice you here and then preach to you, but I do hope in all sincerity, that we may learn one thing during this war. It is one aim of my teaching at the university, it is the aim of all my work in French, that my students, that my friends, that my acquaintances—above all, that I myself—may ever strive to broaden the mind and increase the feeling of toleration towards others. All that is French is not to be imitated, but all that is French is to be weighed with just weights, in a just balance, and wherever it is possible to suspend judgment in the hope of further knowledge, let us suspend it. Wherever it is possible to give the benefit of the doubt let us give it; wherever it is possible to admire, let us admire, and when we have to censure, let us only do it when we are sure that under similar circumstances, with similar atavistic tendencies, under equal temptations, we should act in a way that is better and nobler. Thus, in our study of the life and the literature of another people shall we come, not to a deeper stagnation in our own pharasaical mire, but to a better life, and to a higher literature in our own dear country."

Warm applause marked the conclusion of Dr. Ashton's lecture. Dr. Seager, who presided, voiced his own thanks and that of the audience, and Bishop de Pencier made some appreciative and humorous remarks on the Anglo-Saxon attitude to the French, in moving a vote of thanks. He re-echoed the lecturer's earnest desire for a better interracial understanding, and expressed the belief that this was being rapidly accomplished under the stress of the war.

News Ad. Dec. 5, 1915.

PROFESSOR ASHTON AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

After this war German universities will no longer be sought by students of English speech, as essential and necessary nurseries of learning. German scholarship will be as good as ever it was, but there will not be the same respect for that Teutonic civilization which the Germans call Culture. Nor, for a time at least, will the English speaking people be much disposed to live

among the Germans. We shall then have a fairer and more symmetrical adjustment than heretofore of our foreign sources of instruction and cultivation. This pilgrimage to Germany had become conventional. Universities, colleges, seminaries and scientific institutions of this continent had made German training such a fetish, that it was almost necessary for a student seeking a position as a teacher to have himself been a worshipper. It would have been better for the civilization of the people if half the prospective teachers had gone to Romance countries and half to Teutonic, thus giving our institutions of higher learning a more even development.

We know now that there are some desirable things which the highest German culture, especially Prussian culture, leaves out, and many detestable elements which it does not keep out. And the mind now turns with more appreciation to the type of civilization, to the spirit and ideals of the Continental race with which we are now in national sympathy. When Dr. Sarolea was here he remarked in conversation that although he had been a student in Germany, and found great value in German literature and science, he had for years invariably advised the students of Edinburgh University to continue their studies at Paris rather than in Germany. He liked the logical processes of the French mind. He valued the grace and taste of French literature and art.

The address of Professor Ashton to which we give a good deal of space today is a vindication

of French life and character, of French manners and ideals, rather than of French scholarship. But it is itself a product of that intimate study and association, that acquired insight and sympathy, that liberation of the mind from provincialism, and that assimilation of ideals and modes of thought which is high scholarship.

Matthew Arnold, who sometimes did less than justice to his own people, has taught us that the English are more provincial than most races, and that the French more than others give disinterested free play to the mind. It is certainly hard for the English, and we do not use the term as including the Scots and the Irish, to see the merit of races which differ from themselves in such ways as the French, especially on the surface, differ from the English. Yet these differences are not all to the disadvantage of the French as Professor Ashton well shows. An Englishman who has lived long in France, he touches our national prejudices with somewhat the same genial irony as the late Max O'Rell, a Frenchman who had lived long in England.

This is, we believe, the first address given by Professor Ashton outside the University. The appeal which he makes for the cultivation of a better understanding of the French people and of their literature comes at a time when it naturally finds a sympathetic hearing. But it would have been equally just and reasonable if it had been made before the French were our Allies.

News Ad. Dec. 5, 1915.

LECTURES ON FRANCE
Dec. 4
Dr. Ashton Explains Grounds of Frequent Prejudices.

At the residence of Mrs. Murray, Shaughnessy Heights, Dr. Ashton, professor of modern languages in the Provincial University, last night delivered his first public lecture to a Vancouver audience. His subject, "Real France," gave him opportunity to correct important misapprehensions general among British-speaking people with regard to French life and ideals.

The lecture was threefold in character. It was a protest against prevailing misconceptions, a portrayal of French conditions and institutions and a plea for tolerance and justice in judgment. Some of Dr. Ashton's statements and opinions had elements of surprise and were expressed with frankness and candor. For the unstated, but nevertheless long-existing and prevalent prejudices against the French, Dr. Ashton blamed two things—the travellers who go to Paris to see how bad the French are and the literature that Anglo-Saxons seem to insist on regarding as typical and representative. The Frenchman, asserted the lecturer, is an universal hypocrite, taking pleasure in representing himself as worse than he is, and keenly enjoying the foreigner's mystification and readily-expressed self-righteousness. The tourist has no opportunity of seeing the real life of France.

The important differences between French and Anglo-Saxon conceptions of domestic life were defined. The French family is not a mere unit of husband, wife and children, but includes all the relatives, down to half cousins, and the selection of husband or wife is a matter held to be of vital importance to many more than those it binds for life.

The prurient literature often taken as representative of French letters by English readers is, Dr. Ashton asserted, almost wholly unread in the country of its production, being manufactured for foreign consumption.

The lecturer then proceeded to delineate the strength and weaknesses of the French character, emphasizing its intellectual honesty, love of lucidity, enthusiasm for abstract ideas, its sympathy and sensitiveness, its ability to rise to great heights of quick attainment and courage, its disinclination to prolonged effort.

The address was illumined by insight and brightened throughout by satire and epigram. Many current misapprehensions were humorously pictured and frequent laughter and applause testified to the audience's appreciation.

Dec. 4, 1915.

Lecture on Temperance Problem.—Prof. R. E. Macnaghten of the University of British Columbia will lecture this evening in the City Hall at the meeting of the North Shore Literary and Debating Society. His subject will be "The Temperance Problem."

News Ad. Dec. 8, 1915.

Advocates Scandinavian Plan.—Professor R. E. Macnaghten of the University of British Columbia addressed the North Shore Literary and Debating Society last night in the City Council chamber on the subject, "The Liquor Traffic." He stated that the temperance problem, which was a modern one, was due really to three main causes: the creation of modern methods, the pushing of sales, owing to the fact that alcohol was sold for profit, and the wants of counter-active agencies. Prohibition had led to enormous increase in the habit of drug-taking. Provincial prohibition was undemocratic, because it attempted to deprive the working man of alcohol, while the wealthier classes could still obtain it. The real solution was in the elimination of private profit, which had been successfully accomplished in the Scandinavian Peninsula.

News Ad. Dec. 9, 1915.

WOULD DOUBLE AREA OF UNIVERSITY SITE

Dr. Wesbrook Gives His Reason Why More Ground Should Be Obtained.

Kerrisdale, Dec. 10.—During a lengthy and interesting address on "The Relation of the University to the People," before the members of the Kerrisdale Ratepayers' Association, and their friends, Dr. Wesbrook declared that the area of the present site for the University of British Columbia should be doubled.

The reason, he said was one of the most beautiful university sites in the world; but in his opinion it was desirable that at least another 290 acres should be added to the 250 acres already set apart for university purposes. This additional land he added would be required for agricultural experiments.

The combination of great scholarship with practicability, said the president of the University of British Columbia, in his address, was the chief object of a university, and what was most required, he said, by the people throughout the province, was not foundational knowledge, but the last application of ultra scientific knowledge to immediate daily needs.

Dr. Wesbrook traced the progress made by the University of British Columbia from its inception to the present time. The object of the university, he said, was to avoid as far as possible the duplication of educational activities in British Columbia. To begin where the High School left off and to give sound training so as to combine great scholarship with practicability.

"We are asked at the present time," he said, "for all kinds of information of the practical character and it is necessary that the university send out men who are able to assist the most practical men in their own line, whether it be mining, engineering, or farming." The farmer must be a business man and a scientific man to make a success of farming, said Dr. Wesbrook. The agricultural college and the university, he added, should be under one roof, so that the farmer and professional men would be brought into closer contact during their course of training.

Dr. Wesbrook while advocating the practical application of knowledge, said that the basic things should not be neglected and he pointed out that scientists were continually finding new thoughts and new ideas from the classics, which were usually regarded as "dead." He went on to speak of the educational system of Germany. He declared it was a wonderful machine which had been prostituted to base ends. "If you could get that wonderful machine developed along democratic lines, instead of autocratic," added Dr. Wesbrook, "you would ultimately arrive at a perfect system."

Province Dec. 10, 1915.

MR. WESBROOK AT KERRISDALE.

At the annual meeting of the Kerrisdale Ratepayers Association Thursday evening at Municipal Hall, Mr. Wesbrook, president of the university of B. C. gave an informal talk on the university and its relations to the people.

While giving a brief history of the institution, the speaker gave some interesting information as to how institutions of the character are built up and mentioned some of the mistakes that have been made in other places. It was a

surprise to many present to learn of the progress that has been made under the difficulties that have been encountered and that nearly four hundred students are already enrolled. Mr. Wesbrook emphasized the importance of the fundamental work of organization as compared with the buildings necessary to accommodate the institutions.

A striking feature of the talk was a reference to the intense specialization in Germany and the careful coordination of every line of achievement to the object of autocratic militarism. His plea was for a similar specialization and coordination under a democratic plan for the good of the people in every department of life.

There was a representative Point Grey audience present and showed great interest and appreciation.

*Weekly Gazette
Dec. 11, 1915.*

WOULD DOUBLE AREA OF UNIVERSITY SITE

Dr. Wesbrook Gives His Reason Why More Ground Should Be Obtained.

Kerrisdale, Dec. 11. — During a lengthy and interesting address on "The Relation of the University to the People," before the members of the Kerrisdale Ratepayers' Association, and their friends, Dr. Wesbrook declared that the area of the present site for the University of British Columbia should be doubled.

The location, he said, was one of the most beautiful university sites in the world; but in his opinion it was desirable that at least another 290 acres should be added to the 250 acres already set apart for university purposes. This additional land he added would be required for agricultural experiments.

The combination of great scholarship with practicability, said the president of the University of British Columbia, in his address, was the chief object of a university and what was most required, he said, by the people throughout the province, was not foundational knowledge, but the last application of ultra scientific knowledge to immediate daily needs.

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classics, which were usually regarded as "dead." He went on to speak of the educational system of Germany. He declared it was a wonderful machine which had been prostituted to base ends. "If you could get that wonderful machine developed along democratic lines, instead of autocratic," added Dr. Wesbrook, "you would ultimately arrive at a perfect system."

*Kerrisdale News
Dec. 16, 1915.*

DR. EASTMAN TELLS STORY OF BELGIUM

Contribution of Europe's Cockpit to Art, Architecture, Heroism.

Little Nation Represented as Flower of Civilization and Humanity.

Under the auspices of the University branch of the Red Cross Society, Dr. Mack Eastman, professor of history and economics in the Provincial University, gave a most interesting illustrated lecture last night in the auditorium of the Normal School. His subject was "An Evening with Belgium." The lecture embraced a summary of Belgian history and a discussion of Belgian art and literature, concluding with a tour through representative Belgian cities and graphic descriptions of the desolation endured by this suffering little country, as a result of the present war.

The lecture was illustrated by a large number of views of Belgian paintings, statuary, industries and famous buildings, the lantern being operated by Dr. Schofield. Characteristic Belgian numbers were rendered by Mr. Cave, who sang "La Brabanconne," the Belgian national hymn, and "Ye Men of Liege," the stirring martial air of the Belgians in the wars of the 18th century. Miss Henderson played Debussy's "Berceuse Heroique" dedicated to King Albert; Madame Burke sang "Le Mariage des Roses," and Miss Margaret McCraney, pupil of the great Ysaye, gave two violin selections.

Dr. Eastman commenced his lecture by quoting the judgment of Emile Faguet, "Belgium is the flower of civilization and humanity." Its national life combines and absorbs, and gathers into rich harmony the best elements of both French and German civilization, and the mingling of these rich but diverse elements is the signal service Belgium has rendered to Europe and to mankind. Glancing over the little country's chequered history, Dr. Eastman noted that high twenty centuries ago Caesar testified that the Belgae were the bravest of all the Gauls. Between the eleventh and the sixteenth centuries their cities were hives of industry, homes of liberty, and shrines of art and learning—islands of prosperity and peace in a continent of rapine and misrule. Bruges and Ghent, Ypres and Antwerp, Brussels and Louvain, in commerce and government, in prosperity and power, were the envy and example of the cities of England and Northern France. Then came the dark days of oppression by Austria and Spain, when Belgium began to be known as "the cockpit of Europe."

With the fall of Napoleon, Protestant Holland and Catholic Belgium were mated in an ill-assorted union. This intolerable yoke was thrown off when Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp and other towns reasserted the ancient spirit of liberty, and Belgium entered on a new national existence, and its era of internal development. Old in-

dustries were revived, new industries created. The face of the country was transformed, the eastern provinces became a "Black Country," with endless miles of smokestacks. Coincident with industrial, commercial and agricultural development came the dominance of new and progressive political ideas, till for years Belgium has been a leader in labor legislation, in the protection of women and children, in working-class housing, in social insurance and pension systems, in such nationalization of transportation that it is possible for families to combine city work with country life. In productive and distributive co-operation, in science, literature, education, Belgium was—as she still is in loyalty and love of liberty—one of the leaders among the nations. For some years there had been fears of a cleavage within the nation—between the Teutonic Walloons and the French Flemings. This cleavage had aggravated political strife, but union of the most intense, liberty loving type was immediate on the violation of Belgium's national integrity by lawless invasion. All races, all religions were at once as one.

Dr. Eastman then commenced the illustrated portion of his lecture. After a map of Belgium had been thrown on the screen, the portrait of King Albert appeared, and the lecturer recited part of Cartre's poem:

"Albert, the Good, the Brave, the great! Thy land
Lies at thy feet, a crushed and morient rose,
Trampled and desecrated by thy foes.
Some day a Greater Belgium will be born!

But what of this dead Belgium, wracked and torn?"
Next followed illustration and comment on Belgium art and statuary, the most impressive being unquestionably the plaques and statuary of Meunier, the sculptor who, like Rodin, has made seemingly unyielding media express the tragedies and the aspirations of humanity. Especially is this the case in his treatment of toil—the courage, the hopelessness, the strength of the men bound for life to the wheels of industry.

The pictures and comments on the old Flemish cities were full of interest, and the contrast between their former prosperity and their present desolation was vivid, startling, tragic. The last picture was Bernard Partridge's great cartoon in Punch—Belgia Plorans Belgium Imploring—the Martyr of the World War, outraged, devastated but unconquered, holding forth her hands to the nations.

Dec. 4, 1915.

Mr. Stuart J. Schofield, professor of geology at the University of British Columbia, gave the members of the Vancouver Chamber of Mines an interesting and instructive lecture on mining at the Vancouver Board of Trade rooms last night. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides and Mr. Schofield, who has made several trips through the Slooan and Kootenay districts, disclosed some interesting facts in connection with the mines in that region. He applied the principles of geology to mining and pointed out the necessity of studying the rocks when prospecting for ore. The keen interest taken in these lectures was evidenced by the large attendance last night, the room being filled to capacity. Mr. Schofield was tendered a vote of thanks by the audience.

Province Jan. 20, 1916.

Interesting Geological Lecture.—Mr. Stuart J. Schofield, professor of geology at the University of British Columbia, gave the members of the Vancouver Chamber of Mines an interesting and instructive lecture on mining at the Vancouver Board of Trade rooms last night. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides and Mr. Schofield, who has made several trips through the Slooan and Kootenay districts, disclosed some interesting facts in connection with the mines in that region. He applied the principles of geology to mining and pointed out the necessity of studying the rocks when prospecting for ore. The keen interest taken in these lectures was evidenced by the large attendance last night, the room being filled to capacity. Mr. Schofield was tendered a vote of thanks by the audience.

News Ad. Jan. 20, 1916.

RURAL EDUCATION AS NOW CONSTITUTED NOT ADAPTED TO NEEDS OF RURAL LIFE

So Declares Prof. Klinch of
Faculty of Agriculture of
B. C. University.

Local Leadership Must Be
Wrought by Popular
Control.

Leadership is the determining factor in rural development. Every community that has risen above the commonplace has attained its position and influence as the result of the efficient leadership of one or more individuals. The character of a community is determined largely by the nature of its leadership.

With the increasing complexity of rural organization, there is a growing tendency to specialize in distinct lines of community service. This is imperative if the most effective service is to be rendered; but at the same time the leaders in the different fields of endeavor must familiarize themselves with the main features of other lines of rural work in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and to correlate their efforts with those of other workers in the same local field.

Ministers, teachers and extension workers are the natural leaders in the open country. For this leadership special training is necessary. At present this training is not required of any of the above classes in anything like the measure its importance warrants. As a rule it is not until the recent graduate enters upon his new duties that he discovers that his college course either did not include, or else was lamentably weak in one or more of the subjects he now finds to be fundamental. He is quick to see that it is as necessary for him to know something of the psychology of the people with and for whom he is to work, as it is for a railroad contractor in a mountain section to know rock formations. While he may possess a good working knowledge of the problems confronting the rural population, he soon discovers that unless he has a sympathetic understanding of the people upon the land, his professional or technical knowledge can not be used to the best advantage, and that he is seriously handicapped in his endeavor to render his constituents acceptable service.

In Dual Role.

From the point of view of many laymen, the rural pastor stands at the crux of the situation. He must, first of all, be a minister and a pastor. The minister who would assume the responsibilities of rural leadership must be an outstanding man in these respects. McNutt expressed this idea admirably when he said: "Before a farmer can become a leader he must farm successfully; before a business man can win the respect of the business community he must be a business success; before a rural minister can become a leader he must be an efficient preacher and pastor."

The rural pastor need not know the details of the science of agriculture but he should know rural people. He should be a student of agricultural conditions, and above all be rural-minded. He should keep in touch with the teachers' training schools and with the extension department of the agricultural college, and so be in a better position to assist the young under his charge in the choosing of their life work.

Rural education has not yet been adapted to the needs of rural life. The children in the country, no less than those in the city, are entitled to an education which is at once cultural and vocational. The present organization of our country schools precludes the possibility of doing this work as efficiently as it is at present being done in the city; but, with the growth of the consolidation idea will come an increasingly urgent demand, not only for better school buildings and for equipment adequate to meet the needs of the situation, but designed as well to meet the social, intellectual and recreational requirements of the community.

Herein lies an especially attractive field for the rural-minded teacher—a field in which professional requirements and pecuniary remuneration

will be as high as in town or city schools and in which the successful teacher will create for himself, or herself, through more intelligent leadership, ever-enlarging opportunities for acceptable, community service.

Great Development.

The past decade has witnessed an almost phenomenal development in the growth of the extension movement. In no field has the rapid expansion of this work been more marked than in that of agricultural colleges and schools of household science. So insistent has been the call for graduates of those institutions that the demand has far exceeded the supply, with the result that the salaries offered have not infrequently been out of proportion to the services rendered. The responsibility for this condition must be borne by the colleges directly concerned. Leaders in agricultural education failed to anticipate the demand for trained leaders in this new movement and so were not prepared quickly to adjust their courses of training to the changing needs of the time.

In the early years of the extension movement the representatives soon discovered that they were attempting to draw the agricultural load with but one cylinder. During their college courses economical methods for increasing production had been stressed, but little or no attention had been directed to the solution of such pressing problems as marketing and co-operative organization. Obviously there was urgent need for the inclusion of rural economics in the curricula of the colleges, and as a result a response was made on the part of the more progressive institutions. Other closely-allied subjects have been added from time to time until now we find a few of the colleges, where extension work has been most highly organized, requiring all candidates for the degree in agriculture to take courses in rural economics, rural sociology and pedagogy.

This is as it should be. No movement can ever rise above the level of its leadership. Rising standards put increasing tasks upon untrained leaders to which many are unable to attain. Since country people will no longer respond to untrained leadership, the successful rural leader must be a good social engineer.

The training of local men for local needs is no less essential than the training of leaders for larger units. The only force which can discover and develop local talent, and which can enlist its sustained sympathies, is local leadership. Local leaders are qualitative not quantitative. Emergencies are always arising and these must be met in different ways. So long as a knowledge of local conditions is of value, so long will local leaders of vision be able most successfully to cope with them.

Discover Talent.

If leadership comes from without in the initial stages in local organization, the work should be outlined in close consultation with local leaders and local talent discovered, enlisted and trained to continue the work.

Whoever he is, or wherever he is found, the natural leader must be recognized and appealed to on the basis of his leadership. If he is the wrong type of man, but a born leader, his confidence must be won, not by complimenting him upon his work, but by appreciating his ability to lead men. To oppose him at first, or to antagonize him before anything constructive has been accomplished, is fatal. He must see that he can be a leader in things more worth while and still maintain his prestige.

Local leadership should be wrought by popular control; but minority direction, under the men who stand first in point of leadership, conduces to wise, popular decisions. Election time is the poorest time to make a choice; then a mouse in the hay will stampede the elephant. If left to mere numbers, without wise direction, the crowd becomes a mob.

Leaders must be discovered for tasks and tasks must be discovered for leaders. The wise rural leader will consider everybody as having potential leadership. This leadership he will catalogue and appraise and then, by a process of elimination, select those best qualified for the task to hand.

In addition to the difficulties aris-

ing from the personal equation, which are by no means confined to rural workers, the organization of forces in the country is rendered more difficult because of the sparseness of the population and the natural lines of cleavage which result in the formation of small social groups. This difficulty is increased by the fact that within each group some have their mirror turned to reflect the past, others have theirs set to reflect the future, while others hold to the things that are. Generalship of a high order is necessary to gain the sympathy and enlist the active co-operation of such widely divergent interests.

Look For Direction.

The successful leader in any rural community therefore, be he pastor, teacher or extension worker, has a most inviting field and one which offers exceptional opportunities for rendering lasting service to the community and to the state. Nor will this service be an unappreciated or unremunerative one. The term "rural minister," has risen in popular appreciation during the past five years. People are now looking to the country pastor for direction in the solution of rural problems. The next decade will witness a corresponding increase in the appreciation accorded public and high school teachers who respond to the increasing demand for leadership. To the extension workers, who form the connecting link between the colleges and the great body of the people, the rural population is looking with receptive mind, ready to co-operate in any worthy movement which it has satisfied itself is being worthily led.

—From Macdonald College Magazine.

Province Jan. 22, 1916.

Returned Soldiers for the Land

Dr. Wesbrook, President of the British Columbia University, has inaugurated a scheme for teaching returned soldiers the arts of agriculture and helping them to get settled on the lands of the Province. The plans, which he unfolded before the executive of the Provincial Government, appointed to look into university matters, embrace, however, only the first half of the general scheme, that is to say, the arrangements for teaching soldiers the art of agriculture. His ideas, so far as they go, are excellent, and should be given every encouragement towards fulfillment. What he needs for such an undertaking is a material extension of the present university farm, and with so much unoccupied land at their disposal, the government heads should not find it hard to grant the President's request for 290 acres to the south and east of the present farm, together with 250 acres of bottom land on the Indian Reserve in the Fraser Valley. These acres would not be missed out of one corner of British Columbia's great expanse of land.

Granted the requisite territory, Dr. Wesbrook states that the staff of the Agricultural College are prepared to enter upon the work of teaching at any time, and that they have already mapped out a number of short courses in agriculture, including bee-keeping, berrying, poultry-keeping, crippling and later land-clearing. Such a programme would meet the needs of those men who do not want to become agricultural experts, and yet wish to acquire sufficient knowledge to enable them to go living on the land. In these days of specialization in all branches of work and study, it would certainly be an advantage to the soldier settler to have acquired at first hand a scientific knowledge of farming, even though he has already had some experience in that line.

But the benefaction should not cease with the agricultural training.

Dr. Wesbrook has said, and rightly so, that of the soldiers returning to Canada many will be incapacitated in one way and another, while "there will also be thousands of men whom a life in the trenches will unfit now to stand a life indoors in the office or factory." We are already receiving proofs of the truth of this statement, and the fact which should be uppermost in the minds of all who are trying to meet these conditions and provide for them, is that all these soldiers, whatever their former rank in life have given up everything that was nearest and dearest to them and joined the colors with the same lofty spirit of patriotism as the old Roman who said,

"Dulce et decorum est
Pro patria mori."

And if these men were willing to cheerfully sacrifice their lives in the cause of their country, can their country do too much for them in return?

If the soldiers are to get the full benefit of the training placed at their service, they should be given every facility for making it their calling in life. Dr. Wesbrook mentioned the fact that the university, in teaching them the best methods of land clearing, would incidentally get their own lands cleared. Well and good! A double purpose would thus have been served, that of training the soldier and that of getting a certain land cleared. But the soldier's share in it ends there. And assuredly he has not come back from the jaws of death, as it were, to sink into a mere drudge, to be turned out on the land to pick up a living off hillsides and around pine-stumps. He wants some incentive, he wants the makings of a home, and what better return could his country make him than that of furnishing him with the beginnings of a homestead? If the government were to get some land ready and have it marked off into smaller portions, with houses on each, and the places already equipped with the implements required for commencing

work and the seed necessary for the first year's crop supplied, the men would still have to help themselves, but they would do it with some heart. A right start means everything to obtain right results. Such a plan should be as feasible to the country as similar plans are to big farming institutions, which are run with great success, particularly in the States, and where every facility is afforded the worker. There would be this difference, of course, that whereas every man connected with an institution works under a master, the soldier farmer would be his own master. But the results would be equal. The country would reap as much benefit as the institution. And then, good farms and good crops make a prosperous country, and that is British Columbia's crying need today.

The plan of settling the soldiers on the land in British Columbia cannot be too highly lauded. The country and the soldier will benefit alike. To the soldier, even though he has escaped physical disability, the quiet of the farm life will come as a blessing after the shock and stress of war life. And to the country, the added prosperity which is bound to accrue from good farm settlements will be virtually the beginnings of a new era in British Columbia.

*J. P. O. Weasley
Jan 22, 1916.*

Hear Toronto Man.

The students of the university were addressed by M. Lovell Murray of Toronto University on the subject of the Student Volunteer Movement on Thursday afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. Dean Klinck, the honorary president of the Y. M. C. A. presided, and after a short speech introduced Mr. Murray. In the brief period of half an hour this very interesting and forceable speaker gave a rapid sketch of this great missionary movement from its inception twenty-five years ago among a handful of eastern American college students down to the present where \$250,000 is contributed annually by the students for the mission field and thousands of students annually devote their lives to the spreading of the gospel in heathen lands. The time was now ripe to make this missionary movement world-wide. The east was waking up; Asia was experiencing a great renaissance. In the Moslem countries women were demanding their rights. More and more converts were being made every year. The students should realize the world-wideness of the movement and respond. Mr. Murray closed the meeting with an appeal to the students to form a student volunteer band. This movement recruits students for foreign mission fields.

Province Jan 29, 1916.

"The Real France."—A lecture will be delivered in the Kerrisdale Methodist Church, corner Forty-fifth Avenue and Yew Street, on Monday evening, February 14, by Professor Ashton, B.A., D. Litt., of the University of British Columbia. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Kerrisdale Ministerial Association, and the collection will be handed to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

News Ad. Feb 2, 1916.

SYNDICALISM, in Latin countries, according to the reported statement of Dr. Mack Eastman, professor of economics in the University of British Columbia, is "similar to what is known as industrial unionism in America." That is a very sweeping assertion, and one which we do not believe to be correct. It may be partly true, but in any case it should not be taken to imply that syndicalism and industrialism are one and the same in their meaning and objectives.

THEY ARE NOT THE SAME.

Industrial unionism means the organization of all the workers in any one industry into one union. The machinery used in the industry, and the finished product of that industry, would still be the property of the private individual or public company which owned the enterprise. Syndicalism means that the men engaged in an industry would own both the machinery used in it and also the finished product. The latter form of organization seeks to eliminate the exploitation of the workers, at least insofar as their position as workers in that industry is concerned.

Industrial unionism would not change the fundamental relation between employer and employed, because it would not interfere with the ownership of natural resources, or the machinery necessary to make them into things of social usefulness or demand. In a word it would leave the profit system essentially intact, although perhaps a little less powerful by reason of the increased economic strength of an industrial union, as compared with the weakness of a dozen different unions trying to look after the interests of the workmen in one industry.

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2 Feb. 1916.

Lecture of Unusual Excellence

At the Kerrisdale Methodist Church on Monday evening, Feb. 14th, Professor Ashton, of the University of B. C., delivered a scholarly and deeply interesting lecture on the "Real France." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Kerrisdale Ministerial Association, and notwithstanding the inclement weather the people of the four congregations turned out in encouraging numbers and listened with close attention to every word of the speaker.

Rev Mr Battersill, president of the association, occupied the chair, and associated with him on the platform were Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. Conner, of the Methodist Church. Rev. Mr. Welsh was unavoidably absent.

Mr. Christopher sang a solo the "Two Grenadiers," and the choir and congregation rendered a selection entitled "British Hymn," the words of which will appear later in these columns. At the conclusion of the address a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker of the evening, and a collection of \$12 was taken up, to be turned over to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The singing of the national anthem brought the meeting to a close.

The Kerrisdale Ministerial Association is to be congratulated on

this their first effort in this direction, and it is to be hoped that many more such treats will be arranged for the people of Kerrisdale and district.

*Evening Gazette
Feb. 19, 1916.*

SOCIETIES COMBINE FOR LECTURE SERIES

Planned to Establish a Course of Lectures to Attract Whole Community—Members of Existing Societies Meet

As a means of bringing a larger proportion of the citizens of Vancouver into closer connection with the various scientific, literary and artistic movements which are fostered in the city by different organizations, steps were taken at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the British Columbia University buildings on Willow Street, and attended by officers and members of several such societies, to inaugurate a lyceum or course of lectures which would attract the general public to an active interest.

For some time it has been felt by those interested in the societies of the city dealing with intellectual matters that, although there were lectures held from time to time on different subjects, such lectures were not attracting as many people as they should, and that a large proportion of the citizens were taking no part in these activities. This feeling crystallized into the opinion that some working organization based on those societies, and others of similar aims, should be formed with a view to the establishment of a course of lectures of interest to all the associations and the community in general.

Members of the Art, Historical Association, the Archeological Society and the Academy of Science, were among those who took the lead in this movement. After a number of conferences had been held on the individual responsibility of the officers of these societies the gathering of yesterday afternoon was called at the University building. It was decided at the meeting that Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University, should be asked to act as chairman or convener of the movement until the organization is completed. He was sent for, and after further consultation, consented to assist in this way until an organization could be formed and elect its own officers. He will have associated with him a committee of seven or more, which is not yet appointed, and which will draft a constitution to be submitted to a larger representative gathering, or to those who declare themselves desirous of membership in the new institution or lyceum.

It is not intended that this proposed lyceum shall conflict with the work of any of the existing societies, or interfere with their work, or exercise control over them, but it is hoped that the different societies will co-operate with each other in the establishment of a general course of lectures on literary, scientific, artistic, social and economic subjects.

Among those present at the meeting yesterday were: Miss Jamison, president of the Women's University Club; Mrs. S. D. Scott, president of the Local Council of Women; Dr. Wesbrook, Dr. Hall, Principal John Mackay, Dr. Davidson, Mr. R. F. Hayward, Mr. S. D. Scott, Rev. Ernest Thomas, Mr. J. S. Gordon, Rev. H. F. Waring, Professor Lemuel Robertson, Mr. Mans-

field, United States vice-consul; Professor Laing, Mr. S. P. Judge, Mr. Kennedy Bryan and Mr. James Porter.

News Ad. Feb. 26, 1916.

REFORMS ARE PROPOSED

SPECIALIZATION IN MEDICAL PROFESSION ADVOCATED.

Dr. F. F. Westbrook, of Vancouver, B. C., Declares Specialists Should Be Grouped for Humanity's Needs.

Specialization and socialization of the medical profession were features pointed out last night by Dr. F. F. Westbrook, head of the University of British Columbia, of Vancouver, as the two most needed reforms in the medical profession.

"Specialization is inevitable," asserted Dr. Westbrook, "and the greatest opportunity that has ever come to this country is the grouping of those specialists to care for the needs of humanity." Dr. Westbrook arrived yesterday morning for a short visit with Dr. F. A. Kiehle. His talk last night was in the blue room of the Portland Hotel before many Portland physicians.

It was the urgent plea of Dr. Westbrook for practitioners to stop thinking in individual terms and to think in masses. The tendency of modern medical men to think only of themselves and not apply their knowledge to the general good of humanity was decried, and it was the statement of Dr. Westbrook that as a man's health was not his own concern, but the concern of the general public, some state or Federal control of the public health, supervised by specialists or salary, should be the aim of the medical profession.

Toward making the medical profession more social Dr. Westbrook advised

a Federal examining board, so that all physicians would be placed on an equitable basis. He proposed having a Federal board to exact practical tests, as well as oral and written tests.

COLLEGES ARE HARD HIT

Canadian Institutions Depleted of Men Students by War.

Universities of Canada are becoming practically colleges for women and at least one newly founded institution was nearly broken up by the enlistment of its male students for the European war, according to Dr. Frank F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, who was in Portland yesterday.

It was Dr. Wesbrook's university that was so hard hit in its infancy, when the enrollment of men dropped from 300 to 30. The 30 he explains were mostly men who couldn't pass the examination for military service.

The university is in temporary buildings, the construction of permanent buildings on the campus having been postponed until the war is over and it is possible to get an enrollment of students once more. Dr. Wesbrook was a speaker at Reed College yesterday and was entertained at the Arlington Club at luncheon. Last night he was a guest at the University Club.

*Portland Oregon
April 15, 1916.*

Italy and the War.

Dr. Mack Eastman, professor of history in the University of British Columbia, will lecture on "Italy and the War" in Kerrisdale Presbyterian church, corner McDonald street and Forty-second avenue, under the auspices of the Men's club of that church, on Monday night next, May 8th. Dr. Eastman spent the summer of 1915 in Italy and studied conditions and events leading up to the war in firsthand.

Sun, May 5, 1916

BARD OF AVON WAS MASTER-INTERPRETER

Owed Much to Environment But More to Innate Genius—Has Won Universal Reverence

Mr. John Ridington, acting librarian of the university, was the guest of honor at the weekly luncheon of the American club yesterday afternoon, and afterwards addressed the members on Shakespeare, as the inspiration and the interpreter of the Anglo-Saxon race.

These two great branches of the English-speaking race, the speaker said, were not only knit by common hopes, aspirations and ideals, by the same conceptions of duty and the same passion for justice, but by a common language and literature. Perhaps this was the most potent force uniting them. Noble modern literatures had grown up on either side of the Atlantic. Tennyson was matched by Longfellow, Browning by Whitman, Goldsmith by Irving, Macaulay by Parkman and Carlyle by Emerson. The influence of these, and a host of others, was not merely national, but racial. And if this were true of post-revolutionary writers, how much more was it of those even greater men—Spenser, Milton, Bacon, Shakespeare, who lived before Washington, Madison and Franklin, and, though today living forces, moved among men long before the Pilgrim Fathers?

Representative of British Race.

If an Academy of Immortals chosen from all ages could be formed, Mr. Ridington was sure that a plebiscite of English-speaking people would send Shakespeare as the representative of the race to that august assembly. He could speak of life and its joys in the presence of Homer, of death and its mysteries in the presence of Dante; he could respond to the wisdom of Goethe with a wisdom broader and more sunny, and could match the laughter of Moliere with a laughter at once more human and more divine. He was born at a fortunate time—at a time when it was possible to view the world in a liberal spirit. A mediaeval Shakespeare might have found seriousness implied severity, or mirth revolt and mockery; he might have staggered under a burden of theology, or, throwing it off altogether, have become militant in vindication of the natural man. Had he been born a little later, in Milton's time, he could not have stood neutral in the strife that tore England apart, but would then perforce have given to a party what was meant for mankind. If born in the eighteenth century Shakespeare would have breathed with difficulty, for to the higher enthusiasms of poetry the age of Addison was like an exhausted receiver, the nobler wisdom of Elizabethan days having cooled and contracted into mere good sense. Even as the contemporary of Byron and Wordsworth, Shakespeare would have been at a disadvantage, for the poetry of social reconstruction was either turbid with passion or doctrinaire with theories of revolution.

But in the age of Shakespeare three great streams, afterwards to be parted, united to form a broad and exultant flood. The new ideals of the Renaissance, the new sense of the worth of life on earth, the new delight in beauty, had been deepened and enriched by the seriousness of the Reformation; the sense of national power, the pride of country, had coalesced with them both. For the imagination, there were the glories of Italy, and of ancient Greece and Rome; for the soul, the songs and prayers of Hebrew psalmists and seers; and for the heart:

"This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
This other Eden, demi-Paradise,
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm,
this England."

After pointing out how the moment was fortunate for any dramatic artist, because of the men who had been as the spring to the high midsummer of Shakespearian drama, Mr. Ridington stated that, however much the Bard of Avon owed to his environment, much more could be explained only by his own innate genius. He became the most skilled of all time in the human passions because he possessed the genius of discovery. He directed his prow across the voyageable oceans of the human heart, and from a floating weed could infer an America. He used his private experiences as a chink through which he saw the world. Did he feel a momentary pang of jealous passion? It was an opening, an eyelet hole, through which to discover the giant spasms of Othello's anguish. He had a sense of all the obscure affinities of things, and an imagination that divined, dilated. Discovering in what seemed insignificant the type of a passion, he traced it through all its ramifications and varieties, and so created Hamlet and Lear, Macbeth and Prospero. He observed himself and observed the world, and each served to interpret the other. All of us have within us the ova of a spiritual population—philosophers, saints, heroes, lovers, humorists, traitors, cowards, assassins—but with us the germ remains mere protoplasm, while in Shakespeare they fruitified to Iagos and Romeos, to Imogeneus and Cleopatras.

In Two Worlds.

Shakespeare lived in two worlds, the extended world of imagination and the restricted world of his individual material life. Perhaps to him the material, positive world was the dream.

"We are such stuff as dreams are made on,
And our little life is rounded with a sleep."

One great tragedy—Caesar, Hamlet, Othello, Lear, Macbeth, Coriolanus—succeeded another. And delving more profoundly into the mystery of evil he rediscovered the mystery of good. Othello, in a blinding simoon of jealous passion, killed her whom he best loved, and Desdemona lies on the bed "pale as her smock." But her spirit has conquered the malignant spirit of Iago, and Othello enters a great calm as he pronounces his own doom, and falls where his lips can give his wronged wife the last kiss of union.

Something akin to this, Mr. Ridington thought, was Shakespeare's own experience, if his nature can be judged by his later works. About them there is a fine serenity—something of the pellucid atmosphere of early autumn. The joyous songs of spring, the hot midsummer ardors, are passed; the harvest is gathered, and in the air is a touch of surrender, detachment. It was as if he

had at last solved "the painful riddle of this weary world," and in quietness and content commended his work to his race as he did his soul to his Maker. "He, being dead, yet speaketh." He is the pride and the inspiration, the mouthpiece and the interpreter, of all who speak his tongue. "He voices our hopes, our laughter, our tears, our fears. To him we turn almost unconsciously for the expression of our deepest and innermost feeling. This universal reverence," the speaker said, had been illustrated in the world-wide interest displayed in the third centenary of the dramatist's death, and, in the present instance, by the fact that a company of business men, engaged in activities and aided by inventions of which even Shakespeare never dreamed, and located on the edge of a great ocean to him unknown—citizens of a city in his time and for succeeding centuries a wilderness, hailed and honored him as undisputed master-interpretor and poet, and monarch of all the passions of their souls. This, Mr. Ridington said in conclusion, would be the case in succeeding, as in past centuries, as long as the Anglo-Saxon race or the English language endured. As long as pity, love, terror, nobility and patriotism stirred the hearts of men, they would bow down and honor him who "was not for an age, but for all time."

News Ad. May 7, 1916.

NEW COURSES WILL BE ADDED

Work at University Will be Extended During Next Term Rather Than Curtailed.

WAR NOT ALLOWED TO REDUCE ITS CURRICULUM

New Buildings Will be Ready in Time for the Fall Term.

Although more than 150 of its students have gone to the front in the cause of the Empire, the University of British Columbia will extend rather than curtail its activities in the coming academic year. President F. F. Wesbrook made this statement after his return from Seattle on Monday, where he delivered an address at a meeting and dinner of the State Medical Society, at which Governor Lister of Washington, Mayor H. Gill of Seattle, and more than 300 physicians of the state were present.

President Wesbrook said that the greatest changes would be made in the agricultural department of the university. There will be four or five new men who will assist Dean Klinck, and although no new regular courses leading to a degree in agriculture will be added, the practical work at Point Grey, where some 85 or 90 acres have been put under cultivation, will be extended. Several new short courses will be given for the benefit of farmers later in the year, it is hoped.

To Open New Courses.

New courses have been added in history, economics, botany and biology, and several additional men will be on the faculty. Announcements of the new professors and the new courses, together with next year's schedule, which is now in preparation, will be made within a short time.

The university will open for the year 1916-17 on September 28, and two new buildings which are now in course of construction, will be ready for occupancy. A new building for chemistry will be located on Laurel Street, and another building on Willow Avenue, just north of the present Arts building, will be used for class rooms and a general assembly hall. Alterations are in progress in the Arts building also, and several changes will be made. The library will be enlarged appreciably, and will include what was formerly the registrar's office and a class room on the second floor. All the administrative offices will be placed in the west end of this building. None of the new buildings are of a permanent nature, as the ultimate site of the University will be Point Grey.

Department of Agriculture.

Already, however, the department of agriculture is developing a tract of land at Point Grey, and during the winter a corps of agricultural experts will be in charge of the work. As announced some time ago, Provincial Botanist John Davidson will be associated with the university temporarily. Early this fall he will start the work of removing his native collection of some 25,000 specimens, including nearly 800 varieties, from its present location at Essondale, to Point Grey, on the university tract. This collection represents four years of work on the part of Mr. Davidson, and is a remarkable and valuable addition to the university's department of agriculture.

Dean Klinck has three acres at

Point Grey devoted to experimental farming. Here he has between 20 and 30 varieties of wheat, oats, corn, fodder and various other crops which are mostly of his own cultivation. Each variety is from a single seed, and the pedigree of each is in his possession.

Farm Work Proceeding.

Last winter there were eight acres of green fertilizing crops, which were ploughed under to fertilize the soil. More than 30 acres have been ploughed under this summer, 20 more are ready to be ploughed under, while 35 acres have been cleared and are ready for seeding. The farm now presents an interesting spectacle, exhibiting a hypothetical cross-section of cultivation. There, one may see the uncleared forest, the cleared land which is still rough, the soil ready for sowing, the first crop growing, the second crop growing, and in some places the second crop has been cut and the land ready for a third sowing.

In most cases, Dean Klinck, who has overseen the entire work, planted spring rye for the first crop; oats, barley, peas and buckwheat for the second, while grass and clover make up the third.

If plans are carried out as hoped for, the university will offer a number of short courses next winter to the farmers of this vicinity, bearing on their most urgent needs. The agricultural school will not be inaugurated yet, but Dean Klinck and his associates in the department are laying a foundation for the requirements of practical training in agriculture when the university has expanded its functions.

Wald, July 18, 1916.

To Address Fruit Growers—Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the B. C. University, leaves tonight for Penticton to attend the annual convention of the Fruit Growers' Association. He will deliver an address on "Agricultural Education in the Province." He will also address the irrigation congress in Kamloops.

Wald, July 18, 1916.

WAYS AND MEANS ARE DISCUSSED

Fruit-Growers of This Province Agree on the Need of Closer Co-Operation.

MORE ADVERTISING IS ALSO ADVOCATED

Market for Increased Production Must be So Secured.

(World's Special Service.)

PENTICTON, July 27—There were two points upon which more than ordinary emphasis were laid at the annual convention of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, which was held here last week. One was the necessity for a greater degree of co-operation among growers and a closer selling arrangement among competing buyers and shippers; and the other was the need for a continuation of the advertising campaign carried on last year in the newspapers for the purpose of making British Columbia fruit better known—both in the coast cities and the great consuming centres of the prairie provinces.

It is conceded that it will be some years before the maximum of production in the fruit business in British Columbia is reached. No doubt by 1920 the total crop will be double what it is now. To make a market for this increased production is no small problem, and the answer appears to be—advertising.

Want Dominion Aid

Last year the Dominion government supplemented the provincial government appropriation for advertising British Columbia fruit with a grant of \$3000, but up to the present time has manifested a desire not to renew the grant this year. The fruit growers feel very kindly to Hon. Martin Burrell for the past assistance he has given the industry, but they are firmly of the opinion that this grant should be made again this year. A resolution to this effect was passed unanimously.

To Make An Assessment

For the present year it is proposed to get the growers and shippers to agree to make a contribution of one dollar per carload in addition to the amount appropriated by the government. On the basis of last year's crop this would bring in approximately \$3000. The California orange growers make an allowance of \$6 a car for advertising, so that the British Columbia growers are starting out on a modest basis.

Mr. W. E. McTaggart, prairie markets commissioner, delivered a very interesting address on the results of the advertising carried on in the prairie provinces last year. He said they had been obliged to spread their expenditures a little too thin on account of the size of the appropriation, but the results had been very satisfactory.

Lessens Selling Costs

He was of the opinion that in the end advertising decreased rather than increased the cost of selling. It was cumulative. This year they were deriving benefit from advertising that was done last year. The fact that in one day they had mailed 281 booklets from his office in Calgary to parties who made inquiries as a result of last year's advertising, was very clear proof.

Want Special Mention

Some organizations were making objections to subscribing to a central advertising fund unless special mention was made in the advertising of their particular brands and trade marks. Such a position was founded on error. An Okanagan Valley firm who this year would sell ten carloads in Winnipeg, might through some changes taking place sell ten carloads next year in Saskatoon. In this case the previous year's Winnipeg advertising would be lost. If British Columbia fruit were emphasized in the advertising there would be no loss in cumulative effect.

Co-operation is Necessary

Although the subject aroused much discussion, the delegates to the convention were no less of the opinion that continued co-operation is necessary to the highest success. Mr. John Anderson, of the Penticton union, was inclined to think that the Okanagan United Growers, more popularly known as the Central Selling Agency, was not receiving the united support that its importance demanded. He considered there was too much internal competition among individual shipping firms and made a strong plea for more co-operation.

Tribute to Dean Klinck

In his address on agricultural education, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the British Columbia University, made the statement that the department of agriculture had been the first organized. They had scoured the whole country for a man to place in charge and in Dean Klinck he felt that they had one of the best obtainable. They desired to work out a system whereby agriculture would be taught in the public and high schools of both rural and urban districts. They wished to make such an impression on the younger minds that they would not be inclined to leave the farm. It would be their object to train a corps of experts, who would be leaders in the agricultural development of the province.

At present they were paying special attention to development of the University Farm, at Point Grey, where they had upwards of one hundred acres in cultivation.

President Abriel Speaks

In his closing remarks, Mr. Thomas Abriel, of Nakusp, president of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, dwelt on the development that was taking place in the Kootenay. Progress has been slower on account of heavy land clearing, but it was none the less sure. At some date in the future he hoped to be able to entertain the convention at his home town of Nakusp.

Wald, July 27, 1916.

France and the War—Professor Ashton, of the University of British Columbia, gave an address on Tuesday afternoon in St. Andrew's lecture room, under the auspices of the Woman's Church, on "France and the War," speaking highly of the patriotism of the French, both men and women, in doing their utmost to assist their country in its hour of danger. He showed how eager were those who had been rejected from service in peace time on account of physical defect to take their places now in the fighting ranks. Especially did he praise the women for the manner in which they had accommodated themselves to circumstances, and for the work they were doing in the hospitals. It was in the hospitals and at Verdun that the reply was made to the accusation that the French were easily discouraged. France had won the greatest victory of all—the victory over herself.

Wald, Oct. 11, 1916.

France and the War—Under the auspices of the Women's Guild of St. Andrew's Church, Professor Ashton of the University of British Columbia gave an address yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's lecture room on the subject of "France and the War." He spoke of the patriotism of the French, both men and women, in doing their utmost to assist their country in the hour of its danger, and showed how anxious even those who had been rejected from service in peace time on account of physical defects were to take their place in the fighting ranks. He eulogized the women for the way they had accommodated themselves to circumstances, and for the work they are doing in the hospitals, and said it was in the hospitals and at Verdun that the reply was given to the accusation that the French were easily discouraged. France, he said, had voluntarily given up many liberties for which she had fought, and every class was ready to forget its differences and to answer the call. She had won the greatest victory of all—the victory over herself.

News Ad. Oct. 11, 1916.

Dr. Hutchinson Lectures—The relations of plant life to animal life was a subject discussed with vivid interest by Dr. Hutchinson of the University of British Columbia on Wednesday night. The lecture was given before the Natural History Society of Vancouver and there was a large attendance. Dr. Hutchinson dwelt on the interest and importance of the study of biology—a science which had close relations with all branches of knowledge. To get the best results from the earth a man must not be only a farmer, in the old sense of the word, but an agriculturist up to modern standards of efficiency. The survival of the fittest operated all through nature, and the fittest, those morally intellectually fit, would survive among the nations. British Columbia must be equipped with knowledge to face the great problems that must follow on the turmoil of today and among other things a knowledge of natural science will be necessary for all.

Wald Oct 12, 1916.

PLANTS TELL BOTANIST WHAT LAND IS WORTH

Botany as a study is a considerable economic value, Mr. John Davidson, the botanist, pointed out at a lecture at the university last evening before the natural history section of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club.

The subject of his address was the "Relation of the plant to its environment." The economic value of the study of environment lay in the fact that the natural flora tells accurately the conditions of the soil, the quantity of moisture, the length of the growing period and the temperature of the region. By the study of the natural flora one could tell the value of the land for agricultural or afforestation purposes. One could tell what species of plant to encourage to prevent the erosion of the soil and to conserve the moisture. By the use of this knowledge vast areas in the province which are at present unproductive could be made productive.

Mr. Davidson pointed out the fundamental requirements of plant life, heat, air, moisture and light. He also pointed out that the right amount of each in correct portion resulted in the best possible growth. Too much or too little of one and the plant suffered injury.

The speaker stated that plants are possessed of certain features which caused the offspring to remain true to type. But plants adjusted themselves to changes of environment.

He illustrated his address with lantern slides showing different districts in the province. A vote of thanks was tendered him at the conclusion of the meeting. Mr. R. F. Sherman, principal of one of the city schools, acted as chairman of the meeting.

The next lecture will be in a fortnight from last evening, when Mr. William Taylor will speak on the flora of Grouse Mountain.

News Ad. Oct 12, 1916.

Chemistry Lecture—Under the auspices of the newly-formed Vancouver Institute, the first of a series of lectures, which will be given during the winter months, will be delivered in the chemistry lecture room of the University of British Columbia at the corner of Laurel Street tonight at 8.15 o'clock. The lecturer will be Dr. E. H. Archibald, assistant professor of chemistry at the university, his subject being "The Atom of the Chemist." An interesting discussion is expected to follow. A demonstration of the chemists' methods of weighing atoms will also be given. The lecture is open to all.

News Ad. Oct. 12, 1916.

"Atomic Theories"—Very interesting was the lecture on "The Atom" by Dr. E. H. Archibald at the University of British Columbia on Thursday night. The subject, as announced, may have appeared to many as unattractive but as treated by the lecturer it proved fascinating and evoked a perfect flood of questions. Professor Hill-Tout, who will soon be leaving for the front, he having joined the Foresters, was in the chair, and he expressed the opinion of a large audience when he said that such a scientific lecture as Prof. Archibald had given enlarged immensely the field of knowledge and quickened the imagination. By comparing and contrasting the modern views of the universe based upon scientific facts, with the old theories of philosophy it was shown how slow was the development of knowledge in the past and how rapid it would be when we had the key to nature's mysteries, supplied by a knowledge of natural laws.

News Ad. Oct. 13, 1916.

Round Table Luncheon—Dr. Eastman of the historical department of the University of British Columbia will be the guest at the round table luncheon at the American Club at noon today. The subject of his address will be "A Traveler's Impressions of the Countries Taking Part in the European War."

News Ad. Oct. 13, 1916.

HOW OLD IS EARTH? WHO STARTED PLANETS?

Lecturer Is Bombarded With Amusing Questions—Mother Earth Not Permitted to Conceal Her Age

Geologists who have been troubled by the inclination of other scientists to place the age of the earth at only one hundred million years—thereby making it difficult to account for the geological changes—may now cease their anxiety. A study of radio-activity shows that several hundred million more years may be added to the earth's age, thus giving ample time for the developments that have occurred.

This was made clear by Dr. E. H. Archibald in his lecture on chemistry, delivered last night at the opening meeting of the newly-formed Vancouver Institute. In the course of his dissertation on the atomic theory and radio-activity, the lecturer remarked that the discovery of radio-activity had proved that the age of the earth was much greater than had previously been supposed.

Professor Hill-Tout, at the conclusion of the lecture, was one of a number of questioners. He wanted to know what evidence there was of the greater age of the earth than one hundred million years. He was much interested in this question, he said, as geologists held that the age usually given the earth was insufficient for the formation of the sedimentary deposits that had been found. If it were possible to give a few million more years it would greatly relieve the anxiety of these scientists.

In reply Dr. Archibald gave reassurance to the troubled geologists. More years were available, he said. From the proportion and quantity of ionium and radium found in rocks it might be possible to arrive at an approximate estimate of the age of the rocks.

The lecture began with a brief review of ancient views, and the development of knowledge concerning the nature and structure of matter and its elements, and then passed to the theories and hypotheses following the investigations of radio-activity during the last 20 years. The nature, behavior and size of the atoms thrown out from radium, the time and manner of disintegration, were explained and illustrated.

Who Started the Planets?

When the opportunity for questions came the lecturer's resources were severely tested. He was invited to discuss the present age of the earth, and its probable future life-time; to explain whether radium caused the heat of the sun, and if so how long it might be expected to keep hot; whether the doctrine of Christian Science, that here was no such thing as matter, was sound; whether a stone building was really solid or composed of particles moving so fast that they seemed to be solid, like the spokes of a moving wheel; whether radium cured cancer; how the world and the planets got started in the first place. These and more commonplace questions poured in as fast as they could be answered or avoided, and produced a highly entertaining half-hour.

On some matters Dr. Archibald referred to "a more universal authority," on others to the professors of physics. On the curative properties of radium he deferred to the doctors, as he could not himself say whether cures said to have been made were permanent or might be due to other causes. He thought it possible that radium or some of its connections might minister to the sunlight, and in reply to the question whether the sun would survive, he said "I hope so." As to the reality of matter he pointed out that some rays from radium would pierce a gold plate, while others would be diverted, suggesting that a gold atom was chemically real.

The transcendental and theological implications of the questions were discreetly avoided.

Dr. Archibald's lecture was heard by an audience that filled one of the large lecture rooms in the Chemistry Building of the University. The course will be continued as regularly as possible on Thursday evenings, a number of other interesting lecturers having been secured.

Professor Hill-Tout, who occupied the chair yesterday evening, will, however, not be present at any of the succeeding gatherings, as he is leaving for the front very shortly. He holds the rank of sergeant in the Foresters Battalion.

News Ad. Oct. 13, 1916.

IS DOING FULL DUTY EACH NATION BELIEVES

Conclusions Reached by Dr. Eastman After Travels in Wartime to Europe and United States

That all the countries involved in the European war—as well as the neutral United States—are doing their share is the conclusion arrived at by Dr. Eastman of the history department of the University of British Columbia. Dr. Eastman gave his impressions of the countries at war in an address at the Round Table luncheon at the American Club yesterday.

He had, he explained, lived in France for some time prior to the war. When hostilities broke out he was in Canada and endeavored to go to the front. Not being accepted he started on a personal tour of the warring nations.

"France's heroism in war time did not surprise me," he said, "but deepened my respect for her noble people. I found, nevertheless, that they were the victims of environment and the peasants and the masses were somewhat unjust in their views of the motives of other nations.

"Even in war time I found a tendency toward a French point of view. England was criticized for slowness."

In England, Dr. Eastman said, he found a nation fully awakened, but like others the victim of environment. The people were harsh in their attitude toward the United States, failing to understand the situation.

"It never seemed to dawn upon the English or the French," he said, "that the United States could see the war from any other angle than as a fight for liberty and freedom."

In Italy neutrals were not understood either, he continued. For the British navy their respect was great, but they spoke of the "stupid" volunteer system. The Italians considered that they themselves were doing exactly as they should.

Returning home by way of the United States, the lecturer said he had had it impressed upon him that that country was taking precisely the part in international affairs that she ought to take. "The result of my wanderings in war time," he concluded, "if I had not been already an internationalist, would have made me one."

News Ad. Oct. 14, 1916.

The chemistry room of the University three nights ago narrowly escaped a repetition of the Academic disputations of the Athenian Porch, or the philosophic controversies of the Schools of Paris in the days of Duns of Scotland and of Thomas Aquinas; or the theological conflicts over Transubstantiation. Dr. Archibald lectured on the atom of chemistry, which led up to a mention of the primary elements of matter. At the close a man who disclaimed scholarship remarked that he had recently heard a Christian Science lecturer prove that matter had no real existence. He would like to know whether this was true. Guileless as the questioner professed to be, he knew the full horror of what he was doing.

Dr. Archibald evaded the issue. He declined to decide between Plato and Aristotle, between substance and accident, between Aquinas and Erigena. Spinoza and Berkeley were left in peace. The inquirer was left to plod his metaphysical way with little help from the chemist.

Byron remarked that when Berkeley said there was no such thing as matter. 'Twas no matter what he said. Samuel Johnson met the question how he should prove the existence of matter by thumping his stick on the ground. My Christian Science friends declare that when they deny the reality of matter they do not mean the same thing as Plato or Spinoza or Berkeley. They seem to refer all ideas of matter to mortal mind, but do not worry over the question whether anything is left of a chair after you remove all its qualities, or whether there would be a noise if there were no ears to hear it.

—LUCIAN.

News Ad. Oct. 14, 1916.

"Atomic Theories"—Very interesting was the lecture on "The Atom" by Dr. E. H. Archibald at the University of British Columbia on Thursday night. The subject, as announced, may have appeared to many as unattractive but as treated by the lecturer it proved fascinating and evoked a perfect flood of questions. Professor Hill-Tout, who will soon be leaving for the front, he having joined the Foresters, was in the chair, and he expressed the opinion of a large audience when he said that such a scientific lecture as Prof. Archibald had given enlarged immensely the field of knowledge and quickened the imagination. By comparing and contrasting the modern views of the universe based upon scientific facts, with the old theories of philosophy it was shown how slow was the development of knowledge in the past and how rapid it would be when we had the key to nature's mysteries, supplied by a knowledge of natural laws.

Wald. Oct. 14, 1916.

Will Address Convention.—Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, leaves on Friday next for Calgary, having accepted an invitation to deliver two afternoon addresses at the convention of the Calgary and High River Teachers' Association, which will be held on October 26-7.

Wald Oct. 18, 1916.

Botany Classes to Start. This evening the botany classes of the natural history section of the B. C. M. C. will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the biology class-room of the University of B. C., on Laurel street, between 10th and 11th avenues. The lecturer will be Mr. J. Davidson, as in previous winters. While the class will be conducted under the auspices of this section, all persons interested in botany are cordially invited to attend. On Wednesday evening, at 8 p.m., in the same room, Principal R. S. Sherman will address the members of the section on the tachinidae of British Columbia. This is a family of flies belonging to the diptera, on which Mr. Sherman is an authority.

Sun, Oct. 24, 1916.

Goes to Calgary—Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, left last evening en route to Calgary to address there the forthcoming convention of the Calgary and High River Teachers' Association, on October 26. Dr. Westbrook expects to return in the course of a week or ten days, but Mrs. Westbrook, who accompanied him, goes on to Hamilton, Ont., to visit her parents Sir Thomas and Lady Taylor and will be away about six weeks.

Wald, Oct. 25, 1916.

Dr. E. H. Archibald, assistant professor of Chemistry at the University of British Columbia, will lecture in the chemistry theatre of the university, Laurel street, on Thursday, October 26, at 8:15 p. m. His subject will be "The Atom of the Chemist."

Sun, Oct. 26, 1916.

The Atom of the Chemist.—Dr. E. H. Archibald, assistant professor of chemistry, University of British Columbia, will lecture in the Chemistry Theatre of the university, Laurel St., this evening at 8:15 p. m. The subject will be "The Atom of the Chemist."

News Ad. Oct. 26, 1916.

"The Atom of the Chemist"—Dr. E. H. Archibald, assistant professor of chemistry, University of British Columbia, will lecture in the chemistry theatre of the University, Laurel Street, on Thursday at 8:15 p.m. Subject, "The Atom of the Chemist."

Wald, Oct. 26, 1916.

PUPILS' INDEBTEDNESS TOWARD THE PUBLIC

Subject of Address by Dr. Wesbrook Before High River Teachers' Society.

CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 26.—Before the annual convention of the Calgary and High River Teachers' Association, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, delivered an address this afternoon on "The Pupil's Debt to the Public." Dr. Wesbrook opened his address by pointing out that whenever one had the good fortune to attend the exercises of any division of the provincial educational systems, he experienced mixed emotions. He wonders whether the public is making a good bargain. He tries to peer into the future and asks himself many questions, some of which are pertinent to the extreme individualist. Dr. Wesbrook stated that upon the answers to these questions, which are given by the pupil to the public, depends to a great extent, the future of the country.

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

Dr. Wesbrook pointed out that if each boy and girl is to be allowed to select his life's work and the state undertakes to train him for it, there can be no doubt of the obligation to the state which the pupil has incurred.

Concluding his remarks, Dr. Wesbrook stated that the same self-sacrifice, devotion, enthusiasm and hard work which have wrought the miracle of modern scientific and industrial achievement, without a realization of our neglect of social and spiritual considerations, may be relied upon to unravel the complexities which have arisen, when they are fully apparent. The gospel of hard work must be preached, he said. Minds and hands require training. The agony which the world is enduring will have been suffered in vain if we cannot learn from it to develop and use the best that is in each of us for the advantage of all. Is not the world at war to determine whether the greatest right of every man is that of serving or of being served? We are adjusting our perspective of obligation on the background of individual right."

Wald, Oct. 26, 1916.

TAKE LEAF FROM GERMANS' BOOK

Dr. Wesbrook Makes Plea for More Practical Education and Scientific Training.

CALGARY, Oct. 27.—"When we have our enemy beaten we cannot maintain our superiority unless we know all about him. If more of us had known Germany and believed what we read and saw, this chaos could have been avoided. Apart altogether from considerations which war time bitterness suggests, we cannot afford to deprive ourselves of what Germany has had to offer and will probably still have to offer. Her knowledge of English was a weapon in her hand for industrial and commercial purposes."

Speaking today at the convention of the Calgary and High River Teachers' Association, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, in the above words called attention to the necessity of the British people giving greater attention to practical education and scientific training.

The address was a splendid effort, and was listened to by a very large gathering. In opening he referred to the British people as essentially a conservative race, but called attention to the tremendous things which had been accomplished by them when given the requisite stimulus.

"It has been," said he, "our privilege to contribute to the world more of our share of its spiritual, cultural, social and scientific pioneers. Yet in the development of the mines of knowledge located and appraised by them, and in the application of our new truths to immediate human efficiency, we have oftentimes been outstripped. Our own weapons have been turned against us. We have been too often the prospector and Germany the promoter. . . We have the vision, the strength and the capacity for detail. Individual alertness should not spell national lethargy."

After calling attention to the splendid educational institutions of the old land and the wonderful work they are doing in many ways, he adds: "Yet the motherland suffers and the Dominions suffer with her because of her failure to prepare her citizens for the business of life." What we could do was shown by the fact that "Our enemy's military lead of forty years we have overtaken by supreme effort in two years through Imperial and Allied organization. We have yet to meet his rivalry on post bellum days in other activities in peace times. . . Our traditional sportsmanship enables us to learn from our enemy. We have been slow to evolve and put into effect a plan for the training of efficient units as the basis of an efficient nation. The very strength of the educational systems has stood in the way of their co-ordination with each other and their logical relation to and incorporation into an imperial, national or provincial system."

"Individualism can be overdone," continued Dr. Wesbrook. "Vested right and interest may receive too much consideration. . . Our traditions of personal freedom should not be allowed to block us in devising and perfecting effective mechanisms for the increase of collective efficiency or the Empire or its major parts. We should not be compelled to adjust the greater to the lesser, the official to the volunteer or private enterprise. Our traditional interest in games and sports enables us to catch the spirit of subordination of the individual to the good of the team. Not to recognize this same principle in the stress of modern competition even in peace times is to retard development at a period in the world's history when things are moving on the wings of the wind. . . We can no longer think and plan in terms of individual, of family, of group, of sect, of community, province, nation or empire. Every citizen of the world has a more direct and personal contact with every other citizen than ever before. Each is increasingly more dependent on the other."

Wald, Oct. 27, 1916.

Professor F. M. Clement of the University of British Columbia last night addressed a well-attended meeting of South Vancouver Horticultural and Industrial Association on horticultural matters, with special reference to winter work in the garden, and winter crops. The association appointed Mr. Moir, treasurer, secretary pro tem in place of Mr. G. S. Barry, who has left the district. *Prw. Nov 8*

Nov. Nov. 8, 1916.

PROHIBITION DEBATES OF LONG YEARS AGO

Familiar Arguments Were Current in Brandy Controversy of Quarter Century Ago, Says Dr. Eastman

Across two hundred and fifty years of Canadian history echoes were heard last evening in the University Assembly Room of strangely familiar debates on the liquor question. Two months ago, and two centuries ago, the brandy trade was challenged and denounced by the leaders in the church. Then, as now, arguments against prohibiting the sale were made on the ground of liberty of trade. It was affirmed that if the sale by responsible persons was disallowed, worse traders would sell worse liquor. French governors maintained that if good French brandy could not be sold by French traders, the English would supply the Indians with poison English rum and Dutch decoctions.

Professor Mack Eastman of the history department of the University has made a study of the French regime in Canada from original documents, paying special attention to its commercial records. The brandy controversy, covering the whole period of the French domination, was an interesting feature, but not nearly the whole theme of Dr. Eastman's lecture on the Vancouver Institute course. He followed this through the rule of several governors, especially Mesy, Frontenac and Denonville. Intendant Talon and the great ecclesiasts, Laval and Saint Vallier, were concerned in the dispute.

Professor Eastman finds that the brandy trade was a great injury to the Indians, responsible for many acts of barbarism and for their own degradation. He credits the Jesuits and the Church with an honest desire and steady effort to repress this trade, and clears them of any desire to make gain by it. He concludes that the trade stimulated other commerce, but was a great injury to the French settlers, and retarded the agricultural development of the colony.

In the concluding part of his lecture, Dr. Eastman explained why the French settlements in Canada failed in their early days to keep pace with the English plantations farther south. The French colonies were only intermittently supported from France. They were held for orthodox Catholics, whereas the most promising tide of immigration at the critical time would have been Protestants. On the contrary, the British colonies abroad were open to people who were dissenters politically and religiously at home. Those who were not welcome in one colony could find or establish another, so that Puritans, Catholics, Quakers and Episcopalians all found homes in one or other of the British colonies.

Dr. Wesbrook, who is president of the Institute as well as of the University, occupied the chair, and presented the thanks of a large and appreciative audience.

News Ad. Nov. 8, 1916.

PLEADS FOR COLLEGE MEN

Dr. Wesbrook Says Student Soldiers Are Highly Specialized Men.

At the Rotary Club luncheon yesterday, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the B. C. University, made a plea for the college-bred soldier, particularly those enlisted in the 196th Battalion, who, he said, consisted of a body of specialized men. Fifty-six British Columbia University students were enrolled in this battalion and the college had contributed 300 men, or fifty more than its quota. The temporary need for a drill hall was touched upon. Dr. Wesbrook also spoke of the needs of the university and said in part:

"College training is not a luxury,

but a necessity for the man who would become a leader, and for the evolution of material upon which the province would erect its superstructure."

The present "group" system would be eliminated, said the speaker, who declared that not less than 500 acres of land would be necessary for the proper maintenance of the university. Three hundred and thirty-six students are now enrolled, 187 boys and 176 girls.

Prov. Nov. 9, 1916.

University Extension Lectures.

The lecture last night under the auspices of the Woman's University club was given by Dr. Ashton, his subject being "Madame Sevigny." The lecture was held in the Chemistry building and was one of the series being given which are of the nature of university extension lectures.

Sun, Nov. 17, 1916.

Taught by Good Masters.

She was taught by good masters in days "when teaching was a profession worthy of a gentleman." She knew many languages, and was able to use her own, "a queer old custom now fallen into disuse." She had a good husband, except that he was dissipated, unfaithful, a duellist, and possessed of most of the other faults of his time. His greatest service to her was to get himself killed while she was yet young. The widow mourned him sincerely, forgot him quickly, and in all the volumes of letters to her daughter never mentioned his name. This daughter was proud, selfish and ungrateful, "and therefore had no difficulty in finding a husband."

The Days of Letter Writing.

Dr. Ashton pointed out how two centuries ago conversation and letter writing was a criterion of cleverness and social success. Postal facilities had become convenient. There were no newspapers, and it was only by private letters that people learned what went on in circles from which they were separated. The fragments which Dr. Ashton quoted from Madame de Sevigne included some serious passages, showing her affection for her children and friends, but were mostly of a lighter class, illustrating social customs, etiquette, medical practice and domestic manner. These passages were edited by the lecturer with a touch of kindly and tolerant cynicism, well suited to a French theme. At the close he showed on the screen portraits of the heroine and her family.

Mrs. J. Stuart Jamieson, representative of the Women's University Club, presided.

News Ad. Nov. 17, 1916.

Public Lecture

on "The High Cost of Living, Its Causes and a Possible Remedy," by Dr. Theodore H. Boggs, on Monday evening, Dec. 4, at 8:15. The lecturer will compare price increases in various countries, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, United States, Australia, etc. He will discuss the problem of rising prices in its two-fold aspect; first, the present high level of war-time prices; and, second, the more permanent and fundamental question of rising prices during times of peace. After tracing the changes in prices during the past hundred years, an attempt will be made to assign causes and to suggest remedies. The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute at the University auditorium, corner of Tenth avenue and Willow street. The public is welcome.

Prov. Dec. 2, 1916.

STUDY OF FRENCH GREATLY NEEDED

Dr. Ashton Appeals for Added Interest in Literary Research.

Lectures on Madam de La Fayette at St. Mark's Hall.

"If I imagined for a moment that our study of French literature in the University were merely to permit a student to say that Corneille was born in 1606, or that Malherbe was opposed to the reveries of the Pleiade school, I would give up the work in discouragement. It means more than that. It means, I hope, that the students will learn to see fundamental facts from foreign points of view—startling sometimes, erroneous sometimes, but always interesting. It means that the student will learn to observe, to weigh, to analyse, to examine, and to draw conclusions. They will learn to know men and women of various characters and of various moral aspirations, they will learn, in short, to be citizens of the world. And whether it is their lot, later, to buy and sell, to teach or preach, to heal or to defend, to paint or sing, such knowledge is of value."

The foregoing is one of the introductory passages of a brilliant lecture on Madame Lafayette, given last week at St. Mark's Hall, Davie street, by Dr. Ashton, professor of French literature in the University of British Columbia. The chair was occupied by Captain E. H. J. Minchin and there was a large and appreciative audience.

At Home in His Subject.

Dr. Ashton is well qualified to deal with the theme of his last week's lecture. For three years he worked on the subject of Madame de la Lafayette, her life and works, and the result was his important work which is well known to students. He explained in the course of his remarks that the celebrated authoress was a psychologist, and that he had to try and follow her in her work. "Now as a race," said the lecturer, "we are weak in psychology. We have not that keen pleasure in mental dissection that the Latin races feel. We have been all for action in the past, though I imagine that after this war there will be a period of introspection in our literature."

In an interesting manner the lecturer sketched the Paris to which Madame de la Fayette was born in 1634. No metropolitan railway, no buses, no macadam, no street lamps. The Saint Germain quarter which was her birthplace was a suburb of the city outside of the walls. In the immediate neighborhood were houses with large gardens, convents and the "academies" where young nobles learned to ride and fence, then the total education of a gentleman. French girls at that time usually married early. The subject of the lec-

REVIEWS LETTERS OF MADAME DE SEVIGNE

Interesting Lecture Given by Professor Ashton Before Appreciative Audience Last Evening

Fifteen volumes in the French edition contain the published letters and some account of the life of Madame de Sevigne, "queen of letter writers." Only a cursory survey of this biography and literature could be given last evening in 40 minutes by Professor Ashton. This lecture in the Vancouver Institute course, was delivered in the large hall of the university to a thoroughly appreciative audience. Dr. Ashton's review was given in such a sympathetic spirit, with so much felicity of selection and description, that the librarians and booksellers are likely to discover in Vancouver a sudden interest in this exceedingly clever and altogether human French lady of the seventeenth century. The lecturer has lived much in France, and has gained from French literature certain epigrammatic turns of expression and happy surprises of phrase and description that are rare in English speakers.

While in the schools Dr. Ashton had occasion to explore a great mass of original documents, including correspondence, gossip, scandal, serious and trifling, of the time of Sevigne. He did it not because he liked, but because he had to, and one consolation he got out of it was that there was no authentic word convicting his friend of any grave fault.

FAMOUS LETTER WRITER

Prof. Ashton Reviews Writings of Madame de Sevigne.

Additional light was thrown last night by Prof. Ashton in the large hall of the University on the letters of Madame de Sevigne, who has been styled the French queen of letter writers. The discourse was in connection with the Vancouver Institute course and the subject was handled in such a lucid manner as to render the theme doubly interesting. For many years Prof. Ashton has been a resident of France and has had every opportunity of studying documents relating to Madame de Sevigne and her contemporaries. It was pointed out by the speaker that two centuries ago letter-writing and conversation were considered to be a criterion of cleverness and social success.

It was only, he said, by private letters that people learned what was taking place in circles from which they were debarred. Alluding specially to the private life of Madame de Sevigne, Prof. Ashton quoted passages from some of her letters which showed the deep affection she had for her children and some of her friends. The letters indicated the customs which obtained in her time dealing with the medical practices and the domestic life of the people. In none of them did she make any reference to her husband, who lived a life of dissipation and whose only service to her was in getting himself killed in a duel at a comparatively early age.

Province Nov. 17, 1916.

The romantic period of revolt from the formal and conventional poetry of the eighteenth century was the subject of an interesting lecture by Mr. Thorleif Larsen last night before the Vancouver Institute. The lecturer pointed out that the spontaneous melody which marked the Elizabethan age died away in the artificial and conventional verse of the days of Pope, and remained void of life and strong feeling until Keats and Shelley and their fellows of the romantic school kindled the heart of the English people with their free and natural poetry. An interesting comparison was made of the poetry of Pope with the poetry of Keats and Shelley, and the still more natural note of Shakespeare. Prof. Hill-Tout presided over the lecture, and in the discussion which followed, Dr. S. D. Scott and Prof. Ashton took part.

Prov. Nov. 24, 1916.

ture did not marry till she was 22. This gave her the opportunity to acquire an education much in advance of the usual. She and Madame de Sevigne were taught by Menage. "There were of course little jealousies between them for Menage had a habit of falling in love with all his pupils—which may account for their rapid progress under his guidance." Under Menage, who was a celebrated savant of the period, Mlle. de la Vergne, as she was then, learned Latin, French and Criticism, an unusual education for a girl of the period. She emerged neither pedantic nor coquettish, but eminently sober and well-balanced together with a womanly charm that was to last her through life.

A Disappointing Marriage.

Such was the girl who became the Comtesse de la Fayette. But her marriage was so much of a failure that her husband seems to be a negligible quantity in her history. He was stupid and neutral, of not much use to his wife or her children. Much of the introspection of her married life must have been of incalculable value to her when she came to write the story of a loveless wife. Another opportunity to study not only a loveless marriage but an irresponsible wife was afforded when she became lady in waiting to Henrietta of England, widow of Charles I. who fled to France after her husband's death, and after some time established her court there.

When Madame La Fayette had written her first novel, she did not acknowledge it. A noble, wife of a noble, lady in waiting to a royal person, could not admit that she wrote books. Writing was a trade unworthy of her rank; while her genius urged her to write, her rank urged her just as strongly to say she did not write. After detailing in an interesting way the methods adopted by Mme. la Fayette to keep her authorship secret, the lecturer proceeded to an analysis of her celebrated novel, "The Princess of Cleves," and passed on to notice the later period of her life when her salon was frequented by the most celebrated men of the day. Characterizing the study of the literature of the past, and especially the study that was the subject of the evening, the lecturer said: "As one turns over the old faded letters that have never been published, the very seals that Menage must have broken with anticipatory pleasure, one feels that it is good to be able to live if only for a few moments with people who in another country, in another age, have struggled, achieved, suffered and died. . . . Literary history ceases to become an arid study of examination syllabuses—names, titles of works and dates. It becomes a seething mass of humanity, a great thronged market-place, and one can know every person in the crowd, go down to the depths with them, rise to the heights with them, and live not merely one's own poor life but scores of lives."

Proc. Dec. 4, 1916

Lecture on High Living Cost.

Under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute, Dr. Theodore H. Boggs, professor of economics at the provincial university, will lecture this evening, starting at 8:15, on "The High Cost of Living, Its Causes and Remedies." Dr. Boggs will deal first with the present high cost of commodities and also with the general tendency toward high prices in peace times. He will compare prices in various countries. The lecture will be at the university auditorium, Tenth avenue and Willow street.

Surv, Dec. 4, 1916.

WHY COST OF LIVING HAS LATELY RISEN

Extortionate Prices of Middlemen and Public and Private Extravagance Are Contributing Factors

Cost of Family Budget in Canada Has Increased at Least Twenty-five Per Cent.

Introduced by references to past history, which showed that the problem of the high cost of living had been of a perennial character, an able lecture was delivered by Prof. Theodore Boggs of the department of economics at the Provincial University last evening under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute. In 1627 one Walter Carey had declared "The present state of England is expressed in the paradox our fathers were very rich with little and we are poor with much." In the capital of the Caesars prices of food in A. D. 300 had been approximately one-half as high as those in Canada in 1910. The dark ages saw a decline in prices, those prevailing about 1200 to 1500 being five or six times lower than those in Canada in 1912. Since 1500, or practically starting from the geographical expansion that culminated in the discovery of America, prices had, on the whole, steadily risen. The field was a wide one, but present inquiry would be restricted to the problem of the cost of living in so far as it concerned the problem of the purchasing or buying power of incomes. That was the outcome of two fundamental factors, the purchasing or buying power of the monetary unit, in the present case the dollar, and the number of dollars or monetary units in the income. If the number of dollars in any individual's income were adjusted simultaneously to accord with every change in the value or purchasing power of the dollar, or if an individual income were always adjusted to correspond with any increase or decrease in general prices, then no grievance would arise on the score of a change in the real cost of living. The changing value or purchasing power of the dollar was the object of popular agitation, and would be the subject of his inquiry. In the course of his review many theories of the older economic schools of Adam Smith, Ricardo and others were revised in the light of modern research and the influence of the gold and silver standards of currency, the development of credit, the production of gold, and many intricate questions were reviewed and their bearing shown on the problem at issue in an enlightening way.

As illustrative of the rise in current prices, Prof. Boggs quoted an increase in staple food products in Great Britain of 65 per cent. in July, 1916, over retail prices before the war, while vegetable foods had risen by 80 per cent. In Canada, taking 29 staple food products, the cost of a family budget as observed in 60 centres had increased by about 25 per cent., at the following rate: Original cost, \$7.42; July, 1914; \$8.13; December of same year; \$9.30; October, 1916. Prices of drugs and chemicals showed 100 per cent. of an increase; Western grains of Canada the same proportion since October, 1913; fresh vegetables for the same period, 80 per cent. In lighting and rents, however, a slight decrease had been recorded. In wholesale prices of metals, chemicals, wool, jute, flax, hides and leather there had been a sharp upward trend. In Italy a group of seven staple foods showed a rise of 34 per cent. in May, 1916, over the prices current in July, 1914. Similar increases were observable in France, Australia and New Zealand. Neutral

countries had also been subjected to similar increase, the proportion in Holland, Denmark and in Norway being reckoned at from 35 per cent. to 75 per cent. A like tendency prevailed in the United States, but to much slighter extent, because the United States produced most of the foodstuffs it needed for home consumption, and in 1914 and in 1915 there had been record crops.

Taking a group of 17 foodstuffs as criterion, however, and working out the increase for 45 centres, the percentage arrived at was 10 per cent. between July, 1914, and two years later. In the two chief cities of Germany and Austria prices had more than doubled, despite the maximum prices set in many departments by the government authorities.

Cause of Increase.

This prevalence during wartime of increase in prices was attributable to a number of causes generally accepted by experts as operative. Production and marketing was disturbed. Wheat, meats and other staple commodities assumed an enhanced value; heavy buying for army use tended to raise prices. Individuals were inclined to buy beyond their needs and hoard the surplus. Speculation was generally indulged in. Soldiers in general on active service consumed more than civilians under ordinary conditions. Large bodies of men were drawn away from producing. In the present instance there had been several short crops to accentuate conditions. In South America and Australia there had been unusual droughts, rendering the supply of beeves below the usual amount. Higher ocean freight and insurance rates prevailed in Great Britain. "The Statist" had attributed one-half the increase in prices there to this circumstance. The imposition of taxes and tariffs helped to make commodities higher. In past wars there had been a large flotation of paper currency, a measure in which Germany was engaging, and that tended to advance prices. Extortionate practices of middlemen, industrial maladjustment, public and private extravagance were all factors influencing the general outcome. Speaking of the just habit, the lecturer said that people were prone to purchase more than they needed and to demand the best of things even in wartime, a custom to be condemned.

Measures to reduce the high level of prices, although they would be only palliative, had been taken, such as the order-in-council empowering the British Board of Trade to requisition stores of food, the appointment of boards of inquiry and food dictators. The last, however, had signally failed in the Teutonic countries, because the fundamental factors underlying the present war prices sprang from natural laws pertaining to credit and expansion, the relation holding between money and prices and the demand and supply of commodities, as could be shown by historical evidence.

During the 20 years since 1896 prices had been rising the world over, and at their highest they fell below those prevailing in 1812-15.

The general range of prices, it was pointed out, depended on the total quantity of purchasing power in terms of money. In proportion as this total of purchasing power (i.e., all forms of currency) became greater or less, prices rose or fell, other things being equal. Other things to be noted were the rapid expansion of bank credits and the increased gold production, all factors influencing the general issue. Prices in the long run were the result of the balance between the goods or the transactions on the one hand and the amount of purchasing power on the other. It was to be observed, however, that the relation between the quantity of gold in circulation and the total quantity of purchasing power had no definite and regular ratio between the volume of gold in circulation and the volume of credit built thereon. The level of general prices varied in conformity with the relation obtaining between the total purchasing power and the total volume of trade.

Addressing himself to the possibility of a solution that would offer relief from this continuous periodicity of rising and falling in prices, Prof. Boggs went on to show that the problem was of world-wide scope and relief must come through equally wide concerted endeavor. At the world conference of chambers of commerce in 1912, an international conference had been favored, but no action had been taken.

Authorities of world-wide eminence were anxious that such should take place after the war, and were convinced of its value. Improvement might come, Prof. Boggs suggested, by the establishment

of a tabular standard of value or by the standardization of a monetary unit, or by the regulation of the output of gold. The aim would be to prevent changes in the purchasing power of the money unit by means of monetary or banking legislation to meet the condition. Such a conference would seek to combat social waste and inefficiency, to stimulate greater intelligence and foresight in production and to eliminate opportunities for predatory practices on the part of producers. He could heartily wish that Canada would be the first to make a definite move in a great constructive work such as that, and help through international action in the stabilization of the monetary unit.

News Ad. Dec. 5, 1916

Will Lecture on Bacteria.

An illustrated lecture will be given this evening by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of B. C. University, in the assembly hall of the university, Tenth and Willow, beginning at 8:15, on "Bacteria, Our Allies and Our Foes." This is one of the series of meetings being held by the Vancouver Institute and is under the auspices of the natural history section of the British Columbia Mountaineering club. Everybody is invited.

Sun, Dec. 7, 1916.

SAYS BACTERIA ARE FRIENDS AND FOES

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook Lectured on Bacteria at University Last Night.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, lectured at the university last night on the subject of bacteria. His extensive experience as a bacteriologist and as a former teacher and demonstrator of the science, made the occasion of absorbing interest, especially as he couched his discourse in non-technical language. The doctor told his audience that the first discovery of bacteria was due to the investigations of a Delft linen draper about thirty years ago, and then went on to show the great progress which had been made in the study of the subject since then, and how it had grown from a very indefinite thing into an exact science.

One interesting statement the lecturer made was that were it not for bacteria all life on the earth would cease. They had a great natural function, being both friends and foes, among the more useful of the former being the bacillus bulgaricus, which had much to do with the health of the human body. Dr. Wesbrook then went on to describe the breeding of bacilli, a generation for some of whom he said only meant about twenty minutes. Environment, it was pointed out, affected some bacilli so that they died, while others thrived in the same surroundings, a characteristic which enabled the scientist to discover the various kinds.

Touching on the work of the German savant, Koch, the lecturer admitted his patient work, but showed that it was largely done in a selfish spirit. He had ever been ready to avail himself of the researches of American and British scientists, but had given them no credit in return, nor offered to share his own researches with his scientific colleagues. Dr. Wesbrook closed his address with an earnest plea for more thorough and specialized educational methods, which he maintained went far toward the development of national efficiency.

*Dec 8
Proc. Dec. 8, 1916.*

VERITABLE FEAST FOR STUDENTS OF SCIENCE AT UNIVERSITY OF B.C.

Two exceedingly instructive and interesting lectures were given last evening before the B. C. Academy of Science, in the biological class room of the provincial university, with Dr. C. M. Fraser, of the Marine Biological Bureau, Nanaimo, presiding.

Dr. A. N. Hutchinson, recently appointed head of the biology faculty at the university, spoke first on "The Material Basis of Heredity." He outlined the laws of Mendel regarding the inheritance of definite characteristics and explained it by the behavior of pxromosomes, which make up the nuclei of cells. Dr. Hutchinson also traced the fertilization in various plants and animals, from the lowest forms up to man.

The second address was by Dr. T. P. Hall, on "A Scientific Music Scale." Dr. Hall at the outset gave a resume of the music scale of Homer's time, which consisted of but four notes. Our scale was purely artificial, he said, and was not in universal use. The scales used in Russia, China and India were different and often composed of more notes than ours. The speaker then explained his scientific scale, which had 22 notes, and while it was necessarily technical, showed the wide study he had given to the various aspects of the subject.

Proc. Dec. 12, 1916.

Professors Lectured.

At the University of British Columbia Professor Andrew H. Hutchinson, of the biological department, gave an interesting lecture, on "Heredity in Plants and Animals." In another room, Dr. T. P. Hall lectured on "The Musical Scale," tracing its origin and suggesting ways in which music might be extended and popularized. Both lectures, which were given on Monday night, were well attended and much appreciated.

Wald, Dec. 12, 1916.

LECTURES INTERESTING

Drs. Hutchinson and Hall Address Academy of Science.

The B. C. Academy of Science met in the Biology class room of the University Monday night. Dr. C. McLean Fraser, of the marine biological station, Nanaimo, occupied the chair. The first address was given by Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, entitled, "The Material Basis of Heredity." On the outset of his lecture Dr. Hutchinson stated that it was believed in olden times there were three fates and the same may be true today, these fates being heredity, environment and will, and his discourse was on the former.

Dr. T. P. Hall's lecture was entitled "A Scientific Music Scale." At the outset Dr. Hall gave a brief resume of the origin of the music scale when as in Homer's time in Greece it consisted of four notes. He pointed out that our scale was a purely artificial one and was not in universal use throughout the world, those in Russia, China and India being quite different and often composed of more notes than ours.

By means of a number of charts Dr. Hall explained his scientific scale which has 22 notes, and is based on the equal variation of wave length and dispenses with the notes of unequal wave length at present in use. The lecture, though at times of a very technical character, was intensely interesting and showed how much the lecturer had studied the various aspects of the subject.

Wald, Dec 12, 1916.

UNIVERSITY WILL GIVE COURSES ON MINING AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

Prof. Turnbull Outlines the Courses to Be Given for the Benefit of Prospectors, Metal Owners and Others.

Although the work and scope of the University of British Columbia has up to the present, been necessarily been limited, because of the war and for a number of other reasons, it has nevertheless gradually risen to a position where it is at least beginning to be a most potent force in the life of the people of the province, and especially of the city of Vancouver. This much was made clear yesterday when the senate of the university met at the university building. The matters dealt with were of a nature which will have a beneficial effect not only on the purely academic side of the university, but upon the industrial development of the province and upon all of its various activities.

A paper was read by Professor Turnbull on the proposed short courses in mining and allied subjects, which are to be given for the benefit of metal miners, prospectors and others interested in mining, beginning January 22.

"The short courses in mining and allied subjects offered by the university, are not intended primarily for those who have already had a technical education," said Prof. Turnbull. "But are designed to suit, and given for the special benefit of those who have had practical experience in mining and prospecting, or who are connected with mining in business or other ways. In this way, they may obtain some technical knowledge helpful to implement their practical work."

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

Six Weeks Only in 1917.

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

Thus, your applications for enrolment, the professor added, must be made to the registrar, not later than the first of January, and it was urged that these be made as early as possible as the accommodation is limited, especially in the laboratory subjects. Applicants may choose any or all of the courses offered, but must name those chosen at the time of application. The subjects named are mining, smelting, fire assaying, geology and ore deposits, mineralogy and petrography, surveying and blacksmithing.

Whether non-residents of British Columbia shall be eligible for the free course of instruction will be decided after the president of the university, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, has appointed a committee to enquire into the method followed by leading universities in the United States.

Courses in Horticulture.

The short course and demonstrations in horticulture, presented by Dean Klinck, will extend from January 8 to January 26, and embrace a large variety of subjects allied to horticulture. The lecturers will be well known authorities and there will be from four to five lectures each day.

Some dozen applications for the course have been received up to date. It was felt, said Dean Klinck that F. M. Clement had been very successful in outlining a strong and exceptionally well balanced course from the horticultural standpoint. Almost all those taking part were men connected with the university, and those who were not connected with the university were with the Dominion or provincial agricultural departments. The object, he said, was to interest the latter in the work of the university, and in return for their assistance in these short courses the university would give them assistance in their short courses throughout the province.

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

Two Special Prizes.

Sir Thomas Taylor's donation of \$50 will be divided into two special prizes of \$25 each, to be awarded this year—(1) by the department of English; (2) by the departments of history and economics. These departments have already chosen the subjects for these special prizes. In English the subjects are The Child in Dickens; Nature in Canadian Poetry, or, Tennyson, the Poet of the People. In history and economics the subjects are the Entente Cordiale, its History and Its Possibilities, or, The Reorganization of Canada as a Social Democracy.

A report was presented on the proposal for the teaching of Russian for commercial purposes in the university. The committee had met the trade and commerce committee of the Vancouver board of trade, also the full board, when considerable interest was evinced in the subject. The matter, it was pointed out, merged into a larger problem, as to the board of governors and the senate considering the advisability of establishing a faculty of commerce in the university. The recommendation of the committee was that the university do not establish a Russian course at the present time, but that the advisability of establishing a faculty of commerce be considered.

Sun, Dec. 14, 1916.

DEAN KLINCK SPEAKS ON RURAL LIFE PROBLEM

Dean Klinck of the University last evening spoke to the members of the Horticultural Association on the Rural Life Problem. It was once considered, he said, that a boy born in the country should remain there, but he did not believe that one had to be rural minded to make a success of a rural life. On the other hand there were many city boys who, if given a chance, would do well on a farm provided they were given the training necessary.

It was an economic question, he said, why boys desire to leave the farm and farmers wished to sell their farms and move into the city. He pointed out a difference between the "back to the land" movement and the country life movement. Back to the land had very little to do with farming. It was a movement which arose in the city advocated by men who knew nothing about it. He advocated college training about the young farmer and declared that the day was coming when intelligent farming would be necessary all over. He

avored amateur gardening such as was undertaken by the members of the association and said that in 1915 British Columbia produced fruits and vegetables to the value of \$4,450,000, representing an investment of many million of dollars. Every dollar's worth of vegetables produced meant \$1 saved for the grower, he concluded.

News Ad Dec. 15, 1916.

"The High Cost of Living — Its Causes and a Possible Remedy" was the subject chosen by Dr. T. H. Boggs, professor of political economy at the University of British Columbia, for his address yesterday afternoon before a meeting of the Women's Canadian club held in the Hotel Vancouver.

Dr. Boggs gave a complex and scientific analysis of prices, both in the past and present, and in different countries and, although he attributed the rise and fall of prices to numerous causes, the main one was the great amount of gold which is the standard of value in most civilized countries.

Buying Power of Dollar.

"The speaker said that it would be well, at the outset, to define the scope of our study. The problem of the cost of living is in brief a problem of the purchasing power of incomes. This, in turn, being the resultant of two factors, namely, the purchasing or buying power of the dollar (or other monetary unit), the buying power or value of the dollar varies from time to time. The value of money, obviously, is high when the general range of prices is low. For a given amount of money will then buy much of other things. Similarly, its value is low when the general range of prices is high, as at present. A given amount of money will buy little of other things. If the number of dollars in the individual's income were adjusted simultaneously to every change in the value or purchasing power of the dollar, or if one's income were always adjusted so as to correspond with any increase or decrease in general prices, then, said Dr. Boggs, no grievance would arise on the score of a change in the real "cost of living." The problems arise when one factor lags behind the other or takes a contrary direction.

Percentage of Increases.

Dr. Boggs pointed out that a further introductory consideration deserving notice is that pertaining to the relation between the "high cost of living" and a "general rise in prices." General prices are but a composite photograph, as it were, of individual prices. The so-called cost of living goes up and down with changes in general prices, while at the same time it tends to fluctuate from special causes of its own. There is, therefore, he said, a general trend of prices, a movement, on the whole, in one direction, in the average level. That the universal unrest over the rising cost of living is not without good foundation is obvious from an examination of the movement of prices in various countries. The retail price of food-stuffs in Great Britain being estimated at 65 per cent. higher in July, 1916, than before the war and the rise in price of vegetable food has been approximately 80 per cent. In Canada, the percentage increase in the retail prices of thirty staple foods in the Dominion since July, 1914, has been slightly in excess of 25 per cent. Drugs and chemicals have risen over 100 per cent.

War the Cause.

On account of the exigencies of war, said Dr. Boggs, wheat, meats and other food products immediately assume an enhanced value, and prices naturally rise. This increase in value being due to the fact that the governments must buy heavy supplies for the use of armies, simultaneously with an increased demand for the same products by prudent individuals who, fearing famine rates, seek to provide themselves in time with a surplus. It being even reported that many farmers in the American west are holding back large stocks of grain. Another additional reason for an increase demand for food products lies in the fact that the soldier in active service consumes more than in his normal occupation. Hence, we get the real cause in "supply and demand."

Other Reasons.

Other influences which have been more or less responsible for the increase in the cost of living, continued the speaker, are the extortionate practices of commercial middlemen, industrial maladministration and extravagance, both public and private. And, in our search for an underlying world-wide cause for the world-wide price movements, we are driven to the conclusion that it lies in the one important remaining factor, namely, in the world's supply of money and of credit.

Remedy in Uniformity of Currency.

As a remedy for the condition of "booms" and "reactions," Dr. Boggs suggested that an international conference should be held, at which currency should be made uniform. Provincial or even national action would not, he thought, be very effective. All of the civilized world would have to take united action. A signal opportunity will be ready after the war for rendering service to mankind—an opportunity for bringing this problem of changing price levels to the attention of this world conference. Canada, during the past two years and a half, has abundantly secured to herself a proud place among the nations of the world, and how better could our country signalize its new dignity and position than by taking the lead in such a constructive piece of statesmanship as securing the stabilization of the monetary unit?

Dr. Boggs used some splendid charts during the course of his interesting address, showing the rise and fall of the cost of living. In introducing Dr. Boggs, Mrs. Ralph Smith made reference to the question that was so vitally important to all housekeepers, "the high price of provisions."

A hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Boggs was proposed by Mrs. Jas. H. MacGill and seconded by Miss C. Alice Cameron.

Prior to the address, a letter was read by the president from the Women's Canadian club, of Montreal, expressing its dissatisfaction at the present unsatisfactory methods of recruiting and asking for co-operation in a movement that the government be requested to introduce compulsory military service for overseas and for home defense. In moving to endorse the motion, Mrs. J. J. Banfield referred to the action taken by the club at the outbreak of the war, when it was decided that sacrifices must be made, and that it was now necessary that some steps be taken. Mrs. J. C. Kemp was the seconder and the motion passed unanimously.

In regard to a resolution passed by the Union of B. C. Municipalities at the convention held at Vernon concerning the Tranquille sanitarium, in which it was proposed that the provincial government take over on the same lines as the Lunatic asylum at New Westminster, and which motion had been put by Mayor Gray, of New Westminster, and seconded by Mayor MadBeath of this city. This recommendation was endorsed by the Women's Canadian club, on the motion of Mrs. Walter Smith, seconded by Mrs. Millard.

During the afternoon, Mrs. Frank Wilson delighted the gathering with two solos.

Sun, Dec. 15, 1916.

Professor Boggs, of the economics department of the University of B.C. gave a very instructive address on the "High Cost of Living." While the address was necessarily of a technical nature, Professor Boggs explained in a clear and comprehensive manner the fundamental reasons why living has been steadily rising for the past twenty years. He did not place the blame for present conditions on any particular combination of companies or individuals and not entirely on the war, but rather on the natural laws of supply and demand. Present conditions are largely the result of the value of gold and the world's credit. The problem might, he said, be visualized as a see-saw with the weight of one end named "the value of gold" and the weight on the other "general prices." When one rises the other falls. The world's production of gold has increased wonderfully during the past few years he said.

Statistics from many countries now that the problem is an international one and he expressed the opinion that relief from fluctuating prices could come only through international action. An international conference, he thought, might prove beneficial in this way.

While tariffs, trusts, middlemen, cold storage, tuberculin tests, wasteful methods in the homes, extravagance, armies, navies, etc., are all partly to blame for conditions, they are only contributory causes. He pointed out that all the latest sanitary of the food must necessarily add to its price, but when the improved value was taken into consideration, he thought that this increase was improvements made in the handling worth the cost.

The war, however, is largely responsible for the tremendous increase in prices since 1914. The men, who were formerly used to produce food are now consuming it and consuming much more than they would in civilian life. With the possible exception of Russia, he said, the food producing countries of Europe have had a short crop in 1916, and Italy alone, among the food importing countries has had a normal crop.

He thought it might be some small comfort to them to know that prices in 1916 are not as high as they were in 1816. Prices in Great Britain reached their high level in 1810 during the Napoleonic struggle. Since that time prices have been fluctuating, the lowest point being reached in 1896, since when they have steadily climbed upward.

Referring particularly to the increases since 1914, he said that prices in Great Britain were 65 per cent higher in July, 1916, than in July, 1914. Some products have gone 100 per cent higher than they were before the war. This has been true in Italy, France, Australia and New Zealand. In the neutral countries of Europe the increase has been from 35 to 70 per cent, with a much less marked increase in the United States. In Germany and Austria the average increase has been 100 per cent. Despite the drastic action taken by the German government, prices there have more than doubled. If the food dictator of Germany, with all his powers, has failed, he thought it showed that the fundamental reasons underlying the increase were natural and not artificial.

In spite of this fact, he thought that the appointment of a food dictator was a move in the right direction. The orders-in-council which have recently emanated from London and Ottawa in regard to the food problem were also commendable. He

Wald Dec 15, 1916.

Botanist to Lecture—"The relation of plants to their environment" will be the subject upon which Mr. Jol Davidson will address the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering Club on Jan. 10. The lecture will be delivered without many technical frills and verbia which sometimes feature such lecture and will be intelligible to the average citizen as well as the student of a stracts.

Wald Dec. 21, 1916.

RESUME SERIES OF BOTANY LECTURES ON JANUARY THE NINTH

The Tuesday evening botany lectures, delivered at the university by Mr. John Davidson, F.L.S., under the auspices of the Natural History Section of the B. C. Mountaineering club, have closed for the fall term, to be resumed January 9.

These lectures comprise two courses, one elementary, the other for advanced students, the first part of each evening being devoted to a study of flowering plants, the second to the lower forms of vegetable life.

During the session just closed Mr. Davidson dealt with the methods of germination of seeds and the conditions necessary therefor, and took up in detail the morphology, or outer appearance, of roots, stems and leaves. The typical forms of these three parts of any flowering plant were described in detail, each feature being illustrated with specimens from the provincial herbarium, now located at the university. Attention was also directed to the structure and function of various forms of modified roots, stems and leaves, to parasites and saprophytes, the two typical styles of branching, comparison of leaf stalk to stem structure, insect catching plants, plant devices for storing water to withstand periods of drought, plant hairs and their functions, method of cell growth in stems, functions of the wood, cambium and bast tissues, a comparison of the stem structure of monocotyledons and dicotyledons, etc.

In the more advanced work of the second hour the thallophytes were studied, Mr. Davidson selecting a few species of the green algae, of which there are between ten and forty thousand known to science; the fungi, three or four times as numerous, and the lichens, comprising four or five hundred species, these latter being in each case a combination of an alga and a fungus. The few specimens chosen for study were selected with a view to illustrating the increasing complexity of plant structure, starting with the one-called pleurococcus, which multiplies by cell division only, and noting the gradual introduction of spores, with ascent in the plant scale of life.

Particular attention was directed to the interesting feature of the alternation of generations in plant life, possessed by all but the lowest plant forms, but noticeable in a striking manner and easy to observe in a local plant known as marchantia, which, however, is not a thallophyte but a member of the next order, the byrophytes or mosses.

Lectures will be resumed Tuesday, January 9, in the biology classroom of the university, Laurel street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The classes are free to all, and anyone interested may enroll for the spring term at the opening lecture after the New Year.

Sun, Dec. 26, 1916.

Fall Term Closed—The fall term of the botany lectures, delivered on Tuesday evenings at the university by Mr. John Davidson, F.L.S., under the auspices of the Natural History Section of the B. C. Mountaineering Club, has closed and lectures will be resumed on January 9. These lectures comprise two courses, one elementary and the other for advanced students. The first part of each evening is devoted to a study of flowering plants and the second to the lower forms of vegetable life.

Wald, Dec 26, 1916.

PTE. MACK EASTMAN ON WORKERS AND THE WAR Large Audience Heard Idealistic Speech at Sunday Forum Meeting.

The announcement that Professor Mack Eastman, now "Private Mack Eastman" would speak on "The Workers and the War" drew a large audience to "The Sunday Forum" on Sunday afternoon. The meeting was held in the large O'Brien Hall. Mr. W. R. Trotter acted as chairman and introduced the speaker with eulogistic remarks on the work he had done since coming to Vancouver.

Professor Eastman began by sketching the great efforts which had been made during many years, for an international understanding among the workers, an understanding which would have insured peace.

With the exception of Liebknecht and a few others, the German delegates refused to give their support to labor's great protest against the war. In the face of such a rebuff, French and British workers could only find an answer to war in war. They were determined to maintain the democratic advances they had already won by guarding them against Teutonic bureaucracy and Prussian despotism.

Much as in theory the lecturer disliked militarism, he had donned the khaki and was going off to fight because he saw in the present constitution of Germany one of the greatest and most virulent ebullitions of militarism that had ever menaced the world, and which, if not beaten back would soon bind down in chains of iron all it succeeded in conquering.

He did not approve of war, he did not approve of a prairie fire, so he had assisted at "back-firing," at meeting fire with fire. If Germany conquered, all the advances made by international socialists would be sacrificed. This Canada needed work for its betterment and he felt that until he had done its bit in guarding what Canada had, he had no right to demand the reform which every true Canadian must try and secure when the one supreme task was accomplished.

An interesting discussion, mostly of an appreciative character followed the lecture. Among the speakers were Rev. Ernest Thomas and Mr. St. John Mildmay.

Wald, Jan 2, 1917.

THE STRAWBERRY

(By Prof. F. M. Clement, B. C. University)

The strawberry is, perhaps, the most popular of the small fruits. There are many reasons for this. It is easily grown, provides fresh fruit early in the spring, bears quickly, yields a comparatively large quantity of fruit, extends its ripening season over a long period, and is generally adapted to a variety of soils and conditions.

Varieties.

There are several hundred good varieties of strawberries, any one of which may do very well under your particular conditions. The "Magoon" is the most popular on the coast, because of its large size, heavy yielding qualities, and being able to stand shipment well. The "Goodel" is another variety of large size that promises well. Experimental tests in Washington state have given it a very high place, and it is worthy of further trial here. "Senator Dunlop" is another old and tried variety. Some of the ever-bearing, or fall-bearing varieties are quite popular. The "Progressive" is the oldest of these varieties, and is generally considered a very good berry. "Americus" is a good berry, but is sometimes badly injured by the winter. "Superb," though the newest, is one of the best. This variety will yield a fair crop in the spring, and continue to produce a few fruits all summer, producing again quite heavily in the fall. If not allowed to fruit in the spring, by pinching off the blossoms, quite a good crop can be produced in the fall. The crop at this time, however, due to unfavorable growing conditions, cannot be expected to be as high in quality as the spring crop.

Adapted to Certain Localities.

Another fact about strawberry varieties is that certain of them seem to be adapted to certain localities and, in many cases, to certain gardens. It is advisable, therefore, to try out several varieties and select from among them the variety most suited to your particular conditions.

Pollination.

Most varieties of strawberries are self-fertile, some are semi self-fertile, and a few are self-sterile. To be self-fertile, a flower must produce verile pollen as well as pistils. If no pollen is produced, the flower is self-sterile. Most nursery firms, in their catalogues, follow the variety name with the word staminate, meaning the blossom is self-fertile, or the word pistilate, meaning that stamens are absent, and the blossom is, consequently, self-sterile. Some other firms use the words, "perfect" and "imperfect." If a variety bearing only pistilate flowers is used, some other variety bearing staminate flowers must be planted near it to ensure cross-pollination.

Soil requirements.

Standing water is extremely harmful to the plants. Even a soil that may be considered dry for some crops but still contains a certain amount of surface moisture, is too wet for the healthy growth of strawberry plants. At the same time, plant moisture is absolutely necessary for a vigorous growth of the plant and a high yield of fruit. The moisture content of the

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soil may be said to be of greater importance than the kind of soil. The texture and fertility can be somewhat modified by cultivation and the application of manures, but the moisture-holding capacity is comparatively constant unless under-drainage is resorted to. A deep, easily drained loam may be considered the ideal soil. This, for high yields, must be rich in plant food.

In early fall, previous to setting the plants, dig in as much stable manure as can be conveniently covered with the surface soil. No other fertilizer is superior to this. Ashes, bone meal, potash and nitrates, in various strengths, have been used with varying degrees of success, but with liberal applications of stable manure, a failure is scarcely ever recorded.

Mulching.

Careful mulching of the plants with strawy manure in winter or early spring has a two-fold value. The straw helps to retain the much-needed moisture during the fruiting season, and at the same time, protects berries from the soil, and from damage by splashing during heavy rains. If the choicest fruit is to be expected, this operation cannot be neglected.

F. M. CLEMENT.

Sun, Jan. 6, 1919.

VOICES ARDENT COMPULSION CALL

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper
Urges Immediate Need of
Compulsory Service
Enforcement.

DELIVERS ADDRESS TO
UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

Emphasizes Real Peril of Delay
and Sharply Criticizes
Leading Statesmen.

At the University Institute last night, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper gave a highly interesting lecture upon conscription and the proposed Canadian compulsory military service law. The institute was well attended, Mr. S. D. Scott officiated as chairman and considerable discussion occurred at the termination of the lecture. Sir Charles is an ardent advocate of direct enactment of the compulsion law, and his theme throughout the lecture was indicative of his belief that the hour of need has arrived. Such matters as referendum on the issue or so-called "public sentiment" should be disregarded, he said, and a direct enactment be placed into effect in order that Canada may fulfill the Borden pledge of 500,000 men in the field.

Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were somewhat sharply criticized by Sir Charles for their attitude on the conscription question. "A lot of the so-called 'public opinion' in Canada arises from men who are permitted to preach treason, strong-armed demagogues they are who do not represent the people or public. Quite a lot of this public opinion in Canada is the result of what the enemy is paying for—for even we are not immune, and there are weak brothers among us. The trouble seems to be that Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are keeping their ears to the ground, worrying about the sentiment of this "public opinion," and the sentiment of the people, instead of realizing the awful need of immediate action and enforcing the law," he said. "All this talk about submitting the project to the voters by referendum is useless. The referendum is worse than useless. It was tried in Australia and failed because it was submitted as an appeal largely to the 'slackers,' whom wild horses could not drag into their Empire's emergency service. It was submitted to these 'slackers,' and to organizations which would not help their country in times of peace, much less in times of war. Some of these organizations which received the referendum are even on record as forbidding their confederates and followers from joining the service."

Depicts Vital Urgency.

The keynote of the lecture was the solemnity of the moment, Sir Charles depicting the Empire as figuratively backed to the wall, but not driven back, arrayed against such a gigantic display of men and armed strength as history has never paralleled, and calling urgently for every ounce of individual and collective effort within the Empire. Hundreds of thousands of Britishers, he said, lull themselves into the placid but dangerous idea that nothing but victory can crown the British arms. This attitude, if allowed to permeate the Empire would, without doubt, end in ultimate defeat, Sir Charles ventured to say. The gates of the Empire are Canada's gates, too, and they are menaced, he said, and all military authorities have called for the Empire's whole fullness of man-strength to be put forward at once. To add "too late" to this condition, he said, would spell disaster not alone for Britain, but for Canada, too, as she would be a prize.

"We have had a trial of the volunteer service, and the results have brought much credit to Canada and to the Empire. The alacrity of the manhood of this Dominion to respond has been little short of heroic, but it embraces in a large proportion men who should not now be in the first-line trenches. That is to say that if the law of this country had at first been enforced (and it is undoubtedly the law) many thousands of Canadian men who sprang in, to the disgrace of many thousands of others who did not, would not have been encumbered with what is apparently a very unfair condition. Returns show us that recruiting has fallen away off for various reasons, while Canada still needs thousands upon thousands of men to fulfill her half-million-men pledge. The volunteer system therefore has failed to meet the exigencies of the situation and we now find ourselves facing an awful emergency.

For Rich and Poor Alike.

"Conscription, as known in some of the old countries, involved the drafting or selection of men by lot or otherwise. It gave the opportunity for the rich to escape either by appointment of substitutes or payment of money. Our laws contemplate nothing like that, for under the Canadian system compulsory service falls entirely on the manhood—the rich and poor alike."

Sir Charles said it is reported that 384,000 of the 500,000 men have been

recruited—but although it is also reported that the various provinces are now "raked dry" under the volunteer system, the Greater Vancouver Recruiting League census alone shows that there are approximately 12,000 men in this city eligible for duty—but they cannot be secured under the volunteer system.

The erroneous idea that Canada is merely helping the Mother Country is a dangerous fallacy, he said, as it is now with Canada a case of "self-defence" inasmuch as she would be classed an enemy prize. "What do you suppose would happen if the British fleet had to let the German navy through?" he asked. We have seen what a submarine can do and we have seen what destruction a raider can accomplish. God knows what would happen to our coasts and on our shores should such events happen."

Regarding National Service.

In relation to the National Service System, Sir Charles gave it his approbation providing that it should go hand-in-hand with compulsory ser-

vice. He said he would have liked to have seen the 25th question added, i.e., "What do you think we should do at present?" He said it is a commendable scheme to go ahead and ascertain what manner of help can be obtained from the men unable to bear arms—but the National Service System will simmer down to "bits of paper" unless the Dominion is able to obtain the necessary number of men ready to shed their blood if necessary. While they may be separate and distinct, both the compulsory service and national service are necessary, but as Canadians we should complain that time is slipping away, and the fighting men are the main essentials of the vital moment, said Sir Charles.

The original men who carried the Confederation, said Sir Charles, had as their main idea on the military service question, the unity and solidarity of Canadian man-power. He urged that at future elections voters demand of candidates a pledge that they will stand in favor of compulsory military service. He also spoke of the proud honor roll of the

University of B. C., showing 143 registered students on active service with an additional 57 who matriculated and are now with the 196th Western Universities Battalion.

Mr. Hill-Tout proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Charles, seconded by Prof. Mack Eastman, of the history department, who appeared in khaki and entered into discussion relative to the position of the province of Quebec in regard to compulsory service.

Wald, Jan. 5, 1919.

Lecture on Botany.—At the University last evening, Mr. John Davidson, botanist, speaking to the natural history section of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club, said the study of botany is of much economical value. "The Relation of the Plant to its Environment," was the subject of his address. The economic value of this study of environment lay in the fact that the natural flora tells accurately the condition of the soil, the quantity of moisture, the length of the growing period, and the temperature of the region. For this reason the agricultural or afforestation value of the land is foretold, as well as the plant which should be encouraged. By the use of this knowledge vast areas of the province could be made productive.

Wald, Jan. 11, 1919.

Lecture Tonight.—This evening Professor Wood will discourse on the English drama in relation to its present day problems.

Wald, Jan. 11, 1919.

WOOD IS CHAMPION OF MODERN DRAMA

University Man Points Out
That Plays of Present Day
Have a Great Moral Effect
Than the Classics.

The modern English drama, as compared with the older plays, found a strong but discriminating champion in Professor F. G. C. Wood, of the University of British Columbia, lecturer last evening for the Vancouver Institute.

In a cursory review, Mr. Wood set forth that the ancient drama and also the stage of Shakespeare dealt largely with individual problems, whereas modern dramatists discussed the larger questions of the constitution and action of society. Also he held that while the older plays usually dealt out poetic justice by bringing the good characters to a kindly end and the unworthy ones to an evil fate, modern dramatists recognized the complexity of society, and showed that the individual often suffered for the misconduct of his ancestors and contemporaries.

The general line of Mr. Wood's discussion was an advocacy of modern drama as a greater moral influence than the classic drama. Beginning with Henrik Ibsen, it was pointed out that

the better drama of the present day deals more with the conduct of society and with general social problems than with individual character and conduct. Mr. Wood used Galsworthy as the principal illustration of the more valuable modern drama, giving an analysis of several of his plays and generally showing their purport and lesson. He evidently regards Galsworthy as one of the great dramatic teachers of his generation. Bernard Shaw he looks upon as a satirist more than an artist, one who uses exaggeration and other inartistic methods to enforce his lessons, and always running through his plays is one chief character representing Bernard Shaw.

Attention was drawn to the work of the Manchester school, which, under the patronage of Miss Horniman, has been enabled to enrich the modern English drama by several works of note. Miss Horniman's enterprise as theatrical manager and producer was also the source of success attained by the Abbey Players. In taking over the Gaiety Theatre, at Manchester, Miss Horniman also made it possible for many playwrights of great distinction, Galsworthy among the number, to have plays brought before the public first denied a hearing in London. With the same fearless courage and confidence Miss Horniman carried her crusade into other parts and her Manchester repertoire players subsequently appeared in London and the provinces with pronounced success, winning an enviable reputation for the all-round excellence distinguishing their stagecraft and methods.

The lecture, under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, had as chairman the president of that body, Mr. Lister.

News Ad Jan. 12, 1914.

THE DRAMA PAST AND PRESENT DISCUSSED

Prof. Woods Delivers Interesting Address on Subject at University.

The play "With a Purpose" was dealt with by Professor F. G. C. Woods in his lecture at the British Columbia University on Thursday night. Contrasting the modern drama with those written in past times the lecturer said the modern dramatist dealt with the environment of his characters to a greater extent than older writers such as Shakespeare. The Modern writer was not so concerned in the individual evil-doer as in the state of society which permitted evil doing. The "happy ending" was not so much demanded by modern play-goers who were content to see the mirror held up to nature and took a pleasure in dramas of "reality" even though such dramas forced them to think. For years vapid burlesque and inane "Revue" had been the chief feature offered at the theatre but Galsworthy, Bernard Shaw, Granville Barber and dramatists of Miss Horniman's school had given the public plays which were real factors in settling the social problems of the day. Giving extracts from "Justice," "Strife," and other plays by John Galsworthy, the lecturer clearly proved the powerful character of that writer's work and showed how it co-operated with the best efforts of students of sociology who really wished to remedy or mitigate some of the evils of society. To Henrik Ibsen the lecturer paid an eloquent tribute and he showed much analytical discrimination in dealing with the work of Pinero and Henry Arthur Jones, incidentally he referred to the fact that Vancouver was likely to see some plays of a much stronger and more appealing character than the road companies usually presented.

Mr. G. J. Lister, president of the Teachers' Association occupied the chair.

Wald, Jan 12, 1914

THE WORLD'S WINDOW

The time has come, the Walrus said,
To talk of many things. —Lewis Carroll

13-1-17
Woods Hastings Street, January 13.

PROFESSOR F. G. C. WOOD of the British Columbia University is doing excellent work training students in some of the modern plays which "are worth while," and lecturing to them, as he did on Thursday night, on the value of "the play with a purpose," the play which is trying to be, perhaps will be, an important factor in the regeneration of society.

But as an old playgoer, with a theatrical memory still, thank Heaven! undimmed, going back to Charles Kean, I would like to remind Professor Wood that just as there were heroes before Agamemnon so there were dramatists who wrote plays "with a purpose," designed to "make people think," "calling attention to the evils of society," before Bernard Shaw or John Galsworthy were born or thought of and that "the serious drama," "the play of reality," had an existence before Henrik Ibsen. William Shakespeare said it was the mission of the actor and the dramatist "to hold the mirror up to nature" and there were a few playwrights, a few artists, who heeded that advice before Tom Robertson, with his "teacup and saucer plays" gave us his scenes of "actuality" and paved the way for Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones and all the rest of those for whom it is claimed they give us plays to make us think!

The old melodramas, played in houses with bars attached, gave the public plays to make them drink and talk. We could in these days do with a little more talking about the plays. The people who go to see them in Vancouver may "think" about them a lot, but where, oh where, is the animated discussion which used to follow a visit to "the play," in the old days when plays and books were not so plentiful as they are today. "Familiarity breeds contempt"—and indifference. The play is seen just as an entertainment. Does it set the average man thinking? I doubt it.

Just turning my thoughts backward I can, without reference, name scores of plays which, in their day and in their way, did the good work which John Galsworthy is doing so well today. The playwright of fifty years ago sold his play for ten, twenty or fifty pounds. He could not see hundreds coming in as "royalties" after the drama was staged. So he couldn't "ponder over" a play for two years, as Galsworthy did over "Justice." But the old playwright gave us "the real stuff" after all and laugh as you will at the old "fustian" you must give the dramatist credit for his "intentions." In these days of electric lights, I can still remember with appreciative gratitude the servant who when necessary "snuffed" the candles.

Plays "with a purpose!" plays which "expose the evils of society," which show how a man, woman or child is "influenced by environment." There have been hundreds of them, aye, and they "moved" the public as no play does today, when it is "bad form" to applaud much, and tears are inconsistent with face powder.

John Galsworthy shows "with wonderful realism" the horrors of solitary confinement, and so helped prison reform. I have heard a playhouse choking with sobs over the sufferings of the boy Joseph in Charles Reade's "Never Too Late to Mend," "The Betting Boy's Career," "The Bottle, or the Drunkard's Children," "Victorine, or I'll Sleep on It," a dream drama, in which a pure girl has unfolded to her in sleep the life of vice on which she is tempted to enter, and a score of other plays come to my mind dealing with the themes taken up by the modern school of "actuality."

A long stage memory is not altogether an unmixed blessing. I am not blasé—I hope I retain appreciation and enthusiasm—but if one of the modern "Manchester school" does not give me a superfine "thrill" it is because I remember how my hair rose, how my forehead was "beaded" when Genevieve Ward, as "Forget-me-not," crept across the stage. And I was not the only "emotional one," the whole house gasped—one great gasp, as she disappeared through the door unseen by her enemy. If I could see a Vancouver audience moved like that!

"In the old days the heroes were not taken from humble life, it was assumed that the heroic character was bred only in camp and court," said Prof. Wood, or words to that effect. That is hardly correct, for Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, George Colman took humble characters and set them on pinnacles, and did not Douglas Jerrold make a hero of "a common sailor," William; in "Black-eyed Susan?" And as the old saying was "What price Dion Boucicault" with his humble Irish peasants?

It is true that in early Victorian days playgoers demanded "a happy ending." There was a good precedent in the drama "Job," perhaps the oldest drama in the world. The people of 50 years ago had no "eight-hour day," no half-holidays, no street cars, few of the hundred and one comforts which people enjoy today—and they went to the play for relaxation, enjoyment; change, laughter, for respite and reprieve from memories of daily toil. They did not want to be worried by "problems" of which they got enough in everyday life, but they did now and then have a "play with a purpose," plays that have inspired some of our much vaunted "original" plays of today.

I cannot "enthus" as some do, over the "originality" of some of our modern dramas, and whoever would deal with the stage of today, adequately, should have much perspective. I refuse to roar over "Baby Mine." I laughed enough at "Nothing to Nurse" thirty years ago. I don't scream at the "originality" of "Naughty Rebecca," I saw "The Pink Dominoes." I cannot weep over "The Music Master," I remember "One Touch of Nature." And thought I admire John Galsworthy as much as anyone can I cannot help remembering, well, "there were heroes before Agamemnon."

Wald, Jan. 13, 1914.

It may be remembered that at the commencement of our talks on "native trees" we classified them into two groups: Evergreens, those trees which retain the old leaves until the new ones are formed in spring; and deciduous trees, which shed their leaves so that at some period of the year they are leafless. In our part of the world this happens in winter. To some readers this last sentence may appear to be superfluous, but it may be explained that in southern regions some trees shed their leaves in summer during the hot, dry spell, and—strange though it may seem—in both instances the leaves are shed because the trees do not obtain sufficient water.

One of the important functions of the leaf is to evaporate water, and leaves are very elaborately constructed for this purpose. But a leaf can evaporate no more water than it receives from the root, so you can judge by the number and size of the leaves on a tree how much water the roots supply. There is a perfect balance maintained between the size of the root system and the number of leaves. If anything is done to hinder the roots in their work it will result in the loss of a corresponding number of leaves and a weakening of the tree, unless you also do something to hinder evaporation; that is why, in transplanting trees, it is necessary to cut off a number of the branches. You cannot lift a tree from the soil without injuring some of its roots; by pruning it back you help the tree to recover more quickly from its injuries. We shall have more to say about this as Arbor Day draws nearer.

Lack of Moisture, Cause
When a tree, or any other plant, sheds its leaves you are safe to conclude that it is prompted by an insufficient supply of moisture. This does not necessarily mean that there is insufficient moisture in the soil; fungi, insects, and other causes may hinder the plant obtaining moisture. The chief factor which causes our deciduous trees to shed their leaves in winter is the gradual cooling of the soil, which reduces the activity of the roots until it finally becomes too cold for them to work. The shedding of leaves is a provision of nature to prevent trees evaporating too much moisture for, as you may know, a certain amount of water is essential to maintain life, even in a dormant state.

Evergreens Do Not Shed
Why don't evergreen trees shed their leaves is a natural question to ask. One might suppose that evergreen trees had the power of absorbing water even when the soil was too

Arbor Day Talks No. 10

DECIDUOUS TREES

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

could for root action, but this is not so. Leaves of evergreen trees are built on a different plan. When they are very young they can evaporate lots of water, but gradually as the season advances and water is supplied in diminishing quantities, a thick water-proof coat covers the surface of the leaf and prevents over-evaporation. It is natural therefore that, in spring, when the new leaves begin to evaporate an increasing supply of water, the old functionless leaves drop off, otherwise they would interfere with the young leaves in the full performance of their work. If one looks around at the present time of the year many different kinds of leafless trees may be seen. These include maple, dogwood, alder, crap apple, wild cherry, willow, elder, oak, cascara, poplar, hazel, birch and others. As we cannot discuss them all at once, we may divide the above list into two subdivisions: First, the catkin-bearing trees and, second, the so-called flowering trees. This enables us to take up a number of closely related trees in each talk and save unnecessary repetition of distinguishing characters.

Catkin-Bearing Trees

The term catkin has a definite botanical meaning. It is perhaps more frequently called an ament; the group which includes all the catkin-bearing trees is sometimes known as the amentiere, which means "ament bearers," just as conifers means cone bearers. Probably the most familiar example of a catkin bearer is the willow, the so-called "pussy willows" being the catkins or aments.

Early botanists used to regard these catkins as male and female, and they are still frequently referred to as such by some popular writers who are not particular about strict accuracy. Even in elementary school books one often finds the perpetuation of the old idea in applying the term "female" to a flower which produces pistils alone, and "male" to a flower which produces stamens alone, because stamens and pistils were formerly looked on as the male and female organs of a flower. At first sight to the very elementary student, they do appear to be sexual, but microscopic investigation has shown that, from a strictly botanical point of view, it is erroneous. Instead, therefore, of using the terms "male" and "female" catkins, I shall refer to them by the correct equivalents staminate and pistillate catkins.

Pussy Willows

Willow catkins are of two kinds, depending on whether they are made up of pistillate flowers or staminate ones. The flowers of the willow are very simple in structure and you should take the first opportunity of examining them with a simple magnifying glass, an ordinary pocket lens with either 2 or 3 glasses does admirably. I would also suggest that you get a fine pointed forceps or tweezers so that you may pick out small parts for closer inspection; you will find the lens and forceps useful in the further study of flowers in the home, the school, or out of doors.

It is perhaps rather early to procure catkins, but in some localities the buds have sufficiently developed to make it worth while cutting a few twigs, place the cut ends in a jar of water in a warm, sunny place for the catkins to open. Split one of each of the pistillate and staminate catkins in two, from the base to the top, and examine with your lens; you will find that the whole catkin is made up of a large number of little flowers each on a minute stalk. Take hold of a stalk with your forceps and remove one flower and its scale, examine under your lens and you will see the hairy scale or bract, a little glandular protuberance the nectary, and in a pistillate flower a green flask-shaped body, the pistil, which is specialized to produce seeds inside. In the staminate flower, instead of a pistil, you will find either one, two or five little white filaments with a yellow or orange head (anther) on top; each filament and anther is called a stamen.

Along the coast area of British Columbia we have several common species of willow: the Sitka willow has one stamen in each flower, most other willows have two stamens, the crack-barked willow has five. In the

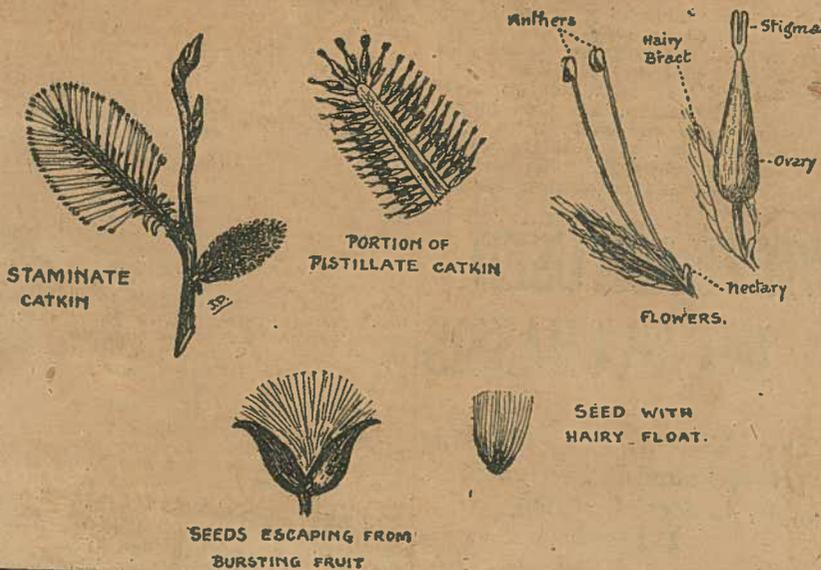


illustration you may see, in diagrammatic form, how the flowers are borne on a central axis, just as the flowers or scales of cones are borne. Observe also the parts of the two kinds of flowers. It should be mentioned that, as a rule, we find only staminate or pistillate catkins on one tree, rarely both. Freak specimens may sometimes be found with both kinds of flowers on one catkin, but these are very rare.

Pollination of Willows

The willow flowers are particularly interesting on account of the fact that they have a nectary. This is for the purpose of secreting honey (nectar) for insects, and in some districts you will find bees busy in spring collecting honey and pollen—the dust-like powder liberated from the anthers. If you keep your eyes open you may find some bees with their baskets full of pollen. These are often very conspicuous with the yellow masses of pollen adhering to their legs. At

first sight one would think that the willow was specially suited to have the pollen carried by wind to the stigma (a sticky portion on the top of the pistil), but this is not so. The mechanism of the flower indicates that on the whole it caters for insect visitors. Of course, as in many other flowers adapted for insect pollination, it is quite possible that some may be carried by wind to some stigmas.

When a bee visits a staminate catkin to collect honey from the flowers, its body becomes smeared with the powdery pollen; then, when it visits a pistillate catkin the pollen adheres to the peculiar sticky lobes of the stigma. This transference of pollen from one flower to another is called cross pollination. The pollen grain begins to grow on the stigma and after a while a process of fertilization takes place within certain cells of the pistil; ultimately seeds are formed. The pistil becomes firm, and finally bursts into two, allowing the seeds to escape. You are, no doubt, familiar with the clusters of cottony looking substance on willows; examine this with your lens, and you will find that each seed is furnished with a small tuft of hairs which acts as a float and helps to distribute the seed over a wide area.

Many Willows in B. C.

In British Columbia we have a great many different species of willow, and a like number of other genera—they constitute a difficult group to determine the species of. In fact, no one can name with certainty all the species found in this province. It is quite easy to refer to many of our willows to species described by botanists from herbarium specimens, but willows respond so readily to changed conditions that we have an enormous number of variations, and this is intensified by the fact that all over the northern hemisphere willows hybridize so easily that much of the field work on this genus must result in a good deal of conjecture and guess work. It is one of the easiest—and laziest—things in the world to find a willow with some slight difference from any previously describe

form, and to sit down and describe it, giving it a new name. We have had too many of such so-called botanists on the Pacific Slope, and much confusion has resulted from their inability to do better.

I may say in this connection that in our botanical garden we have a large number of different species and varieties of native willows from many parts of the province, from the coast to the Rocky Mountains, but there are several species not represented, and we need them all. We require pistillate and staminate plants of each, so that we can carry out experiments to find out which are true species and which are hybrids, and at the same time ascertain the parents of the hybrids. If we had them all today, it would take a few years to arrive at a final decision. When our results are made known and authentic specimens issued, they will be useful as works of reference and as a sample of work to be undertaken on other genera and on other species of the same genus by botanists through-

out the North American continent.

We have at present most of the species and varieties found around Vancouver, but we need cuttings of the willows of Vancouver Island and adjacent islands and some places on the Mainland. Cut a few twigs (12 or 18 inches long) of all the different willows in your district, bundle them together and wrap in moist paper and post to the Botanical Office, University of B. C. Send your name and address, in case further specimens or particulars may be desired.

The willows are extremely varied in size of plants, leaves and catkins, one species—*Salix nivalis*—being scarcely one inch high when fully developed. It is found at high altitudes, and one has to go on hands and knees to look for its catkins. The other species vary from a few inches to fairly large trees.

Some are very valuable for landscape work, *Salix lasianдра* responding to cultivation and making quite an attractive tree. Practically all willows contain Salicin, a medicinal drug found in the bark and prescribed for rheumatic affections. Practically nothing has been done to test the value of our native willows for basket work, but there is no doubt that several of our species can be successfully used for this purpose. *S. lasianдра* is closely related to one of the recognized European basket willows, but before we can say definitely that it is valuable, the trees have to be

grown and treated in the regular methods of basket willow culture. This is an industry which has been developed scientifically to perfection in France. We have many suitable localities in British Columbia, and it seems a pity that land which is liable to inundation should not be utilized to produce something which will in turn encourage the establishment of another industry. Willow stems are also used in the manufacture of hoops for barrels, and may be of value to coopers in such a province as British Columbia, where the other woods required in cooperage—pine, spruce, etc.—are produced in abundance.

Wood Jan 13 1914

Lecture on Agriculture—The general public is invited to attend the lecture hall at the university tonight at eight o'clock when Dean Klinck, of the faculty of agriculture, Provincial University, will give a lecture under Vancouver Institute auspices, taking as his subject "The Evolution of Agriculture."

World, Jan. 14, 1917.

Dr. McIntosh Gives Lecture.

A lecture of great practical value was given to the chemistry class at the University by Dr. Douglas McIntosh, who spoke on Wednesday night on "The Manufacture of Electrolytic Zinc." The government is demanding very pure zinc, in order to make better brass for military purposes. During the past months, Dr. McIntosh has been working on the process at Trail, B. C., where the zinc is being purified electrically. Zinc is extracted from rough ores, which are usually sulphides. The pure metal is melted and cast in bars. Slides clearly illustrated various steps in the process and showed how any impurities prevent the success of the operation.

World, Jan. 19, 1917.

Good seeds are the foundation stones in the production of good plants. A seed sample must be pleasing to the eye, bright, free from disease, dirt, weed seeds and other foreign materials. Such qualities, or lack of qualities, are easily detected even by the amateur. The quality, however, that is of equal, or even greater importance than the above, but not generally detectable by the eye is vitality. On it depends percentage of germination, general stand of plants, growth and vigor of the plant as a whole. It cannot always be detected, but generally it is associated with bright uniform samples. It is not generally associated with broken and shrunken grains, mustiness and general dullness of color. But the greatest factor of success cannot be distinguished by even the minutest examination. Within the seed itself are hidden certain possibilities that can be determined accurately and absolutely only by germination and growth. They can, however, be judged by other means.

Some beet seeds produce roots that are long and carrot-like in type; others produce roots that are round and flat. Some tomato seeds produce plants that yield yellow fruit; other seeds produce plants that yield red fruit. Some varieties of corn are quick maturing; others are slow maturing. Like produces like within certain limits, and consequently by studying percentage and ancestry we can be reasonably certain of some of the characters and qualities of the progeny. A seed to produce good progeny must come from good stock. It took Professor Zavitz, of the Ontario agricultural college, twenty years to produce "O. A. C. No. 21" barley. The seed which was the progenitor of the variety was the best of several thousands, isolated, tested, retested and allowed to multiply in the experimental plots at Guelph. Several years also were required in which

to test it co-operatively on the farms of Ontario with the best known varieties of the time. It took still longer to introduce the variety to the public, and to produce enough seed for all, but the fact that it yielded and continued to yield a few more bushels to the acre than other similar varieties grown in Eastern Canada, established for it a permanent reputation, and a place on many farms. The seeds of the variety have the inherent quality of high production.

Raising Standard of Yield.

It took Dean Klinck and Mr. Boving of our own university five years to produce the high yielding strain of feeding-mangel that yielded almost twice as much per acre as the best commercial variety tested in the experimental plots at Point Grey this year. If, in succeeding years, this high yield is maintained, as well as certain other good qualities not mentioned here, the strain will undoubtedly establish for itself a permanent place in the seed world.

A Factor That May Save Disappointment

By F. M. Clement, Professor of Horticulture, University of B. C.

Livingstone, of a prominent seed company, labored in vain for fifteen years attempting to improve varieties of the tomato. Here and there he selected the largest, reddest, smoothest, earliest tomatoes from many vines, saved the seeds and grew them the following year in a vain effort looking for the improvement he hoped to favor. Not until he selected the tomato of the proper type, on the earliest ripening vines, where all the fruit ripened early, was he able to note any improvement in earliness. Not until he selected the best tomato from the vine producing tomatoes of uniform size was he able to note any improvement in uniformity and so on through the other desirable qualities he wished to perpetuate. The whole plant, and then the most desirable fruit on it was made the basis of selection, not the fruit only. Today this firm has many excellent varieties on the market that have behind

them a certain quality and breeding. The seeds thus selected, in appearance, are no more pleasing than any other seeds that we may have saved from garden plants a year ago, but they have in them certain inherent qualities that are very marked and outstanding in the fruits they produce. The point I hope I have made clear.

This is the season, and a little later, when most of us are purchasing farm and garden seeds. No opportunity may be offered to buy or obtain the seeds that have been produced only after years of selection, but an opportunity is afforded to all to obtain seeds from reliable seed firms and individuals. All seeds should be tested before planting. Insist that the seed be from good stock and also that it be new, or in other words, not more than one year old. Some precautions taken now may save much disappointment later. The nurture and culture of the young plants is largely in the hands of the individual, but the nature of the seeds that may be sown has already been determined by the man who selected and offered them for sale.

Indoor Gardening

Among the lillies that can be successfully grown indoors, the Calla or Arum lily, with its large, sweet-scented blossoms, is one that will grow well if given a light, warm position near a window during the winter months. The soil should be kept fairly moist, and when the flowers appear a little fertilizer may be given. In May, after the plant has flowered, it should be placed out of doors and kept just moist, or, if a garden is available, the lilies may be planted out and kept well watered until August, when they should be taken up and repotted.

The blue African lily is also easily grown indoors. It should be given plenty of water during the summer months, less water being required in autumn, and be kept quite dry during the winter. It should be kept in a light and sunny room, and repotted

every two or three years, the repotting being done in the spring. This lily flowers in the summer. The Chinese Sacred lily is often grown in shallow bowls half filled with gravel and water, the bulbs resting on the gravel, and just clear of the water. They should be treated in the same way as other bulbs for growing indoors, kept in a cellar or dark room until well rooted, then gradually brought into the light.

Spring Flowering Plants.

Auriculas are spring flowering plants and, during the summer months, they should not be subjected to much heat, but can be kept outside a window, if sheltered from the sun. In the autumn they should be brought indoors, and during the winter they require little water. In March, more water should be given and, as soon as they have finished flowering, they should be repotted and again kept in a cool place. Musk is easily grown indoors, if even plenty of water in summer, less being required in spring and autumn, and practically none in winter. As soon as the plant begins to show signs of new growth

it should be repotted, and a little fertilizer given now and again. Cyclamen is not quite such an easy plant to grow indoors. Probably the best plan is to buy a plant in flower, and, after flowering, the quantity of water given should be gradually lessened until the leaves wither. The plant should then be kept nearly dry until July, when it may be repotted and put in a warm window or greenhouse, to start into growth. This is one of the few plants that flower in the winter.

Camellias and Azaleas should be kept out of doors in summer, sheltered from the sun, and watered freely. When brought indoors, keep them in a cool, light room, and during the winter they do not require much water. These flowers blossom early in the spring, when grown indoors. Genistas and Heaths should have the shoots that have borne flowers cut off after blooming. Keep them out of doors in a shady spot during the summer, but bring them indoors in the autumn. Plenty of water should be given in spring and summer.

Sun, Jan. 20, 1917.

Mr. John Davidson, F.L.S., chairman of the Vancouver Arbor Day committee, gave an address at the meeting of the University Women's Club on Saturday evening and spoke of the recently awakened sentiment growing up in the city for general beautification of the surroundings and outlined plans for adoption in schools Arbor Day, he said, should be observed in the schools, not merely as a day set aside for the planting of trees, but the culmination of an educational course in plant and tree studies. Mr. Davidson strongly advocated the use of native shrubs and trees for school gardens as they required less care and were of greater value to the pupils, enabling them to acquire some practical knowledge of the vegetation of their own province. For the general public he hoped the day would be declared a general holiday. Streets gave the key to the character of those residing in them, slovenly streets betokening a slovenly populace. Miss Robinson, secretary of the Kindergarten Association, representing that society, spoke of the work being done locally in that direction and asked the support of the club in its forthcoming endeavor to persuade the Board of School Trustees to establish a kindergarten system in connection with the public schools.

Province, Feb. 12, 1917

AGRICULTURE OLD BUT EVER NEW, SAYS DEAN KLINCK OF UNIVERSITY

Interesting Address on the Growth of Great Industry Is Given at Vancouver Institute Meeting.

Tracing the development of the great industry of agriculture from the earliest periods, when the peasants and slaves worked by the sweat of their brows and looked with suspicion upon anything that would lessen the said sweat, through its various stages right down to the present day when the science of farming is taught in the great universities through hundreds of different subjects, Dean L. S. Klinck of the faculty of agriculture at the provincial university, spoke last night in the Assembly hall of the university on "The Science of Agriculture" under the auspices of the Vancouver institute.

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Dean Klinck devoted a large part of his time to the evolution of agriculture in England, where he said the early developments were due to a great degree to the monks. The reign of Queen Elizabeth marked a definite stage in the transition to greater independence and about that time the principle of competition was established, with, he declared, greater incentive to the individual. The advance in agricultural skill under pressure of national necessity was the means of moulding many old customs into new.

Potatoes Not Regarded As Food.

As an instance of the way in which the people of the early centuries viewed many things, the speaker pointed out that the potato was for centuries in England regarded as unfit for human food. Agriculture in the eighteenth century, however, advanced still further, and this period saw large amounts of capital put into it, as the growing of large manufacturing towns provided a big market. Then for the first time England became an importing instead of an exporting nation.

Many experts and investigators developed certain types of plants and live stock, and it was said that Leicester sheep gave the nation two pounds of meat where it had but one before. The farmers looked upon chemistry with suspicion in early times, but in the nineteenth century both farming and agriculture in England became businesses which required the expenditure of large capital.

Long War Boosted Prices.

The period of the Napoleonic wars was one of unprecedented prosperity for the British farmer. High prices prevailed, and landlords and farmers got the idea that they would continue permanently, with the result that there was great speculation in land. By 1816 a depression came on and bankruptcy, seizures and imprisonment were rife.

In 1835 Sir Robert Peel presented the Farmers' club with two plows having iron shares, and was told later by the farmers that the old wooden ones were better, as the iron ones helped the weeds to grow. There was rapid development after that, however, and such sciences of geology, chemistry, bacteriology, biology and physics played a part in the industry.

America Haven For Farmers.

Regarding American agriculture, Dean Klinck said that the throwing open of great stretches of fertile land, with good transportation facilities provided, brought to the new world countless immigrants who found homes on the new prairies and flooded the old world markets at times with food products.

Agricultural education had advanced, particularly during the last two decades. The majority of farmers, as well as conservative university men, at first laughed at the idea of teaching agriculture in colleges, but in recent years a radical change had taken place. The growth of agricultural education in Canada had been phenomenal, and where there was but one college a decade ago there were now seven. In the large colleges hundreds of courses in agriculture were offered. At Cornell, for instance, three were given in 1890, 37 in 1900, 169 in 1910 and 234 in 1913.

Has Many Mysteries Still.

Agriculture was still in the process of evolution and many operations were still clouded in mystery. Every year some mystery was solved, but it was found that it but opened the door to a number of others. The modern idea of agricultural education embraced more than mere science and included culture and the ability to impart it to others. The real agricultural college turned out leaders and would continue to do so to an even greater extent in the future. Prof. Lemuel Robertson was chairman last evening and announced that next Thursday Rev. R. G. MacBeth would address the institute on the early settlement of the Red River valley in Manitoba.

Sun, Feb. 16, 1917.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS WILL BE DISCUSSED

The University of British Columbia announces that J. S. Woodsworth, formerly secretary of the Canadian Welfare league, Winnipeg, and later director of the bureau of social research for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will give a series of lectures on "Nation Building" in the auditorium of the university on the topics and dates given below. The course will deal largely with the development and conservation of the composite peoples of Canada and the problems which have arisen through immigration. They will start at 8:15 p.m. "Canadian Problems," Monday, February 19; "The Conservation of the Immigrants' Resources," Wednesday, Feb. 21; "Various Immigrant Groups and the Special Problems of Each," Monday, Feb. 26; "Urban Problems," Tuesday, Feb. 27; "Rural Problems," Wednesday, Feb. 28. These lectures will be of especial benefit to all the students in the university, to whom, as Canadians, such studies are vital. The public is invited.

President Suzzallo, of the University of Washington, will speak at the university on Friday, February 23. Announcement of the room and the hour will be made later.

Sun, Feb. 17, 1917.

DR. WOOD WORTH DEALT WITH NATION BUILDING

Interesting Lecture Delivered at University Treating of Immigration Problems.

Continuing his series of interesting lectures on "Nation Building," Mr. J. S. Woodsworth last evening gave one of his most interesting and instructive addresses of his series in this city. He discussed in detail some of the types of immigrants in Canada, and as he has lived with the people of whom he talked, and since he has many friends and knows their problems, he was able to tell of them with a rare sympathy and understanding. From his broad experience among the immigrants of the prairies, he told personal anecdotes which showed clearly the immigration problem and its ever-increasing importance.

The lecturer told of the Ruthenian peasant, who in his home land is only one step removed from serfdom, and who, on coming to Canada, is given the rights of full citizenship; he told of the Russian Doukhobors, who with the strange community system have settled themselves on the prairies, and can not shake off all of their strange habits in spite of years in this land of freedom; he told of the honest Scandinavians from Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, that sturdy and industrious race that would mean much to our Canadian citizenship if treated intelligently, and of the German Mennonites, who have come from far-distant parts in their search for religious freedom. He continued with stories of the Europeans from the South, the Greeks and Italians, plunged from an environment of sunshine and comparative ease to the northern land of haste; and of the Mormons, who with their different and uncongenial beliefs, are taking large tracts of prairie settlements, and of the Jews who find here, as never in the old land, an atmosphere that is practically clear of race prejudice.

Dr. Woodsworth touched on a few of the mistakes which Canadians make in their treatment of the alien in their midst. "We are too apt to look upon the foreigner and immigrant merely as such, with no particular characteristics of their own," he said. "This mass of differing codes, standards, ideals and temperaments is being 'dumped' into Canada, and Canada must awake to the realization of her problem, and must commence its solution. The question grows more important every day, and we must set about immediately to seek a solution that will be for the best in our national career."

The next lecture will be given tonight at the University, and will be on the subject, "The Urban Problem."

Prov. Feb. 28, 1917.

RURAL COMMUNITIES NEED ORGANIZATION TO BE SUCCESSFUL

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth Completes Series of Lectures on Immigration at University of British Columbia.

In the last of his series of addresses on immigration, delivered at the University of British Columbia, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth last night made a plea for better organization in rural communities.

The farmer of the past, he said, was an individualist; but today farming depended for its success on co-operation. It needs machinery, it is affected by freight rates, by markets and by competitors. Under such circumstances co-operation was necessarily the keynote of success.

This industrial co-operation was made doubly hard when people of varying nationalities, differing widely in ideals and having no common language were introduced. In British Columbia, for instance, the situation was complicated by the number of Japanese farmers.

The speaker advocated the establishment of social centres, which might be school houses or municipal halls. There should be a community council thoroughly representative and community wide in its sympathies. It should study local needs, initiate progressive movements and endeavor to correlate and unify the activities of the various organizations.

What particular purpose people came together for, he thought, was of secondary importance. "Let them play together," he urged, "sing together, pray together, plan together, work together—whichever they do in their 'togetherness' they have entered upon a fuller life and opened the way to all kinds of community advancement."

Sun, March 1, 1917.

SPOKE OF ROMANCE OF SOIL CULTURE

Soil management, with special reference to fertilizers and manures, was the subject of an interesting lecture by Mr. P. A. Boving, of the department of agronomy in the University of British Columbia last night. He spoke at the Municipal hall at Kerrisdale.

Without agriculture, including horticulture, said the speaker, Canada would be nothing. The forest and the earth supply the timber, the stone and the metal to build and equip railroad and factory and the fuel to operate mill and locomotive. But directly or indirectly, these great industries are absolutely dependent on the other products of the soil for their continued existence.

Mr. Boving dealt with the various aspects of the use of manures and fertilizers and other aids to soil. As a whole, he said, the unnecessary waste of natural manure that occurs in Canada each year, is equal to several times the value of all the commercial fertilizers used in the country.

Commercial fertilizers, he said, as a rule should not be used as a substitute for, but as a compliment to natural manure. Used correctly they are of great value for increasing the fertility of the land. Applied without knowledge in regard to the need of each particular soil no economic returns are obtained.

"We shall find the study of the soil very unsatisfying and uninspiring," Mr. Boving said, "if we become entirely absorbed in its utilitarian aspect and if we forget to stop and reflect on the infinite wonder of this honey-combed structure, inhabited by a teeming population so near to us and yet so hopelessly beyond our conception that we can only form the dimmest picture of what these inhabitants are like or how they live."

Sun, March 8, 1917.

EXPLAINS FORMATION OF MOUNTAIN RANGES

In words which could be appreciated by his hearers, Dr. E. T. Hodge explained to an audience which last night filled the assembly hall of the university, just how the mountains have been formed, and how they have died.

The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, showing views not only of British Columbia mountains, but also of the Appalachian range on the eastern side of the continent, the Alps, and views of the southern mountain ranges, including the Yosemite valley.

The speaker showed charts on the screen explaining how the wonderful peaks, which are the cynosure of all mountain-loving eyes, were formed, and of how glaciers, water and other natural forces have cut down the original uninteresting outline of the mountains into the rugged peaks which today form part of what is called scenery.

Sun, March 9, 1914.

Vancouver Institute Lecture — Dr. J. G. Davidson, associate professor of physics, University of British Columbia, will lecture under the auspices of the academy of science in the physics theatre, Laurel Street, on Thursday, at 8:15 p.m. Dr. Davidson's address upon the "Value of Smoke" will be an attempt to convey to his hearers some idea of the immense waste from the furnaces of our modern industrial system.

Wald, March 28, 1917.

Tall Chimneys Disgraceful—Should the words of Dr. J. G. Davidson, uttered at the British Columbia University on Thursday night, be taken to heart and acted upon, "the smoke nuisance" will be much abated and the wealth of the city increased. Dr. Davidson, who has spent years in experiments with smoke, contends the way in which fuel is burned today loses and destroys very valuable products. Oil and potash are lost, thrown into the air when it could be saved. Great chimney stacks, some the pride of manufacturers, were now a disgrace to those who would not adopt scientific methods. A third of the heat of coal was lost by bad methods of burning.

Wald, March 30, 1917.

At last evening's conference of Le Circle Francals, Miss Isabel MacInnes of the faculty of modern languages of the university, gave an interesting causerie on Alsace. The meeting was held in the blue room at the Hotel Vancouver and some discussion followed the address of the evening. The next speaker will be M. Frank of the University of Washington, who lectures in French at that institution.

Prairie, April 3, 1917.

HEAR LECTURE ON GARDEN WORK

Cultivation for Profit—How to Make Money and Save It, Subject of Interesting Address.

CENTRAL PARK, April 6.—To a very interested audience, assembled under the auspices of the Central Park Agricultural Association and Farmers' Institute, at the Agricultural Hall, on Wednesday evening, Professor Clement of the University of British Columbia, delivered an address on "Some Orchard and Garden Problems." Two main threads ran through his discourse: Making money and saving money.

In the first instance the successful owner of the farm or garden planned for steady growth in the future. In order to carry this out he had a diversified crop, raising a variety from year to year. He made the garden or farm a home, not a place to stay on just long enough to get money to get away. As an exemplification of money saving, the speaker pointed out that spraying materials could be manufactured at home at two thirds the cost of purchase. In connection with the plan for saving, too, Mr. Clement showed how a diversified crop could be tended and harvested at less cost than a crop which came on all at once.

A large part of the evening was occupied in answering questions on some of the matters in which these fruit-growers were interested. A number were about pruning. Pruning in British Columbia, he said, was somewhat different from pruning in a drier climate. In the dampness and absence of sunshine, parasitic growths and disease detrimental to the tree or shrub multiplied much faster. It is therefore necessary for a pruner to cut so as to let the sun shine through the more secluded portions. The lecture was illustrated with blackboard drawings.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the institute arrangements were made to secure Prof. Bovog of the university staff, to address a public meeting on the evening of May 2, at 8 o'clock.

Wald, April 6, 1917.

COAST TEACHERS MEET NEXT WEEK

Twenty-third Convention of the B. C. Coast Teachers Institute Meets in New Westminster

SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS EXPECTED TO ATTEND

Minister of Education and Other Prominent Men to Deliver Addresses

The 23rd convention of the B. C. Coast Teachers' Institute will be held in the Duke of Connaught High School, New Westminster, on April 10 and 11, and it is confidently expected that at least 600 teachers will enroll.

Every arrangement to make the visit one of pleasure as well as profit is now complete.

Programmes have been sent to every teacher in the province and province and many from far distant points have signified their intention of attending.

A special session will be devoted to the special problems of the various grades and departments, and other sessions are given to the discussion of more general problems, and the most up-to-date educational methods and aims.

Judging by the programme, those who attend cannot fail to receive fresh inspiration, and to go back with added zeal and confidence to their all-important work.

The convention will open on Tuesday morning with addresses of welcome by his worship Mayor A. W. Gray and T. J. Trapp, Esq., chairman of the school board, to which Mr. J. R. Pollock, Vancouver, will reply. This will be followed by the address of the president, Mr. R. A. Little, New Westminster.

At the afternoon session Mr. J. G. Lister of King Edward High School,

Vancouver, will give an address on "The Place of Technical Education in General Education," to be followed by discussion.

Hon. J. D. McLean, Minister of Education; Dr. John Mackay of Westminster Hall, and Mr. R. Sparling are expected to address the evening meeting.

The whole of Wednesday morning will be devoted to the discussion of the problems of the various sections and in the afternoon a trip to the Colony Farm, Essondale, should prove attractive.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, and Professor T. H. Boggs, M.A., Ph.D., will address the teachers and their friends.

Wald, April 7.

University Professor Coming.—Under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise, of which Mrs. O. M. Jones is president, Professor Ashton, B. A., D. L., who occupies the chair of Modern Languages in the University of British Columbia, will lecture in the Provincial Library, Parliament Buildings (kindly lent by the Provincial Government for the occasion), sometime about the end of the present month. Professor Ashton studied at Oxford and Cambridge, and lived for some time in Paris, and is one of the leading scholars of Canada. His lecture will be delivered in French and will be a general survey of French literature. As Dr. Ashton is the first of the B. C. University professors to lecture in Victoria it is anticipated that all French students and those interested in the literature of France will make an effort to attend. The exact date of the lecture will be announced in the course of a few days.

Victoria Times April 6, 1917.

VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANTING EXPLAINED

The planting and care of a vegetable garden was the subject of an interesting lecture by Professor F. M. Clement, of the University of British Columbia, at Shaughnessy school last night. He dealt with the matter in a practical and helpful manner.

Varieties of vegetables, amount of seed to purchase, the temperature requirements of the various crops, and the time to plant the crops were all discussed by the lecturer. He divided the different vegetables into cool and warm season crops and explained their habits and peculiarities in detail, giving a complete classification of the different plants.

Sun April 11, 1917.

Dr. Wesbrook Will Lecture. Tomorrow evening, in St. Mary's Hall, 650 Richards Street, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, will deliver his lecture "Tuum est" to the Knights of Columbus and their friends.

Wald April 11, 1917.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANY MORE TEACHERS

Dr. Robinson Tells Teachers' Institute 400 Are Wanted on Prairies.

New Westminster, April 12.—"I high school struck off the list," said Dr. Alexander Robinson before the teachers' Institute Wednesday afternoon, "and the technical school put in its place if on its curriculum would be found English, history and kindred subjects, but I would never agree to technical schools which would pay no attention to any other matters whatever." Dr. Robinson spoke also of

the standardization of all schools in Western Canada. In the matter of standardizing teachers' certificates there need be no apprehension of overflowing the teaching profession in British Columbia as at the present time both Alberta and Saskatchewan were in need of over four hundred teachers. Referring to the standardization of studies and textbooks between the provinces, the superintendent of education said that it would be a difficult matter to handle, but would be of immense benefit to pupils moving from one province to another.

During this session a number of important resolutions were passed. It was decided to ask the government to bring in a bill for the superannuation of teachers. The education department was asked to give serious attention to the large amount of work required for the entrance examinations, a subject which had been fully discussed in the senior section of the convention. Unanimous approval was given to the resolution that it was to the best interests of the schools to carry into effect the scheme for uniform hours during the year. A further resolution was passed that the household science course be made compulsory in all high schools throughout the province and be correlated with the course already existing in the public schools. A \$300 financial balance was unanimously voted a contribution to the Red Cross Society of New Westminster. At the close of the session Sergt. Mack Eastman made a strong plea for recruits as reinforcements for the 196th University Battalion, now serving in France.

The evening session consisted of musical numbers by Miss Cave-Browne-Cave, Miss Eileen Gilley and Mrs. Walter Steveston. Professor T. H. Boggs gave an address on "Certain Post Bellum Problems." This session closed the convention.

Nov. April 12, 1917.

Library Lecture.

Prof. Clements of the B. C. university staff will lecture in the reference room of the Carnegie library, Saturday evening at 9 o'clock on "The Art of Gardening." The following Saturday the librarian will lecture on "Don Quixote de la Mancha."

UNIVERSITY SHOULD BE CO-ORDINATING FACTOR IN LIFE OF PROVINCE

The idea that a provincial university belongs to all the people, and that it should be a co-ordinating factor in provincial and Canadian development, was advanced by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, in an address before the Knights of Columbus in

their hall on Richards street last night.

He explained the position of the modern university, its duties in the conservation of natural resources, and said that in addition to its duty of teaching the knowledge of experts it should engage in research work. The function of such a provincial institution should be as the investigating and research arm of the government.

The university of this province had the best experts that could be obtained, the speaker said. It would be a waste of energy, of time and of public money if they were not used to the utmost.

To Train Experts.

Dr. Wesbrook spoke of the duties of the university in training experts, saying that it should also take stock of the natural resources and help to devise methods for their proper utilization and conservation. He went into the various matters that the university takes up and told of the cost and various details of the work.

Domestic science, Dr. Wesbrook regarded as an important subject that should be included. Much work was being done by the agricultural department and more than a hundred acres of land was under cultivation at Point Grey. There are many experimental plots and valuable results are obtained from the investigations conducted.

Dr. Wesbrook pointed out some of the achievements in an economic way attained by various state universities, and explained the functions of such an institution and the possibilities before it. Speaking of new departments in the British Columbia university, he discussed the need for forestry and forest engineering courses, and told of the work of various departments in existence.

Sun April 13, 1917

Library Lecture—Prof. Clements of the B. C. University staff will lecture in the reference room of the Carnegie Library on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, on the "Art of Gardening." The following Saturday the librarian will take as his subject "Don Quixote de la Mancha."

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To an audience which included many ladies, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, lectured last night in St. Mary's Hall to a gathering of the Knights of Columbus on the subject of the university and its functions. The speaker dealt at some length with the social and economic problems of Great Britain, and referred to the industrial development of Germany during the past half-century. Conservation of resources, Dr. Wesbrook said, was one of the most important questions to be faced in this country in the immediate future, and in this connection the technical training given students in the university would prove to be of great value.

Nov. April 13, 1917.

The reference room at the Carnegie Library was filled on Saturday night when Prof. F. M. Clement of the University of British Columbia delivered an interesting address on the subject of gardening and fruit-growing. The conditions pertaining to the latter industry, he said, were largely governed by eastern markets, and that over a period of eighteen years prices went from peak to peak. At the present time they were at their lowest point. In view of the present movement for the cultivation of vacant lots and areas the speaker devoted a considerable part of his discourse to the subject of home gardening, and answered many questions dealing with it.

Nov. April 16, 1917.

ART OF GARDENING

Lecture by Professor Clement is Largely Attended.

A new departure was made at the Carnegie Library on Saturday night. Prof. F. M. Clement delivered an address on "The Art of Gardening." There was a large attendance, and the lecture, which was of a very practical character, was followed with keen interest. Prof. Clement pointed out that horticulture in America had been a failure until the native species of plants received proper attention. Then in half a century of experiment and cultivation, 2224 varieties of fruit were obtained from 45 of the native species. There was ample opportunity to study here, for there were some 30,000 specimens in the University grounds, about 900 native species being represented.

Fruit prices were low just now, but in a few years they would be much higher; that was how the prices fluctuated. The lecturer touched on practical garden work, but only had time to indicate the interest and value of the subject.

to add April 16, 1917

LIBRARY LECTURE ON NEW SUBJECT

A new subject was opened up in the course of lectures at the Carnegie library when Professor F. M. Clement delivered an address on the art of gardening on Saturday night. There was a large attendance ranging from business men to farmers and the lecture was followed with considerable interest.

Professor Clement dealt with horticulture in America, pointing out that it had been a failure until the use of native species was adopted. Then 45 species gave 2,224 varieties of fruit in half a century.

Speaking of the study of the science in British Columbia he said that there were between 800 and 900 species of native plants and some 30,000 specimens at the university grounds at Point Grey.

The price of fruit, he went on, touching on fruit growing, is governed by the eastern crop. Fruit prices fluctuate over a period of eighteen

years and the present time is the natural period of depression. The prices are at the lowest ebb and in nine or ten years will reach the high point again.

For the benefit of the practical men present, the speaker discussed the production of vegetables under various soil and climatic conditions at some length.

Sun April 10, 1917.

IN view of the increasing interest in the forthcoming Greater Vancouver Rose Show The Province proposes to supply a series of rose talks by specialists in horticulture. The authors have been asked to deal with certain phases of the rose and its culture, and the whole will constitute a valuable educational series for amateurs, and will do much to stimulate the culture of roses in this city. It is also hoped that as a result of the information supplied, rose growers will be encouraged to come forward with their specimens and ensure the success of what is intended to be Vancouver's Greatest Rose Exhibition.

Amongst the contributors are Prof. F. M. Clements, Charles Bailey, F. K. H. S.; J. Renton, superintendent government nurseries, Essondale; Thomas Kilgour Esq., one of the best known judges of roses in the province. Other contributors will be announced from time to time.

The series is intended to cover the preparation of soil, selection of varieties, culture in garden, growing and staging for the show, show qualities of roses, diseases of roses, methods of propagation, etc. The first article follows, and is contributed by Professor F. M. Clement of the University of British Columbia:

"Nothing can exceed the brilliancy, variety and softness of color displayed by their flowers, and nothing can be more simple than their culture.

Cultural Methods.

The soil used and the pruning methods or systems followed are the basis of success in the culture of the rose. The richness of the soil determines the growth, and pruning the number, and consequently the size of the blooms.

The kind of soil is not generally as important as the drainage and richness of the soil. The plants must be free from standing water. If this is not possible under natural conditions then cinders must be placed in the bottom of the bed, or tile drains used. Any good loam is quite satisfactory under these conditions. Certain preferences are however shown by some of the garden groups. Hybrid perpetuals prefer a somewhat heavy soil—a predominance of clay,—while the hybrid teas and even more particularly the teas, prefer the lighter, warmer soils.

It is not, however, necessary to have a large area of ideal soil. The special requirements can be obtained by the liberal use of stable manure and drainage.

Talks on Rose Culture

With Special Application to Their Growth In Vancouver

Article No. 1—By PROF. F. M. CLEMENT.

Preparation.

The ideal bed is formed by digging a trench of the required width to a depth of thirty to thirty-six inches. Place in the bottom of this nine to twelve inches of cinders and broken stones. If the bottom of the bed is in the hard pan, which here is impervious to water, it will be necessary to lead away the surplus water by means of an underground stone, board, or tile drain.

The composition of the soil that goes into the bed is determined somewhat by the nature of the roses to be grown, but it is always safe to use a rich compost whenever possible. This is secured by piling together alternate layers of equal thickness of sods and stable manure, and allowing the whole to rot for at least six months. When such soil is not obtainable an almost equal composition can be made by mixing well-rotted manure with the surface soil, or in some cases in addition to the manure quantities of leaf mould.

Planting.

The new plants may be set any time—in this locality—between late fall and very early spring. The adequate preparation of the soil should be the determining factor. Plant fairly deeply; if using budded stock at least two inches deeper than the point of union between top and root. Prune the top severely when planting. At this season of the year do not leave more than three to six buds. More may be left with late fall and winter planting.

The Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals bear their bloom on wood of the current season's growth. Consequently the determination of the quality of the blooms—and their number also—is largely in the hands of the grower. When fewer and larger blooms are desired it is advisable to cut the bushes back to within six to twelve inches of the ground. Care must be exercised, however, or the severity of the pruning will tend to the production of a maximum wood growth on which few or no blooms will form. When it is desired to produce a mass effect, much less heavy pruning is advisable. Leaving the greater number of buds tends to the production of blooms in mass. The Hybrid Teas as a class require somewhat less pruning than the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Rosa Rugosa and Hybrids, Provence and Damask varieties, within the knowledge of the writer, all produce their blooms on short growth on old or new year wood. Also they are grown for their mass effects rather than for their individual blooms. Consequently but little cutting back is advisable. The removal of the old wood would to a large extent remove the flower-bearing buds.

Water and Cultivation.

Prune to keep neat and tidy only with slight cutting back to retain uniformity.

All climbers also produce blooms from the old wood; and the best blooms are produced on wood not more than two years of age. It is therefore advisable to remove some of the oldest wood each year so as to permit of a plentiful supply of new growth. Cut or pinch back only at the desired height.

All suckers that spring from the roots must be removed immediately if the quality of the bush is to be maintained.

Cultivation, or continued stirring of the soil is essential at all times. The plants can not be expected to thrive without it.

An abundant supply of water is also invaluable as nothing preserves the foliage in as healthy a condition as a vigorous spraying every bright morning. It not only keeps the foliage bright and fresh but it retards the spread of insects.

Types of Roses and Their Uses.

Rose varieties naturally divide themselves into about twenty horticultural groups only more or less sharply defined, and in some cases overlapping a great deal. Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals and the various climbers are the only groups that are largely grown and understood except by the fancier. Consequently it is considered advisable to deal more particularly with these groups at this time and to make mention only of some of the others.

Tea Roses.

The Tea Roses (*Rosa odorata*), including China (*Rosa chinensis*) and Lawrenceana types (the Fairy Roses)

are not generally very hardy but being constant bloomers, of delicate tints and foliage and of outstanding odor, are grown whenever possible. They are used more particularly for forcing or hothouse work.

Hybrid Teas.

The Hybrid Teas are more generally and deservedly popular, as in them are combined almost the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetuals, continuity of bloom and a fine foliage and perfume. The type is represented by the variety La France, introduced in 1867. This is the first of the type that captured and held the favor of rose lovers throughout the world. It is a seedling cross between Madame Victor Verdier, a Hybrid Perpetual, and Madame Bravy, a Tea. By far the greater number of well known forcing roses belongs to this class. The type is also used to a very large extent for grouping and bedding purposes.

Hybrid Perpetuals.

The Hybrid Perpetuals (or Hybrid Remontant) form a large group of much mixed origin. Most of the common garden and some forcing roses belong to this class. The name Perpetual is indicative of the continuity of bloom when given proper attention and care. The general characteristics may be described as stiff and upright in growth, variety in type of flower, and dull green foliage; combining certain characters of the Damask, French and Chinese groups. The group is typified by the once popular Frau Karl Druschki. This group, like the Hybrid Teas, is used very largely for grouping and bedding purposes.

Damask and French.

Damask and French roses are derived largely from *Rosa damascina*. This species is of doubtful origin, having been introduced to Europe from some part of Asia in the sixteenth century. The class is but little known generally in America, but is of interest because of variety of the species is grown in southeastern Europe for the manufacture of attar. The varieties are generally strong growing, free flowering and fragrant. The most common variety is Madame Hardy.

The French roses, a part of the Damask group, are moderately fragrant, hardy, strong growers and adapted to most soils. Perfume develops in the dried petals of most of the varieties.

Multiflora.

The Multiflora group is ever popular and is typified by the Crimson Rambler. The place of the varieties of the group is varied, but they are used most commonly for covering arbors and verandas, and as screens. The Polyantha group of horticulturists include the Baby Ramblers, typified by Madame Norbert Levavasseur, of which the variety name "Baby Rambler" is a synonym. (The *Rosa Polyantha* of botanists is a synonym of *Rosa Multiflora*, but the Polyanthus of horticulturists are hybrids of *Rosa Multiflora* with *Rosa Chinensis* of Hybrid Perpetuals.)

Wichuriana.

The Evergreen group (*Rosa Wichuriana* in part) though climbers, become trailers when given an opportunity, and being rampant in growth make a beautiful, almost evergreen ground cover, with small, glossy, dark green leaves. It is also useful for hanging over banks and rocks as a screen. The group is typified by the hybrid Dorothy Perkins.

Bourbon, Etc.

The Bourbon and Bourbon Perpetuals also hold an important place. Being quite close and compact in growth, very floriferous, at best late in the season and of brilliant colors, the group rightly holds an interesting place. It is, however, of interest because of its progeny. The group originated from a rose called Rose Edward, introduced about 1819 from the Island of Bourbon, where it was found among seedlings of the Bengal Rose (*Rosa Chinensis*). This, crossed with roses of the Gallica group, has given rise to the Bourbon Hybrids, and is also the

origin, together with crosses between this and other hybrids of *Rosa Chinensis*, and its varieties, of the Hybrid Perpetual class. Armosa is the type variety.

Other garden groups are, Provence, Ponpon, Pernetiana, Musk with its derivative the Nolsette, and the Perpetual Briars. Other groups might be mentioned also, but space will not permit. The writer will, however, be glad to discuss any group or variety if request is made by mail.

Proc. April 16, 1917

Prof. J. M. Turnbull of the University of British Columbia will address the Rotary Club at luncheon tomorrow at 12:25 on "The Business Man's Interest in Mining." Nominating cards for the officers for the ensuing year have been sent to all Rotarians to be handed in to the secretary by next Monday morning.

Sun, April 23, 1917.

GEOLOGICAL EXPERTS NEEDED FOR MINING

Holding that one of the greatest needs of the mining industry in British Columbia was accurate knowledge, Professor Turnbull of the University of B. C., addressing the Rotary club luncheon yesterday, advocated the employment of geological experts. The situation here was different, he said, to that in other places.

The speaker made a strong plea for greater interest on the part of the business men of the city and greater co-operation in the development of the mining industry. The problem here he said is not an engineering one but a geological one; geologists are needed to explain the formation and point out where the ore is to be found. Among the guests at the luncheon was Mr. L. T. Bushnell, president of the Seattle Rotary club. In a short address he expressed his satisfaction at the entry of the United States into the war.

The report of the horticultural committee was received; it advocated the

adoption of the dogwood as Vancouver's floral emblem. There was some opposition to this on account of the name and the matter was tabled for a week.

Sun, April 25, 1917.

PROVINCE HAS 2,500 FLOWERING PLANTS

At their regular luncheon yesterday the Rotary club heard an interesting address from Professor Davidson, of the horticultural department of the University of British Columbia. He described in detail many of the most attractive of the native plants and urged their cultivation in the city.

Most garden plants, said the speaker, are wild in some part of the world. In probably no place else was the flora so little known as in British Columbia, yet there were so many beautiful specimens here that it was scarcely necessary to send out of the province.

There are many different areas having different types of climate, Professor Davidson said, and in each of these areas the flora are different. Altogether the province has some 2,500 flowering plants and he urged that gardeners reserve special spots in their gardens for showy native flowers.

Discussing the question of a floral emblem for Vancouver, Professor Davidson supported the dogwood. This was the only British possession, he said, where the dogwood grew as a native.

Mr. Oscar Olson occupied the chair as president for the first time.

Sun, May 23, 1917.

Mr. John Davidson, of the botanical department of the University of British Columbia, addressed the civic industries committee yesterday afternoon on the subject of the dogwood as the proposed floral emblem of the city. No decision was reached, the committee laying the matter over for further consideration at its next meeting.

Proc. June 12, 1917.

Mr. John Davidson, provincial botanist, discussed the cascara plant as a revenue producer with twenty-five members of the natural history section of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club on Saturday. Mr. Davidson took the members of the club to Lynn Valley and pointed out that one man in Vancouver had earned a comfortable income last year by collecting several tons of cascara bark and selling it to drug firms for medicinal purposes.

Proc. June 12, 1917.

Local School Honored.—Professor Gilbert Murray's verse translations of Euripides have now reached a circulation of 100,000. By invitation of Dr. Maurice Hutton, president of Toronto University College and one of the first classical scholars of Canada, Mr. A. M. St. John-Mildmay, M. A. (Oxon.) has prepared a lecture on Gilbert Murray as translator. This lecture is to be read before the Classical Club of Toronto by invitation of the president, on Friday next. Professor Gilbert Murray, who is regius professor of Greek at Oxford University, is a particularly fascinating lecturer who has never failed to arouse the greatest enthusiasm among his students for the dramatists of antiquity of whose works he is so authoritative an exponent. The lecture is in the nature of a personal tribute from a life-long friend, Mr. Mildmay not only having had the privilege of sitting under Professor Murray as a student, but of enjoying his close personal friendship. On three occasions Mr. Mildmay had the pleasure of accompanying Professor Murray on travels through Europe. In the recent renaissance of Greek drama on the modern stage, Professor Murray's translations have been largely used, notable performances having been given within the past two decades or so at the Court Theatre, London, and elsewhere, by Mrs. Pat Campbell's company with that distinguished actress herself in roles such as Phaedra. Mr. Mildmay, who is late reader in Latin at the provincial university, delivered, it will be recollected, a course of lectures in 1908 and again in 1913, on the Greek drama, including the work of Sophocles and Aeschylus.

News Ad. June 24, 1917.

Lecture on Gilbert Murray—Mr. A. M. St. John Mildmay, M. A. (Oxon), has prepared a lecture on "Gilbert Murray as Translator" and this lecture will be read before the Classical Club of Toronto on Friday next. This lecture is in the nature of a tribute to a personal friend, for Mr. Mildmay has long enjoyed a close acquaintance with the great scholar.

Wald. June 26, 1917.

There is to be delivered shortly before the Classical Club of Toronto a lecture on Gilbert Murray, translator, from the pen of Mr. A. M. St. John Mildmay of Vancouver. The lecture was specially prepared at the request of the president of the club, Dr. Maurice Hutton, Mr. Mildmay having been a close companion of Murray in their trips through Europe.

Proc. June 26, 1917.

IT IS PLEASANT to hear that a Vancouver man, Mr. A. M. St. John Mildmay, M.A., has written "an appreciation" of Gilbert Murray, whose translations of the Greek tragedies have given us a renaissance of the classic drama. Mr. Mildmay's lecture will be read at the Classical Club, Toronto, on Saturday night.

This lecture will be a tribute to an old friend, for Mr. Mildmay, as a student, sat under Gilbert Murray and accompanied the fine scholar and charming companion on two or three tours through Europe.

Wald. June 27, 1917.

Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, says that on analysis he finds that prudence and industry are the principal ingredients in good luck.

Sun, July 19, 1917.

ALL READY FOR COMMEMORATION

Full Details Arranged for Big War Anniversary Service and Military-Civilian Procession.

Few changes have been made in the plans for the big commemoration celebration on the Cambie Street grounds Saturday morning, and the officials in charge of the arrangements have everything in readiness for a fitting consecration service.

The three speakers will be Mr. George H. Cowan, former M. P.; Prof. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia; and Lieut. J. Dagger, a veteran of the 29th Battalion.

The programme as arranged is as follows: God Save the King; prayer; moving of the resolution by Acting Mayor Woodside, seconded by Mayor Vance; "O Canada," "The Marseillaise"; address by Mr. George H. Cowan, K. C.; "God the All Terrible"; "Star Spangled Banner"; address, Dr. F. F. Westbrook; Italian National Anthem; "Rule Britannia"; address, Lieut. James Dagger; "God Save Our Splendid Men"; God Save the King.

The order of the parade, as announced at the brigade office, is as follows:

- Military band.
- Returned soldiers on foot.
- Forty automobiles with returned soldiers.
- Military band and military forces.
- Autos with civic bodies and Allied consuls.
- Police pipe band and police.
- Firemen.
- Boy and girl scouts.
- Fraternal societies.
- Arriving at the grounds the procession will form as follows:
- Bands will mass in front of platform.
- Military to right of platform.
- Police and firemen to the left.
- Fraternal societies in centre facing platform.
- Boy and girl scouts facing platform.
- Autos with returned soldiers will be placed behind military on foot.

Wald. Aug 3, 1917.

MR. G. H. COWAN TO BE SPEAKER AT SERVICE

The three speakers for the commemoration services to be held on the Cambie Street grounds, August 4, the third anniversary of the outbreak of war, will be Mr. George H. Cowan, former M. P.; Prof. Westbrook, president of the University of B. C., and Lieut. J. Dagger of the 29th Battalion, a returned veteran. These arrangements were reported as a meeting of the executive committee which has made the arrangements for the services held in Acting Mayor Wood-

THIRD YEAR OF WAR DEDICATION

Complete Programme of Tomorrow's Parade and Consecration Service.

Three Speakers Will Respond to Resolution—Returned Soldiers to Attend.

Three speakers will respond to the moving of the resolution at the third consecration service to be held on Cambie street grounds tomorrow morning to again dedicate the nation to the prosecution of the war now raging in Europe for the principles of truth, liberty and justice. The resolution will be moved by Acting Mayor Woodside, seconded by Mayor Vance of North Vancouver, and will be responded to by Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, Mr. George H. Cowan and Lieut. James Dagger of the 29th Battalion.

The committee having charge of the arrangements held a final meeting yesterday when the details of the programme were decided upon.

The platform from which the speaking will take place will be occupied by the speakers, the consuls of the Allied nations, members of elective bodies and the platform committee. The programme at the grounds will be as follows:

God Save the King; prayer; moving of the resolution by Acting Mayor Woodside, seconded by Mayor Vance; "O Canada," "The Marseillaise"; address by Mr. George H. Cowan, K. C.; "God the All Terrible"; "Star Spangled Banner"; address, Dr. F. F. Westbrook; Italian National Anthem; "Rule Britannia"; address, Lieut. James Dagger; "God Save Our Splendid Men"; God Save the King.

It was reported at the meeting yesterday that arrangements had been completed for a sufficient number of automobiles to bring some of the wounded soldiers from the convalescent hospitals to the grounds for the services. In this connection, it was reported, the Jitney League had volunteered fifteen cars. Their offer will be considered by the committee having charge of the transportation arrangements.

The order of the parade which will form on Hastings street east of Main will be as follows:

- Military band.
- Returned soldiers on foot.
- Forty automobiles with returned soldiers.
- Military band and military forces.
- Autos with civic bodies and Allied consuls.
- Police pipe band and police.
- Firemen.
- Boy and girl scouts.
- Fraternal societies.
- Arriving at the grounds the procession will form as follows:
- Bands will mass in front of platform.
- Military to right of platform.
- Police and firemen to the left.
- Fraternal societies in centre facing platform.
- Boy and girl scouts facing platform.
- Autos with returned soldiers will be placed behind military on foot.

Proc. Aug 3, 1917.

side's office yesterday afternoon.

Reeve Fletcher, who was delegated with an assisting committee to go into the matter of securing automobiles to carry convalescent soldiers in the parade, reported that arrangements for machines were proceeding satisfactorily. He did not anticipate any difficulty in securing the required number.

It was decided that those occupying the stand during the services will be military officers, elective officials and the platform committee only. The military officers will consist of the brigade staff, the elective officers of city councillors and the councillors of the surrounding municipalities, the school board, the parks board, the city licence board, and the platform committee.

News Ad. Aug 3, 1917.

CITIZENS TO PLEDGE THEMSELVES ANEW TO CARRY ON TO VICTORY

Dr. Wesbrook, Geo. H. Cowan, K.C., and Lieut. Dagger to Address Consecration Day Mass Meeting This Forenoon

In a resolution to be moved by Acting Mayor Frank Woodside and seconded by Mayor G. W. Vance of North Vancouver, at a mass meeting to be held on the Cambie street grounds this morning, Vancouver citizens of all classes will pledge themselves anew to aid in every way possible to carry the war and the Empire's cause to victory. In support of that resolution, three well known speakers will deliver addresses to the gathering. They will be Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, Mr. George H. Cowan, K.C., and Lieut. James Dagger, of the famous 29th (Vancouver) Battalion.

Final arrangements, down to the smallest detail, were completed yesterday for Greater Vancouver's third commemoration of the anniversary of the war, which has been so aptly styled Consecration Day. The commemoration exercises will take pretty much the same form as in previous years. A big parade, in which the local military units, volunteer forces and fraternal organizations, as well as representatives from the surrounding municipalities, will be held, to be followed by a mass meeting on the Cambie street grounds, at which massed bands will render the national anthems of the various allies who are united with Great Britain in the struggle to enforce the righteous principles of Truth, Liberty and Justice.

Parade Starts at 10:30.

The parade, which will form at the corner of Gore avenue and Hastings street, will include, besides all available military units, a large turnout of returned soldiers and members of the Great War Veterans' association. Among the returned soldiers will be the most striking tribute yet seen in Vancouver's streets of the heroic sacrifice which Canadians have made for the Empire, as typified by the presence of all the convalescent soldiers from Military Hospitals A and B who are able to be allowed out in automobiles. It is expected that there will be about 175 of the 200 convalescent soldiers in these hospitals taking part in the parade today and the meeting which follows. This has been made possible through the generosity and public spirit of some forty motor car owners; while the Jitney League, with commendable spirit, provided fifteen cars. The parade is to form up at 10 o'clock and will move off sharp at 10:30. The route of march has been considerably shortened this year, and the parade, after coming down Hastings street from the mobilization point as far as Cambie, will turn up that street direct to the Cambie street grounds.

Speeches Start at 11.

Arriving at the Cambie street grounds, the military will be massed in front of the platform, the fraternal organizations on the left, while the convalescent soldiers cars, which they will occupy during the meeting, will be parked on the right of the platform. The platform from which the speeches will be delivered has been erected on the east side of the grounds within hearing distance of the grandstand that runs along the southeast side of the grounds. Seats on the platform will be reserved for the speakers, the mayors of Vancouver and North Vancouver, consuls of the allied nations, members of the executive bodies and the platform committee. Music will be furnished by three massed bands which will take part in the parade. They will be massed immediately in front of the speakers' stand and render allied national anthems under the leadership of Bandmaster Ward, of the Sixth Regiment band.

Programme at Grounds.
The programme in full of the exercises at the grounds will be as follows:
"God Save the King."
Prayer.
Moving of the resolution by Acting Mayor Woodside, seconded by Mayor Vance.
"O Canada."
"hTe Marsellaise" (French national anthem).
Address by Mr. George H. Cowan, K.C.
"God the All Terrible" (Russian national anthem).
"Star Spangled Banner" (American national anthem).
Address, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of B. C.
Italian national anthem.
"Rule Britannia."
Address, Lieut. James Dagger, 29th Battalion.
Hymn, "God Save Our Splendid Men."
British national anthem.

Sun, Aug 4, 1917.

Consecration Day Exercises Reveal Spirit of Citizens.

GREAT GATHERING AT CAMBIE STREET

Dr. Wesbrook, Lieut. Dagger and George H. Cowan Speak.

FIVE thousand citizens of Vancouver today pledged their inflexible determination to continue the war to a victorious end in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies, at a mass meeting held on Cambie street grounds following a splendid procession through the streets of the city. There were only three speakers, apart from the mover and seconder of the resolution, while the speeches were interspersed with musical selections by the massed military bands among them being the national anthems of Great Britain, Russia, France, Italy and "O Canada," which was heartily sung, as well as the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Rule Britannia."

Mr. George H. Cowan's remarks constituted a powerful indictment of the slacker, and contained a plea for the abolition of the party line of demarcation; Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, dealt with the causes that had led up to the war, and Lieut. James Dagger of the 29th Battalion, pleaded the cause of the returned soldiers. In a brief and pointed address Lieut. Dagger urged that there was the best material in the world for the making of officers to lead the men at the front in British Columbia. He deplored the fact that politics was playing so great a part in the affairs of the country, and urged on the young men of this province to get in line with the brothers at the front, and continue the war till Prussianism was beaten to its knees.

Prominent on the platform were Major-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, who was described by Lieut. Dagger as one of the best men who had soldiered on the western front; Col. J. Duff Stuart, Col. G. N. West, United States consul-general here; Mons Constantine Ragosine, Russian consul; Signor Constantine Masi, Italian consul; Col. Markham, Col. Tite, Mr. K. Ukita, Japanese consul; Major A. Henderson and several members of the City Council and other public bodies,

including Acting Mayor Frank Woodside. The navy was represented by Messrs. T. W. B. London and E. Dean, president and vice-president respectively of the Naval Service Fund, while the colors of the Entente nations fluttered in the slight breeze that prevailed.

Dare Not Falter.

The acting mayor having moved, and Mayor Vance of North Vancouver having seconded the resolution, it was supported in the first place by Mr. G. H. Cowan, K. C. At the end of three years, he said, they found themselves, along with eighteen other freeborn democratic nations of the earth at war with the Central Empires of Europe. They had entered this war to strike to earth the brutish force of military despotism, and to re-enthroned in the hearts of the people of this world the freedom that was theirs of right. They were in this war to win, "for freedom's battle once begun though baffled off is ever won," and until they won they should not dare to falter.

"Canada," declared the speaker, "would be unworthy to stand in the majestic assembly of freeborn nations, would be unworthy to be saved as a nation, if, in this hour of her fate, she failed to gather up her treasures and the jewels of her manhood and to go into this conflict highly resolved to stay in it to the finish (applause). For Canada to do less would be to deface her colors, to take away the power to check violence on behalf of liberty and right."

"For any party or body of men in Canada to make our present difficulty in getting men for the front the stalking-horse of a mean ambition to get into power and enjoy the sweets of office would be a crime worse than open rebellion. I can not think," declared Mr. Cowan, "so meanly of them. But let me say to those in this Canada of ours who are fit for the trenches, who have faltered without cause, that in this severe hour of trial, when Canada is passing through the supreme test, that 422,000 sons of Canada have already blazed the way along the paths of honor and service and let me urge them without compulsion to find those trails that have been reddened with the blood of many a hero from our shores (applause)."

Too Avaricious.

The speaker deplored the fact that there were many men who had shown avariciousness at this time of dire distress and urged that they should banish out of their lives this greed and clean their hearts of all unrighteousness and let them run the race for God and for right so that they might be able to crush the sword of Prussian diabolism and satanity (cheers).

Dr. Wesbrook Speaks.

"We look back with sorrow to a heedless and unthinkable past," said Dr. Wesbrook. "We look forward with hope to a future which can not be foretold, to a world recast. With confidence do we expect to reap blessing for our country and the world where tears and suffering have been sown. Hatred must give place to love, might to right, and service to self-seeking, else this world agony shall have been in vain."

"In the midst of the present chaos we remember with gratitude that despite our traditional individualism, each of us engaged in the quest of

knowledge, of riches, of happiness for himself, we forsook that quest at the call of Belgium; that our word of honor meant more to us, than all else, even though our enemy deemed us decadent and altogether pleasure-loving; that the unseem of sacrifice, of suffering and tragedy did not blind us to our duty to those who counted on our aid; that we were able to forego our individual and sectional differences in the hour of common responsibility and obligation; that undismayed, we were ready to oppose might, of which the world had never dreamed, by that right for which we deemed ourselves the sponsor. Thank God, these considerations still prevail.

The United States.

"Our neighbor to the south, whose growth and development had startled the world, has heard the call. In responding to it she violates all her traditions of 'minding her own business in the world's affairs.' Her cherished idol of the Munroe Doctrine is shattered. She risked internal chaos amongst her many millions of peoples garnered from the four corners of the earth. Yet this world tragedy has awakened her to the knowledge that she has come 'of age' and can no longer be deaf to her world responsibilities. She has now become a mighty nation, a real people, instead of a collection of peoples."

For Returned Soldiers.

Lieut. Dagger, who was given a cordial reception and at the conclusion of whose address the bands played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," referred to the fact that there were no ladies on the platform and said that had it not been for the women the men would not have gone to the front. This remark was later corrected by the acting mayor who said that seats had been reserved for the ladies and that there was a large attendance of them there that day. Continuing, Lieut. Dagger deplored that he was not an orator and remarked he would rather be a soldier any old time, a statement which elicited loud cheers.

He asserted that he was not speaking on behalf of himself but on behalf of the returned soldiers with whom he had been at the front and said that was the noblest subject that he could speak on. They knew two things. They knew who was right, and they knew that the Allies were going to win without the slightest doubt, but he emphasized the need that existed for everyone to do something to carry on the war. What they wanted was the practical means of getting on with it.

He alluded, in humorous terms, to the time he voted while on the Somme for prohibition, woman's suffrage and for members to the Legislature and referring to the delegation which went to Winnipeg this week to the Liberal convention, stated that conventions such as that were things that they could very well do without. Was that convention, he asked, to help win the war or was it for party purposes? He thought it was about fifty-fifty. (Laughter.)

"We have labor troubles at present," he went on. "I am not going into that, but there are two classes of people who never yet started a strike. One is the soldier at \$1.10 a day, and the others are the women of the British Empire." (Cheers.) He gave every credit to the employers of labor for the returned soldiers they had employed, but he remarked that the greatest employer of labor at the present time was the Government of Canada. The returned soldiers did not want to trouble about the petty jobs of game wardens and like matters, all of which went to ward heelers.

"What I want you to do," he said, "is to get the higher-ups as the employers of labor to recognize what the returned soldiers want. It is not such an awful lot. He only wants a square deal and that is what I want you to see him get." (Applause.) "There is no reward too big for the returned soldier." (Cheers.)

The Parade Today.

Prior to the commemoration exercises at the Cambie street grounds, the parade was marshalled under the direction of Brigade Major Tite with the assistance of Capt. L. A. Elliott and Sergt.-Major Croft, who supervised the military, and Sergt. Hood, who looked after the arrangements affecting the civilians. Promptly at 10:30 o'clock the band of the 6th D. C.O.R., under the direction of Bandmaster Ward, moved off, followed by a party of sixty-five veterans of the Great War marching in fours, and although many of the heroes walked with a limp their precision in executing the orders of the commanding officer was a tribute to the thorough training they had experienced while on active service.

In the rear of the veterans marching afoot came twenty-nine cars carrying 150 convalescent soldiers from the military hospitals. Capt. Carson was in charge of the contingent from "A" hospital, while Major Cooper, who was recently appointed to the command of "B" hospital, conducted the men of that institution.

The brigade staff with the available unattached officers of the city were next in order, after which came the

B.C. Cyclist Platoon with 28 men under Lieut. H. L. E. Priestman, the commanding officer of the unit. Major G. W. Melhuish and Capt. Inkster marched at the head of the garrison forces of the 6th D.C.O.R. and Capt. Wellband commanded the men of the 11th Regiment Irish Fusiliers. The headquarters staff of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders were next in the parade, led by Lieut. Parrott with Sergt.-Major Harper, a member of the Vancouver Veterans' Association.

Many of the units were depleted to some extent owing to men being off on leave and others of the volunteer forces being out of the city on holidays. There was, however, a good representation from the Army Medical Corps under Major Baird. The 72nd Seaforth Cadet Band with the cadets made their usual good impression as young soldiers who are doing good work in their training.

Next in the line of march came the civic officials' car conveying Acting-Mayor Woodside and Aldermen Hamilton and Owens, followed by the cars of the different Allied consuls in the city, the speakers of the day, a car containing Park Commissioners Logan, Hutchings, Eldon and Superintendent Rawlings and another with Mrs. Irene Moody, representing the School Board. The adjacent municipalities were also represented in the parade and after their delegates came the Police Pipe Band with a detachment of twenty-four policemen under Sergt. Hood and fifty-eight firemen with Fire Chief Carlisle.

Arriving at the Cambie street grounds all of the units, together with the automobiles, formed a square around the stand which had been specially constructed for the occasion.

Prov. Aug 4, 1911.

Citizens Renew Vows Consecrating All Energies to Service of Canada and Empire.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIES ON PLATFORM

British, Canadian and Other National Anthems Played by Massed Bands.

That on this, the third anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of Greater Vancouver records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies.

In these words, emphatically endorsed by some two or three thousand citizens, representative of all classes, Vancouver this morning for the third time renewed her pledge to Canada, the Empire and the Empire's allies. As Acting-Mayor Woodside, who presided at the services at Cambie street grounds, pointed out, this anniversary differed from the last in that then confidence was felt that there would be no more such war celebrations and that the boys would be home ere another year had gone by, returning victorious from the trenches.

The scene differed in one important respect from that of last year, for among those who took part in the commemoration were a large number of wounded soldiers, men who had helped to make famous in the history of the world names of hamlets in France and Belgium that had never been heard of in August, 1916. In hollow square were those who have yet to go, among whom, all unknown to fame today, doubtless stood future wearers of the Military Medal, perhaps even the Victoria Cross. Police and firemen, the home guards in times both of peace and war, were ranked with them. Around and about and filling the seats of the long gallery on the east side of the square was massed a great concourse of citizens, women largely predominating—for it was deemed wise in this time of pressure that work should continue as usual and store and factory therefore claimed their usual quota of wage-earners.

Resolution Proposed by Mayor.

In the middle of the square a temporary platform was occupied by the speakers of the occasion, civic, naval and military dignitaries, and the official representatives of several of the nations now linked together in the common cause of the Allies. The August sun beat down on troops standing stiffly at attention and on the heads of civilians bared when prayer was offered or one or other of the national anthems was sung. A pleasant breeze mercifully played over the grounds, giving no little relief.

"We are gathered again to voice our determination to combine in every effort put forward to win the war," declared Acting Mayor Woodside, after the Rev. Dr. R. J. Wilson had led in prayer and asked that the purposes of the assembly be furthered by Divine Providence. His Worship having proposed the resolution given above, Mayor Vance, of North Vancouver, seconded it.

Why Still Fighting?

"At the end of three years we find ourselves with eighteen other nations at war with the Central Empires. Why?" asked Mr. G. H. Cowan, former federal representative of this constituency.

"To end the war and to strike to earth the brutish forces of military despotism and to restore to the hearts and hands of the people the power and freedom that is theirs by right," he replied. "They were in the war to win, he said, 'for freedom's battle, once begun, tho' baffled oft, is ever won,' he quoted. Canada would be unworthy to stand in the majestic assembly of freeborn nations of the world, if she were to be false, if she failed to gather up her treasure, the jewels of her manhood, her very life, and go down into this conflict highly resolved on measureless ruin or complete success.

Scorching words of condemnation followed, directed to those who would use the stalking horse of a mean ambition to secure place and power at such a time as this, to those who, although fit for the trenches, had faltered in the hour of trial, and to those whose avarice saw nothing but the opportunity to fatten on the misfortunes of their country. To the timorous he appealed to take heart of grace and follow the paths of glory made red with the blood of the heroes who had fallen in Flanders. Expressing the wish that it had been possible for all Canada to run the race without compulsion of law and to rise unitedly to meet the sword of Prussian diabolism, he concluded with a happy allusion to the presence of the American consul on the platform. It was now easy, he said, for Canadians to obey the injunction to love their neighbors as themselves.

Proud to Welcome Heroes.

"We have given our best and dearest," said Dr. Westbrook in part. "Today on this the beginning of the fourth year of unbelievable and indescribable misery and suffering, we have confessed our sins of omission and commission. We seek the guidance of that God of our Fathers whom we serve and in whose name we face these horrors. We have reaffirmed our unswerving loyalty to those principles by which we endeavor to live and for which our best and best have died. We have looked back upon our path to see where we have missed the sign posts of the way which would have brought this world to joy instead of grief. We have tried to read from our enemy's book in order to get his viewpoint, see his goal and study his methods, so that we may more surely defeat and in the future more safely restrain him in case of a return of his madness. We are proud to be allowed to welcome our returned heroes, those whose sacrifice has preserved to us a home, a country and an Empire, and still more important, our liberty of ideals and action.

"If by the blood that has been shed, we shall have banded together for all time, the sections and the races of this fair Dominion in high purpose, our noble dead will not have died in vain.

"Patient in suffering, unshaken in purpose, unsparing in service, looking ever upward and forward we press on.

"Anew we pledge ourselves to this holy cause, looking with faith and hope to that time when the God of our far-flung battle line shall re-

veal himself again to us, as the Prince of Peace."

A Soldier's Words.

"I am no orator," said Lieut. Dagger, "but a soldier, and as such I want to make a strong appeal on behalf of my comrades who have returned from the battlefields of France. Much can be done for them—a great deal more than has been done—and they are worthy of the best.

"Look here, you Canadian people! You have sent a delegation of politicians to Winnipeg. Why? I'll tell you. They have gone to Winnipeg, not to help get on with the war, but to put a punch into politics."

The veteran referred to the labor troubles causing so much unrest in the city at present and holding up the shipping of munitions and war supplies. "There are two classes of people," he said, "who are not interested in strikes—the soldiers, who are earning \$1.10 a day, and the women of the Allied armies." (Applause.)

"There are hundreds of positions in Canada," he continued, "which could and should be filled by returned soldiers, and who are better fitted to wear officers' uniforms in the recruiting of more men for the front than the trained private and non-commissioned officers home from the front and unfit to return. I have returned from the front and want to say that the finest material for officers is found among the men who went to France with me as privates."

National Anthems Played.

The proceedings, which were interspersed with the British, Canadian, French, American, Russian and Italian National Anthems and Rule Britannia, played by the massed bands of the local battalions under the leadership of Bandmaster Ward of the Sixth Regiment, D.O.C., closed with cheers for the King, following the passing of the resolution by acclamation.

The following were among those honored with places on the platform: Acting-Mayor Woodside; Alds. Owen and Miller; Mrs. Irene H. Moody, chairman of the Board of School Trustees, and Mr. H. N. C. McKim, school trustee; Mr. G. H. Cowan; Dr. Westbrook, president of the British Columbia University; Consuls West, Ragusine, Masi and Ukita, representing the United States, Russia, Italy and Japan, respectively; Messrs. T. W. B. London and E. W. Dean, president and vice-president respectively of the Naval Service Fund; Brigadier-General Leckie; Col. Duff-Stuart; Col. Markham; Major Henderson; Major Tite, Rev. Dr. R. J. Wilson and Lieut. Dagger.

Most imposing and expressive of the spirit of consecration was the parade, which preceded the services at the Cambie Street grounds. The various military units, civic officials and returned soldiers formed up at Gore Avenue and Hastings Streets, and in the order named in The World of Friday marched to Cambie Street and thence to the grounds.

Wald Aug 4, 1917.

VANCOUVER CITIZENS REAFFIRM PLEDGE TO CARRY WAR TO VICTORY

Spirit of Inflexible Determination Shown by Mass Meeting at Cambie Street Grounds on Consecration Day.

"That on this, the third anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of Greater Vancouver records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

This resolution, proposed by Acting Mayor Woodside, and seconded by Mayor G. W. Vance of North Vancouver, was unanimously and enthusiastically approved and carried by a mass meeting of citizens thoroughly representative of Greater Vancouver on the Cambie street grounds last Saturday, at the principal feature of the city's third annual commemoration of Consecration Day.

In addition to again reaffirming their decision to "carry on" in the cause of empire, the mass meeting of citizens, which was estimated to have between three and four thousand in attendance, heard three eloquent speakers outline those ideals of liberty and justice for which the Allies are fighting and also scathingly arraign Prussian militarism and brutality, as well as some of the features of our own national life that do not tend to aid the cause of democracy or lead on to victory. The three speakers were Mr. George H. Cowan, K.C., Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of B. C., and Lieut. J. S. Dagger of the 29th (Vancouver) Battalion.

On the Speakers' Platform.

Among those who occupied the speakers' platform in addition to the civic officials, were: Major-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, who was described by Lieut. Dagger as one of the best men who had soldiered on the western front; Col. J. Duff Stuart, Col. G. N. West, United States consul-general here; Mons Constantine Ragusine, Russian consul; Signor Constantine Masi, Italian consul; Col. Markham, Col. Tite, Mr. K. Ukita, Japanese consul; Major A. Henderson and several members of the city council and other public bodies, including Acting Mayor Frank Woodside. The navy was represented by Messrs. T. W. B. London and E. Dean, president and vice-president respectively of the Naval Service fund, while the colors of the Entente nations fluttered in the slight breeze that prevailed.

The address of Mr. Cowan constituted a powerful indictment of the slacker, as well as a strong plea for the abolition of party lines during the period of the war, anyway. He also scored the greed of those who sought to profit unduly by the sale of the necessities of life or munitions at this time of national distress.

Dr. Westbrook dealt in a able manner with the causes that led up to the declaration of war and the whole-hearted manner in which the whole empire responded to the call of stricken Belgium. He paid a glowing tribute to "our neighbor to the south" for "forsaking her tradition of minding her own business in the world's affairs," shattering the Munroe Doctrine and risking internal chaos and preparing to do her share in ridding the world of the Prussian menace.

Lieut. Dagger pleaded the cause of the returned soldiers, who, he declared, only wanted "a square deal." He went on to tell of some of his experiences at the front, touching in a humorous way on the takings of the overseas soldiers' vote, while he was on the Somme, and claimed there was no reward too big for the returned soldier.

Musical Numbers.

Interspersed with the speeches were musical selections by the massed military bands, among them being the national anthems of Great Britain, Russia, France, Italy and "O Canada," which was heartily sung, as well as the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Rule Britannia."

Order of Parade.

Prior to the commemoration exercises at the Cambie street grounds, the parade was marshalled under the direction of Brigade Major Tite with the assistance of Capt. L. A. Elliott and Sergt.-Major Croft, who supervised the military, and Sergt. Hood, who looked after the arrangements affecting the civilians. Promptly at 10:30 o'clock the band of the 6th D. C.O.R., under the direction of Bandmaster Ward, moved off, followed by a party of sixty-five veterans of the Great War marching in fours.

In the rear of the veterans marching afoot came twenty-nine cars carrying 150 convalescent soldiers from the military hospitals. Capt. Carson was in charge of the contingent from "A" hospital, while Major Cooper, who was recently appointed to the command of "B" hospital, conducted the men of that institution.

The brigade staff with the available unattached officers of the city were next in order, after which came the B. C. cyclist platoon with 28 men under Lieut. H. L. E. Priestman, the commanding officer of the unit. Major G. W. Melhuish and Capt. Inkster marched at the head of the garrison forces of the 6th D.C.O.R. and Capt. Wellband commanded the men of the 11th Regiment Irish Fusiliers. The headquarters staff of the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders were next in the parade led by Lieut. Parrott, with Sergt.-Major Harper, a member of the Vancouver Veterans' association.

The army medical corps under Major Baird, and the 72nd Seaforth cadet band comprised the balance of the military units in the parade.

Next in line was the civic officials' car conveying Acting-Mayor Woodside and Aldermen Hamilton and Owens, followed by the cars of the different allied consuls in the city, the speakers of the day, a car containing Park Commissioners Logan, Hutchings, Eldon and Superintendent Rawlings and another with Mrs. Irene Moody, representing the school board. The adjacent municipalities were also represented in the parade and after their delegates came the Police Pipe band with a detachment of twenty-four policemen under Sergt. Hood and fifty-eight firemen with Fire Chief Carlisle.

Arriving at the Cambie street grounds all of the units, together with the automobiles, former a square around the stand which had been specially constructed for the occasion.

Sun Aug 4, 1917.

SIR PHILIP MAGNUS, a member of the senate of London university, announces that a conference of the nations is to be held this autumn under the banner of the Royal Society of Letters for the promotion of an international understanding on the principles of education. Great importance is attached to the announcement that the Right. Hon. Herbert Laurens Fisher, the recently appointed minister of education in Mr. Lloyd George's cabinet, has consented to preside over its deliberations.

The importance of an international conference of this magnitude is not to be gauged exclusively by the printed conclusions at which it arrives. "Quot homines tot sententiae" the debates of such a conference are often disappointing in tone, inconclusive in result, and sometimes productive of nothing further than our old friend, deadlock.

Yet, even so, an international conference, if it has succeeded in concentrating upon itself the attention of thoughtful men in the various countries appealed to, may have builded better than it knew.

In the present proposed conference of fifteen comrade nations in arms against the Prussian confederacy of brute force there is much to arouse Canadian interest and to stimulate active co-operation. It is not a question of selecting delegates who shall fulfil the two indispensable prerequisites of knowing Canada from end to end, and of possessing at the same time the qualifications of a thinker able to hold his own at an intellectual conference of delegates from five continents. The possibilities of such a parliament of the nations are immeasurable. Success will depend on the men who there meet, and the issues raised.

The Men.

The countries who will select and send delegates are to be such as America, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, South Africa, Canada, England. To these will perhaps be added Serbia, Roumania, Portugal, Japan, and perhaps two at of the countries who still rank as neutrals in that world war, which has given birth to this most momentous movement for a cosmopolitan entente in the matter of what and how the heirs of our civilization and our bloodshed and our wrath, the sons and grandsons of the physical force era shall be taught in the world's schools and universities.

Mr. Fisher, little as he is known even to the forty millions of Great Britain and Ireland, is not ill-fitted as chairman to make the coming conference a landmark in educational history. At school his two nicknames of "Prince Hal" and "Lord God Almighty" were no bad forecast of the irresistible organising talent and equally irresistible and versatile powers of sympathy which enabled Mr. Lloyd George to recognize in his chosen minister of education a kindred spirit.

If a man is known by his friends,

a modern married statesman is largely known by his wife. Mrs. Hal Fisher is best known for her successful chairmanship of the conference called in 1915 to consider the position of women in the industrial world, a conference which has done almost as much towards winning the war as any of that long succession of self-denying ordinances, which have shown the world that only the navies and the armies, but the masses and the great commercial bodies, the churches and the trades unions of the empire are so superbly and invincibly capable of adjusting themselves to the sudden and the unforeseen. Mrs. Fisher is president of the Sheffield branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage societies. At Sheffield during the brief but notable period of her husband's vice-chancellorship of that great Yorkshire university, in India, Mrs. Fisher's native country, in South Africa, where Mr. Fisher lectured on modern history to crowded audiences five years ago, and at Oxford, Mrs. Fisher was a great worker and ameliorator of social conditions. In Yorkshire and the North-West, the most popular manufacturing district in the world, she is known as a tireless and effective worker for all sorts of domestic, hygienic and social efforts towards national betterment.

In 1912 Mr. Fisher did notable work for India, as a member of the commission which visited that great principality and drew up its memorable report.

Still earlier in his career Mr. Fisher studied European history in Paris and also in two or three of the German university cities, to such good effect that one of his earliest works (on the history of education in Germany) gave him at once a European reputation as a master of historical research. Since the war Mr. Fisher shared with Lord Bryce in the chief labors of the commission whose report on "German outrages in Belgium" is a monument no less to the justice and impartiality of its authors than to the evil genius of modern Germany.

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THIS brief and incomplete summary of Mr. Fisher's travels would not be complete without referring also to visits to America, to Italy, to France, in each of which countries the young vice-chancellor of Sheffield spoke on his favorite theme, modern history.

Mr. Fisher was for years a principal contributor to the English Historical Review, was fellow and tutor of New College, Oxford, together with Professor Gilbert Murray, whose exquisite appeals to England during the war time in the form of Oxford Papers are well known. In collaboration with Professor Murray, Mr. Fisher initiated and is still continuing the admirable series of books of tabloid erudition and great literary distinction, known as the "Home University Library."

At Oxford and at Winchester, where he was the personal friend of a remarkable number of men prominent in the affairs of the empire today, Mr. Fisher specialized in classics.

Passing out from Winchester as winner of innumerable prizes in classics and modern languages and as head of the roll of New College scholars, he obtained almost the highest first-class in honor moderations in 1886, and was at the head of the classical and philosophy honor roll in Literae Humaniores in 1888.

He is a fellow of the British Academy, of the Royal Society of Letters, and of Winchester college. In connection with his work at that famous public school, now 520 years old, and numbering never more than 400 boys, it may be mentioned that Mr. Fisher was a contemporary of the following remarkable list of public men: Sir Edward Grey, late foreign secretary; Earl Selborne, cabinet minister; Selby Bigge, education under-secretary; H. W. Orange, under-secretary and late superintendent of India (educational); E. D. Madlagan, at present educational superintendent of India; Lord Chelmsford, governor-general of India; Sir Arthur Pearson, founder of the St. Dunstan's Institute for the Blind.

Even in Germany Mr. Fisher must still be excepted from the operation of the Hymn of Hate movement, for there, as in France, and at home, it may be said of him, within the limitations of reason, that he "never made an enemy."

As chairman, he will perhaps be one of the few men in Europe, who can save the conference of intellectuals from stultifying itself by an over-negative attitude towards excluded Germany. Whatever services Germany has rendered, and they are not negligible, to the art and science and religion of passing on to others the heritage of human learning, Mr. Fisher will know from A to Z, as, throughout the war, in his not infrequent conferences with Kitchener and Grey and Lloyd George, he doubtless gave evidence of knowing them. And if, "felix opportunitate mortis," the war itself should end before the conference on education closes its debates, the minister of education might conceivably have the felicity of seeing the educational conference of the fifteen allied nations automatically expand into a world conference for the Better Schooling of Posterity.

—A. N. ST. JOHN-MILDMAY.

Sun Aug 6, 1917.

One of the prettiest sights witnessed in Vancouver for many months took place on Saturday afternoon in the palm room of the Women's building at the exhibition, when the prizes and certificates were presented to the winners in the Better Babies contest, conducted under the auspices of the Local Council of Women.

The chair was taken by Mrs. W. H. Griffin whilst seated with her at the front of the gathering were Mayor Malcolm McBeath, Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. McEachern, Mrs. A. U. de Pencier, Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Carder, Mrs. W. J. White, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Brydone-Jack, Dr. and Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Center, Mrs. W. H. Steeves, Prof. Heatherington, Mrs. Johnston, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, Dr. F. T. Underhill, E. J. Clark, Mrs. Glazier, Dr. and Mrs. Seidon and others.

Future Varsity Students.

On behalf of the Local Council of Women, Mrs. W. H. Griffin welcomed the gathering as "her large family" and then called upon Mayor McBeath, who spoke words of welcome on behalf of the city, while President J. J. Miller gave the welcome for the Exhibition association and expressed great pleasure at the success of the undertaking. He congratulated Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Scott, Dr. McEachern and the doctors and nurses who had made the splendid affair possible.

Dr. Westbrook, president of the provincial university, said that he felt that no more important work could have been undertaken, and that he considered it a pleasure to be afforded the opportunity to thank the ladies and doctors who, by their untiring efforts, had brought about its success. He welcomed the babies as "future students of the University of British Columbia."

Citizens Are Fortunate.

"I think this is an opportune time to say that the citizens of Vancouver are fortunate that they have in the Local Council of Women such ladies as have undertaken this movement," said Mr. Clark. Continuing, he thanked the medical examiners, the nurses, the mothers and the citizens in general for the interest that had been taken in the contest which had involved so great an amount of work throughout every stage.

Mr. Clark gave figures to show that so far as the Vancouver exhibition was concerned, it was a costly affair and, in conclusion, thanked the president and the members of the association on the splendid success which had been achieved.

Superintendent's Report.

Dr. M. T. McEachern gave his report "During the past few years the better babies contest has been passing through a process of evolution and development, and I am delighted to report to you that the one just ended has been a great success. The keenness of interest manifested by the parents and public at large, has been gratifying. The value of past contests is strikingly manifested in the higher scoring found this year. A large number of the babies scored over 90 points out of the possible 100. In addition, two girls scored 100 points each.

"The Vancouver Exhibition association did all possible to make this contest successful. The building was put in good shape early in the season.

Entries commenced on July 2, and continued to August 12. It was found necessary to put a limit at 1,000 entries, as it was felt this would be all that the judges could handle in the five days. Entries were received from all over the province, and from places outside of British Columbia.

New Examining Method.

"In the examining this year a new method was adopted. All babies were

first weighed and measured. After this they were sent to the examining rooms. These scoring very high marks were then conducted to the final rooms, where they were further judged. In this way the finals in each class were finished daily. The examiners had great difficulty in deciding in several cases. Two girls claim the competitive cup and prizes in other classes they are winners in. Some of last year's prize winners have won again.

"Dr. Carder, as medical director, was assisted by fifteen other doctors, who very enthusiastically worked hard. These doctors devoted the entire week to the contest, which, of course, meant a great interference with their daily practice. The doctors were assisted by nurses under the excellent direction of Mrs. Johnston of the Bute Street hospital. They also gave their services gratuitously to this excellent work. I am very sure their services have been greatly appreciated by the management of the contest.

Excellent Organization.

"I beg to call your attention to the excellent organization this year. Mrs. Scott, convener of the committee for the better babies contest, certainly succeeded in getting the right people in the right place, as was manifested by the smooth running of the contest. Even with such large daily crowds, there was no confusion.

"I cannot pass without mentioning the names of Mrs. C. E. Effinger, Mrs. F. Graham, Miss Nation and Miss A. Wilson for the excellent assistance rendered along the clerical end of the contest. As you know, the detail work in connection with the contest is very large and extremely important. Every

detail was absolutely correct and when the contest ended at 7 p.m. Saturday night, the records were all up to date. "I want to thank Dr. Underhill and his staff for the assistance rendered.

Now Well Established.

"I also desire to extend my thanks to the Exhibition association for their assistance, also to the many dealers who loaned us furnishing and to the press.

"There are a few suggestions I desire to make, but will do so in a later report.

"In conclusion, I desire to state that I have found much pleasure in being connected with the contest in a very active way during the past three years. I feel that I should drop out and let someone else take my place. The contest is now well established and has justified its existence. It is also well organized and has a splendid equipment on hand."

Presentation of Prizes.

The names of the winner in each class was called by Mrs. W. H. Griffin, when the tiny winners were held up for admiring glances and the glistening cups and medals presented in most cases by the donors, an additional silver cup being donated by A. T. Bridgman. When the two 100 points babies were held up, they were loudly applauded.

Three additional prize winners came to light. Little Frances Palmer, the charming half of a prize pair of twin girls, won another prize, the crib donated by the Alaska Bedding Company, because her number was the one drawn. Albert E. Bain won the set of buttonless garments by holding the lucky entry number. A second silver spoon was awarded to a navy man's daughter, little Roberta Florence Pattison.

The diplomas were awarded to all and the blue ribbon pinned on all those babies who had been in the finals. Those who were not present will receive their diplomas and score cards by mail. The ceremonies concluded with the singing of the national anthem.

Sun, Aug. 27, 1917.

With the band playing and an enthusiastic audience which evinced its heartfelt interest with applause, the winners in the "Better Babies" contest were presented with their awards at the Exhibition ground on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. W. H. Griffin, president of the Local Council of Women, under whose auspices the contest was conducted, occupied the chair in the palm room of the Women's Building where the prize giving took place, and before calling on the speakers expressed her appreciation of the untiring efforts of the convener, Mrs. S. D. Scott, and her committee, to which was due the unqualified success of the fourth annual contest.

His Worship Mayor McBeath gave a brief address, and was followed by Mr. J. J. Miller, president of the Exhibition Association, who expressed his pleasure at the success of the contest. Others who spoke a few words to the gathering were Dr. Westbrook, Dr. Hetherington, and Mr. E. J. Clarke.

Dr. M. T. MacEachern, in presenting his report, referred to the high physical standard of the competitors as shown by the high scores attained, a large percentage scoring over 90 out of the possible 100. He congratulated Mrs. S. D. Scott and her committee on the splendid organization which marked the proceedings, and extended his thanks for the help rendered by the Exhibition Association, Dr. Carder and his staff of fifteen assisting doctors, Mrs. Johnstone of the Bute street hospital and her staff, Dr. Underhill and staff, Mrs. Effinger, Mrs. Graham, Miss Wilson, and Miss Nation, who assisted with the clerical work, the merchants who lent furnishings, and the press.

The winners and the awards were announced by Mrs. W. H. Griffin, while the presentations were in most cases made by the donors. The babies showed a very proper appreciation of the beautiful cups, medals, silver mugs and spoons. Little Juliet Whitman Sullivan and Frances Curran, who tied for the championship cup, were the centre of much interest. It was decided that each should keep the cup for six months, and Frances Curran will hold it for the first half year following a draw to decide the question. Little Frances Palmer, one of the prize twin girls, won the drawing for the crib, and Albert E. Bain had the lucky entry number, and won the set of buttonless garments. Roberta Florence Pattison was awarded

the second silver spoon presented in the class for the daughter of a man in the navy. Blue ribbons were given to all who had been in the finals, and diplomas and score cards were given to all.

Pro. Aug. 27, 1917.

WINNING BABIES RECEIVE PRIZES

Better Babies Contest Most Successful—Prominent Citizens Attend Closing Ceremonies.

To the strains of stirring, patriotic music, kindly contributed by the military band, which was in attendance last week at the Exhibition, a large number of citizens assembled in and around the Palm Room of the Woman's Building to witness the interesting presentation ceremonies which brought to a successful conclusion the most brilliant year in the history of the Better Babies Contest.

Mrs. W. H. Griffin, president of the Local Council of Women, occupied the chair, and seated on the platform with her were Mrs. S. D. Scott, convenor of the contest; Dr. M. T. MacEachern, medical director, and Mrs. J. MacEachern, Mayor McBeath, Mr. J. Miller, president of the Exhibition Association, and Mrs. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Carder, Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Westbrook, Dr. Underhill, Dr. and Mrs. Gatewood, Dr. and Mrs. Seldon, Prof. Hetherington, Mrs. A. G. De Pencler, Mrs. W. H. Steeves, Director E. J. Clarke, Mrs. F. W. Brydone-Jack, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Carter. Mrs. W. H. Griffin extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the Local Council of Women, to the mothers and their babies and friends who had come together on such a happy occasion. She called upon Mayor McBeath, who welcomed the families present on behalf of the city, and said that Vancouver had reason to be proud of its babies. President J. J. Miller expressed the pleasure of the Exhibition Association on seeing so many present at such a function, and said that he thought they were all indebted to Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Scott and Dr. MacEachern for the wonderful success of the contest this year. Dr. Westbrook welcomed the babies as future undergraduates of the University of British Columbia. Director Clarke followed with an expression of appreciation to the medical examiners and nurses for the valuable services which they had rendered wholeheartedly on behalf of the great work undertaken in the interests of the babies of the city.

Dr. MacEachern expressed his delight at the success of the contest this year, and the keenness of interest shown by the parents and public at large. He said that the value of past contests was strikingly manifested in the higher scoring this year, when a large number of the babies scored over 90 points out of the possible 100, while the two champion babies of the contest scored the 100 points. He referred to the wonderful facilities afforded by the new method adopted in examining this year, whereby it was possible to finish daily the finals in each class. He conveyed his appreciation of the excellent services rendered by Dr. Carder and the assistant doctors, who worked so hard, and of the splendid assistance given by the nurses under

the direction of Mrs. Johnston, of the Bute Street Hospital.

The presentation of the prizes excited a great deal of interest among the spectators, and the widely differing manner in which the little winners received their honors was the subject of amused comment.

Additional prizes were awarded to those holding the lucky entry number, when Francis Palmer won the mesh crib donated by the Alaska Bedding Company, and Albert E. Bain drew the set of buttonless, pinless garments donated by the Earnshaw Knitting Company of Chicago. A second silver spoon was awarded to a baby whose father is in the navy, in the person of Roberta Florence Pattison.

World. Aug. 27, 1917.

The regular monthly meeting of the Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Association will be held on Wednesday, September 5 at the University Building, at 8 p.m. Professor Lemuel Robertson will give a lecture on Art.

Pro. Sept. 4, 1917.

Professor F. M. Clement gave the following interesting address at a meeting of the Local Council of Women yesterday afternoon:

It is not long since we were in the habit of talking almost entirely of what is ordinarily considered big business—mining, real estate, trust companies, etc. But little thought was given to the common, ordinary and smaller things of life. We have been in the habit of telephoning the order to the grocery, or waiting for the Oriental to call in order to obtain our supplies of vegetables.

But little thought has been given to the production of vegetables by the urban consumer, and still less thought to their intelligent storage for winter use. A few, of course, conserve to the utmost every year, either as a habit or a necessity, but the great mass of the consuming public has taken little thought of the source of supply. The time has now come, however, when all are vitally interested. The source of supply is running very low. The situation is very similar to that with regard to water in some of the best fruit sections of the province this year. As long as water was running at full height in the irrigation flumes but little thought was given to the supply in storage on the mountains, but as soon as it began to run lower and lower and the hot weather continued and the maturing fruit demanded increased supplies the cry immediately went up for more and more water; but in one or two centres it was not available; the supply in storage was not adequate, and as a result the crop has suffered to some degree.

Examine Source of Supply.

It is well indeed for all to examine at once the source of supply. Frankly, the supply is low, and conservation must be practiced at once even to a greater degree.

I cannot say to you as consumers, eat less, nor can I say to the farmer, the great producing class, produce more, because I believe under present conditions of labor it is impossible to increase total farm production to any appreciable extent. At the same time the most, if not all of us, as consumers, are conserving our food to the greatest degree possible under our particular conditions. But I can say to the farmer, produce a little more wheat if possible, a little more beef and more pork, even if you have to curtail on something else. And knowing also that we are short some four million bushels of wheat and that all the available surplus of meat is required for men in the field, I can say, eat less wheat, less beef, less pork if possible. And here is where the formerly insignificant onion, beet, turnip, cabbage, potato and possibly some other vegetables also come to the rescue. Every pound of these vegetables is required for home consumption. A great many of us have grown more than is required for immediate use, and in order that they may be available for food at a later date must be stored intelligently. It is possibly more important that this province should conserve than any other, because we are quite largely a food importing province. The average agricultural production for the last three years

is approximately thirty-two million dollars. The three year average of importation is approximately sixteen million dollars per annum. Of this amount almost one-half is for meat products. In other words, if we lived on our own meat production only we would have three or four meatless days a week instead of two. Some other part of the Dominion is assisting to feed us.

Vegetables Largely Water.

Vegetables are to a large degree water, and this is the first point that must be taken into consideration in intelligent storage. For instance, potatoes edible portion contain 78.3 per cent. water, onions 87.6 per cent. water, egg plant 92.9 per cent. water, tomatoes, as much as 94.3 per cent. and celery 94.5 per cent. Beets and carrots contain approximately 87 per cent. and 88 per cent. water respectively. This water must be retained in storage if quality in the root is to be maintained.

All vegetables, like the concentrates, that is grain or cereals, contain the usual food constituents—protein, the bone, flesh and blood producer; fat that produces heat and energy, carbohydrates or starches and sugar that produce fat, heat and energy, ash for bone and tissue formation and crude

fibre; in this connection it is well to remember that animal digestion cannot produce the proteins, the flesh and blood producers. It is a product of the life processed of plants and can only be transformed by animals, not manufactured by them. It is, however, the latter product, crude fibre, that we are quite largely interested in from a storage point of view. Crude fibre is really the carbohydrate that form the woody or straw-like framework of the plant. These are not only indigestible, but hinder digestion by keeping the digestive juices away from the soluble materials. Their presence, indicated by stringiness in the vegetable, is an indication of over maturity or, more often, an indication of slow growth and lack of soil moisture. A small amount of crude fibre is a valuable aid to digestion, but in excess is not only valueless, but wasteful. Vegetables for storage should, therefore, be well and properly grown and harvested when ready. This point also involves cultural methods which we have not time to discuss here.

The retention of moisture in storage also makes less evident the crude fibre, more particularly in beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips and celery. Vegetables and fruits, strictly speaking, when permitted to wilt in storage do not simply give off water, but instead the sugars and starches break down into carbon dioxide and water and are given off as such. Consequently the part of the wilted root left contains a greater proportion of crude fibre, and is therefore not only less in weight, but is less digestible also.

Causes of Decay.

Decay is possibly the cause of the greatest loss. Three conditions are, however, essential to its development:

- (1) Excess moisture must be present.
- (2) The temperature must be suitable.
- (3) Germ or spore of the disease must be present, or in other words, the principle to follow to prevent decay, is to make unfavorable the conditions under which decay germs will develop, it is with these three points in mind that I discuss practical means for the storage of the various crops.

Pits Can Be Used.

Carrots, beets, turnips and similar root crops are best stored in a pit out of doors, especially when the quantity is large. This is accomplished by placing the roots in a pile on the ground in a dry part of the garden, or where surplus water cannot reach them, and covering with two inches of straw or grass, and then with about four inches of earth. If the weather becomes very cold, or the cold is prolonged, the depth of earth covering may be increased. This applies only to coast conditions. A covering of snow on the earth will protect equally well.

Four points are kept in mind when storing these roots: (1) Conditions do not need to be absolutely dry, but rather somewhat moist. (2) They must be kept cool—35 to 40 degrees. (3) Preferably the place of storage should be darkened. (4) There is no necessity to have a free circulation of air. With these points in mind, and when the quantity is small, these roots may be stored quite successfully in a barrel of sand. Place some clean, bright sand, quite moist, in the bottom of a barrel, on it some roots, some more sand, and again some roots, till the barrel is full. Do not let the sand get too dry. Place the barrel in a cool, dark place. It is better to twist the tops off, and try to clean as carefully as possible before placing inside the barrel. Do not store in a warm, dry, light cellar, especially near the furnace.

Celery, to retain its quality, must be kept moist and growing slightly. Place some moist sand about four or five inches deep in the corner of the cellar, or in a box in a corner of the cellar. Plant in it a row of celery, with the plants touching each other in the row, care having been taken to harvest the plants without destroying too many of their roots. Six inches away plant a similar row and so on until the bed or box is full. Care must be taken to keep the soil moist around the roots, but the water must be applied in such a way that it does not come in contact with the leaves. Moisture on the tops and leaves leads to decay. The temperature should be about 45 degrees, in order to maintain a very slow growth, and the room must be absolutely dark if blanching is to be expected. Less decay will be noticeable if a free circulation of

air is permitted. If suitable cellar space is not available dig a trench in a dry part of the garden about the depth of the plants. Treat the plants the same as in the cellar. Carefully cover the trench with boards and earth. Excess water must not be permitted to get into this trench.

Onions Must Be Cool.

Onions must be ripe and well cured before storage. A good plan, when only a small quantity is to be stored, is to hang them in baskets from the joists in the cellar. The temperature should be about 40 degrees or below to prevent growth. 32 degrees is best. It is absolutely essential that onions be kept dry and have a free circulation of air. Moisture and heat quickly lead to decay.

Potatoes, if sound, may be stored in any cool, dry place. They must be kept dry. A pit, such as described for beets, turnips and carrots, is very suitable, but should be somewhat drier. Store only clean, sound specimens.

Cabbage is best stored in a pit also. Do not remove any of the leaves or root, but place three cabbages, head down, in a row on some clean straw or grass. On these three heads place two more, head down, and on these two one more, making a cross section of five. The pit may be extended to any length. Carefully cover with earth to a depth of about four to six inches. The roots may stick out a little. Frost does not injure cabbage if thawed out and used immediately. Decay is usually caused by over-heating, but sometimes by excess moisture also. Cabbages may also be hung from the cellar joists, if the cellar is cool, dark and somewhat moist. The temperature must not be over 40 degrees.

Squashes Keep Easily.

Squashes and pumpkins are the easiest of all to store. They may be kept in the furnace room at about 55 degrees, or more. There is no objection to light, but there must be an absolutely complete and free circulation of air. Care must be taken not to bruise or damage in handling.

I have endeavored to outline the storage requirements of the most important vegetable crops. I realize that the methods recommended may not in every case be practicable under your particular conditions, but at the same time I trust some few hints brought out will be of value to you. The best we can hope at any time is to modify the recommendations to suit our particular condition, or better yet, modify our storage conditions to suit the requirements of the various crops.

Sun, Sept. 5, 1917.

Professor F. M. Clement gave an instructive discourse on the preservation of vegetables at a meeting of the Women's Council yesterday afternoon, when much valuable information on this

branch of culinary work was given. He said that hitherto but little thought has been spent on the production of vegetables by the urban consumer, and still less thought to their intelligent storage for winter use. A few, of course, conserve to the utmost every year, either as a habit or a necessity, but the great mass of the consuming public has taken little thought of the source of supply. The time has now come, however, when all are vitally interested. The source of food supply is running very low. A great many have grown more vegetables than are required for immediate use, and in order that they may be available for food at a later date must be stored intelligently. It is possibly more important that this province should conserve than any other, because it is quite largely a food importing province. Vege-

tables are to a large degree water, and this is the first point that must be taken into consideration in intelligent storage. For instance, potatoes, edible portion, contain 78.3 per cent. water, onions 87.6 per cent. water, egg plant 92.9 per cent. water, tomatoes, as much as 94.3 per cent., and celery 94.5 per cent. Beets and carrots contain approximately 87 per cent. and 88 per cent. water respectively. This water must be retained in storage if quality in the root is to be maintained. All vegetables, like the concentrates, that is grain or cereals, contain the usual food constituents—protein, the bone, flesh and blood producer; fat that produces heat and energy, carbohydrates or starches and sugar that produce fat, heat and energy, ash for bone and tissue formation and crude fibre; in this connection it is well to remember that animal digestion can not produce the proteins, the flesh and blood producers. It is a product of the life processes of plants and can only be transformed by animals, not manufactured by them. Crude fibre is really the carbo-hydrates that form the woody or straw-like framework of the plant. These are not only indigestible, but hinder digestion by keeping the digestive juices away from the soluble materials. Their presence, indicated by stringiness in the vegetable, is an indication of over-maturity or, more often, an indication of slow growth and lack of soil moisture. A small amount of crude fibre is a valuable aid to digestion, but in excess is not only valueless, but wasteful. Vegetables for storage should therefore, be well and properly grown and harvested when ready. This point also involves cultural methods which we have not time to discuss here. The retention of moisture in storage also makes less evident the crude fibre, more particularly in beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips and celery. Vegetables and fruits, strictly speaking, when permitted to wilt in storage do not simply give off water, but instead the sugars and starches break down into carbon dioxide and water and are given off as such. Consequently the part of the wilted root left contains a greater proportion of crude fibre, and is therefore not only less in weight, but is less digestible also.

Carrots, beets, turnips and similar root crops are best stored in a pit out of doors; especially when the quantity is large. This is accomplished by placing the roots in a pile on the ground in a dry part of the garden, or where surplus water can not reach them, and covering with two inches of straw or grass, and then with about four inches of earth. If the weather becomes very cold, or the cold is prolonged, the depth of earth covering may be increased. This applies only to coast conditions. A covering of snow on the earth will protect equally well.

Celery, to retain its quality, must be kept moist and growing slightly.

Onions must be ripe and well cured before storage. A good plan, when only a small quantity is to be stored, is to hang them in baskets from the joists in the cellar.

Potatoes, if sound, may be stored in any cool, dry place. They must be kept dry.

Cabbage is best stored in a pit also, and none of the leaves or root should be removed. Cabbages may also be hung from the cellar joists, if the cellar is cool, dark and somewhat moist. The temperature must not be over 40 degrees. Squashes and pumpkins are the easiest of all to store. They may be kept in the furnace room at about 55 degrees or more. There is no objection to light, but there must be an absolutely complete and free circulation of air. Care must be taken not to bruise or damage in handling.

Before Professor Clement's address a business session was held by the council with Mrs. W. H. Griffin presiding. The time was chiefly occupied with reports of the work at the exhibition. Many resolutions sent out by the National Council of Women were read and voted upon in turn, including a request that support be given the Woman's Century; the technical training for boys and girls over fourteen to include care of children and household service; that provincial employment bureaus be established where such do not exist; that a course in sex hygiene be given to teachers and that social centres be established for immigrants. These were referred to the separate committees to be considered. The resignation of Magistrate Mrs. MacGill from the citizenship committee was accepted with regrets and Mrs. Cecil Cotton appointed to the office. A letter was read from the Lady Maccabees drawing attention to the conditions surrounding soldiers' wives and asking that they should be allowed to work, and that the patriotic fund be immediately taken over by the government. After much discussion, this letter was referred to the sub-committee and representatives of the Local Council of Women in the Patriotic Guild who will go into the matter and deal with all complaints sent to them in writing, Mrs. S. D. Scott and Mrs. Westbrook being appointed for this matter. The Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Anglican Church, the Vancouver Band of Mercy, the Girls' Auxiliary to the American Women's Club and the S. P. C. A. were all accepted as affiliated societies.

Pro. Sept. 5, 1917.

URGES PUPILS TO KEENER ART STUDIES

Normal Instructor Traces Its Progress from Earliest Days.

Literary Society Spends Pleasant Hour in Study of Tennyson.

Red Cross Work Is Aided by Proceeds of Tennis Tournament.

Miss Georgina Bell Is Winner of the Ladies' Singles.

The Literary Society of the Normal met on Friday and a very interesting and instructive hour was spent, considering Tennyson. The meeting opened with the singing of "O Canada." Miss Kathleen Peck, the president, was in the chair. Miss Manuel gave a splendid paper on the poet's life and works. This material was well arranged and clearly presented.

Next on the programme was a trio, "Sweet and Low," by Misses Hutchinson, Herd and Ferguson. Miss Bartram pleasingly recited "The Goose." Next, the "Bugle Song" was rendered by the young men of the school. This item was a rare treat. Miss Newby read a paper on Tennyson's Pen Pictures, which was greatly enjoyed. Miss White read "Crossing the Bar" in an admirable fashion. The singing of the National Anthem closed the hour.

The next literary meeting, which takes place September 23, will be held in the evening. This is to be a great war meeting. Mr. John Ridington, acting librarian at the university, will give an address on "Poetry of the War."

ADDRESS ON ART.

On Thursday the students were privileged in hearing a very interesting address on art by Mr. P. Weston of the staff. It is one of Mr. Weston's endeavors to encourage interest in art. He urged the students to realize the breadth of meaning conveyed in the small word art. It is not, he said, merely the painting of pictures or the execution of artistic drawings, but something much broader.

Art, he continued, embodies all decoration, all attempts to beautify, everything which tends to make objects more pleasing to the eye. The desire for decorating is very old. It has been found that the crude weapons of the cave men were ornamented. This ornamentation was carried out by the chipping of the stone by other sharp stones to stamp individuality without marring usefulness. The work on copper was more fully developed along this line.

Everything around us is decorated, he pointed out, but it is necessary to realize the distinction between good and inferior ornamentation. In many cases, then, a good taste in art must be encouraged and cultivated.

Mr. Weston is the art instructor at the Normal School, and several of his works were on exhibition at the exhibit held under the auspices of the Vancouver Society of Fine Arts which concluded last evening.

WORKING FOR BAZAAR.

The work for the bazaar is now shaping itself more definitely under the efficient leadership of Miss Coney of the staff. It is being carried on under the divisions of fancy work and art, at present. The art section has done some fine work in metamorphosing old pickle, olive and jam bottles into unique and artistic vases.

The stencil work is progressing also. Some handsome curtains are to be made. Mr. Weston is superintending this section.

A very successful Red Cross workers' meeting was held on Thursday. Scrapbooks, filled with humorous sayings, jokes, cartoons and Jiggs are being compiled. The covers bear the name Vancouver Normal. These are to be sent to former Normal students now at the front. Many pairs of socks have been turned in already, while a large distribution of wool was made again. Tea was served and a social time enjoyed.

TENNIS AIDS FUNDS.

It is gratifying to report that a goodly sum has been realized for the Red Cross through the tennis tournament. On Friday some of the finals were played off. Keen anticipation had awaited the day, so quite a crowd remained to cheer. The Red Cross decided to serve tea to the tennis fans for the small consideration that they would be tagged. This was a unique tagging effect, so who wouldn't be tagged and receive a refreshing cup of tea with delicious eats, as a bonus?

From this the Red Cross was enriched by \$12. Returns from the entry fees amounted to \$8. The tennis tournament has been a great success for many reasons, the most practical being that the Red Cross is \$20 richer. The committee in charge with Mr. H. B. MacLean of the staff as organizer, were: Misses Mathewson, Faris, Abernethy, Cox, E. I. Crowe, Manuel, Maynard, Noble, Peck, White, Suggitt and Mr. H. T. Gamey.

RESULTS OF SEMI-FINALS.

The results of the games were: Miss Axon defeated Miss Allan, 6-2, 6-2; Misses Peck and Greenlay beat Misses Bates and Collier, 7-5, 6-2; Mr. Wilkinson defeated Mr. Denton, 6-1, 6-2; Miss White defeated Miss Faris, 12-10, 7-5; Mr. Wilkinson defeated Mr. Condon, 6-2, 6-2; Misses Renwick and Abernethy defeated Misses Frost and Cutler; Miss Noble defeated Miss Axon, 6-4, 6-3; Miss Abernethy and H. T. Gamey defeated Miss Mathewson and H. W. Gamey, 6-2, 7-5; Miss Loree and H. B. MacLean defeated Miss Axon and L. Seaton, 6-3, 6-2; Miss Abernethy defeated Miss Noble, 6-0, 6-0; Misses Faris and Bell defeated Misses Hutcheson and R. Smith, 6-0, 6-3; Miss Bell defeated Miss White, 6-2, 5-0; Misses Faris and Bell defeated Misses White and Suggitt, 6-0, 6-1; Misses Faris and Bell defeated Misses Martin and Lloyd-Jones, 6-0, 6-1; Miss Bell won from Miss Renwick, 6-3, 6-1; Misses Renwick and Abernethy won from Misses Peck and Greenlay, 6-1, 6-0; H. W. Gamey defeated H. T. Gamey 6-3. The results of the finals were: Ladies' singles, Miss Georgina Bell defeated Miss Jean Abernethy, 11-9, 6-3. Men's singles, Mr. T. Wilkinson defeated Mr. H. W. Gamey, 6-8, 7-5, 6-3. Men's doubles, Messrs. Gamey defeated Messrs. Seaton and Condon, 6-1, 5-2.

MISS BELL CHAMPION.

Miss Georgina Bell and Mr. Wilkinson are the champions.

A hike up Grouse Mountain has been planned for the coming week-end. If the good weather prevails a grand time is anticipated.

In basketball a house league is being organized between the six classes. Keen interest has been shown in this branch of athletics, so that some good games will be put on before very long.

Prov. Sept 25, 1917

The lecture course of the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering Club will begin Wednesday evening, Sept. 26, with an address on "The Place of the Microscope in the History of Botany," by Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, assistant professor of biology at the University. Although this will be a members' night all will be welcome who are considering the matter of joining the section, the purpose of which is the study of natural history. The lecture will be held in the biology class-room of the University, Laurel street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Prov. Sept. 24, 1917.

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. R. H. Mullen Addresses the Rotary Club on Vital Question—Prevention is Essential.

"Modern Public Health" was the subject of an address given at the luncheon of the Rotary Club in the Hotel Vancouver by Dr. R. H. Mullen, of the General Hospital. The doctor explained the difference between the science of public health and the practice of medicine, claiming that prevention is the keynote of public health and is a community problem. He told of the required methods of prevention insofar as infectious diseases are concerned, pointing out that adequate legislation is indispensable if success is to be met with.

"Infant mortality is receiving more and more attention from medical men and public authorities," said Dr. Mullen. "The highest mortality is during the first year of life and 50 per cent of all deaths during that first year occur within the first month. In most instances these deaths are attributable to ignorance and are preventable. A process of education is essential—an education in the principles of public health. Then there are the questions of maternal mortality, due to the lack of training for motherhood; school hygiene, which is an effort to so supervise education so that after the child is trained he is fitted to become a good citizen; and also industrial education, which has become a specialized science.

"It is very difficult to get efficient legislation so long as public health officials are dominated by political influence. Wise and just administrators are needed to cope with the situation."

The local club has been invited to attend a banquet being given by the newly-organized Rotary Club at Beltingham and to take charge of the programme. A deputation of 25 members will make the trip Wednesday afternoon, returning on Thursday.

Wald Sept 25, 1917

Professor Clement of the faculty of agriculture of the University of British Columbia addressed the Methodist Women's Educational Club at the annual luncheon yesterday in Wesley school-room, taking as his subject some of the reasons why householders should carry out the instructions of the food controller. There was a large attendance of men and women, who after partaking of the good things of the table found much pleasure and profit in Professor Clement's remarks.

"If all consumers insisted on getting what they were paying for," it would go a long way to solve the food question," said the speaker, in pointing out that short weight and inferior quality had the effect of increasing the cost of living. He was ready, he said, at any time to tell enquirers what was the proper weight of a case of fruit or any other commodity which they might be purchasing, and a bulletin of war meals was available to anyone applying at the University. "The line against the German is being held by those who work on the land," quoted Professor Clement, who declared that next to the men in the trenches the agriculturist was doing the finest work for the Empire. That the farmer got a much lower price than that paid by the consumer was emphasized, showing that delivery, service and middlemen's profit was a source of the high prices to the consumer. Commenting on the request of the food controller for the saving of wheat, Professor Clement stated that the reason for this was that wheat was easily transported and was needed for the Allied armies. He gave figures showing that the Allies were millions of bushels short of a normal supply, and that Canada and the United States had less than normal for export. The speaker showed that there was also a decrease in the supply of beef cattle and hogs, hence the need to save beef and bacon.

"If British Columbia is not an agricultural province, then neither is it a mining or a forestry one," declared Professor Clement, who showed by figures that the products of agriculture, mining and forestry in British Columbia were about equal. He claimed that it was better to engage in the production of foodstuffs rather than to sell minerals or timber for a cash return, which unless very wisely spent would find the province a loser. Farming gave a steady return year after year without depreciation of the land if it was properly managed, he said.

"There is one point that I wish to make clear," said Professor Clement, "and it is that the men and women on the advisory board of food control and conservation for this province may or may not belong to a political party, but in this connection they do not represent any political party, or any business organization; they only wish to carry out the great principle of production, conservation and control. It will not be glad," he said, "to have the opportunity

conservation and national service cards will be distributed to every home where it would be asked that they be conspicuously displayed. He was very glad," he said, "to have the opportunity of addressing an educational body such as that before him, as it was education and a direct connection with the public that was needed." Mrs. Harvey president of the Methodist Women's Educational Club, occupied the chair, and spoke a few words of appreciation for the instructive address which all had heard with interest. Mrs. McDuffe and Mrs. Lightfoot, officers of the club, were also on the platform.

Prov. Sept. 27, 1917

"WAR TIME POETS" SUBJECT OF LECTURE

University Librarian Delivers Interesting Address to Normal School Students.

Normal School students last evening enjoyed a very interesting lecture on "War-time Poets," given by Mr. Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia. The lecture was a survey of poets and poetry which the war has produced with many illustrative quotations. Mr. Ridington reviewed the works of some of the German and Belgium poets, each showing the effect of the titanic struggle on the verse of the nation.

He traced the effect of the war on the works of many of England's recognized poets, and pointed out the sudden rise of many hitherto unknown bards whose works upon war topics have won instant fame.

"The soldier in the trenches often writes many excellent verses, generally treating in jovial mood the hardships and the dangers of the trench life," continued the lecturer. "The civilian poet treats the situation more seriously. He sees the sad and heart-broken multitude, and the sombre black pall of war. The Tommy, on the other hand, sees the humorous side of life even in the darkest circumstances. Yet at times there creeps into the lines of these soldier poets, thoughts of deep pathos and feeling.

Much of this war-time poetry is fine, truly good poetry. A great deal, of course, can not come up to any standard of worth, but even the most severe critics must from time to time be captivated by the very depth of feeling in many of these poems and the stir of blood which others do not fail to cause. The war-time poetry has been the real expression of a nation's feeling, and much of it will rank for many years with the best of the nation's work.

Prov. Sept 29, 1917

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PLACE OF MICROSCOPE IN STUDY OF PLANT LIFE IS DESCRIBED

Most Advances in Botanical
Knowledge Have Been Made
Possible Through Increasing
Power of Instruments.

Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, assistant professor of biology at the university, opened the lecture season of the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering club with an address in which he outlined the place of the microscope in the history of botany.

Most of the advances made in botanical knowledge during the past century, said Dr. Hutchinson, have been because of the increasing facilities for minute study afforded by the microscope. Prior to 1660 the microscope did not exist as such. All that investigators had up to that time was a simple lens. The best magnified only four or five diameters. Hooke, in 1660, by combining several of these lenses, obtained an instrument with which he could distinguish the cells in such an object as cork. He was the first to study the vascular anatomy of plants, and having made what he considered very thin sections of cork, he saw there, under the glass, cavities which appeared like the cells in a honeycomb. These he called cells. As an illustration of the prevailing ignorance of the nature of such a common substance as cork, Hooke's records show that even he did not know, until he was led to the conclusion by this study, that cork must be the bark of a tree.

A man named Alpinus, in 1784, by combining flint and crown glass, corrected some aberrations in the lenses of the time, and in 1807 Van Deyl made the first achromatic lens, making the object more true to color—eliminating the rainbow—but still possible to focus the rays on only a very narrow field at one time. The improvement of Amici in 1827 enlarged the field of focussed light, and this was almost the last of the great inventions relating to the microscope.

With the aid of a manufacturer's diagram Dr. Hutchinson described briefly how the object under observation appears enlarged to the vision.

Passing next to the influence of the microscope on the study of botany Dr. Hutchinson called attention first to the fact that two botanists, in 1671, working independently, described for the first time spiral vessels in plants, their common aid being the microscope. About the middle of the eighteenth century the celebrated Linnaeus brought order out of chaos existing in the science of botany by his great work of plant classification. His lead caused most botanical students up to the time of the nineteenth century to attach greatest importance to plant descriptions.

About half a century ago a new bent to plant study was given by Hoffmeister, who directed attention to morphology. This work was made possible through the invention of Amici, also a botanist of much discerning power. Amici saw the first pollen tube in 1823. The function of pollen was suspected before his time, but how it actually aided seed development was first learned by Amici and his microscope. Twelve years later Schlieden traced the pollen tube into the micropyle, the opening into the seed. In 1847 Amici solved the whole problem and discovered that the seed was the result of a mingling of the contents of the ovule with those of the pollen tube.

Step by step, in this way, the facts known today were arrived at. The study of the cells, each kind having a special work, and each having a shape and structure closely related to its work, was made possible by the microscope. Plant physiology, the study of functions of plant organs, paleobotany or the study of plant fossils, and finally plant pathology, which is the study of plant diseases, all owe their existence to this same wonderful instrument. The last is a development of the last twelve years.

At the meeting in the biology class room of the university, the programme of fortnightly lectures for the winter was decided upon. The section expect to have Mr. John Davidson, the provincial botanist, hold his botany class Tuesday evenings as in the past, these to commence as soon as Mr Davidson returns from a lecture trip in the interior.

Eight new members were admitted

to the section, Messrs. Jacob Bain, T. W. Bell, H. L. Doubleday, W. H. Weber, C. Berkeley, Misses F. N. White, Marie Davies and Mrs. C. Berkeley.

A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Hutchinson for his instructive address.

Sun, Sept. 30, 1917.

LECTURES ON B. C. FLORA

Mr. Davidson Speaks on Wild Flowers and Poisonous Plants

Mr. J. Davidson, F.L.S., of the university botanical department, has returned to Vancouver from the interior where, at the request of the department of agriculture, he addressed the Okanagan, Kootenay and Boundary districts conferences of the Women's Institutes on the Wild Flowers and Poisonous Plants of B. C. A similar lecture was also given at Enderby High School.

At all meetings there were large and enthusiastic audiences and as a result many of the delegates from districts covered by the conferences have undertaken to send in collections of the native flora for the purpose of supplying data to aid in ascertaining the botanical resources and the distribution of plants in the province.

The Vancouver Island and Fraser Valley conferences take place this week and next at Duncan and Mission, respectively. The lectures will be repeated at these centres. They are illustrated by a magnificent set of lantern slides and beautifully pressed specimens.

Wald, Oct. 2, 1917.

J. Davidson, F. L. S., of the university botanical department, has returned to Vancouver from the interior where at the request of the department of agriculture he addressed the Okanagan, Kootenay and Boundary district conferences of the women's institutes on the wild flowers and poisonous plants of British Columbia. A similar lecture was also given at Enderby High school. The Vancouver Island and Fraser Valley conferences take place this week and meet at Duncan and Mission respectively. The lectures will be repeated at these centres; they are illustrated by a magnificent set of lantern slides and beautifully pressed specimens.

Sun Oct. 3, 1917.

TELLS OF STIRRING PERIODS IN HISTORY

Dr. S. D. Scott in Opening
Meeting of Vancouver Institute
Makes Final Address on
Press Gallery Recollections.

"Recollections of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, mind, I said 'Gallery,' not 'gang,' will be the subject of Dr. Scott's address this evening," said Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the retiring president of the Vancouver Institute, in introducing the new president at the first gathering of the second year at the provincial university last night. In referring to the record of the past year, Dr. Wesbrook paid a warm tribute to the fine work which had been accomplished by Prof. Lemuel Robertson and the energetic secretary, John Davidson, and also expressed pleasure that the institute should have at its head for the present a man with the experience and record of Dr. S. D. Scott. The address of the new president was of exceptional interest and, at its conclusion, on the motion of Dr. Ashton, seconded by Principal Sparling, the new president was accorded an enthusiastic vote of thanks from the gathering.

The reminiscences which Dr. Scott had to unfold covered a lengthy period and related to the great majority of the men whose names will live in Canadian history. The address may be said to really have commenced with the time of Sir John Macdonald. Referring to a famous debate regarding the execution of Riel, Dr. Scott told his audience that two of the Conservative speakers had praised Laurier's speech as the finest ever heard in the house. Blake went further. He said Laurier's speech was a "crowning proof of French domination." The motion condemning the execution of Riel was defeated by a large majority, though many French Conservatives voted for it, among them some who were afterwards ministers in Tory governments. While Laurier was supported by these Conservatives, Blake was deserted by a large number of English Liberals.

How Laurier Was Chosen.

Talking of how Laurier came to the Liberal leadership, Dr. Scott said the general election came the year after this famous debate and changed several things. Sir John Macdonald's government was sustained for the second time. But the majority was reduced and the change was altogether in Quebec. The government majority in Quebec had been cut down from 31 to a solitary 1, while Blake had gained nothing elsewhere. Blake resigned the leadership at once. This hasty action paralyzed the party. It was not an easy job to select a party leader in a moment. The press gallery looked down upon a greatly troubled party. For a while it was managed by a committee. In the meantime, they disputed whether Mills, Cartwright or Laurier would be the leader. Dr. Scott thought Mills was willing, but he was too ponderous. Cartwright was not anxious, and he was not the man to gather people about him. When some opponent said that no other speaker appeared on the same platform with Cartwright—which the lecturer said was not true—Cartwright scornfully replied: "Jackalls and wolves go in packs. The lion hunts alone."

The choice fell upon Laurier, but Dr. Scott said he was chosen with many misgivings. People thought then that it was a risky experiment to make a Frenchman leader of the party. The lecturer believed Laurier thought so himself. Somehow, a letter came to light, written after that time by John Charlton, a man whom Sir John once pronounced the ablest of all Liberals. Charlton said the Liberals would never reach power so long as they were led by French Catholics like Laurier and managed by machine politicians like Edgar. Charlton, himself, never got to be a minister, though he certainly was a strong man.

Showed Remarkable Leadership

From the first, Laurier had showed remarkable gifts of leadership, but he steadily gained in grip, in strategy and in confidence. Before he became leader, some who leaned towards the other party, thought that he was very straightforward and high-minded, but not a practical politician. Some cynical Conservatives thought him too good a man for a Liberal leader, and not smart enough. Dr. Scott was afraid that Tories of that type changed their minds on both points.

Dr. Scott, continuing his narrative, soon arrived at the time of the seventh parliament, which discussed reciprocity more than anything else for four sessions, the scheme proposing to sweep away all customs lines between Canada and the United States, the idea being that both countries would have the same tariff against all other nations. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not declare himself but, when the project came before the Liberal members in the caucus, they were divided and there was enough opposition to make it impossible as a straight party issue. In its place came restricted reciprocity which was the issue in the election of 1891. It meant free trade between the two countries, but perhaps not a common tariff, and no pooling of revenue. Conservatives

claimed that restricted reciprocity and commercial union were the same thing and that both meant practical annexation. Sir John Macdonald wound up that historic campaign with an election address which could be read on his magnificent tablet in Westminster Abbey: "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die."

"Perfect Piece of Oratory."

Talking of the reassembling of parliament after the death of Sir John Macdonald, Dr. Scott said the tribute of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a perfect piece of oratory. His praise of Sir John's achievements was generous. His testimony to his loyalty, unselfishness and patriotism went as far as the strongest Conservative would desire, and there was exactly the right reserve as to the Conservative leader's policy and methods as was necessary for a Liberal leader to make. All was in that perfect taste, which more than any other public man Dr. Scott has ever known, Laurier always displayed on such occasions.

Such reminiscences as these just quoted were abundant in the admirable address. The quotations have been made simply as samples of the address and because Sir Wilfrid and the question of Quebec are at present more in the public eye than any other person or any other subject.

Sun, Oct. 6, 1917

**HUN VARSITY
MEN BLAMED**

War Caused by Doctrines Propagated by German Universities, Claims Speaker.

**PROFESSOR ADDRESSES
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

Says Allies' Quarrel is With Teuton People as Well as Rulers.

"Those persons who state that our quarrel is not with the German people but only with the government of that nation, are either insincere or are lacking in understanding. The German people are equally guilty with the government and should suffer accordingly."

In these words Dr. George Byron Gordon, director of the university museum of the University of Pennsylvania, condemned the people of Germany for the endorsement which they gave to the administration, in speaking before the students of the University of British Columbia at noon today.

Dr. Gordon spoke on the part played by the German universities in the war and in the events that led up to it. But he did not confine himself to this phase of the question alone, but made a forceful appeal for recruiting and upheld the conscriptive measures introduced by the government.

"While it must be admitted," he said, "that the German government gave a strong account of itself to the people, the populace showed by their ready acquiescence with the policies of the government that they were in favor of making war upon civilization. They have the right, as is the case with other nations of the world, to choose their own government, and apparently have no fault to find with the militant administration in power."

Refers to Kaiser.

Referring to the Kaiser, Dr. Gordon mentioned that it was common belief that the Emperor was responsible for the war. While the ruler of the German people may have been ambitious, he was like Macbeth, who paused between his high ambitions and the consequences. The speaker apologized for his comparison, stating that Macbeth was a sportsman. He referred to the Kaiser's three sisters—ambition, envy and hate.

The speaker then made reference

to the action of the 90 German professors, all well-known men, who represented the best thinking people of Germany, who at the moment when the Germans overrode Belgium signed the document endorsing the atrocities which the army was committing. This action, he stated, will go down in the history of the German race as one of shameful disgrace. In its last analysis this war has been caused by doctrines propagated by the universities. Until the disavowal of these doctrines Germany will not be fit to be admitted into the family of free nations.

Why Huns Hate Britain.

Dr. Gordon traced the events of the war, dwelling upon the chagrin of the German people upon Great Britain thwarting her purposes at every turn. In the first place she found probably the finest army that Great Britain ever mustered, which consisted of approximately 150,000 men, blocking the road to Calais. She found Britain in complete control of the seas. Germany then turned her attention towards the Suez canal, only to find British warships, manned by the finest gunners in the world. Everywhere she found Great Britain being strengthened by the alliance of other nations. The Kaiser did not state that Great Britain was the arch enemy of Germany without good cause.

"This is why the German people cherish a wholesome hate for the British," he said. "What would have happened if Great Britain had not struck swiftly and with all her might? Russia would have been forced to work out her democratic government in Siberia. South America would have been a German colony. It might even have been that a German prince would be sitting in the seat once occupied by King Edward's brother at Ottawa. Imagine Little Willie sitting on the royal seat at Rideau Hall! Finally, the Germans find at the end of three years that the British Empire not only hangs together, but is consolidated and extending a united front."

Concluding, he made a strong plea that the principle of conscription, which he said would result in peace being declared much sooner, should receive the strongest support.

World, Oct. 10, 1917

**"LITTLE WILLIE"
AT RIDEAU HALL**

Had Huns Succeeded in Their Plans This Would Have Been Outcome.

Dr. George B. Gordon Lectured Today on German Universities' Influence.

"If the Huns had succeeded in their plans France would be in the position of Belgium today, Russia would be left the frozen tundras of Siberia on which to discuss its new democracy, the United States would be paying tribute, South America would be a German colony and 'Little Willie' would be in residence at Rideau Hall."

In these words Dr. George Byron Gordon of the University of Pennsylvania, summed up the war situation for the students at the University of British Columbia early this afternoon in the course of an hour's lecture.

The speaker took strong exception to the theory often voiced in newspapers of the United States that the quarrel was with the German Government and not with the German people. He undertook to prove that the German people were equally guilty and quite approved of Hun methods.

UNIVERSITIES RESPONSIBLE.

Dr. Gordon charged that the part played by the German universities was in a large measure responsible for the war. The universities for years had been engaged in propagating doctrines the spirit of which was 'might is right.' The idea that the German was a superman, that German science must be world science, that German philosophy must be world philosophy, and that German kultur must be world kultur was impressed on every man who went through the universities, and it was this teaching which is binding the German people together. The German people thoroughly believe in these doctrines, and it is for these ideas they are fighting, and not because of the compelling will of the German Government.

"It will take a crushing defeat and overwhelming disaster to persuade the Germans to take a different attitude towards other nations," said the lecturer.

"The theory that the German people are unwilling actors in this world tragedy is an untruth," said Dr. Gordon, "and such a statement does injury to our cause. The idea of German superiority has been so deeply engraved in the Germans that only disaster will make them change their attitude."

"I often wonder if this idea of German innocence and this claim on our sympathy is not engineered by Germany," said the speaker. He went on to discuss the spirit of New Canada, which he found after an absence of three years and he referred to sacrifices the Dominion has made and her awakening to her responsibilities.

HAS CANADA DONE ENOUGH?

But he also commented on the 'insidious voices' which he, as a stranger, could hear.

"Voices which whisper Canada has done enough, it is time to quit, let the United States do its share, and so on," he remarked.

"Now what has Canada done? She has contributed 400,000 men which is only 5 per cent. of her population, while Great Britain has sent 12 1/2 per cent. of her population and is still sending. And France, that glorious country which has seen her altars desecrated and her very heartstones defiled, is fighting with her back to the wall against the blood-maddened beast.

"As regards the United States, they are in this war for themselves to protect their own rights and preserve their own liberties, and they will be kept pretty busy at that.

The entry of the United States has imposed greater obligations on Canada, said Dr. Gordon, because Canada must co-operate "to save this continent from enemies which threaten it from within as well as from without."

"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow," quoted the lecturer in declaring that Canada's first line of defence was on the battlefields of Flanders.

Law Oct. 10, 1917

PEOPLE ALSO TO BLAME

Speaker Says Germans Appear to be Satisfied With Rulers.

Dr. George Byron Gordon, of the University of Pennsylvania, in an address yesterday at the University of British Columbia on the part German universities have played in the war, took strong exception to the theory often voiced in newspapers of the United States that the quarrel was with the German government and not with the German people, and undertook to prove that the German people were equally guilty and quite approved of Hun methods.

If the Huns had succeeded in their plans, the professor said, France would be in the position of Belgium today, Russia would be left the frozen tundras of Siberia on which to discuss its new democracy, the United States would be paying tribute, South America would be a German colony, and "Little Willie" would be in residence at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

While it would have to be admitted that the German government had given a strong account of itself to the people, the populace showed by their ready acquiescence with the policies of the government that they were in favor of making war upon civilization. They had the right, as was the case with other nations of the world, to choose their own government, and apparently they had no fault to find with the militant administration in power.

The reason why the German people cherished a wholesome hate for the British, Dr. Gordon said, was because they had thwarted German purposes at every turn. In the first place Germany had found probably the finest army that Great Britain had ever mustered blocking the road to Calais. Germany found Britain in complete control of the seas. Germany then had turned her attention towards the Suez Canal, only to find British warships manned by the finest gunners in the world. Everywhere Germany found Great Britain being strengthened by the alliance of other nations.

"The Kaiser," concluded Dr. Gordon while on this phase of his subject, "did not state that Great Britain was the arch enemy of Germany without good cause."

surplus? These, with certain other vegetables, are the only perishable products available. Fish is the only meat product substitute that is available. Why is Canada asked to make up this shortage instead of Australia, Argentine or some other country? The reason lies in the fact that the shortage of ocean tonnage makes it imperative that supplies be obtained as near the home land as possible. With this in mind the percentage of gross profits that may be taken by any wholesaler east of Fort William and Port Arthur has been fixed at 11 per cent on apples, citrus fruit and bananas. Potatoes are not included. From reports received from hotels we gather the information that a conservation of bacon has been effected to the extent of 51 per cent and of beef to the extent of 40 per cent."

Nov. Oct. 13, 1917

REPEAT BOTANY LECTURE COURSE

Mr. John Davidson Will Again Deliver Interesting Series of Talks on Subject.

At the request of the natural history section of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club the provincial botanist, John Davidson, F.L.S., will again conduct his Tuesday evening botany class this winter, the first lecture of which will be the evening of October 16, from 7:30 to 9:30, in the biology class room of the University, Laurel Street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. All interest in botany are cordially invited to join the class. As Mr. Davidson gives his services gratis and the University authorities contribute the room, light and heat, there is no fee, except that it has been customary in the past to take up a collection at the end of the season of about fifty cents per member to defray cost of specimens, notices, etc.

As an indication of the nature of the course an interested member of last year's class has made the following outline of some of the topics dealt with in class: Germination; comparison of seeds of gymnosperms and angiosperms; cell structure and growth; morphology of root, stem and leaf, with variations under variable conditions, including a consideration of such topics as parasites, saprophytes, epiphytes, rhizomes and other modified stems; stipules; standard leaf forms; heterophylly; special food procuring devices found in plants; pubescence; histology of stem, dealing with plant tissues such as bast, cambium and wood, with their uses; comparative histology of monocots and dicots; plan of food supply and growth; histology of leaf and root; osmosis; stomata and their functions; inwlorescences: flower structure; functions of its parts; process of pollination; fruits; seed dispersal; plant associations.

The above indicates the nature of the first hour's study each evening. The second hour is given to advanced work, and includes a study of the lower plant forms, beginning with the thallophytes, as illustrated by typical algae like pleurococcus, ulothrix, spirogyra and fucus; fungi, such as slime fungus, moulds, mildews, rusts and mushrooms; and lichens, such as old man's beard and black moss; cell reproduction in these low forms and observation of changes concurrent with complexity of structure; bryophytes, with an intensive study of the liverwort, the first illustration of alternation of gametophyte and sporophyte generations found in all plants from this point upwards; life history of moss, of which there are known to be 800 varieties in British Columbia; pteridophytes—life history of typical ferns and their reproductive processes; horsetails; selaginella; alternation of generation in spermatophytes; floral formulas; floral diagrams; classification table for use in field work.

The fine provincial herbarium of more than two thousand species being available for illustrative purposes, a fine start to a practical knowledge of botany may be acquired by attendance at these lectures. Previous knowledge of the subject is not needed.

Wald Oct. 13, 1917

LECTURE COURSE WILL BE FREE

Professor Davidson to Resume His Classes in University Next Tuesday.

Intending Pupils Need Have No Previous Knowledge of Subject.

At the request of the natural history section of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club the provincial botanist, John Davidson, F.L.S., will again conduct his Tuesday evening botany class this winter, the first lecture of which will be the evening of Oct. 16 from 7:30 to 9:30, in the biology classroom of the University, Laurel street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. As Mr. Davidson gives his services gratis and the university authorities contribute the room, light and heat, there is no fee, except that it has been customary in the past to take up a collection at the end of the season of about fifty cents per member to defray cost of specimens, notices, etc.

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H. J. McLATCHY.

Sun, Oct. 11, 1917

The organization of Ward One to work for conservation and production of food was completed at the meeting in St. John's Church schoolroom last night when Mrs. D. J. McLachlan was elected chairman. Other officers are: Vice-chairman, Mrs. Ernest Thomas; secretary, Mrs. Thomas Craig, and treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Edwards. A large committee was appointed to further the organization work of the ward, and Mrs. James Clark spoke on practical plans for effective organization. Professor Clement of the University of British Columbia gave an interesting address on the needs for conservation of food stuffs by Canada for the use of the Allies, following which a lively discussion took place from the floor. It was the opinion of several speakers that the government had not yet taken proper steps to prevent unfair profiteering, and one lady remarked that it was curious that whenever housewives created a demand for the substitutes advocated by the food controller the price of that commodity immediately jumped up. In reply to a question, Professor Clement said that the amount of food stuffs in cold storage was not as important as the price of it when it came out. The more in cold storage the better, he said. The meeting resolved to ask the government to fix the prices of food and prevent the use of grain in the manufacture of spirituous liquor as a beverage. Reference was made to the recent order-in-council which apparently includes these regulations, but it was too good to be true, said Professor Clement. In the course of his address Professor Clement said:

"The total amount of food we are asked to conserve and export, if figured in terms of the food value of potatoes is sixty-three millions of bushels. The question is: Can we in Canada make up this shortage from nine millions of bushels surplus of potatoes and two and one-half million boxes of apples

Nov. Oct. 15, 1917

Lectures Will Be Free.

The provincial botanist, John Davidson, at the request of the Natural History section of the British Columbia Mountaineering club, will again conduct his Tuesday evening botany class this winter. The lectures will be given in the biology classroom of the university and the first of the series is set for this evening at 7.30. The lectures will be free. Intending pupils need have no previous knowledge of the subject.

Sun, Oct. 16, 1917.

Forty-six students, mostly adults, enrolled at the first meeting Tuesday night of the botany class, which is being held again this winter by the provincial botanist, Mr. John Davidson. Next Tuesday evening the roll will close, and the first of the lectures in the course will be given, Mr. Davidson having devoted the first evening to outlining the work of the class.

Mon. Oct. 20, 1917.

Professor Clement addressed the Ward Five Conservation of Food Committee at the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church last night at which Mrs. G. H. Taylor presided. Mrs. J. A. Clark also spoke of the necessity of food control. A resolution was passed calling upon the people to adopt a simpler mode of life and to comply with the request of the government to conserve beef, wheat and bacon. It was resolved that the government be urged to fix the prices of essential commodities to prevent profiteering and that the manufacture of grains into alcoholic beverages be prohibited, and, further, that the Imperial Government be asked to co-operate in preventing the use of imported grain for such purposes.

Mon. Oct. 20, 1917.

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Sun Oct. 22, 1917.

Provincial Botanist John Davidson gave the first of the present winter series of Tuesday evening botany lectures in the biology room of the university last night. These lectures, which are free, are being given at the special request of the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering club. The attendance last night was about 80, which represented an increase of 100 per cent. over the membership of last year, while those present included several principals of schools and a number of teachers. Mr. Davidson divided his lecture into two sections, the first being elementary and the second more advanced, and in the course of his remarks dispelled many popular beliefs.

Sun Oct. 24, 1917.

POETRY OF WAR.

Mr. John Ridington, acting librarian of the B. C. University Library, will lecture in the Carnegie Library on Saturday at 9 p.m., in the Reference room, on "The Poetry of the War." The following week the librarian, Mr. R. W. Douglas, will lecture on Tennyson.

World, Oct 2 4

WAR INSPIRATION TO SONG WRITERS

Mr. John Ridington, University Librarian, Recites Impressions Created on Poetic Minds by Greatest Struggle of Ages.

The difficulty of keeping abreast of the literature of his time, of which the wisest of kings complained, was a mere trifle by comparison with the task the printed pages imposes on present day readers. To be wisely and accurately informed on even one subject of general interest is impossible.

University Librarian John Ridington, in the course of a fine address at the Carnegie library on Saturday night on "The Poetry of the War," emphasized this fact and maintained that the literature of the great war was a conclusive example.

The "Book Review Digest," the lecturer said, listed almost 450 volumes, most of them of major importance, dealing therewith, but these were merely a beginning to the bibliography of the subject. Langes and Berrys annotated list, published less than six months after the outbreak, showed nearly 200 books on the struggle and in addition over fifty entries under "Poetry, Songs and Plays," seventy volumes of "Sermons, Hymns and Prayers," twenty of "Humor," and more than a score of histories.

A New Literature.

"When one adds to this the scores of thousands of magazine articles one realizes the futility of any effort to keep step with a literature, that in less than three years is in a position to mock any attempt at assimilation," commented the lecturer. "This is not only true of the whole literature of the war, but also of its poetry.

"A Munich professor, replying to the charge of enemies, such as Maeterlinck and Vaerhagen, that his is a nation of barbarians, in disproof of the accusation triumphantly asserted that in the first five months of the cataclysm Germany had written 3,000,000 poems. Schumann, in his book 'Germany and the World War,' says 6,000,000 poems were produced in the first year of the war. Whether or not that be true, the output makes the hardest of individuals blench. Scores of volumes of verse have been written on some phase of the war or the entire subject. A dozen anthologies have already been issued, and more are in preparation. 'The Poets Corner' of every newspaper contains fugitive verse on the war, and some of it worthy of permanent preservation. War verse dominates in the magazines. The human aspirations and passions, the emotional analyses and manifestations that, with the visible and natural world, constitute the basic poetic material, today are seen through, and colored by, the red mists that enwrap all civilization."

The Personal and Dramatic.

That was inevitable, the lecturer declared. It was a popular but mistaken expectation that great events necessarily produced great poetry. It was not the biggest battles that had inspired the finest military and patriotic poems. Troy was an obscure town in Asia Minor; Balaclava was not one of the world's decisive battles. Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," in the opinion of the lecturer, was perhaps the only poem qualified for a place in the world's golden treasury of all that poured from the white hot crucible of the Civil War. The reason was that literature sought the dramatic, not the important event, and the dramatic was always the personal.

This vast, impersonal and machine made war dwarfed the individual; even human passions seemed lost in its immensity; no cycle of personal experience could possibly incarnate its causes, its events, its effects. Perhaps, too, the poets, in common with the rest of mankind, were too near to see or sense its titanic perspectives. All felt themselves mere human atoms engulfed in a madly swirling maelstrom, incapable of aught but blind struggle for the preservation of the interests and ideals that are held dear, incapable of striking deeper notes than those of vehemence and outraged sensibility.

Mirrored Emotion.

Wordsworth said of poetry that it was emotion, remembered in tranquility: Who could—who would—be tranquil now? That might be one reason for the measure of disappointment over the admitted fact that while much of the war poetry yet produced seemed destined to survive the tumult of its origin, but little yet promised to be immortal. The real portrayers of the present cataclysm might yet be unborn.

But if the war had produced little of the super-excellent in verse the lecturer considered it had produced much that was better than good, and a quite prodigious welter of tolerable mediocrity. The poets had risen as promptly to the appeal of arms, as did the men of England to that of Kitchener. At their head were the recognized masters of modern verse—Bridges and Begbie, Noyes and Newbolt, Kipling, Phillips and Watson. The spirit of almost all this, and of the work of poets less known, had been laudable—sometimes admirable—but as poetry it often left something to be desired. Some of the bigger men had added to their reputation through their war verse, perhaps some of them herein had been eminent failures.

Having dealt with the generalization as to the quality, the lecturer looked a little at the poetic product. And, as by almost universal consent the war was willed, planned and started by Germany, a summary of typical Teutonic war poetry was given logical preference. All the German poets, it was pointed out, had lined up behind the kaiser and his war fords.

Teutonic Reflection.

So far as could be judged by the translations many had sustained the role of patriot with marked ability. Little of the German war poetry was regretful in tone; most of it reflected devotion to the state, joy that the opportunity had come for the German people to show their warrior spirit. Referring to the "Hymn of Hate" the lecturer told his audience that for a year it was sung by troops going into action, hummed by business men in their offices, whistled by newsboys, and declaimed at the theatres. It was not so popular now—the spirit of the Hun was somewhat chastened. He saw the handwriting on the wall. The Teutonic poets today were pining for, and praising, peace.

Of the war poetry of the other central powers, Austria and Turkey, the lecturer confessed he was not able to speak. Little from Austria or Hungary had been translated and none that the lecturer had seen warranted more than merest reference.

Turning to the war born poetry of the entente, first place, by right of suffering, sacrifice and heroism, was accorded to Belgium. The lecturer quoted a number of vigorous translations and accorded the writers high tribute. The war poetry of France, he said, reflected the spirit of the land all loved next their own—"every man has two countries, his own and France." It was the poetry of a nation reborn, spiritualized through suffering, proud and heroic, dignified and patient, abiding with courage and

faith in ultimate but inevitable victory. Even in translation much of the poetry could not be read but with a choke in the throat.

In the English Tongue.

Coming to the war poetry written in our own tongue, by our own race, well might we, confronted with so vast an amount of material, stand appalled at the prospect of selection and appraisal, said the lecturer. Sound judgment was as yet difficult, and final judgment obviously impossible until the war is over. All the recognized British poets had produced poetry under the stimulus of the war, though none of it was quite as good as the best of their own work. Most of the finest of the motherland's war poetry, in the opinion of the lecturer, has been written by men whose reputations have been born through

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their gift of expression or the reactions to emotion, or description of incidents, the war itself has created, and foremost of these the name of Rupert Brooke suggested itself.

Much of the American poetry was irregular in form, "free verse" was the prevailing present name, the lecturer believed. Admittedly old-fashioned in his poetic standards, serrated lines and dislocated sycopated rhythms moved the lecturer to wrath but none, he said, could deny the power of some of that work, though whether it be poetry was arguable.

Sun Oct 29, 1917

POETRY OF THE WAR SUBJECT OF LECTURE

Quantity and Quality of War Verse to Date Discussed.

The main reading room of the Carnegie Library was well filled at the weekly lecture on Saturday night to hear Mr. John Ridington of the University of British Columbia speak on "The Poetry of the War."

The enormous output of verse, with some phase of the war as its topic, was first discussed. In Germany alone, according to Schumann, more than 6,000,000 poems were produced in the first year of the struggle. With personal, social, national and racial ideals imperilled, men thought deeply, felt acutely, and it was inevitable that these emotional reactions should find vent in poetry, the most permanent of all the great avenues of human expression. The natural expectation that the greatness of events would be reflected in the quality of the poetry they inspired was not, however, borne out by the facts.

"Literature seeks the dramatic, rather than the important event," said the lecturer, "and the dramatic is always personal. The present war, vast, impersonal, machine-made, dwarfs the individual; human passions are lost in its immensity; no cycle of personal experience can possibly incarnate its causes, events or effects. Perhaps even the poets' mind can not yet sense or see its titanic perspectives. Few seem capable of striking deeper notes than those of vehemence and outraged sensibility. Thus, while much of the war poetry yet produced promises to survive the tumult of its origin, little is super-excellent, perhaps none immortal. No poet of recognized reputation has added thereto as the result of his war verse—several have herein been eminent failures."

The German poets, Mr. Ridington stated, had without exception adopted the official view that the Fatherland had been forced into the war. Hauptmann, Sudermann and Dehmel were quoted in proof of this and as sample of the "Gott Strafe England" school, parts of Lissauer's "Hymn of Hate" was read, and, by way of contrast, Helen Gray Cone's "Chant of Love for England."

The war poetry of Belgium was next briefly reviewed—Cammaerts, Vaerhaven—and a few representative quotations given. Cammaert's beautiful poem, "L'Aveugle a Son Fils" (The Blind Man to His Son), was read in full. French war poetry was passed with a mere reference, the lecturer stating that it demanded a whole evening for adequate presentation, and expressing the hope that during the present season it would be competently discussed.

Among British war poets dealt with were Newbolt, Noyes, Bridges, Watson, Kipling, Hardy and Masfield. The last of Rupert Brooke's superb quintette of sonnets was read, as also were one or two of the poems of Sir Owen Seaman, the gifted editor of "Punch." Selections were given from the biting parodies of the latter writer and also those of Wyatt. Canadian poetry was represented by Wilfrid Campbell's "Langemarck," Stead's "Kitchener," McRae's "In Flanders Fields" and by extracts from others, and the lecture concluded with a few typical quotations from "trench" poetry.

His Honor Judge Howay voiced the audience's appreciation of the lecture, and in moving a vote of thanks, agreed in the main with the judgments of the lecturer. The city librarian, Mr. R. W. Douglas, presided.

Mon Oct 29, 1917

WAR POETRY.

In his brilliant and informing lecture at the Carnegie library on Saturday, Mr. John Ridington gave some interesting particulars with reference to the immense output of what may be called war poetry. During the three years and a quarter that have elapsed since Germany broke the world's peace, the numbers of writers who felt called upon to express their feelings on the subject in metrical form, have been exceedingly prodigious, while a large number of authors, despising the trammels of rhyme and metre, have sought to follow the path blazed by that prophet of "vers libre," Walt Whitman. The passion for writing verse about the war seems to have affected every country nearly or remotely connected with it. The German outpouring has been vast, and according to the boasts of some of the Teutonic professors, it has numerically exceeded that of any other country. Thousands of war poems have been written in England and in French, and newspapers and magazines have teemed with battle verses.

When a census has to be compiled in order to give us some idea of the extent of this kind of literary effort, it becomes evident that the art of versifying is much more diffused than it used to be. The times when there were but a few poets who wrote in English have long past; we now have a considerable population of poets. Where we formerly had but one poet to a million ordinary people, we now have a hundred or more. Almost any well-educated person can at a pinch produce very fair verse; very few ardent young men and women pass their teens without occasionally relieving their feelings in this way. This all shows that the work of the really inspired and great poets has not been in vain. Their immortal works have leavened the popular mind, and conducted vast numbers into regions of imagination and emotion. It seems natural that the stirring events of the war should have led to a stupendous number of verse expressions.

Time will winnow this vast heap of poetic grain, and we can not tell what will remain, this or that, to be gathered into the world's garner. Some of it may survive when the war itself has become a somewhat dim memory. Tennyson's Charge of the Light Brigade is much better known than Kinglake's History of the Crimean War, or War Correspondent W. H. Russell's magnificent letters on that subject to the Times. Inspired verse is a comparative rarity, and the fact of its inspiration seems to be incapable of proof until it has stood the test of years. The flower of true appreciation seems to bloom best on the poet's grave.

Mon Oct 30, 1917

DR. G. R. PARKIN AT UNIVERSITY

Tells Students of His Work as Commissioner Under Bequest of Late Cecil Rhodes.

An eloquent address was given to the students of the university at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Dr. G. R. Parkin, C. M. G., representative of Rhodes Scholarship Commission, about 200 young men being present. President Wesbrook presided. Although he had been introduced by Mr. Wesbrook as a teacher and educator, Dr. Parkin said his work was far from "dry." In fact he found he had really a delightful occupation, spending his time traveling all over the world handing millions of dollars to deserving young men, all thanks to the munificence of the remarkable man and benefactor Cecil Rhodes, 1400 young men were benefitting from his bequest.

Although he had handled millions of dollars of Cecil Rhodes' money, he remarked jocularly, that he had never been able to "advance" more than \$25,000. Today, he said, with a smile, millionaires did not ask other millionaires to handle their money for them. Unlike some things, he added, the work with which he was connected must continue despite the war.

Dr. Parkin briefly sketched the amazing career and noted characteristics of the late Cecil Rhodes, informing how he landed in South Africa a lad of sixteen years, in poor health, with five or ten pounds in his pocket; how he fought with great determination against many obstacles confronting him, and had his mind set on a university education. For eight years he worked in the South African mines in the winter months and spent eight summers in England, at the end of which time he had saved enough money to provide himself with a course at Oxford University.

He took his degree at the age of 27 and followed this up with increasingly greater accomplishments in the gold-fields of South Africa where his interests became immense. Among these was that memorable deed of handing to the British Empire a country one-quarter the size of America.

Wed, Oct 30 1917

INTERESTING PHASES OF MINING INDUSTRY

Instructive Addresses Delivered by Prof. Turnbull and Dr. Hodge.

Two very interesting and instructive addresses on the mining industry were delivered at the Chamber of Mines yesterday afternoon and evening by Prof. Turnbull and Dr. Edwin P. Hodge respectively. Prof. Turnbull, at the afternoon session, gave a practical demonstration of "Flotation," and also discussed the remarkable increase in values since it was discovered. He pointed out that before flotation was invented many of the large mines in the world were losing about 30 per cent. of their values, but since the time of the discovery, speaking generally, their saving capacity of fine values had increased about 20 per cent.

The speaker also referred to the Britannia mine, and stated that the success of this undertaking was in doubt until flotation was introduced. He then discussed some of the original inventions from the time of the Elmore process, and proceeded to show the workings of flotation, and how oil adheres to and picks up metallic minerals. "It was found," he said, "that a tremendous amount of oil had to be used under the bulk system, and this naturally proved costly."

At the evening gathering Dr. Hodge gave an illustrated lecture on "Ore Bodies and How to Recognize Them," and described bedded rocks which are deposited by water, and igneous rocks where they touched other rocks. He followed this with an interesting discussion of mining discoveries, and also mentioned the enrichment of ores near the surface, their origin and condition.

Many fine exhibits may be seen at the Chamber of Mines this week, and among the most interesting of these are five gold nuggets found in the Tulameen and Similkameen Rivers, and Granite Creek, also some ore from the Engineer mine, Taku Arm district. The gold samples were forwarded from Princeton by the Bank of Montreal, and were picked up recently on beds which were worked and discarded a number of years ago. The nuggets aggregate twelve ounces in weight, and are worth \$250. It was expected that a platinum nugget would also be on view, but for some reason it failed to arrive.

The ore from the Engineer mine is of a freakish nature, but is stated by competent experts to be the richest of its kind, as an ore, in the world. One piece on display weighs nine pounds, and its gold values are estimated to be more than \$1000.

The programme today includes an address by Mr. Dudley Michell on "First Aid in Mining," and also an illustrated lecture on "The Cariboo Trail," by Judge Howay. Thursday, Dr. J. G. Davidson will speak on "Smelter and Coal Smoke," Mr. James Ashworth on "Coal Mining," and Mr. E. A. Haggen on "Mining History of British Columbia." The session will be brought to a close Friday with an address to High School students on mining, by various experts.

Mon Oct 31, 1917

An interesting event took place last evening in the auditorium of the B. C. university, when 22 nurses graduated from the Vancouver General hospital, and some 40 probationers commenced their duties. Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the university, addressed the graduating class, while Dr. J. M. Pearson addressed the incoming probation class. Mayor McBeath also gave a short address. The diplomas were presented by Mrs. H. C. Gatewood and the pins by Mrs. P. A. McLennan. The occasion also marked the completion of the duties of Miss G. N. Snyder as superintendent of nurses, who has left after four years of faithful service. In speaking of her departure, Dr. M. T. MacEachern said: "As an administrator, instructor and organizer her work has been unexcelled and her departure is viewed with regret. She will be succeeded by Miss M. MacLeod, at present a member of the staff. Miss MacLeod's ability to fill the position is quite evident from her past services and experience."

Those present included Misses Bethune, B. Lett, Graham, J. Cook, M. McCaul, G. Trufweil, M. Cotter, I. Gardner, E. McNiven, M. Kerr, C. Des-Brisay, S. Alexander, D. Armstrong, A. Bachelor, G. Robertson, A. E. Webster, E. Hanbury, M. Manson, G. Perry, M. Peters, F. Evans, N. Batchelor, M. Murray, A. Morrison, C. Lanoville, D. Heeley, N. McNeill, R. Lick, E. Hutchison, N. Jackson, E. Godwin, J. Mutrie, L. Woodrow, G. Storey, T. Code, E. Endicott, E. Marshall, M. Howes and S. McRae.

Sun, Nov. 1, 1917.

Interesting Exercises Attended by Many Citizens—Miss Elliott Receives Gold Medal.

Graduating exercises were carried out on Wednesday evening in the presence of a large audience in the University auditorium, when 21 nurses who had completed their three years of training took the Florence Nightingale pledge and received their diplomas.

A bodyguard of some 150 nurses and probationers escorted the graduates into the auditorium, the proceedings, which were of an interesting and pleasing character, being carried out under the chairmanship of Dr. Gatewood, the diplomas being presented to the recipient by Mrs. Gatewood.

In welcoming the graduates, Dr. Gatewood said the evening's celebration marked a new period in the history of the nurse training school, for it was the first time two graduating exercises had been held in one year. It was due to a desire to train as many as possible to meet the demands made on the country by the war. At present a large number of the nurses were on active service and many had covered themselves with glory and brought honor to their alma mater.

He regretted to announce that their lady superintendent, Miss Snyder, was severing her connection with the hospital, but was glad to say that the vacant post would be filled by a member of the nursing staff. He believed that in the new lady superintendent, Miss Maude MacLeod, they would have one who would carry on the work in the same efficient manner as Miss Snyder.

Dr. Wesbrook, principal of the University of B. C., who followed Dr. Gatewood, exhorted the graduates to continue their studies, as he assured them that medical science was progressing very rapidly. Since the day of his own graduation he had seen the practice of medicine, as one might say, reborn, and he wished the graduates to know that the training they had received up to this time was the smallest part of their work.

"Let me tell you," he said, "that all the heroes are not on the battlefield, and that the nurses and doctors have to face things every day in their ordinary work which the general public would fear as much as they dread the terrors of war. Nurses are risking and losing their lives for the benefit and safeguarding of others, and there is no nobler work in the whole world than that to which you are now setting your aim."

He expressed himself as proud to be in Vancouver and know how nobly and efficiently the General Hospital had met the demands made upon it by the return of the wounded soldiers.

Dr. Pearson of the medical board spoke briefly, addressing his remarks to the probationers, to whom he pointed out the nobility of the profession which they were embracing, and asked them to overlook the hard work and trying portions of their work and strive towards reaching the top of the tree.

Mayor McBeath delivered a brief address extending the congratulations of the citizens to the graduating nurses as they stood on the threshold of the career they had chosen, and also extended a welcome to the incoming probationers. He said the city was proud of the General Hospital and proud of the fact that 25 per cent of those who had graduated in the past were now serving the Empire in the noblest way possible for those of the gentler sex.

Presentation of the diplomas by diplomas by Mrs. Gatewood then took place, after which Dr. MacEachern handed out the special prizes awarded. These were the general efficiency medal donated by Dr. R. E. McKechnie, the Glen Campbell prize, both of which were won by Miss

Ethel Elliott, and the Seldon Gold medal for highest standing in surgical work, both practical and theoretical, which went to Miss Madeline Mingay.

Dr. Weld asked Miss Snyder to accept a purse of gold from the members of the Medical Society as a mark of their appreciation of the manner in which she had carried out her duties, also extending the good wishes of the profession to her in her new life.

Miss Snyder briefly thanked the doctors for their kindness and the members of the nursing staff for the co-operation they had always given her in her work.

List of Graduates.

The following is the graduating class: Irene Lawson, Mary Sharp, Madeline Mingay, Bessie Burnett, Mildred Hunter, Cornelia Shields, Maude Parr, May Pearcey, Helen Solloway, Ethel Elliott, Aline Broan, Blanche Hastings, Mollie Bunbury, Pearl Wall, May Crowe, Gertrude McLaughlin, Jean McKay, Elva Stone, Elizabeth Withers, Rene Ross, Florence Steel.

At the conclusion of the graduating exercises a dance was held, in which a large number of guests participated.

Wald, Nov 1, 1917.

CONSERVATION IS NOTE OF SPEECHES

Dr. J. G. Davidson and James Ashworth Make Interesting Addresses Before Chamber of Mines.

The dominant note at the Chamber of Mines yesterday was that of conservation. The afternoon session was devoted to a lecture on "Smelter Smoke and Coal Smoke," with demonstration, by Dr. J. G. Davidson, of the university, and James Ashworth's lecture, arranged for the evening session, was on "Coal Economies," both being supplemented by lantern slides.

Dr. Davidson essayed to show by an experiment with apparatus, that an electrified wire, hanging down a smoke-stack, will drive out of gas passing through the stack the particles of solid matter which create the modern "smoke nuisance" and at the same time involve the loss of millions of dollars' worth of valuable by-products. Owing, apparently, to the lack of coal-gas for fuel in the experiment, no very convincing results were obtained; but Dr. Davidson explained the apparatus and its purpose, and showed pictures of smoke "treaters" in operation at Trail and elsewhere, constructed on the principle indicated. The "treater" at Riverside, in

Southern California, was especially interesting. It was constructed to meet the complaints of surrounding orange-growers, whose groves were damaged by the immense quantities of dust thrown off from the big cement works there. It is claimed that it not only got rid of the nuisance almost entirely, but also netted a great gain in the shape of potash fertilizer, which, when further concentrated, has a considerable commercial value.

Potash Staple Product.

Similar results have been obtained elsewhere, and at one plant in the east the potash is now the staple product, the cement having become a by-product.

Dr. Davidson stated that all the gas produced at the Tacoma gas plant was now cleaned by the process he was demonstrating; but in Vancouver it had not so far been introduced. As to the common smoke nuisance, however, he claimed that it arose mostly from domestic sources, and not from the "spectacular" smoke stacks, such as that at the university here.

The nuisance, he said, must continue as long as soft coal was used for general purposes, as it was today. In Germany, soft coal was not thus used, the result being clean cities, besides the saving of various chemical products of great value.

Time Now for Economy.

Mr. Ashworth said that great waste had hitherto attended the mining and consumption of coal, but that a time had come when the greatest economy must be used. There were valuable fields of coal in Nova Scotia, and again in the west, British Columbia containing all the well-known varieties and Alberta being richest of all; but the middle provinces had to depend very largely on supplies from

the United States. Last year, the Dominion imported 17 1-2 million tons of bituminous and anthracite coal, valued at about \$38,000,000; while Canada's total home production was only about 14 1-2 million tons. Mr. Ashworth pointed out that the extensive importation of fuel oil from California and Pennsylvania resulted in man coal miners being driven to other employment. The war had further depleted their ranks, so that there was a shortage of labor and a demand for coal in excess of the supply.

The initial waste occurred in the mining operations, large pillars of coal having to be left intact to support the roof where the seam was more than about six feet thick. About one-third of British Columbia's coal was thus lost, and in the mines of the United States it was computed that 80 million tons of anthracite coal were left behind each year. "Slack" was another form of waste, as it was generally unsaleable except for industrial purposes or in the form of coke. The loss in the washing and cleaning of coal sometimes amounted to two-fifths of the output. The general use of briquettes for domestic purposes was recommended as a means of saving in this respect.

Forty Per Cent. Lost.

There was great waste, again, in the manufacture of coke in "bee-hive ovens," about 40 per cent. of the coal thus consumed being dissipated in the air and lost. By using "by-product ovens," enormous values can be saved in the form of tar, gas, benzol, toluol, naphtha, sulphate of ammonia, etc.

"This is one of the principal lessons which the Germans have taught us," Mr. Ashworth said. In 1916, 400,000 tons of coal were converted into coke; in the same year Canada imported 757,000 short tons of this commodity, and only exported a small fraction of that amount. The construction of by-product ovens, however, was a matter of great expense, and the waste would, therefore, probably go on for a considerable while.

Coke plants should, in Mr. Ashworth's opinion, be placed in the vicinity of large towns and cities, if possible, so that the burnable gases given off may be utilized for various domestic and industrial purposes, instead of being wasted as at present. At Calgary, Medicine Hat, etc., natural gas was thus used all the year round to the replacement of open fires.

Sun, Nov 2, 1917.

GREAT COAL AND MINERAL AREAS OF B. C.

Three More Interesting Lectures Under Auspices of the Chamber of Mines.

Prof. Davidson Explains Process of Saving By-products from Smoke.

James Ashworth Deals With Vast Coal Areas of Western Canada.

E. A. Haggan Reviews Entire Mining History of British Columbia.

Three of the most interesting lectures in the week's series given under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines in their new offices in the Dominion building, were delivered yesterday afternoon and evening when Prof. J. G. Davidson of the University of British Columbia demonstrated the Cottrell process of saving byproducts from smelter smoke and coal smoke, while Mr. James Ashworth spoke on coal mining, and Mr. E. A. Haggan dealt with the history of mining in British Columbia.

The two first-mentioned lectures were illustrated with lantern slides, while Mr. Haggan used a large chart in his address.

Some excitement was caused during Mr. Haggan's address when two of his hearers sharply criticized a statement he made regarding the poor results attending the operation of British Columbia mines by boards of directors resident in Britain. The incident led to considerable discussion and some display of feeling.

With the aid of an electrical apparatus, Dr. Davidson in the afternoon demonstrated the Cottrell process by which valuable by-products are obtained from smoke and the smoke nuisance almost eliminated. Low cost of operation and a minimum of equipment are the chief advantages claimed for this system, which has been installed on a number of smelters, cement plants, gas works and other industrial establishments in North America, the Trail smelter being one of the plants so equipped in British Columbia.

FORTUNES IN POTASH.

As an instance of the far-reaching possibilities of such a process, Dr. Davidson stated that some cement plants in the United States were now making fortunes out of the sale of potash, which formerly went up the stacks in smoke and dust. With some of these plants potash has thus become the main product and cement merely a sideline. At the Riverside, Cal., cement plant near 100 tons of dust per day are caught, by this methods of treatment. This dust formerly spread over a wide area of orange grooves, damaging the trees and resulting in numerous lawsuits against the cement concern. The treater now catches 97 per cent. of the total dust, which has been found to contain 1.5 of one per cent. potash.

Instancing other possibilities, Dr. Davidson said that about 75 per cent. of the gas escaping from lead smelter stacks was lead, which could be saved by this process. It also seemed to be adapted for the elimination of tar, ammonia and other products from coke oven gases. It was his hope also that by this system a means would be found to save the by-products now lost in the burning of saw mill waste, such as slabs and sawdust.

Concerning the subject of smoke elimination in Vancouver the lecturer stated in effect that as long as soft coal was the principal fuel used here that the only prevention of the smoke nuisance would be the adoption of what would practically amount to a system of coking the coal; in other words, heating it in ovens to drive away the tar. The residue would then be practically smokeless when burned.

The speaker expressed the opinion that most of the fog in the vicinity of Vancouver was caused by smoke and that if the smoke nuisance could be eliminated this city would have much less fog.

VAST COAL AREAS.

That Alberta had the greatest coal wealth of any province of Canada; that in 1916 Canada imported from the United States over 17,000,000 tons of bituminous and anthracite coal, valued at more than \$38,000,000; that the total Canadian coal production in the same period amounted to 14,500,000 tons, valued at \$38,000,000; that a million and a quarter tons of coal were produced in Alberta in 1916 in excess of the 1915 output, but that British Columbia only increased its output by half a million tons in the same year, were a few of the salient points brought out by Mr. James Ashworth in his paper on coal mining.

Mr. Ashworth emphasized the need for

lessening waste in the consumption of coal. He said that in British Columbia 40 per cent. of the weight of coal converted into coke was completely lost. The fact that all of the coke ovens in British Columbia were of the beehive type, which did not save the byproducts of coal, meant that thousands of dollars' worth of sulphate of ammonia, tar, gas, benzol, toluol, naphtha and naphalene were lost. Many of these products, particularly toluol, were urgently needed for ammunition making. The lecturer pointed out, however, that time and much capital had to be expended before byproduct ovens could be established.

In 1916 a total of 400,000 tons of coal were put through the coke ovens in British Columbia, and produced 268,000 tons of coke, thus showing a loss of 132,000 tons of fuel.

Touching upon the possibility of obtaining cheaper fuel Mr. Ashworth said that if low temperature distillation plants were established in the neighborhood of cities to produce a soft coke to be used in the place of raw coal, communities may obtain less smoky conditions, and in addition obtain gas at a much cheaper rate, and save all the valuable by-products. In the local gas works at the present time, he said, the only residuals obtained were the gas, which is mostly used for cooking purposes, ammonia liquor and tar.

MINERAL WEALTH OF B. C.

Three of the largest copper mines and three of the largest smelters in the British Empire are located in British Columbia, according to Mr. E. A. Haggan, editor of the Mining and Engineering Journal, in the course of an hour's address covering the entire history of mining in British Columbia. Some of his most interesting statements, summarized, were as follows:

The operation of the Sullivan mine in British Columbia with its large produc-

tion of zinc which led to the establishment of a spelter refinery at Trail, had saved the Allies millions of dollars in cost of munitions. The only zinc supply previously available was controlled by American producers who held up the price to the Allies. The Sullivan mine output broke the American market.

British Columbia produced copper to the value of \$17,784,000 last year, the greatest output of the red metal in the history of the province. British Columbia mines are producing copper from the lowest grade of ore in the world at which the metal can be handled at a profit.

The Britannia copper mine is the largest in the British Empire with 200,000,000 tons of ore definitely proven.

Mineral production in British Columbia to date, exclusive of coal, has been worth \$600,000,000, while \$500,000,000 worth of ore is in sight, to say nothing of yet unexplored mineral belts. Last year's production of minerals per capita in British Columbia was \$240 per head of population, a ration which probably no other country in the world can equal.

Coal and coke to the value of \$165,000,000 have been produced in British Columbia to date and the output of gold had reached about the same total.

British Columbia is located on 900 miles of the Cordilleran belt, the greatest known mineral belt in the world. In this province production from this belt has been at the rate of \$600,000 per lineal mile.

The Blue Bell mine of the interior profitably operates the lowest grade of silver-lead ore in the world.

The Granby Company has produced minerals in British Columbia to date worth \$73,000,000; has paid out \$60,000,000 in wages and supplies, and over \$8,000,000 in dividends. Their 1916 copper production was 37,676,368 pounds.

Capital invested in British Columbia metal mines has totalled \$63,000,000, on which five per cent. per annum has been paid.

PLAN LECTURES ON MINING SUBJECTS

Chamber of Mines Arranging Schedule of Addresses During Winter.

This afternoon at the Chamber of Mines, the last session of a series of nine meetings which have been held this week to celebrate the opening of new headquarters in the Dominion building, is scheduled. The celebration has been in the form of a special mining week and many prominent British Columbia mining experts and officials have participated, giving addresses and lectures of great interest. Mr. A. B. Clabon, chairman of the committee on mining week, announced at Thursday night's adjournment that it is planned to have public lectures and addresses on mining subjects throughout the winter months and shortly a membership campaign is to be waged in order to build the chamber up to the proper standing as a public institution of vital importance to this province.

Dr. J. G. Davidson, of the University of B. C. mining branch, lectured Thursday afternoon upon "Smelter Smoke and Coal Smoke." In the evening Messrs. James Ashworth, consulting mining engineer, and E. A. Haggan each delivered a lecture. The two first lectures were strong in their appeal for conservation, especially that on "Coal Economies," by Mr. Ashworth.

This afternoon's session consists of ore exhibitions and short talks to the high school students who, will visit the chamber. Among the speakers will be Mr. Alexander Sharp, one of the foremost mining experts of this section.

World, Nov. 2, 1917.

WOMEN ARE REAL FOOD CONTROLLERS

Dean Klinck of University Deals With Conservation of Supplies Before the Rotary Club at Luncheon.

FOOD OR LACK OF IT MAY DECIDE THE WAR

On Motion of J. N. Harvey the Club Will Investigate Matters of Wastage in Connection With Own Reflections.

"The women of Canada are the real food controllers after all," said L. S. Klinck, dean of the faculty of agriculture, yesterday at the University of British Columbia in the course of a splendid address on food conservation before the Rotary club at the Hotel Vancouver. At the conclusion of Dean Klinck's remarks a resolution, moved by J. N. Harvey, was unanimously adopted instructing the club's executive committee to look into the question of how much food is wasted at the club's weekly luncheons, Mr. Harvey expressing the opinion it would be found that 5,000 meals a year could be saved.

All members of the club were requested by Kenneth J. Burns to attend the Victory Loan demonstration in the Horse Show building on the night of November 12, when the big campaign for contributions to the Victory Loan would open, and for anyone who could spare his automobile on that night to notify Police Sergeant Hood of the fact so that

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the returned soldiers could be taken to and from the meeting. The Victory Loan was explained particularly by Frank Parsons, one of the Vancouver committee, who drew attention to the fact that the money raised is to be spent in Canada for war munitions and supplies.

Dean Klinck said that the question of food conservation and control was important, even in peace times, and of double importance in war times. The problem became especially vital with the magnitude of the present struggle. Every day of the war tended to bring out more forcibly the important part food plays in war. "Food may yet," he declared, "prove the final arbiter of the present war."

The agricultural expert made brief reference to the crop features and what they suggested and meant. In 1915 the world's crop was phenomenal which was inclined to blind people's eyes to an inevitable condition for the 1916 crop was light, the 1917 crop will be below the average for many reasons.

Reasons for Shortage.

The small crop is due in part to the men who have gone to war creating a labor shortage; commercial fertilizer is almost prohibitive; the labor situation is acute and the number of work animals has greatly decreased. All of these things tend to decrease the food production, the deterioration of seed, propagation of destructive insects, etc.

Coupling these things with the difficulty of getting tonnage to carry

crops after they have produced, un avoidable delays and the submarine menace, the food situation today is approaching a crisis, the speaker said. Food economists three years ago foresaw the condition and, Dean Klinck said, the food controller had not been appointed too soon.

While the normal surplus of the food supplies of this country was 100 per cent., it had dropped now to 20 per cent. There was no likelihood of a food famine in Canada but food must be conserved or the armies and industrial population of the allied countries will be hard pressed, the speaker remarked.

That the situation was serious and had become more acute on the decision of the United States to place a million men in France and raise a million more, Dean Klinck pointed out, for this would take that many men out of ordinary industrial pursuits. There was no immediate cause for alarm but, if the 1918 crop should be as poor as 1916 the people of the allied nations would suffer.

Dean Klinck declared there was no chance of prices getting lower. Even if war were to conclude tomorrow the situation would still be serious for at least another three years. The price of food was set by the foreign market, he said.

As to the wheat situation the speaker drew attention to the fact that the crop was short in 1916, and below the average in 1917. The crop in the United States was below the average and so poor in the Argentine that an embargo was put on wheat. Russia was unable to ship her wheat; Roumania's crop could not be got out to the allies and the situation in France was well known. In England only 5 per cent. of the population was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Against the large wheat crops of India and Australia there were the difficulties of transportation as an offset.

"To Canada and the United States the allies must look," said the speaker. With 60,000,000 men under arms and engaged in war work, thus taking them out of industrial pursuits, the situation was grave indeed.

Government Fixes Price.

Regarding the reason bread is cheaper in England than in Canada, the speaker said it was because the government had fixed a price which was a loss to millers but who were reimbursed by the government.

The meat situation was also a grave one. The demand of the allies was for meat and bacon, which increased the exports of bacon and beef, resulting in a depletion of dairy stock. It was estimated the allies had slaughtered 33,000,000 beef and pork animals. The Germans had taken all the horses out of Belgium for food and fats. As it was impossible to get the necessary coarse foods for the animals their numbers had to be reduced. The seriousness of the meat situation would continue longer than that of cereals for animals took from two to five years to make the production cycle. It was fortunate for the U. S. and Canada, the speaker said, that the coarse food crops were enormous.

Dean Klinck pointed out the duties and powers of the Dominion food controller and declared "to save food is infinitely more important at the present time than to save money." Consumption must be shifted from those things which the armies most need and profiteering must be prevented. The food controller could prevent hoarding and profiteering, but the answer depended more on the people themselves. It remains to be seen," said Dean Klinck, "if we are as patriotic as some of us say we are when it touches our pockets and appetites." Food for the allies should be conserved by people

eating as much of substitutes as possible.

From statistics as to meatless and baconless days it was shown that in Victoria the saving in beef had already been 41 per cent. and in bacon 33 per cent., while in Vancouver the beefless saving had been 46.13 per cent. There was no data on the saving in bacon. In all Canada the beef saving had amounted to 200,000 pounds and bacon 66,000 pounds, sufficient for one day's rations at the front.

Dean Klinck expressed the belief that there had been actual food conservation effected besides an important psychological effect produced by making everybody feel a personal sacrifice to win the war.

Sun, Nov. 7, 1917.

LECTURES ON B.C. FLOWERS

Under the auspices of the Art. Historical and Scientific association John Davidson, F.R.H.S., delivered a lecture at the Carnegie library last night, on the wild flowers of this province.

Dividing his subject into two classes; native flowers and those introduced, Mr. Davidson pointed out that the native plants grew even under abnormal conditions and referred his hearers to the city's far famed so-called natural park, Stanley park. He explained it was modernized in so far as it had been logged over and that there were rotten logs, etc., lying around, which under natural conditions would not be there.

He showed to his audience several interesting slides, which were divided into three classes; flowers of the coast, dry belt, and alpine. Much interest was taken in those which showed the influence of man in clearing and destroying the native plants and introducing weeds. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Davidson. R. McKay Frupp was in the chair.

Sun, Nov. 17, 1917

GIVES LECTURE ON INDIGO

Former Agricultural Bacteriologist in India Addresses Club.

An interesting lecture on "Indigo" was provided for last night's meeting of the B. C. Mountaineering club (natural history section), by C. Berkeley, of the bacteriological department of the University of B. C., who for 11 years was in the service of the government in India as agricultural bacteriologist, his special province being research work in connection with the important article of commerce of which the lecture treated.

The necessity for such work arose out of the serious menace to the Indian indigo industry involved in the manufacture and marketing of "synthetic" indigo by the Germans in 1893, accompanied by their threat to put the natural product out of business within the next five years. Through the steps taken to obviate this, the industry was enabled to survive competition till the outbreak of the war, and has consequently been able to meet the demand of the market since the German supply was cut off.

Sun, Dec. 20, 1917.

Tuesday two very interesting demonstrations of the flotation process and electrolytic method of ore separation were given at the Chamber of Mines. Prof. J. M. Turnbull of the University of British Columbia gave a demonstration of ore separation and a detailed and semi-technical explanation of the philosophy of it and the scientific results, while Mr. G. E. Eldridge, assayer and chemist, made the electrolytic process clear to his audience by explanations of the various causes and effects of this method in relation to ore treatment. There was a large attendance at the session, many women being among those present. Refreshments were served after the demonstrations.

Pro. Jan. 3, 1918.

Professor Visits Forum—Professor T. H. Boggs, of the university staff, will lead the discussion at the Open Forum meeting on Sunday afternoon at O'Brien Hall, at 2:30. His subject will be "Government Loan Versus Taxation as the Means of Financing the War."

World Jan 5, 1918

MAY BE PUT ON RATIONS HERE

Dr. Wesbrook Says Vancouver Will Very Possibly Have to Submit to Serious Restrictions.

BAKERS' STANDARD FOR WAR BREAD IS ACCEPTED

Committee Recommends That Housewives be Subjected to Same Limitations.

"It is not at all unlikely that here in Vancouver we shall be put on rations as in England," said Dr. Wesbrook this morning.

"I quite agree," said Prof. F. M. Clement.

Dr. Wesbrook is president of the Provincial Food Conservation Committee and Prof. Clement secretary. The two gentlemen had just returned from Victoria, where the committee has been in session, performing among other duties the necessary, if unpleasant one of killing off the drones in the hive—that is cancelling the membership of appointees who have taken no active part in the work. As a result Vancouver will have two new members, and Victoria, Nanaimo and Kamloops one each.

"You mean, of course, rationing of flour, bacon and things the Allies need?" queried The World reporter.

"It would have to be rationing all round," said Dr. Wesbrook. "Things are so interwoven. Take butter, for instance. The animals that produce butter have to be fed on grain that could be put to more expedient use. Say it takes four pounds of grain to produce one pound of meat, might not the grain possibly be better fed direct to the human being instead of through the animal? The whole question is highly complex, but people do not realize it. You can no more prescribe an infallible, single, blanket remedy successfully to a number of inter-related social problems than you can to a whole range of bodily ailments.

The Cost of Bread.

"I see The World has been taking up the bread question, and that reminds me that delivery is one of the big factors on all costs to the consumer. I had no idea that so-much bread was sold through the grocers. Why should it be? Why should we have such tremendous multiplication of delivery service? In England people have now to go and get their own supplies and stand in line waiting to get them hour after hour. Of course there is a happy mean between the economic waste caused by these long periods of waiting and the unnecessary duplication of deliveries here but we never reform anything until we have to and then we suffer the maximum of inconvenience.

"This matter of costs, however, is not the business of the food conservation committee. The machinery provided to deal with cases of excessive costs is municipal. The mayor is the person to set it in motion. If there is any ground for the complaint that the difference between the cost of production of bread and the selling price is too great the city hall people should communicate with Ottawa. This would be a good time to do so because Prof. Harcourt, who recently visited Vancouver, and other experts are now in session there. They are considering conservation and not costs but doubtless they could be of considerable assistance should a solution of the costs problem be sought."

The Milk "Spread."

Reference was made to the action taken in respect of milk but Prof. Clement pointed out that the benefit derived from the order limiting the "spread" in the retailing of milk did not benefit a great many people who bought by the pint since the order specifically mentioning quarts some dealers did not regard it as binding on them in respect of the smaller quantity and had not made any reduction.

This, it was agreed, was another matter which should be referred to Ottawa by the mayor.

One of the principal questions considered at Victoria was the conservation of wheat flour by the manufacture of war bread in which a substitute would be used up to a certain percentage.

Both gentlemen declared that the bakers had presented a very fair report and were willing to play the game. The committee was of the opinion that housewives should play the game, too, and should use the same proportion of substituted flour when making bread at home. Prof. Clement agreed that that could possibly be accomplished completely only by compelling the purchase of a certain proportion of a substitute with a given quantity of white flour. The recommendations of the Bread and Cake Manufacturers' Association for the standardizing of war bread, were adopted at Victoria and will be sent forward to Ottawa with a request that housewives should be put on the same basis.

The committee found that bacon was being used too freely and recommended further restrictions in the use of what is technically known as the whole side of the hog. Plans were outlined for the preparation of consecutive logical reports of the work of the committee so that its activities might become more familiar to the public. Miss Hayes, domestic science instructor of Prince Rupert, was appointed as a travelling teacher on the subject to visit all communities in the province where domestic science teachers were not already engaged.

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Mr. John Davidson, provincial botanist, will resume his weekly botany lectures in the biology class rooms of the university on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Over eighty members are already enrolled in the class, which is the largest of any year since it was instituted.

Pro. Jan 7, 1918

At the Open Forum yesterday Prof. T. H. Boggs lectured to a large gathering on "War Loans or War Taxation?" He maintained that bond flotations as a means of financing war meant substantially the mortgage of the masses to the classes. The professor declared that the man who goes to the front, if he is lucky enough to return, is called upon to pay, through higher prices or taxes, interest to his neighbor who bought Victory Bonds. The chief cause of the increased cost of living since the beginning of the war, in his opinion, was the expansion of currency. He said the policy of issuing war loans had given a greater importance to property as compared to human life than it had in times of peace and that conscription of income should go with conscription of men. Other speakers at the meeting included Messrs. Metcalfe, Fleming, Clark and Cotsworth, who took part in the discussion which followed the address of Prof. Boggs.

Pro. Jan 7, 1918

Botany Lecture—Mr. John Davidson, provincial botanist, will resume his weekly botany lectures in the biology classroom of the University on Tuesday evening at 7:30. Over eighty are already enrolled in the class, which is the largest of any year since it began.

World Jan 7, 1918

Vancouver Institute—The second half of the programme of the Vancouver Institute will be opened on Thursday evening in the assembly hall of the university at 8:15, when Dr. A. H. Hutchinson of the university department of biology will lecture on behalf of the B. C. Academy of Science on "Growth, Development and Evolution." The lecture will be illustrated.

World Jan 10, 1918

The second half of the programme of the Vancouver Institute will be opened this evening in the assembly hall of the university, Tenth avenue and Willow street, at 8:15 o'clock, when Dr. A. H. Hutchinson of

the university department of biology, will lecture for the British Columbia Academy of Science. His subject will be "Growth, Development and Evolution." The lecture will be illustrated and open to the public.

Pro. Jan 10, 1918

CLUB HAS LANTERN NIGHT

Natural History Section of B. C. M. C. Hears Lecture on Slides.

The Natural History Section of the B. C. Mountaineering club—the "section," by the way, now outnumbers the parent organization—had a very entertaining "lantern night" in the biology room of the university last evening. About 200 slides were shown, many of them very beautiful pictures of B. C. mountain scenery. They were contributed by Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, E. Beltz and John Davidson, who are all connected with the university, and by T. Fyles, who is regarded as the chief mountaineer in the district and is the acknowledged leader of the climbing excursions.

Mr. Davidson contributed some valuable points on the making of slides, with special respect to the proper sharpness of the pictures and the appropriate contrasts and gradations of lights and shadows. The copying of pictures was also touched on, a difficult process when colors are involved, as these have each their own special light values. Another interesting point was the toning and coloring of slides, so as to get the tones in keeping with the subjects. A snow scene, for instance, will do very well in blue, but hardly so in red. Photomicrography, flown-photography, and other similar matters were also dealt with.

Sun, Jan 17, 1918

LECTURE ON BALZAC

Dr. Ashton Deals With the French Writer at Vancouver Institute.

An exceedingly interesting lecture on "Balzac" was Dr. H. Ashton's contribution to the programme of the Vancouver Institute for their meeting last evening. According to the lecture, Balzac was this or that, according to the viewpoint of the beholder. Thus, he was "a carelessly dressed, badly groomed man, with heavy vulgar features, a big nose, sensual mouth, thick neck," etc.; or "an overdressed man, much too dandified, with remarkable eyes, a broad brow, no vulgarity, a real seduction in face and bearing, frank and jovial," and so forth.

Honore de Balzac, moreover, had no fight to his name. The "de" would indicate noble rank and possession of broad acres; the truth was, his grandfather was merely a farm laborer on other people's land.

His father, however, was a strong man, physically and intellectually. Living at a time of intellectual turmoil—the period of the French revolution—he had ideas on eugenics, for instance, much too advanced to be applied even at the present day. At the age of 45 he married a girl of 13, active and practical, yet withal "nervous, irritable, and with a highly developed imagination that led her towards mysticism." From such terrors came the characteristic qualities, good or bad, of Honore de Balzac.

That he had a charming personality was borne out by friends and enemies alike. "His gaiety made him a wonderful talker; but he would not chat or take a normal part in a general conversation." Once started, however, he knew no bounds; and no one knew when he was going to begin. The merest word or allusion might suffice.

His life, said Dr. Ashton, was a "masterpiece of energy." Even his great imagination seemed to be "put in motion by an effort of will." The various features of his character were in turn dealt with, and the story of his love and domestic life was also touched on, the object of the lecture being to show what he was like "as a man," rather than to deal critically or exhaustively with his work.

Sun Jan 25, 1918

Great Interest in Acetylene.

Professor Douglas McIntosh, M.A., Ph.D., of the provincial university, will give an address at the board of trade, corner Hamilton and Pender streets, tonight at 8 o'clock, on Acetylene and the opportunities for its industrial development. Recent discoveries have opened a wide field of possibilities for the manufacture from acetylene of important products. Acetone for munition purposes is now manufactured from acetylene at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. Last year a plant was opened in Switzerland for the manufacture of alcohol from acetylene. The possibility of using alcohol as a substitute for gasoline makes this discovery of very great importance.

Sun Jan 28, 1918

Lectures on Acetylene.

An interested audience at the Board of Trade building, corner Hamilton and Pender, last night listened to an address by Professor Douglas McIntosh of the provincial university on "acetylene and the opportunities for its industrial development." The lecturer told his audience that acetylene was made from calcium carbides and that this was produced in electric furnaces in quite a few places in Canada and places where electric power was cheap. The lecturer had prepared a number of charts with which he illustrated his remarks.

Sun Jan 29, 1918

EVERY NECESSITY FOR CARBIDE PLANT HERE

So Declares Prof. McIntosh in Lecture on Chemical Industry.

Professor Douglas McIntosh, M. A., Ph. D., of the University of British Columbia, addressed a meeting of the Canadian Pacific section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Board of Trade Monday night, following a dinner of the members at the University Club.

Acetylene, discovered by the English chemist, Davy, in 1839, was not made available for industrial use until the Canadian, T. L. Willson, produced calcium carbide in an electric furnace in 1892. Until recently acetylene was used principally for illumination and oxy-acetylene welding and cutting, the latter having revolutionized the shaping and drilling iron and steel plates, etc. Le Sueur, one of the foremost of our Canadian technical chemists, has contributed largely to our knowledge of the properties of acetylene. The lecturer exhibited some liquid and solid acetylene and some of its compounds with mercury, silver and copper.

The manufacture from acetylene of acetic acid, ethyl alcohol, acetone and synthetic rubber, and of cyanamide, ammonia and nitric acid from calcium carbide and nitrogen of the air are among the most important recent developments in industrial chemistry. The successful production of acetic acid and of acetone for munitions purposes has been worked out since the war started, at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, by Mathewson and Reid, the latter being a native of Vancouver and a graduate of the local university. This synthesis is one of the most fundamental and brilliant in the developments of organic chemistry and as a result, large quantities of essential products are being shipped weekly to the Allies for munitions. The first step in the process consists in the combination of acetylene with water using mercury as a catalyst. Acetaldehyde can then be oxidized to acetic acid and this converted to acetone by suitable catalyzers or the acetaldehyde can be hydrogenated in the presence of nickel, thus producing ethyl alcohol. The Swiss Government has subsidized a plant to use this process.

The possibilities for further development were pointed out by the speaker. The opportunity for a local calcium carbide industry was mentioned providing a sufficient market was developed. In British Columbia there are available an abundance of hydroelectric power, pure calcium limestone, coal, water and air, which are the basic materials for the calcium carbide and related industries.

Following an interesting discussion, J. A. Dawson, the chairman, referred to the Imperial Producers Association which has been organized to make the Empire self-sustaining and to retain control of the resources of the Empire. It was pointed out that British Columbia was not apparently represented directly in this association and that it was evidently desirable that we should co-operate in such an empire-wide organization.

Mon. Jan. 30, 1918.

UNIVERSITY COURSE VALUABLE TRAINING

For Business Life Collegiate Study Is Recommended by Prof. T. H. Boggs Before Retail Merchants' Bureau.

The value of a university training in business life was the subject of an interesting address by Prof. T. H. Boggs, of the University of B. C., before the retail merchants' bureau of the Board of Trade at the Hudson's Bay dining room yesterday. The address is to be repeated later before a meeting of the whole board at the request of P. G. Shallcross, who, in voicing the appreciation of the gathering for the instructive address of Prof. Boggs, said it was one of the finest speeches on the value of education in business that he had ever listened to.

Prof. Boggs told of the increase in the financial and business courses in connection with the larger universities. "We seem to have departed considerably from the old ideas," said he, "and have come to realize that education should broaden the horizon of the individual and make possible independent thinking."

"The formal and impractical methods of education must be superseded by a training that will serve these ends, and the only solution of this problem comes through the school of commerce or finance, which institutions give a training augmenting that received at the colleges and universities. Disciplinary training is indispensable and essential in business, but practical knowledge is necessary."

"It has come to be understood that general instruction in an arts course is not adequate preparation for business. An arts training helps greatly and broadens the individual, but a school of commerce or finance is as essential as a law school in preparing for the law, the agricultural college for the practice of agriculture, or the medical college in fitting a student for the practice of medicine. True, there are the many instances where untrained men have achieved fame and wealth though lacking any semblance of training other than the practical, but these men are often geniuses—and the genius does not need training."

Sun Feb. 1, 1918

UNIVERSITY AND BUSINESS LIFE

Interesting Address Delivered to Retail Merchants' Bureau by Dr. T. H. Boggs.

SCHOOLS OF COMMERCE ARE BEING ESTABLISHED

Special Training as Essential to Businessman as to Lawyer.

"University Training and Business Life," was the subject of an instructive address delivered by Dr. T. H. Boggs, of the University of British Columbia, at the regular luncheon of the Retail Merchants' Bureau of the Board of Trade at the Hudson's Bay private dining room.

"We seem to have departed considerably from the old ideas," said Dr. Boggs, "and have come to realize that education should broaden the horizon of the individual and make possible independent thinking."

"The formal and impractical methods of education must be superseded by a training that will serve these ends, and the only solution of this problem comes through the school of commerce or finance, which institutions give a training augmenting that received at the colleges and universities. Disciplinary training is indispensable and essential in business, but practical knowledge is necessary."

"It has come to be understood that general instruction in an arts course is not adequate preparation for business. An arts training helps greatly and broadens the individual, but a school of commerce or finance is as essential as a law school in preparing for the law, the agricultural college in specializing in agriculture, or the medical college in fitting a student for the practice of medicine. True, there are the many instances where untrained men have achieved fame and wealth though lacking any semblance of training other than the practical, but these men are often geniuses—and the genius does not need training."

Dr. Boggs stated that nearly all the large universities in England and the United States have established schools of commerce in connection with their work, and that the success being met with by these new institutions is evidenced by the increase in their numbers and the gains in the enrollment of students. He said that these schools are the product of the twentieth century, and quoted figures showing that the yearly salaries of graduates of the institutions, after years spent in the business world, are very high as compared with the money earned by the untrained. Statistics showed that the yearly income of graduates of one big American institution, who left the school 14 years ago, today averaged \$7700, concrete evidence of the beneficial results of the training received.

"Business has become a profession," said Dr. Boggs, "and we are getting away from the old idea that it is a thing apart from the law, medicine, or the higher professions. In many instances higher training is required in industrial life than is necessary for some of the professions, and proper education is the primary consideration. The period which is going to follow the war is going to be one of extreme competition—extreme commercial competition—and the young men of Canada will have to compete with the trained business heads of Europe, and if our young men are to uphold the name of the Dominion as that name has been upheld on the battlefields for four years, they must have special training."

In conclusion the speaker said that specialized technical training would never take the place of experience, that it was not a substitute for experience, but a preparation for business experience.

Mr. P. G. Shallcross, vice-president of the Board of Trade, commented upon the address of Dr. Boggs and stated that the matter was closely connected no doubt with the question of a chair of commerce in the local university. He requested Dr. Boggs to retain his notes with the view of being called upon to deliver the address before the full Board of Trade.

In connection with the luncheons, which are to be weekly events, Chairman Frank Parsons requested the members to be on hand at 12.15 and assured them that arrangements would be made to have a splendid programme for each meeting.

World Jan 31, 1918

Free Mining Lecture—A free public lecture will be held next Monday night at the Vancouver Chamber of Mines, Dominion Building, corner of Hastings and Cambie streets. Dr. J. G. Davidson of the university will speak on "Some Fuel Problems of Canada." The public are invited to attend this lecture. After the above lecture a school meeting of those wishing to join a course of lectures planned will be held, and the matter explained fully.

World Feb. 9, 1918

BIG INTEREST IN LECTURES

Call Meeting to Arrange for Series After Tonight's Address.

Much interest is being taken by mining men and those in any way connected with that industry or interested in it, in the series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Vancouver chamber of mines in that organization's headquarters in the Dominion building.

Further arrangements will be made for this series this evening, after the lecture to be given there by Dr. J. G. Davidson of the university staff. This lecture will be on "Some Fuel Problems of Canada," and the public is invited to it, also to the lectures of the course being arranged.

The first of the course will be Thursday night of this week, and it is planned to have three each week, in the evenings. The lectures will be given by Professors J. M. Turnbull and E. T. Hodge of the university and others competent to speak on various subjects related to mining in B. C.

Work Sun Feb. 11, 1918

Further arrangements for the series of lectures to be given at the Chamber of Mines during the next two months will be made this evening after an address by Dr. J. G. Davidson on "Some Fuel Problems of Canada." The first of the course will be delivered next Thursday night.

Prov. Feb. 11, 1918

Dr. E. T. Hodge, assistant professor of geology at the University of British Columbia, will describe and explain the "Geology of Garibaldi District" to the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering Club tomorrow night. Dr. Hodge spent a portion of last summer in Garibaldi district. In addition to the members of the natural history section, all members of the B. C. Mountaineering Club, the Alpine Club of Canada and those who have been at any of the summer camps or are interested in geology are specially invited to attend. The lecture will be illustrated with blackboard sketches and lantern slides and will begin at 8 o'clock in the biology classroom of the university, Tenth avenue and Laurel street.

Prov. Feb. 12, 1918

FIFTY THOUSAND LOST IN SMOKE

This Is Annual Coal Waste in Vancouver Residences, Says Lecturer.

Dr. J. G. Davidson Speaks on Fuel Problems—British Columbia Fortunate.

Discussing "Some Fuel Problems of Canada," at a meeting of the Chamber of Mines held last evening, Dr. J. G. Davidson of the University of British Columbia, said this province was exceedingly fortunate in its fuel supply. He declared people in the West hardly realized that a scarcity of fuel existed throughout the world. "British Columbia possesses coal of every grade," he said, "from lignite to anthracite, and it is widely distributed throughout the province.

"There is an enormous waste in our method of consuming coal, and how to remedy this loss is one of the big problems of Canada today," went on the speaker.

"Vancouver is as great an offender as any other city in the Dominion in this respect," he said, "as in the residences alone at least \$50,000 goes up in smoke each year in addition to enormous losses in industrial plants in a similar way."

IMPROPER FIRING.

Describing the principal loss, the speaker explained that it was largely due to improper methods of firing. He said practically all persons were acquainted with the yellow smoke which poured from chimney stacks. "This," he maintained, "is due to imperfect combustion or a partial distillation of the fuel in the furnace, caused by an insufficient air supply."

Dr. Davidson commenced his lecture with a general talk on the fuel question in Canada. He said that notwithstanding press reports, the problem was not so acute here as in the United States. The speaker paid tribute to the generosity of the United States in permitting such a large amount of coal to be exported in the face of a home shortage. He then traced the coal and other fuel supply from the Atlantic to the Pacific and described very clearly the difficulties always present in Ontario and Quebec because of a lack of coal in those provinces.

"It is impossible to ship coal at a reasonable profit from either the east or west to supply those markets," he said, "and as long as coal is depended upon by Ontario and Quebec as fuel, their supply will have to come from the United States."

COULD USE PEAT.

The lecturer called particular attention to the possibility of utilizing peat as a fuel. There was in sight and within easy reach of markets in Ontario, a proved supply of over fifty million tons of peat, he claimed.

"This estimate was not made," he continued, "on peat in its natural state, but was an estimate of the amount of fuel in a manufactured condition available from the peat bogs of Ontario. In its natural state, the lecturer went on to say, peat contained 85 to 90 per cent of water and in manufacturing, the problem was to get rid of the water.

Dr. Davidson also took up the question of lignites in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, districts depending entirely on American anthracite coal, and pointed out in a lucid and simple way how those lignites could be manufactured so that the product would be equal to American hard coal.

Referring to the utilization of straw as a fuel, the speaker said that many persons on the prairies had various schemes with this object in view. "Most of the theories," he said, "could not be practiced because they are inadequate to meet the situation."

Prov. Feb. 12, 1918

FUEL PROBLEM IS GREAT ONE

Profits of Many Large Industrial Plants Lost Through Smoke Stacks Owing to Bad Firing.

Assertion was made by Dr. J. G. Davidson of the University of British Columbia, speaking on Monday night at the Chamber of Mines meeting, that millions of dollars were annually wasted in Vancouver through lost heat and fuel, and that the damage done by smoke was equally great. Much waste could be eliminated by the big industrial plants and fuel users by proper firing, the present methods resulting in many of the profits going out of the smoke stack. The smoke which hung over the city was peculiarly destructive and paints and fabrics of all kinds were affected by it. It was also injurious to health.

The fuel problem was described as one which had suddenly become one of the major problems of the world. Today it was impossible to obtain sufficient fuel, not because it was not available but by reason of the shortage of labor and transportation facilities.

As regards fuel, British Columbia was a favored spot of the whole world. The situation as to shortage was being handled all right this winter, but Dr. Davidson looked for the real pinch of a shortage next winter.

British Columbia, Dr. Davidson said, had plenty of fuel easily available in any part of the province, which was situated most fortunately in that the supplies of coal were variegated in the widest possible way. For illustration, in Pennsylvania the coal was anthracite and in Nova Scotia bituminous, while in British Columbia the supply ranged all the way from peat to anthracite.

"It is to be hoped," said Dr. Davidson, "that because of this fortunate fact, British Columbia may in the near future lead the world in the utilization of fuel."

The fuel and other raw materials of this province, declared Dr. Davidson, lent themselves to all technical uses, and this combination of assets put British Columbia in a position possible to lead the world in industrial development. If developed it would be by community interests, action and exploitation, but it would be very difficult to inspire a co-operative spirit to handle these problems. The energies of Great Britain in connection with fuel developments, the by-product possibilities of coal and the work of the advisory council of scientific research in Canada, of which he was a member, were all alluded to by the speaker.

Revised Feb. 12, 1918

LECTURES ON MINING

Interesting Course Opens at Chamber of Mines Thursday.

The first of the night classes in mining at the Chamber of Mines will be given Thursday night in the headquarters of the chamber in the Dominion building and a "oo" attendance is expected. The lecture Thursday night will be in charge of Professor J. M. Turnbull, of the University of British Columbia.

The whole lecture course is to be conducted by well known mining authorities, and the range of subjects is wide, taking in prospecting and mine development, sampling, valuation, general geology, rocks and minerals, smelting, flotation and ore concentration, assaying, coal mining, chemistry, claim staking and simple surveying.

Among the lecturers arranged with are Dr. E. T. Hodge, Professor Turnbull and Messrs. James Ashworth, E. A. Haggen, C. S. Verrill, G. C. Eldridge and P. W. Racey.

Membership cards in the association will admit to the lectures, and returned soldiers may have the benefit of the course whether they belong to the chamber or not.

Sun Feb. 13, 1918

NATURAL BEAUTIES ARE UNSURPASSED

B.C. Mountaineering Club Section Hears Intensely Interesting Address on Garibaldi Mountain District.

The natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering club met at the University last evening, and heard an intensely interesting lecture on the Garibaldi mountain district by Dr. E. T. Hodge.

The subject was treated geological-ly, and was largely a story of the volcanic activities of long past days, though some of the happenings belong to the very recent past—perhaps not more than 20 years ago.

The flowing and cooling of lava, the damming of watercourses and the formation of lakes, and other incidents in the long history of the landscape which is now so interesting to geologists and others, were graphically described with a skill and a manifest sincerity which was very convincing.

The lecturer was quite candid where he was concerned merely with his own particular theory, and allowed his hearers to differ with him if they thought fit; but with respect to his main theme he was very decided.

Garibaldi itself is about 8,000 feet above sea level, and about half that elevation above the plateau which it overtops. It is an old volcano, one of the long chain reaching from Cotopaxi in southern Mexico to Katmai in northern Alaska.

Another volcano, close beside Garibaldi Lake, is Red Mountain, the lava from which still looks so fresh as to suggest that it was only the other day that it cooled off. There is also another little volcano without a name, which Dr. Hodge is convinced was active only about 100 years ago, and is so far from being really extinct that it is liable to start business again "almost any old time."

Copper Mountain is another feature of this district, but the name is quite inappropriate, according to Dr. Hodge, who declares that all the copper one would be likely to get from it could be carried away in one's pocket. He holds, however, that in natural beauties and wonders the district is not surpassed by the most noted national parks on this continent, not even excepting the Yellowstone.

Sun, Feb. 14, 1918

Dr. E. T. Hodge held the attention of a large gathering of the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering Club Wednesday night when dealing with the history and formation of Garibaldi Mountain. This peak, which towers to over 8000 feet, is an old volcano, one of the chain extending from Cotopaxi, in Southern Mexico to Katmai, in Northern Alaska. Dr. Hodge treated his subject chiefly from a geological point of view, including the flowing and cooling of lava, the damming of watercourses and the formation of lakes. Incidentally he referred to other volcanoes, including Red Mountain and Copper Mountain, and declared that the scenery in the district was among the most magnificent in the world.

Prov. Feb. 14, 1918

Mining Lecture Tonight—The special series of night classes in mining to be given under the auspices of, and at the rooms of the Vancouver Chamber of Mines, corner of Hastings and Combie streets, will open this evening at 8 o'clock. The courses will cover prospecting and mine development, sampling, valuation, general geology, rocks and minerals, smelting, flotation and ore concentration, assaying, coal mining, chemistry, claim staking and simple surveying. The lectures will be simple and commercial in character, not too technical for the average man, and will be given by a number of well known mining engineers and by members of the staff of the University of British Columbia.

World, Feb. 14, 1918

MINERS MUST TAKE MUCH TO ACCOUNT

Value of Metal Not Only Consideration, Says Prof. Turnbull in Opening Lecture of Course at Chamber of Mines

The night classes at the chamber of mines opened last night with a good attendance, and a very instructive and interesting lecture by Professor J. M. Turnbull, of the University of B. C., on "The Commercial Consideration in Regard to Ores and Minerals," was listened to with close attention.

Prof. Turnbull pointed out that the values in the ores was not all that was to be taken into account. The location should also be looked upon from the point of view of profit. For instance, a valuable property might be found, and there were many of them which were valuable in their ores, but not of commercial feasibility by reason of distance from transportation. Therefore, the profit should be a consideration as well as the metal.

In considering commercial ores and minerals, it would be necessary, Prof. Turnbull said, to look at the subject from several viewpoints, summarized as assay value, quantity of ore, transportation and possibility of market. Other points, too, were power, water and timber, which should not be overlooked.

Before going into a mining enterprise, one ought first to consider the chances before spending a lot of time, and, perhaps a lot of money on the property.

Sun, Feb. 15, 1918

ESSENTIALS IN MINING INDUSTRY

Increasing Interest in Series of Lectures at Chamber of Mines.

That exceptional interest is being taken by the general public as well as by those connected with the mining industry in the series of lectures being given at the Chamber of Mines and to be continued during the next two months, was indicated last night when nearly 100 persons attended the first class. Prof. J. M. Turnbull was the lecturer and discussed "Commercial Consideration of Ore and Economic Minerals."

Mr. Turnbull urged his audience to ascertain what ore really is before spending time and money. He said that two ideas were involved in this statement, the first being: "Is it mineral substance?" and the second: "Will it pay?" The former problem, he pointed out, was not difficult to solve, even though a person did not know much about minerals, because they could always be assayed. "But there are many questions to be considered before the latter is solved," he said. "Quantity, assay value, transportation, method of treatment and market are the most important."

Continuing, he maintained that quantity was often misjudged, especially if ore was of a high grade. Trail and pack horses may be able to convey the material to the nearest shipping point. Discussing low grade ore, Prof. Turnbull explained that a railroad might have to be constructed before shipments could be made, and it was only on rare occasions that accurate estimates were obtained.

A person can form an idea of whether or not a mine is worth operating if he calculates the net profit per ton," he declared. "Suppose you will be able to clear \$3 per ton and there is an investment of \$1,000,000. It is for you to ascertain whether or not you have a chance to obtain 333,000 tons out of your mine. I admit that you can not do so accurately, but you can tell whether you have a fighting chance or not. If you do not think there is this amount or more in your mine, then it is not worth while operating."

Discussing assay values, the lecturer advised his hearers when selecting ores, to try and obtain an average sample and not to gather good or bad streaks particularly. He said that he had considerable experience in this work and could state definitely that a majority of the samples forwarded to the Trail smelter were picked.

Regarding treatment, he stated that there were various metals which could be recovered at the mines, but transportation was a much easier problem to solve, as the miner had merely to figure how to get his products shipped by trail and pack horse, railroad or steamboat. The railroad, he said, was only for large deposits, unless it was but a short distance from the mine. The selling of ores was also a feature to be considered as they had to be disposed of almost entirely to the smelter.

The lectures give promise of being the most successful yet given under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines. The attendance last night greatly exceeded expectations. The second will be delivered next Tuesday when Dr. E. T. Hodge, M.A., will be the speaker. They commence at 8 and close at 10 p.m.

Prov. Feb. 15, 1918

DR. E. T. HODGES GIVES ADDRESS ON MINING Deals With Geology of Rockies and Coast Ranges.

Dr. E. T. Hodges delivered the second of the series of mining lectures arranged to be given at the Chamber of Mines at headquarters on Tuesday evening, his instructive remarks being made doubly interesting by a big collection of mineral specimens and illustrations with colored chalk. Mining geology of the Rockies and coast ranges were dealt with exhaustively, yet in an interesting manner, and the appreciation of the audience was shown by the close attention paid to the lecturer.

The formation of sedimentary rocks, and the rain-drop impressions, ripple-marks, fossil remains, etc., by which they may be recognized, formed only a small portion of his theme; and he went headlong on, showing how they had been "folded" into anticlines, synclines, etc., and also "faulted" with "normal faults" and "reverse faults," and so forth.

"Faulting is a very important thing in mining," he stated, and proceeding to show that it really was. Incidentally, it was rather important in other connections, too, being in fact the immediate cause of the earthquakes at San Francisco and elsewhere.

Then he showed what was really a "mountain," and how many of the so-called mountains were not really mountains at all. Some of them, again, were young mountains, some mature, and some quite old; and all these details were important to be known. Some had even been "made over" or rejuvenated.

He mentioned that quartz constituted over 50 per cent of the earth; also that the earth was solid mineral right through—not hollow or liquid in the centre, as once was taught.

Igneous rocks, metamorphic rocks, gneisses, schists, haematite, magnetite and other "ites" by the dozen were rushed along in swift procession, and the phenomena of volcanism were explained in a most fascinating way. Batholiths, stocks, sills, dikes, veins, laccoliths, etc., were all thrown in.

World, Feb. 20, 1918

HOW TO PROSPECT

Interesting Lecture on Mining by Prof. J. M. Turnbull.

Methods of nrospecting were discussed last night by Prof. J. M. Turnbull of the University of British Columbia at the third lecture of the series of eighteen being given at the Chamber of Mines concerning the mining industry. Mr. Turnbull's address was interesting and instructive. Mr. A. B. Clabon occupied the chair.

The lecturer discussed various minerals and said that transportation should be considered when prospecting as this involved considerable expense. Iron ores and low grade copper should be ignored when the prospect was some distance from a railroad or shipping point because they lost their possible values. He pointed out that geological maps are of considerable value, but usually only to a general extent in British Columbia. The speaker declared that large, smooth unbroken areas in one formation were often barren.

"Badly broken areas with mixed formations," he said, "may have ore of fine grade but are considered unreliable. The best areas to prospect are those with different formations and moderate breaks."

A preliminary run over the district was usually well spent time. Nearly every district had its own character of ores and it was advisable to become familiar with them. It was better to depend entirely on a persons' own observations as information obtained from local residents was not all that could be desired generally speaking.

The method of prospecting depended almost entirely on the nature of the ground. In British Columbia the highest grade ores were usually to be found on the lower slopes. Above the timber line prospecting was easy, but there were few good properties in the province there.

Many coast mountains had steep slopes and broke into bluffs which may have talus of broken rocks at the bottom which should be examined, as the slides often gave an indication of the minerals in the particular section of the mountain they came from.

The speaker then stated that after an outcrop was found, the prospector should remember that he had not located the original one as there may have been considerable erosion to change the surface. Clean-cut walls usually indicated a fissure vein and if the vein was of any great length, there was a much better chance for depth. If it was frozen to the walls it was considered to be a poor sign.

Prof. Turnbull also spoke of mineral belts and said that in a new district they were seldom definite enough to be of much use in prospecting, though in an older district the indications were often of great importance.

It was decided to hold the meetings two nights each week until the series is completed. The fourth will be conducted next Tuesday when Dr. Edwin T. Hodge will speak.

Prov. Feb. 22, 1918.

VAST MODERN WAR DWARFS PERSONAL

Nationalism Is Passing Away, Says John Ridington, and Present Cataclysm Has Produced Little Great Poetry.

To refute the charge that his nation was "a nation of barbarians," a Munich professor "triumphantly asserted that in the first five months of the cataclysm Germany had written 3,000,000 poems." So said John Ridington on Saturday evening in his discourse before the University Women's club, on "The Poetry of the War," and he adduced the corroborative testimony of Schumann in "Germany and the World War," placing the whole year's output at 6,000,000. And this for merely one of the nations now at war, and merely one of the varieties of war "literature."

Mr. Ridington referred to poetry as "the most permanent of all the great avenues of human expression;" but he also declared it a "mistaken expectation that great events necessarily produce great poetry." Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," he suggested, was the only poem of the American Civil war that was fit for a place in "the world's golden treasury." "And the present war, though it has produced an enormous bulk of poetry, has produced little that promises to be immortal." One explanation was that poetry seeks and insists upon the personal, the dramatic elements of life. This vast machine-made war dwarfs the merely personal.

Nationalism Passing Away.

Another reason was that nationalism was passing away. "Patriotism in its old sense—that of love for a geographical locality or historical sequence of events—has been gradually dying as a motive stimulus to men." Hatred of "furriners" is now less easy than it was. "Today the world is one big neighborhood—whether men like it or not they must live in association." And "men cannot defy themselves, their own nation—cannot put their own traditions, achievements, aspirations, on a pedestal and proclaim their superiority to all others, if they have intimate knowledge of the men of other races and lands." Accordingly, "the stock in trade of the patriotic poet of our fathers will soon become as obsolete as the stage-coach."

The war, however, has produced "a quite prodigious welter of tolerable mediocrity," with some of which Mr. Ridington proceeded to deal, with the preliminary remark that "none of the bigger men have added to their reputation through their war verse." A specimen of Watson's, he declared, "is one of the things we try to forget, but it is not very forgettable." He also observed impartially "how men of opposing armies beseech victory from heaven, reverting in time of war to the primitive idea of a tribal god." Of the German war poetry he remarked that "most of it reflects devotion to the state." The British verse he described as "traditional in treatment, as it is tribal in origin," and as being "powerful in proportion as it is partisan."

"Necessarily" Wrote Poetry.

Of Dr. Bridges, poet laureate, Mr. Ridington naively remarked that he had "necessarily" produced a good deal of war poetry. His "Wake Up, England," he said, "had little to recommend it but the promptness of its appearance and its sincerity. His "August, 1914," was described as "seven quatrains without a thought worthy of preservation (I nearly said without a thought of any kind), aggravated by at least one badly mixed metaphor, and, in the final stanza, by two hopelessly dislocated rhythms." In the case of Hardy, he complained "we had lost a novelist, and not gained a poet." Of Noyes he was more apprec-

lative, and also of the work of some of the new men—and women.

The American women versifiers in particular, were named with approval, but much of the American poetry was declared to be "irregular in form—imagist, futurist, cubist—what you will." Mr. Ridington professed no love for this "vers libre," and said "whether it be poetry is arguable."

As to the Canadian brand, the lecturer predicted that Wilfrid Campbell's "Langemark" would in a few years be "as well known in the Dominion as the Battle Hymn of the Republic in the United States, and spouted by Canadian school children as they spout Portia's "Mercy Speech" or Macaulay's "Horatius."

Sun, Feb. 25, 1918.

"Poetry and the War" was the interesting subject taken by Mr. John Ridington in an address before the University Women's Club on Saturday evening. He referred to poetry as "the most permanent of all the great avenues of human expression;" but he also declared it a "mistaken expectation that great events necessarily produce great poetry." Lowell's "Commemoration Ode," he suggested, was the only poem of the American Civil War that was fit for a place in "the world's golden treasury." "And the present war, though it has produced an enormous bulk of poetry, has produced little that promises to be immortal." The war, however, has produced "a quite prodigious welter of intolerable mediocrity," with some of which Mr. Ridington proceeded to deal, with the preliminary remark that "none of the bigger men have added to their reputation through their war verse."

Prov. Feb. 25, 1918.

INSTITUTE LECTURES

Two Interesting Titles to Be Given This Week in University Hall.

Arrangements are being made for two of the most interesting lectures on this season's programme of the Vancouver Institute. The first is by Prof. L. F. Anderson of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., who will be in Vancouver on Wednesday, February 27 and will lecture under the auspices of the Institute, in the Assembly Hall of the University, Tenth avenue and Willow street on Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. Prof. Anderson who represents the Archaeological Institute of America will take as his subject "Delphi—Ancient and Today" and among the topics to be discussed are: The site, temples, games, verse and song, inspired oracles and scenery of this famed Grecian town. A part of Prof. Anderson's lecture will be devoted to an account of a journey from Athens to Itea in 1900 during which he will describe the ruins, the great inscription, the stadium, museum and treasures. The lecture, which is free and open to the public will be illustrated with about fifty lantern slides.

On Thursday evening the regular Institute meeting night, Dr. R. H. Clark of the University of B. C. will lecture on the above subject at 8:15 p. m. This lecture will be illustrated with a series of interesting and in some cases spectacular chemical experiments. As there are no facilities for performing these in the assembly hall, the physics lecture room—the largest one in the university—has been engaged for this occasion. This lecture, like the others given by the institute free and open to the public, but members of the institute and affiliated societies are advised to be in good time, as the room can not accommodate more than 200 persons. In addition to the experiments Dr. Clark will have a number of lantern slides to illustrate his subject.

This lecture is contributed to the institute programme by the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering Club. The physics lecture room is on Laurel street near Tenth avenue.

Prov. Feb. 25, 1918.

"What Is Combustion?"

On Thursday evening, Dr. R. H. Clark, of the University of B. C., will lecture on the above subject at 8:15 p.m. under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute at the University. This lecture will be illustrated by a series of interesting and in some cases spectacular chemical experiments. As there are no facilities for performing these in the Assembly hall, the physics lecture room has been engaged for this occasion. In addition to the experiments, Dr. Clark will have a number of lantern slides to illustrate his subject.

Sun Feb. 26, 1918.

SHOULD STUDY GEOLOGY

Miners Should Know Subject, Says Dr. E. T. Hodge.

The necessity of a knowledge of geology to anyone embarking in a mining enterprise was emphasized by Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, of the university, in the course of a lecture on "The main Types of Ore Deposits" at the Chamber of Mines last night. The speaker described all kinds of ore bodies, where they existed, and how they were to be found. Very often, he said, a person might own a first class ore body, but not understanding it might mine it the wrong way and lose all his capital.

Knowledge of geology was the great essential, and meant very frequently the difference between losing capital and making a fortune. Another point emphasized by the speaker was that before there could be a mine there must be an ore body, a fact, he pointed out, that was very often overlooked. The fifth lecture of the series of 20 will be given on Thursday night by J. M. Turnbull, professor of mining at the provincial university.

Sun Feb. 27, 1918.

ON THE VARIETIES OF ORE DEPOSITS

Address by Dr. Hodge Before Chamber of Mines—
Fourth of Series.

The address delivered by Dr. Edwin T. Hodge of the University of British Columbia at the Chamber of Mines last night proved to be one of the most interesting and instructive yet heard under the auspices of this organization.

Dr. Hodge described the chief varieties of ore deposits and how to recognize them when found. In his introductory remarks he emphasized that it was necessary to have an "ore body" before one could have "a mine." He said that there was great need for technical information in this respect as too much money was invested in the industry on the "hit and miss" system. "A mine owner should possess knowledge regarding the size, shape, extension, character, composition and association of the ore body before development takes place," he stated. Even if a man had solved all these questions before development, he declared, a mine might not be a success unless proper service on the part of mining and metallurgical engineers was given.

Regarding primary minerals, Dr. Hodge said that they never changed their character first formed by nature. He explained that they were an integral part of the rock in which they were found.

He also described the essentials of a mining enterprise and advised miners to obtain the assistance of geological experts before expending too much money on any proposition. "A man might have a fine ore body," he remarked, "and, not being acquainted with all the necessary details, develop it the wrong way."

Last night's lecture was the fourth of a series of eighteen being given under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines. The fifth will be given next Thursday, when Prof. J. M. Turnbull of the University of British Columbia, will be the speaker.

Nov. Feb. 27, 1918

KNOWLEDGE OF GEOLOGY ESSENTIAL TO MINING

Man Might Hold Rich Body of Ore and Not Know It, Said Dr. Hodge in Lecture.

The man who thinks of embarking in a mining enterprise should know a good deal about geology, said Dr. Edwin T. Hodge in the course of a lecture on "The Main Types of Ore Deposits," at the Chamber of Mines on Tuesday night. The lecturer lucidly described all kinds of metallic ores and pointed out those things which indicated their presence. Very often he said a person might own a first class ore body, but might be ignorant of the value of the property, of its possibilities or even if he suspected the richness of the deposit, he might very easily go the wrong way about mining it, and so lose all his capital. A knowledge of geology was essential to successful mining, and frequently the possession or absence of such knowledge made the difference between losing capital and making a fortune.

Before there could be a mine, said the speaker, there must be a body of ore. This fact was frequently overlooked, and much capital had been sunk in "mines" which existed only in imagination, or only in sanguine expectations, the flattering tales of hopes which had no real basis.

On Thursday night at the Chamber of Mines, Mr. J. M. Turnbull, professor of mining at the provincial university, will lecture on some mining topic of interest.

World Feb. 27, 1918.

INSTITUTE ENJOYS 'BURNING' SUBJECT

Dr. R. H. Clark of Provincial University Tries to Demonstrate to Large Audience "What Is Combustion."

"A burning question with a living interest," was Chairman John Davidson's alternative title for an entertaining lecture on "What is Combustion?" at the university Thursday night under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute. The lecture was by Dr. R. H. Clark, of the university, and he certainly made it a "burning" subject and also an "explosive" one, and the large audience would not do otherwise than follow it with a very lively "interest."

Combustion, defined as "the operation of burning," was demonstrated with various substances burning in air, oxygen, ozone, etc., with varying intensity, and specially interesting was the burning of phosphorous and coal-gas, immersed in liquids—potassium chlorate and nitric acid respectively.

Of course, the action of carbon dioxide in arresting combustion was shown by simply pouring a jar of it over a lighted candle; and the use of pyrene, or carbon tetra-chloride, was also demonstrated. The simultaneous burning of air in coal-gas, and coal-gas in air, was another interesting item in the demonstration. The "snake-hatching" stunt by the burning of mercury thiocyanate was another old friend.

Explosions Startling.

Needless to say, the "explosions" that were brought off were even more startling than the conflagrations; the anticipatory glee of the students showed that they knew what was coming. Those who had not such advance information were too "shocked" to realize what actually had happened for quite a little while afterwards. However, nobody was hurt.

The action of "catalysers" was also dealt with interestingly; and when it was found that they could be poisoned by arsenic and other such dainties, just as the human organism can, the audience grew quite sympathetic. "We have a great many catalysers in the human body," the speaker remarked; and naturally this gave the subject an added interest.

High Temperatures.

The high temperatures obtained by various means formed another point of interest; the 1800 degrees centigrade of the ordinary furnace looked rather small by the side of the 3482 degrees of the acetylene flame, and the 3500 of the electric furnace. These again were dwarfed by the 6000 centigrade of the sun. In connection with this part of the lecture, the methods of measuring high temperatures by various kinds of pyrometers was briefly touched on, and the spectro-scope was also brought into use, with pleasing effect.

Toward the close of his talk Dr. Clark made some hurried references to the caloric values of food-stuffs, and the use of the calorimeter in experimenting on the human anatomy. The story of the tragic end of the Atwater calorimeter provided a comic end to a highly interesting lecture.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Clark on the motion of Rev. E. Thomas, seconded by A. B. Buckworth.

Sun, March 3, 1918

BALZAC'S GREATEST TRAIT IMAGINATION

Celebrated Writer Was Remarkable Man in Many Ways; Eccentric and Unusual, Says Professor.

Balzac, according to Professor Ashton, who delivered an interesting address at the Carnegie library on Saturday night, was a remarkable man in many ways. His entire nature was unbalanced enough, perhaps, not in as many ways as have been reported. His love of gambling would appear to have been exaggerated and his wild outbursts of eccentricity always came after a terrible period of overwork. He would reappear suddenly in society, ill-dressed, dirty, with weeks of unkempt beard, run round to visit his friends, drop in at a fashionable concert and end the day in one of the best restaurants. While working he lived very sparingly and drank huge quantities of coffee but never smoked. When a period of liberty came his strong constitution seemed to cry for substantial food. Here, the lecturer said, was the menu of a meal that he ordered entire: 100 oysters, 12 mutton cutlets, a duckling with turnips, a brace of roast partridges, a sole, without mentioning the entremets and fruit, wines, coffee and liqueurs.

The lecturer said he sometimes wondered how much was vanity in these sudden outbursts of eccentricity, for it would be difficult to get a man more vain than Balzac. A natural result of his vanity was a desire to be celebrated, by no matter what means. The lecturer mentioned how he could write of his own novels to private correspondents and said he was not above writing in a similar strain to the press. Better still, he formed a secret society of journalists whose duty it was to push each other. It was a complete failure. There was scarcely a writer of his time great or small, that Balzac had not tried to cry down. With his publisher he was the most obliging, the most capricious, the most inconsistent breaker of promises that ever appeared in literature. Added to that was his susceptibility, his selfishness, his determination to squeeze money out of everything and everyone.

The most striking trait was his imagination. He was always going to make a fortune but every time the sure plan was a different one. His abundant imagination, however, supported him in his darkest hours and made it possible for him to climb rapidly out of the abyss.

Sun, March 4, 1918

ing Drive" for Greater Farm and Kitchen Garden on During the Coming Season in British Columbia

D OF ANIMALS



CAN a vigorous ed farming who Province.

LDFAST PT. 17 YEAR

Enough Food st 8 Months Days.

Would Put

Leading Experts Will Write for Province Page

Officials of Provincial and Dominion Agricultural Departments and Professors of University of B. C. to Solve Problems of Cultivation During Coming Months.

COMMENCING with this issue, and continuing through the five Saturday issues of March, The Province proposes to devote a page to the cause of greater agricultural production. A series of articles on gardening and agriculture will be contributed by Profs. F. M. Clement, Paul A. Boving of the agricultural staff of the Provincial University; Mr. M. S. Middleton, provincial horticulturist of the provincial department of agriculture; Mr. R. C. Treherne, Dominion Government entomologist, and Mr. J. W. Eastham, plant pathologist of the provincial department of agriculture. Prof. J. A. McLean of the Provincial School of Agriculture and Mr. W. T. McDonald, live stock commissioner of the department of agriculture at Victoria, will write on livestock topics. Mr. J. R. Terry, chief poultry instructor for the provincial department of agriculture, will contribute a series of articles on domestic poultry and rabbit-keeping, and Mr. Williams Hugh, apiarist and secretary of the B. C. Entomological Society, will deal with bee-keeping.

Other writers of recognized authority will contribute articles designed to help the ordinary man with a vacant plot and an instinct for gardening, or the agriculturalist who is lagging behind, in the nation-wide campaign for greater agricultural production during the year 1918. The Province's farm page for the month of March will be worth saving as a short course in agriculture.

How to Make the Garden Lot a Success

Provincial Horticulturist Advises Amateur City Gardeners--How to Tell When the Soil Is "Just Right" For Starting Spring Work.

WILL WRITE ON FARM SUBJECTS



PROF. F. A. BOVING who will contribute articles for publication in the spring-advice series.

MAIN PRINCIPLES OF SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

Prof. F. M. Clement Tells Why Some Amateur Gardeners Are Failures.

Must Choose Right Time and

HOW TO BEAT THE CABBAGE ROOT MAGGOT

Little Grey Fly Is the Deadly Enemy of Cabbages and Radish.

Lays Tiny Eggs Which Develop Into a Small White Root Maggot.

Can Be Easily Defeated With Aid of Tar-paper and Cheese Cloth.

Dominion Entomologist to Aid Gardeners to Fight Insect Pests.

Have you ever planted cabbages, tended them with fatherly care, only to see them wilt away and die? Have you tried in vain year after year to raise a successful crop of radishes, only to find that a little white worm had got in ahead of you and was eating away the roots or eating in the heart of the radish? That is the usual experience of the ordinary kitchen gardener. In this and the following series of articles, Mr. F. C. Treherne, B.S.A.,

She Needs.

Is a Huge Importer of Pork Products, Butter, Cheese and Mutton.

Large Areas in Interior Are Suitable for Livestock, Says Prof. McLean.

Agricultural Expert Tells Why Mixed Farming Pays the Farmer.

Prof. J. A. McLean, B.S.A., professor of animal husbandry at the University of British Columbia, is a Canadian who achieved distinction as an authority on live stock in the United States before coming to Vancouver in the fall of 1916. His place of authority was recognized by Food Controller Hanna, who sent a few weeks ago to Prof. McLean to come to Ottawa to give him expert advice on the live stock situation. A native of Dundas County, Ontario, Prof. McLean took his B.S.A. degree at McMaster University, Toronto, in 1902, and his degree in the science of agriculture, the B. S. A. degree, from Iowa State University in 1906. Before coming to B. C., he was for five years professor of animal husbandry at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Since coming here to organize the live stock department at the Provincial School of Agriculture, Prof. McLean has gathered the nucleus of exceptionally good herds of Jerseys, Shorthorns and Ayrshires at Point Grey, to which reference will be made in his series of short articles giving helpful advice to the dairy-farmer or the humble city man who merely desires to help by keeping a pig.



PROF. J. A. McLEAN a vigorous advocate of mixed farming who writes in today's Province.

B. C. WOULD FAST FROM SEPT. 17 EACH YEAR

Only Produces Enough Food Annually to Last 8 Months and 17 Days.

City Gardening Would Put 2500 More Acres Under Cultivation.

Would Raise 826 Carloads of Vegetables for Consumers at Home.

By MR. A. B. TWEDALE, Statistician to Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Before dealing with the city lot and its imperative necessity toward increased food production, it would be well to provide some means for an analysis of the production of food commodities the world over. The report of the International Agricultural Institute, in the Monthly Crop Report, issued by the United States department of agriculture, January, 1918, shows that the 1917 production of wheat in Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Egypt, India, Japan, Algeria, and Tunis was 1,864,000,000 bushels or 96.1 per cent of the 1916 crop in these countries, and 85.1 per cent of a five-year average, 1911-1915. Wheat is the basic food product because, to quote from a recent address by Dr. Alonzo Taylor: "You can not make good bread if you have as low an amount as 60 per cent. of wheat flour and 40 per cent. of other cereals. You can get along on the proportion of 75 and 25."

How to Make the Garden Lot a Success

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Provincial Horticulturist Advises Amateur City Gardeners--How to Tell When the Soil Is "Just Right" For Starting Spring Work.

By M. S. MIDDLETON, B.S.A.

HOW often have we heard the remark, "I am going to have a good garden this year." It is a splendid spirit to start with, but so often the city gardener who starts off so hopefully ends up with disappointment. The excuses given are many. The soil was too hard or the weeds too thick or the plot too shaded. It is to assist in a practical way these beginners who wish to make a success of their garden efforts and obtain the fullest pleasure out of their work that this article is written.

The foundation of success in garden enterprise is in the soil and its preparation. That is an elemental truth. The preparation of the soil will vary with each case, but the same general rules will be applicable to all cases. It is not to be expected that the soil on one particular lot will be suitable for every crop, but most soils are capable of producing some crops, and the crops will have to be varied according to the location and character of the particular lots.

New soils, which have been recently cleared of timber are usually the most disappointing to handle. The soil should be well worked and well watered.

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...d in with the soil. We ground is damp a drain should be... the surplus water. A tile... will suffice for the purpose should be than one drain is needed... spaced not wider apart... ordinary soils.

If the ground is... to plant fine seeds. It should be... such as potatoes, turn... tomatoes, corn, etc.,... vated and do not ob... a few roots. If the... and partly cleared... will be sweeter and... for crops, due to the... low plant growth... the years it has... lands offer great... gardener.

LOOK OUT FOR WEEDS.

The old plot has been neglected. For years also... this is due to the... to become filled... descriptions. There is one thing more disheartening... other to the city garden it is this... weeds can be... vious cultivation... before they... minated. In... grown garden... as in the... easier to... with the... snips, carry... and disheg... The... have

WHAT IS B. C. DOING?

This province is at the present time not producing more than 60 per cent. of her local consumption requirements, nor can it be reasonably expected that this percentage will be very materially increased in time to be of great assistance under the present war conditions, owing to the depletion of farm laborers, the high cost of clearing and production. Yet it is imperative that all our people, both in the rural and urban districts, do their utmost towards not only maintaining, but increasing production whenever possible.

WIX NEEDED FARMING PAYS.

From the standpoint of the individual farm and farmer the incorporation of live stock as the centre about which the procedure of the farm rotates is logical. Live stock furnishes a market for roughages, such as hay, silage and roots. They conserve the fertility of the land. Very little phosphorus, potash and nitrogen are sold from the farm through live stock. The organic matter and humus returned to the soil by live stock greatly enrich the soil, increase its moisture-holding capacity, increase the bacteria in the soil, make the soil warmer, improve its physical condition and in every way makes the land better land, capable of yielding greater crops.

SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

The striking need for greater home production can be seen by the table of agricultural imports and exports as follows:

Year	Home Production	Imports
1914	\$24,248,586	\$24,703,254
1915	26,277,416	16,126,856
Average	25,832,751	19,256,207

From this statement, it will be found that "imports" to meet "home requirements" amounted to the following: 1914, 52.61 per cent.; 1915, 41.12 per cent.; 1916, 42.21 per cent. We in British Columbia must appreciate the fact that we are not even self-supporting but are annually sending out over \$19,000,000 of our money for imports, and on the other hand taking many products, such as cereals, meats, cheese and canned products.

(Continued on Page Eighteen.)

denly cut off, our regular meat supply would only last five months and twenty-two days and, if all the regular meat stock in the province were eaten, not including dairy cattle, it would only last ten months and twenty-three days. Poultry and eggs, including all the poultry existing, would last ten months and fifteen days, and dairy products five months and twenty-one days. Fruits and vegetables for both human and animal consumption would last ten months. Fodders eleven months and fourteen days, and grains four months and twenty-two days. All products, annually produced, would last seven months and six days. If all meat stock, dairy cattle and poultry were included, our total products would

only last eight months and seventeen days, leaving three months and thirteen days for fasting, which shows that at present we are practically living on our hand to mouth, and dependent upon other provinces and countries to feed us to the extent of over 40 per cent. Extensive experimenting has demonstrated that South Africa can establish a profitable industry in the manufacture of vegetable oils and soap. Spain is to have the world's fourth largest concrete dam, which will impound 250,000,000 cubic yards of water for hydro-electric power.

HONORS HIS SOLDIER SON.

Halifax, March 2.—Senator Dennis, president of the Halifax Herald Company, has presented Dalhousie University with \$60,000 for the purpose of founding a chair of government and political science in memory of his son, Capt. Eric Dennis, M.C., who was killed in action at the battle of Vimy Ridge.

STRIKE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 2.—All the Grand Trunk Railway freight handlers in the city went out on strike Friday. The strike affects about 225 men. They demand general increases in wages.

It is customary for experienced gardeners to start cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes, peppers, egg-plants and many others, in a box in the house or in a hot-bed. This can easily be done at home by using a box three to four inches in depth and of convenient size. It should have an inch layer of gravelly soil in the bottom and on top of this a good covering of rich garden soil or compost. The seeds are sown fairly thickly in rows, and the boxes placed in the window of a warm room.

Generally speaking it is cheaper and easier for the amateur to buy the plants already started by a green house man or gardener. These plants are very handy to fill up "misses" which may occur in the garden by the planting of poor seed or other mishaps. There are many other important points to which the amateur will be directed in later articles. The main point I would urge in the meantime is for the would-be gardener to study the lay-out of his plot, and decide upon which crops he will grow, and avoid choosing too many crops for a beginning especially if the soil is not of the best. Grow the staple crops which are easiest to grow; work your soil deeply in thorough preparation for seeding, determining the time for working by the condition of the soil. If these suggestions are followed, the pleasure and satisfaction which a splendid crop will bring, will more than repay you for your work and thought.

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It is little wonder that each crop requires a certain temperature and moisture for best development, and it is only by regulating the time and conditions of planting that approximately correct conditions can be attained in any one garden. Most gardeners consider only one fact; that is, whether or not the crop is susceptible to frost injury. This alone, however, is not sufficient. Many vegetables are utterly spoiled for table use by the intense heat of summer. Cauliflowers may fail to head if the soil is too hot and dry. Similarly, though garden beets and carrots germinate and grow with the first warmth of spring, most marked growth is not noted until that period just between the cool of spring and the heat of summer. They tolerate very well the heat of summer, but mature in the cool weather of the fall. Also, though some crops will endure much colder, damper weather than others, some require the intense heat of summer.

WHAT TO GROW IN SPRING.

We make only two main divisions, cool season and warm season crops, and under these divisions make a number of subdivisions. The cool season crops may be divided into three main groups: 1) The very short season crops which can not endure heat, but at the same time if planted in the open ground in early spring will mature before the season for hot weather arrives. Leaf lettuce, peas, turnips, radishes and spinach belong to this group. Of these crops, lettuce and spinach will stand a somewhat lower temperature and may be planted somewhat earlier than the other crops. Additional plantings, however, may be made somewhat later in the season with every prospect of success. These crops may also be grown in the cool of autumn.

HOW TO PROTECT CABBAGE.

Severe loss from root-maggots frequently occurs in early summer to plantations of cabbages and cauliflowers. Nothing is more disappointing after the labor of seeding and transplanting than to see a quarter or a half of the plantation dying or producing eventually either dying or producing no marketable crop. To offset such loss the following recommendations or suggestions are offered: (1) Raise your own plants from seed under the cheesecloth-covered radish bed or in a similar enclosure. Allow these plants to grow until they are from 6 to 8 inches high. Then transplant into prepared ground. It is only essential to remember that a too-sudden change from a covered seedbed to the open field or garden is liable to cause a setback. In bright weather, therefore, care should be taken and, if deemed off the seedling screen may be moved off the seedling plants for a period of no more than five to six days before transplanting. (2) In preparing the permanent plantation, thorough cultivation should precede transplanting. If the ground is rough a light roller—one which does

THE SUMMER VEGETABLES.

The warm season crops naturally fall into two groups: 1. Those plants which do not transplant very readily, but the seed of

of the plant and these eggs hatch a few days into small white grubs, which penetrate to the roots below. Here they live for about three weeks and develop, causing the familiar type of injury. When full-grown they form their puparia in or near the roots of the plants. Eventually adult flies emerge, only to commence the cycle over again. At least three of these cycles—from egg to adult—take place in a single season, and inasmuch as the flies do not all appear on the wing at the same time a great deal of overlapping in the generations occur. Complex as the life history may be to the investigator, to the rank and file of the vegetable-growers it is simple, provided it is clearly borne in mind that the familiar white grubs arise from eggs laid near the crown of the plant by more or less active flies. Further, it must be remembered that egg-laying is more or less continuous—sporadic only as a result of adverse weather conditions—from April until September.

RADISHES FREE FROM WORMS.

Householders and gardeners who year after year have been troubled by the disgusting small white grubs in the roots of their table turnips and radishes, can only protect their plants satisfactorily in one way. This one way has been proved by experience, but also to be eminently practical. The method consists merely in erecting a cheap frame of wood of a size comparable to the quantity grown and about eighteen inches to two feet high. This frame, which is constructed in the lightest possible way, but strong enough to stand use year after year, is simply covered by strips of ordinary cheesecloth, which is held in place along the sides and over the top by tacks. The idea is simply to prevent access to the plants by the adult flies, thus preventing infestation. In a commercial way, where large quantities of radishes and turnips are grown the cheesecloth may be supported over the top by strands of wire stretched from the sides of wood.

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(Continued on Page Eighteen.)

VIVID SKETCH OF BALZAC, THE MAN

Although Loaded Down With Debt, Peculiar Man Had Extravagant Notions—
A Genius.

The lecture on "Balzac—the Man," given at the Carnegie Library on Saturday night, had been eagerly looked forward to, and no one in the large audience, which filled the reference room, could have felt the slightest tinge of disappointment. There were many well known people present, ladies and gentlemen, prominent in commercial as well as literary and artistic circles, and everyone was simply fascinated by a biographical sketch so vivid that Balzac was almost seen moving among the company.

Prof. Ashton did not attempt an appreciation of Balzac's voluminous, varied and remarkable work. He showed that Balzac, as a boy, had inherited strong, virile qualities, body and mind—that the most wonderful trait of his character was a vivid imagination. He was the creator of marvellous works of fiction that had sustained him through a life of intense toil, a life embittered by debt and which had had many poignant sorrows.

The friendships of Balzac, especially with women, were intensely interesting, and many of them were filled with incidents which only redounded to his credit and his honor. In spite of eccentricities, extravagances, and many unamiable traits, he was a man loved by his friends, and one who could even magnetize his enemies. An early failure, as in the case of Sir Walter Scott, left him with a load of debt, and this debt hampered and enthralled him to the last day of his life.

Had Extravagant Tastes.

Balzac was, too, a man of extravagant tastes, who could only live in an atmosphere of almost barbaric splendour, and in the great chateau, which he planned and built, he would write with charcoal on the walls, "tapestry," "marble," "paintings," dreaming of the time when by hard work, which made slavery look like recreation, he could make these dreams of splendour come true.

Balzac, in his ragged dressing gown, unkempt, and living entirely for days and nights on strong coffee, gave way now and then to Balzac, elegantly attired, perfumed and well-groomed, holding a large audience entranced while he described some scene in which he had taken part, some gift of immense value which he had presented to a favorite, or some other story, which was mere camouflage, with which the great visionary deceived not only his hearers but himself. The most capricious, the most inconsistent, sometimes the most selfish, often the most generous author that publishers ever dealt with, Balzac was indeed an enigma, a contradiction, a wonder to all who knew him. Every day he was going to make his fortune on the day that followed, and his imagination boxed the compass of ways of making fortunes, and the flattering tales which hope ever whispered to him, the imagination, which conjured up fairy gold, always just out of his reach, sustained him until broken in health, broken in heart he died, literally in harness, the pen in his hand, and pleading for only a few weeks' life, not for more pleasure, but for more work. The great story of human life which he felt he had to tell he groaned to think he must die and leave unfinished.

World March 4, 1918

GIVES LECTURE ON ORE

Chamber of Mines Address Is Made by Dr. Edwin T. Hodge.

At the Chamber of Mines last evening, Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of B. C., gave the fourth of his weekly lectures for persons interested in mining, the subject on this occasion being, "Ores Found in Veins."

The lecturer described in detail the characteristic features of veins. By means of diagrams and a large number of specimens, the types of veins, their origin, structure, shape, size of their ore bodies, the kind of the rock in which they occur and the effect that veins have on the rock in which they form, were carefully explained.

A great deal of stress was laid upon those features of veins and their surrounding rock which would enable a man to intelligently prospect not only for the vein, but for new ore in the vein. Veins of certain types are as a rule related to certain kinds of rock, and this relationship was illustrated. The lecturer pointed out how one may use the knowledge of the geological history of a district in predicting whether a vein will continue in depth. Throughout the lecture illustrations were given of the many ways that a mining man in attempting to develop a prospect exposing a very rich vein might miss the ore and lose a large sum of money—if he were not founded in the proper knowledge of the geological characters of ore deposits.

The lecturer again emphasized the fact that one must have an ore body before one can have a mine. Moreover, a mine cannot be developed with the greatest economic factor of safety without a detailed knowledge of its size, extent, shape, mineral association and mineral value, and the correct determination of these features cannot be made without a thorough knowledge of mining geology.

Sun March 6, 1918

OF THE ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE OF ORES

Subject of Interesting Lecture by Dr. Hodge at the Chamber of Mines.

Dr. Edwin T. Hodge of the University of British Columbia delivered another interesting lecture at the Chamber of Mines last evening on "The Ores Found in Veins." He described in detail the characteristic features of veins and explained by means of diagrams and a large number of specimens of ore, freely passed among the audience, the types of veins, their origin, structure, shape, size of ore bodies, the kind of rock in which they occur and the effect they have on the rock in which they form.

Much stress was laid upon those features of veins and their surrounding rock which would enable a man to intelligently prospect, not only for the vein but for new ore in the vein. As an example, Dr. Hodge stated that in regions where the rocks were highly altered to chlorite, sericite, epidote and carbonates, the veins formed under low temperature and pressure might be found. "Veins," he said, "are always related to intrusive bodies of igneous rock, but rarely in such rocks. One should prospect in the vicinity of these rocks, especially in the surrounding sedimentary beds."

The lecturer also pointed out how a person may use the knowledge of geological history of a district in predicting whether or not a vein would continue in depth. The speaker believed that many of the vein deposits in British Columbia had been highly folded and crushed by metamorphism, and discussed in some detail how veins would look after undergoing that process. Part of the ore

and rock mineral would change its character completely, while other portions, such as pyrite and pyrrhotite, would not be changed. The ore bodies in such veins would go into many lens shaped fragments and would lie parallel with the folds of the country rock. Veins of this character were not apt to descend in depth but would follow the folds of the metamorphosed rock, which must be worked out to predict new ore bodies. The difference between the veins which had been metamorphosed and veins formed later in metamorphic rock was also explained. During the address Dr. Hodge gave illustrations of the many ways in which a mining man, in attempting to develop a prospect and exposing a very rich vein, might miss the rich ore unless he were familiar with the geological characters of ore deposits.

An ore body must be found before a mine is established, and a mine could not be developed, even with the greatest economic factor of safety, without a detailed knowledge of its size, extent, shape, mineral association and mineral value. The correct determination of both of these features, he concluded, could not be made without a thorough knowledge of mining geology.

Prof. J. M. Turnbull will speak at the next meeting of the Chamber of Mines tomorrow evening.

Pro. March 6, 1918

Lecture on Ores—"Ores Found in Veins," was the subject of a very interesting address given by Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of British Columbia, before the local Chamber of Mines. The speaker went thoroughly into his subject, explaining in detail the characteristic features of the veins, the types of veins and their origin, structure, shape and other phases. By the aid of illustrations the lecturer showed the geological character of ores.

World March 6, 1918

Dr. Ashton went to New Westminster on Wednesday night and gave his charming lecture on "Balzac," to the "Fellowship of Arts," of which Judge Howay is President. It was a delightful affair, the brilliant sketch of the erratic, versatile "Balzac" being followed by a musical programme to which Miss Cave-Browne-Cave contributed.

World March 8, 1918

At a large and representative gathering of the members of the recently-formed "All-Round Club" of Wesley Church, held in the schoolroom last evening, Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, professor of biology in the university, delivered a most interesting lecture on "Growth, Development and Evolution." The purpose of the lecture, Dr. Hutchinson explained, was to discover the direction of evolution. To that end he showed that in single cells and species and in the human race the general trend is toward a balance of highly-specialized forms together with great capacity for growth in less specialized forms. The over-specialization of Germany was shown to be contrary to the law of biological progress. Following the address, for which a vote of thanks was passed, a general discussion took place in which Rev. Ernest Thomas, Doctors Burnett and Ellis Griffith and Messrs. W. M. Carson, J. N. Harvey, R. W. Harris, G. R. Welsh and J. H. MacGill took part. The president of the club, Mr. F. T. Schooley, presided.

Pro. March 9, 1918

THE WORLD'S WINDOW

The time has come, the walrus said,
To talk of many things. —Lewis Carroll.

Hastings Street, March 9.

YESTERDAY MORNING, in the early hours, with the inspiring, bright, words of Dr. Ashton on "Balzac" still ringing in my ears, I penned a paragraph or two advocating a little more attention to art and literature as factors in the making of a city.

In the afternoon I had occasion to go to the University. As I passed the auditorium I heard Dr. Ashton's voice in earnest declamation. The temptation was great. I pushed open the door, and, in an obscure corner, I was for a while a member of the literary class. I heard an address I would not have missed for a diamond as big as a brick. Here, indeed, was an expression of the thoughts which I knew many have, but which are so often inarticulate. Here, indeed, was an emphasis on what I had weakly advanced.

The idea is abroad, said Dr. Ashton, that certain subjects are of "practical value," and that others are "merely cultural," or as I had put it, "only high brow stuff." There is an idea abroad that certain subjects stand for "progress" and are to be encouraged, while others are only to be "tolerated"—as they have always been—even in a university curriculum.

Literature was, of course, one of the tolerated subjects. Men interested in literature are out of the world, dreamers, unpractical, capable—on the slightest provocation of writing poetry going mad, paying their debts, committing suicide or marrying for love—and not for money.

The practical man is another sort of creature altogether. He does not waste time on books. No! He flits about the streets from committee meeting to committee meeting, from society to society, everywhere proposing resolutions with many "whereases"; from cinema to concert: he must be seen "with the crowd," he pauses to shake hands with Smith, Robinson and Jones and exchanges banalities with all. You see he is a practical man. He, it appears, KNOWS men.

The man who examines the sayings and doings of men of all races and all times, who studies their lives and their environment, who weighs their every word and notes their very silences, who meets in the pages of books great men and small, good and bad, true men and hypocrites—is, forsooth, a dreamer—who knows not man!

But let us regard literature in a proper way. If "Literature" is only names, places and dates; if "Literature" is only the parrot-like repetition of wordy criticism, "then," said Dr. Ashton, "I have nothing to say in its favor; it is not cultural, it is cramping and confining—away with it!"

"Names, places, dates, parrot-like criticisms!" Yes, that is what some people have regarded as "Literature," what some would teach as "Literature" now. But Literature as taught in the great centres of learning, and taught as I think Dr. Ashton would have it taught, is—applied psychology—and the reasoning cult of beauty.

Today, the pupil, in the best schools, is not taught to indulge in an orgie of words, in verbal juggling, in emptying his memory of dates, and names and stereotyped opinions. He is given a printed page, perhaps from a Flaubert novel, and told that in his essay he must bring close observation, methodical marshalling of such observation, careful deduction, the whole set out in good clear language leading up to a general conclusion. Here is "practical" work indeed, the training of the exact science—plus the creative training of an artistic presentation of the case.

Here memory—mere memory—is useless unless associated with habits of care. Accuracy and truth are inculcated as in a laboratory.

Good modern methods should make "Literature" a great instrument in the development of youths and maidens—aye, and of men and women—for the cult of literature can go on through life. You can find a book, and a quiet nook sometimes, no matter how busy your life may be.

It was a moment full of joy for me as I heard from my dark corner the Professor speak of the joy that comes of perceiving art or literature, or nature, "with one's whole being."

Such a pleasure, one who has felt it can have repeated by the memory. Do you recall Wordsworth's lines on Tintern Abbey?—

"These beautiful forms
Through a long absence have not been to me
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye,
But oft in lonely rooms and 'mid the din
Of towns and cities I have owed to them
In the hours of weariness, sensations sweet
Felt in the blood and felt along the heart
And passing, even into my purer mind,
With tranquil restoration."

Thanks, Dr. Ashton, for an hour which will add to my pleasures of memory. The WORLD will not be too much with us soon and late if I am permitted to add the incense of such culture to the smoke of practical commercial production.

F. P.

World March 9, 1918

TELLS YOU HOW TO GROW GOOD ASPARAGUS

Great Quantity of Succulent
Vegetables Is Imported
Into the Province.

Takes Three Years to Start
Bed But Is Then Good
for Thirty.

Prof. Clement Gives Advice
On Growing Cabbage,
Cauliflower and Celery.

Vigorous Growth Is One of
Best Ways of Averting
Insect Attacks.

By PROF. F. M. CLEMENT, B. S. A.

A number of crops are grown for their foliage, leaf stack or similar parts. It is the purpose of this article to discuss the more important of these crops.

Asparagus is a leading crop in all important market garden and truck farming centres. By far the greater part of this crop used in British Columbia is brought in from the United States to the south of us. They are from a few days to a few weeks earlier, depending on the section. A small quantity is produced in Vancouver and vicinity, and there is apparently an opportunity for a few enterprising gardeners suitably located to go into the business.

The main objection to the crop, from the gardener's point of view, lies in the fact that it takes at least three years to get a crop from seed and two years or more from god one and two-year old roots.

MAKING ASPARAGUS BED.

The method of culture is simple. Start the seeds in beds out of doors with the first warm days of spring. Plant about one inch deep in rows about thirty inches apart, seeds about an inch apart in the row or twice the distance if germination is likely to be good. This will be the nursery for one or two years.

If it is desired to save time, start the seeds in late February or March in flats under glass. By the time growing weather arrives the plants will have attained a height of from three to four inches. Transplant to a nursery bed in rows about 30 inches apart, plants four to six inches apart in the row. If the soil is rich and fair care is given, these seedlings will be very good plants in one year. Good one-year plants are better than poor two-year plants, but good two-year plants will save time when once transplanted in the permanent bed.

The choice of soil for asparagus should be a deep, rich loam or sandy loam. It must be deep and well drained and at the same time be retentive of moisture. The site or situation of the planting should be warm and protected from cold winds and driving storms.

Throw open a furrow by plowing each way and possibly down the centre also, to a depth of about eight or nine inches. With a spade widen the bottom some what so there will be plenty of room to spread out the roots of the young plants. The furrows should be from four to five feet apart and the plants from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Space the plants and cover the crowns about one inch. As soon as sprouting and growth takes place begin to fill in the furrow and continue to fill as growth takes place until the furrow is level full. The crowns should be from five to six inches beneath the surface.

MUST FEED THE ROOTS WELL.

Farm yard manure is the best fertilizer. Six hundred to eight hundred pounds of superphosphate per acre is invaluable. The manure or fertilizer should be applied before growth starts in the spring and well cultivated or plowed in, in the case of the young patch from which you have not yet started to make cuttings.

In the case of the older patch, the best time to fertilize is in late June or immediately following the last fertilizer, well rotted and well scattered, should be applied to the surface and then plowed and cultivated in. The object of fertilizing at this time is to develop a strong, vigorous root system and consequently, healthy plants. During the cutting season of spring the young shoots draw almost entirely on the food stored in the root and, consequently, the weight of the cutting will be largely in direct proportion to the growth and development of the root the previous season. The patch with intelligent care will last from ten to thirty years.

Three varieties are commonly grown—Connovers Colossal, Palmetto and

Argenteuil—all of which may be obtained from local seedmen.

CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER.

Early cabbage and early cauliflower are well known to everybody and are popular in every garden. Both must be planted early in a soil rich in nitrogen in order to get them to grow properly. It is not the place of this article to discuss in any way insect control, but it will be found that following the recommended preventive measures the strongest insurance against failure is to keep the plants growing steadily. A slight check when transplanting, or neglect to cultivate for a week, may delay them and they will fail to head. Also, they must be set out early or they will not head properly.

Two varieties of early cabbage are well known and popular—Copenhagen and Wakefield. Only one of early cauliflower is largely grown—Erfurt. Brussels Sprouts come in the same class, but are more largely grown as a fall crop. Set out good plants in July and good sprouts will develop by fall. Celery can only be grown successfully on a very rich soil. The celery soils of America are largely black loam or peat, with water two or three feet from the surface. Such conditions are not, however, always obtainable in Vancouver. A deep, rich soil that is retentive of moisture and then heavily fertilized with a nitrogenous fertilizer will however produce a good quality of celery.

KEEP UP STEADY GROWTH.

The plants must be kept growing steadily from the time they are set in the field. The slightest check in growth tends to dwarf them. For home use and where it is not possible to properly trench them the celery may be planted in beds of any size, (one

plant to each six or seven inches square. In this case, the surface must be very heavily manured and then by watering judiciously a good growth may be obtained. The closeness of planting tends to blanch the plants as they grow and no banking for this purpose

will be necessary. It is not expected that the very best stocks will be produced in this way, but if self-blanching varieties are used a very good grade of product may be expected. The plants will be smaller but the quality good.

Prov. March 9, 1918

Prof. Clements of the University of British Columbia will lecture tonight in Queen Mary School, Point Grey, on the timely subject of gardening, with special reference to the soil conditions to be found in the locality.

Prov March 11, 1918.

University Lectures — Mrs. C. Berkeley, of the department of biology at the university, will lecture to the members of the B. C. Mountaineering Club, natural history section, tomorrow evening, on "A Trip to the Pindari Glacier, India." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides, and will be held in the biology class room of the university, beginning at 8 o'clock.

World March 12, 1918.

ENRICHMENT OF ORE DEPOSITS

Subject of Interesting Lecture by Dr. Hodge at the Chamber of Mines.

Influence of Air and Water on Ore Deposits Described.

Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, professor of geology and mineralogy of the University of British Columbia, last night delivered the last of a series of four lectures at the Chamber of Mines. His subject was "Enrichment of Ore Deposits."

The lecturer discussed in considerable detail the methods by which an ore deposit may be altered through the influence of air and water.

"It is a common thing for rock to contain mineral in so disseminated a form that the rock can not be mined for the mineral as a commercial proposition," said the lecturer, to quote a portion of his address. "In some places nature has concentrated this disseminated mineral from a great bulk of rock into an ore body of comparatively small proportions so that the ore can be mined at a profit. In fact some of the world's greatest bonanzas, such as Rio Tinto, in Spain, Mount Morgan and Broken Hill, in Australia, and Tonopah and Cripple Creek of the United States, belong to this class.

"The process consists of a chemical reaction between the oxygen, carbon dioxide and water of the air with the minerals of a lean ore body at the surface or out-crop. The result is the formation of certain acids, notably sulphuric acid, and new minerals.

"Some of the new minerals are soluble in acids or in rain water. These may be carried away from the ore deposits to the neighboring streams or may soak down into the ores beneath. If the latter is the case the dissolved minerals may be carried down until the waters in which they are dissolved are beyond the reach of the oxygen of the air and until the acids are neutralized by the rocks through which they are soaking. If either of these two things happen the minerals in solution will be dropped. Another very potent factor in this process is the formation of a gas—hydrogen sulphide—by reaction of the acid waters and the sulphide minerals.

PROVING THEIR VALUE.

"Not all the minerals are soluble in the acid waters. These are left behind. Thus a lean ore body containing a lot of worthless mineral in association with a little valuable substance may have the worthless leached out, leaving the valuable behind. There are, therefore, two ways that a worthless ore deposit may, through the kindly influence of nature, be converted into a deposit of value.

"The minerals of gold, silver, lead and zinc are influenced as already described. In some cases the enriched mineral is found in the leached part of the ore body, and sometimes in the sulphide zone below.

"Gold minerals are rarely transported downward,—hence the leached part of the ore body may carry rich values in free gold. Silver is often found in the upper part of the ores, usually in the form of cerargyrite. If carried down it occurs in minerals such as argentite, pyrargyrite, proustite and tetrahedrite. Lead is never carried downward, but remains in the leached part of the ores as cerusite and anglesite.

CONCERNING COPPER.

"Copper minerals may be found in either the upper or lower part of these ore deposits. If in the upper it is in the form of native copper, cuprite, malachite, azurite or tenorite, and if in the sulphide zone it occurs as chalcocite, covellite, bornite, tetrahedrite, etc."

The lecturer emphasized the fact that ore deposits of the above type, while as a rule were rich, they never could continue in depth as a true vein. They were only the enriched portions of veins which otherwise were too lean to work. "Hence it is of the very greatest importance to know whether an ore deposit is rich because of its original mineralization or because of enrichment. If of the former type it can be depended upon to continue in depth, while the latter may be very rich for a short distance and then turn into a worthless vein."

Characteristic features of various types of ore deposits were dealt with at considerable length. The lecture was illustrated by numerous diagrams and a large collection of minerals.

Prov. March 13, 1918.

STRAWBERRY DOES WELL IN PROVINCE

Needs Rich Soil and Lots of Moisture to Get Good Crop.

Mulch Keeps Ground Moist and Helps Protect the Berries, Too.

Four Different Ways of Setting Out Beds, Discussed By Expert.

Hints On How to Select Plants and Look After Domestic Strawberry Bed.

By PROF. F. M. CLEMENT.

(Professor of Horticulture, University of British Columbia.)

THE luscious strawberry is possibly the most favored of our fruits, and has a welcome place in most kitchen gardens. It grows quite successfully from the far North to the warm South, and is adapted to a wide range of soils and general conditions.

There is no ideal strawberry soil, that can be named as such. They are grown quite successfully on the best loams, the lightest sands and the heaviest clays. It is a question of adaptation of methods to local conditions. Certain points, however, stand out absolutely clear. For best results the soil must be retentive of moisture, it must not be wet or contain surplus moisture and it must be rich.

Select only the best plants. It is advisable to set out each year a plant row. Select clean, strong plants and plant them in such a way that they can make runners without serious crowding. In early spring dig up this row and select the vigorous plants—not the large overgrown ones—but those with clean, white roots. Use these for the season's planting. Don't allow them to wilt, but set in the ground at once, if possible. The writer prefers spring planting.

Fall planting has proven best only when there is a plentiful supply of moisture during August and September. The soil must be moist when the plants are set. A fair crop may be expected under these conditions, but if the plants are set in spring—really only four or five months earlier than the fall planting—a good crop may be expected in one year.

HILL ROWS FOR BEDS.

The hill system of culture is the only one that has proved to be entirely satisfactory in the Pacific northwest. By pinching off all runners as they appear, it is possible to develop many crowns in the plant due to the branching of the main stem from adventitious buds. The individual fruits from this method are larger than from any other method and theoretically it is possible to produce a greater weight per acre than from any other method. In practice, however, the spaced row (not matted row) usually stands first in yield. The writer, however, knows of no case where the spaced row system has been tried out successfully in British Columbia.

A plan that is followed in home-gardens and on some very high priced lands, heavily fertilized, is to plant in beds, plants one foot apart each way, four rows to a bed, with two feet between the beds. All work under such circumstances is, of course, done by hand. Such a scheme is profitable only where a market will pay a good price for high quality fruit, or where the fruit is required for home use.

RICH SOIL ESSENTIAL.

A rich soil is absolutely essential to a high yield. The greater part of the strawberry roots are in the first foot of soil. A few go down as much as two feet. Neither do the roots spread out as widely as with most plants. A circle a foot in diameter around the plant will include most of them. Most crops have all summer to mature, some of them as much as six months. Strawberries, however, blossom and fruit in about six to eight weeks. They require to draw a large amount of nourishment and water from the soil in this time. The season of the year is so early and with the exception of a very short time the soil has been so cool that no opportunity has been given for the bacteria to work or make available more plant food for the use of the plants. To a large degree it must have been prepared the year before. Application of nitrate of soda and superphosphate of lime in early spring, before the fruit matures and ripens, will increase the yield, but experiments indicate that the yield is not great enough to pay for the fertilizer.

The best time to apply the farmyard manure is the late winter or early spring previous to the setting of the plants. The commercial fertilizer may be applied within two months after the setting of the plants. The cultivation during the summer tends to incorporate it with the soil, and change it into a soluble form. What the plants do not require is retained by the soil for use later.

STABLE MANURE IS CHEAPEST.

Potash in any form is not now available unless it be in seaweed, which is obtainable only by a few people. Bone meal and superphosphate are available and may be economically used in quantities up to 1000 pounds per acre. Nitrate of soda is available, but expensive and at present prices should be used sparingly if farmyard manure is available. Three to four hundred pounds per acre is considered heavy under coast conditions. Twenty to thirty good loads—two yard box—of stable manure per acre is the cheapest fertilizer to use—if it can be obtained.

Strawberry plants are mulched mainly for three reasons. In the colder districts, especially in Eastern Canada where deep freezing of the soil is usual, the application of about three inches of fine straw on top of the rows, or even of strawy manure, as soon as there is enough frost in the ground to carry a wagon, will tend to hold the snow and protect the plants. Where freezing and thawing are not so marked as on the island and lower mainland, the application of the mulch

may be delayed until spring. Applied at this time it delays and, to a large extent, checks evaporation. At the same time it tends to keep the berries from the soil, and to protect them from splashing with dirt during a rain storm. Very often the mulch is not applied until about a week before the first berries are ripe.

NEED MUCH MOISTURE.

Next to the enrichment of the soil, the conservation of the moisture is the important factor. Berries are almost 90 per cent. water. It is only by conserving an ample supply of moisture that a maximum crop is made possible. The straw mulch will do this.

Strawberries like most other crops do best year after year when grown as a crop in the farm rotation. When grown on the same soil year after year the crops gradually decrease, even when the plants are changed every two or three years. Heavy manuring alone will not overcome the gradual depreciation of soil fertility. Some other crops, such as potatoes, roots, clover, etc., must be grown be-

tween plantings of strawberries. Potatoes might follow strawberries, to be followed in turn by clover, to be followed by a hoed crop, such as corn or roots, to be followed again by strawberries; or the strawberries may be followed by clover, left for two years, followed by potatoes, and then strawberries planted again.

Rotation tends to maintain soil fertility, keep down weeds and, above all, tends to delay the multiplication of pests and diseases that are bound to become established in an old bed.

The popular varieties for commercial purposes are Magoon, Paxton, Glen Mary and Senator Dunlop. The best ever-bearing variety is Superb.

PORK IS NEEDED TO HELP BEAT THE HUN

One Brood Sow Can Produce 1 1-4 Tons of Dressed Pork In a Year.

Leads All Animals for Quick Production of Meat Food.

Is One of the Cleanest of Animals If Given a Proper Chance.

Live Stock Expert Tells How to Get Into the "Keep a Pig" Club.

By J. A. McLEAN.

(Department of Animal Husbandry, University of British Columbia.)

ALL over Canada and the United States this year a very great effort is being made to greatly increase pork production. The great need of the Entente Allies is food. Grain products alone will not suffice, though Europe must have wheat. Just as surely must the armies and the civil populations have meat. Animal products, such as milk, butter, beef, pork, bacon and wool are absolute necessities. If they are not provided, the cause for which we are fighting is a lost cause.

For the quick increased production of meat the pig is the best animal. From one brood sow, properly handled, a ton and a quarter of dressed pork may be produced in a year. Consequently, in Great Britain and in this country pigs are receiving greatest attention. In some of the states of the American Union as much as a 40 per cent. increase in pork production is being demanded by the food controller. In Canada, the live stock commissioner is hoping for an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent. Mill feeds have been regulated in price; packers' profits are now limited; the necessary packing accommodations are being supervised by the department of agriculture to guard against a glut at marketing time. Everything possible is being done to obtain increased production and to take care of it and of the producer.

TO HELP PIG RAISERS.

In British Columbia the Provincial Department of Agriculture has employed two men to devote their energies and time to assist and direct in the greater production of pork. The Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Vancouver Exhibition Association, the Vancouver Board of Trade, the packing companies, are all endeavoring to do everything in their power to get a greater pork production that the people in Canada, in Britain, in France and the men in the trenches may push on to a successful issue. The Vancouver Board of Trade has put itself and the business interests of the city squarely behind the movement for increased production by making available \$5000 as a loan fund to assist men who have not brood sows, nor the means of getting them, but who wish to do their part in increasing the pork production of British Columbia this year. Information regarding this fund may be obtained from the Vancouver Board of Trade, or the Vancouver Exhibition Association.

The packing companies will assist in furnishing necessary brood sows by saving bred sows from slaughter and releasing them to the buying public at pork prices. The Vancouver Exhibition Association is making itself a clearing house for all pork production activities, and, together with the packers, is offering over \$500 in special prizes this year, for those who are taking a real part in the "more pork" movement. Co-ordinating and directing all these activities is Live Stock Commissioner W. T. McDonald, who expects 100 per cent. increase in British Columbia's pork population in 1918, and who stands ready to see that every responsible citizen wanting a brood sow or young pig shall at once be put in touch with a source of supply.

HOW TO RAISE A PIG.

Such an organization and, such co-operation should produce pork. But it can not be successful unless every man of us in the province takes the whole campaign seriously. How often must we be told that the women and children of our allied countries face death for want of food before we will believe it? Do we believe it even now? Would any man believing that our success in this war and the very safety of our own homes and people is hanging in the balance, stand up straight and strong as a man should stand, and say, "If you will guarantee us a minimum price on pork we will produce all you want." Such comes too near setting the price on blood for many men in Canada to have a desire to make such a demand.

To grow pigs successfully a few

simple basic things constitute the necessary knowledge. Pigs should have a clean, dry bed. If one pig is alone a small house with a floor four feet by six feet is amply large. This house need be only about three and a half feet from the floor to the eaves and may be quite simple in construction. Pigs should have clean drinking water in a trough to which they have free access. In our climate a wallow is not necessary though it is in hot climates. Pigs have no sweat glands. Their only means of keeping cool is by getting their bodies into water, or by getting into cool shady places and when ample shade is provided there is little tendency to wallow.

In their natural wild condition pigs rooted freely, getting much food from the ground in the form of grubs and roots. Where one has considerable rough ground growing with bracken and other undesirable growth, a number of pigs on a confined area will quite quickly clean this land of the shrubs and woods. In improved areas where there is an excellent stand of grass and clover, or in city or town lots rooting by the pigs is very undesirable. It can be prevented very readily by ringing the pigs. This is the usual practice and consists of placing one or more hog rings in the central part of the cartilaginous ring surrounding the nose of the pig. These hog rings and a ringer to apply them are obtainable at any good hardware store.

FIG IS A GOOD GRAZER.

Pigs are excellent grazers and make good use of all pastures. They must be ringed to keep them from spoiling the pasture. Clover or alfalfa makes the best pasture though any luxuriant grass gives good results. Good grazing facilities lessen production costs and improve the thrift of the pigs.

It is better not to wean pigs before they are about eight weeks old. If they may have some skim milk after weaning it is preferable, but they will do quite well after they are ten weeks old on good grazing with clean water, good grain feed and a clean, dry bed.

If one has the land it is excellent practice to sow peas and vetches in the spring to provide feeds to fatten the pigs in the autumn. When such a crop is ripe the pigs may be turned into the field and allowed to harvest the crop. They will thoroughly harvest the crop without waste. In this way, the labor of feeding the pigs can be reduced to a minimum and the purchase of feeds eliminated during the finishing period.

For the growing pig beyond the weaning stage a grain mixture of wheat bran one part, short two parts, by weight, gives good results when the animal has access to some pasture or is given green feed, such as fresh cut hay, waste vegetables or roots. Wood charcoal is enjoyed by pigs and has a remedial influence.

Even with the present prices of feeds and even if a person had to buy all the feeds required, one should be able to grow pork for considerably less than its present market price. Thus, the keeping of a pig by the urban and suburban dwellers is one of the most effective ways open to them to lessen the cost of living and to prove that they are in earnest when they are seeking how to accomplish this end.

Remember that the pig is one of the cleanest of animals if it is given a chance. And remember that Germany raised more pigs in village, town and city areas last year than were raised in the whole of Canada. Let every citizen show the genuineness of his patriotism by doing his bit in increased pork production.

By PROF. F. M. OLEMENT

B. C. University.

ALL are interested more or less in garden novelties. Every season the various seed firms offer numbers of new varieties of fruits and vegetables, some old varieties under new and attractive names, and some other plants that are more or less imperfectly known. The writer has not yet had an opportunity to look over the offerings of this season and, consequently, does not know what is immediately available. Some of the following are, however, of interest and of garden value. It is with this in mind that the suggestions are made. Corn salad is a cool season crop and, as the name indicates, is used for salad purposes. It may be grown by sowing the seed in early fall and harvesting during the cool weather of late fall and early winter, or may be sown in late fall and held over for use in early spring. For late spring use, the seed must be sown as early as possible in clean, rich, moist soil. The edible part is the rosette of leaves formed at the crown before the seed stalk starts to grow. It quickly runs to seed with the opening of warm or summer weather. For individual plants, sow the seed quite thickly in the open and thin to from three to six inches.

New Zealand Spinach.

Though this plant goes under the name of spinach, it is entirely distinct from ordinary spinach. It does not form a rosette of leaves during the cool weather and then run to seed, as does the common garden variety, but forms a large branching plant that continues to grow throughout the summer. The first and main branches spread over the ground. Many upright laterals rising from these continue to produce new growths. The succulent leaves, and the young growing tips from which they spring constitute the edible portions. The seeds may be sown in rich, moist, open ground in very early spring, in rows thirty or thirty-six inches apart in gardens. Thin the plants to eight or ten inches apart in the row. With good care and cultivation, the plant will continue to grow all summer and, if given a good start before any young shoots are harvested, repeated pickings may be made from midsummer, or possibly earlier, until the first heavy frosts of fall. Don't cut the individual plants too closely. Though this is not spinach it is an excellent substitute.

Sea Kale.

This plant is but little grown in America, but it quite popular in parts of England as a garden plant. It is a hardy perennial, in growth very much resembling the common asparagus. It can, however, be harvested somewhat earlier in spring and, as such, is a valuable substitute until the arrival of more suitable plants a little later.

Blanching Extremely Important.

The blanching is extremely important. In America, this is accomplished by covering the crowns with coarse litter, sand, or loose soil in late winter. Care is taken to exclude all light. A more suitable plan would be to follow the same method as is sometimes used for the spring forcing of rhubarb. Invert a small tight barrel, or a keg, over the crown, carefully excluding all light.

The plants may be propagated either from seed or root cuttings. If seed is used, sow in late February or March in a mild hot bed, and transplant the young seedlings to a nursery row when growth has well started in the spring. Set the plants about six inches apart. Very early the following spring transplant to the permanent bed, giving each plant from six to eight square feet of space.

Using Root Cuttings.

If root cuttings are used take them in very late fall, tie in bundles, and bury in moist sand till spring; or obtain them from an old patch in very early spring and plant directly. The cuttings should be put obliquely into the ground with the upper end about one inch beneath the surface. No heavy cuttings may be expected for two years. The leaf stalks and the midrib of the leaf are the edible portions. The plants will not be relished unless well grown and well blanched.

From March 16, 1918.

Horse Radish.

This plant is well known to all, if not as a garden crop then as a spring relish. It is always obtainable—or should be in some prepared form. The roots, finely grated, are the edible parts. Obtain from a neighbor, or purchase, some rootlets about six inches in length and about as thick as a lead pencil. Plant with the top end up after the plan described in sea kale (except that the crown should be at least two inches beneath the surface) in deep, rich, moist soil, in which has been incorporated a liberal amount of humus. If well cultivated, good roots may be obtained in one year. Dig very late in the fall and store or leave till spring, and then dig very early.

Globe Artichoke.

This vegetable is little grown outside of California. Purchase seeds and sow in a hot bed, or under glass, in February. Transplant to pots or flats and then to the open field in May, giving each plant about twelve or eighteen square feet of space. The soil must be rich, and cultivation thorough. The edible portions are the fleshy parts of the unopened flower buds. The plant is a perennial, and may be used without renewal for a number of years. For winter protection cover the crowns with several inches of earth or straw and litter.

WHEN TO PLANT

It is desirable to plant fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, bush fruits, strawberries, and hardy and other herbaceous plants as soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring, as the results will usually be much better than if planted later. Tests of planting potatoes in different parts of Canada have demonstrated that, in most places, the earlier the planting, after danger of frost is over, the larger the crop will be, although in the more moist parts of Canada, and where the summer is cooler, the advantages of early planting are not so marked. It is important to have seed potatoes of strong vitality.

Cultivate Early.

Sometimes dry weather sets in soon after the frost is out of the ground in the spring and may develop into a protracted drought. Just at the time when the fruit should be setting, the ground becomes very dry, the result being that the fruit does not set well there not being enough moisture to supply the needs of the trees. It is important, therefore, to begin cultivation early to conserve what moisture is in the soil, and one should not delay turning under a cover crop for the sake of the extra vegetable matter, as more harm than good may be done.

Sun March 17, 1918.

Prof. L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia will address North Burnaby Ratepayers' Association at Gilmore Avenue School tonight on "Agricultural Education." An invitation has been given to Reeve Fraser and members of the Municipal Council to attend, and the association is also inviting all persons interested in gardening or agriculture.

Prov. March 21, 1918.

Soil Real Basis of Plant Growth

* * * * *

Drainage and Fertility Important

By PROF. F. M. CLEMENT.

AS the soil is the real basis of plant growth, it is desired, at this time, to say a few words regarding it. The kind of soil—sand, clay or loam—is important as all crops have special adaptations. The kind of soil is not, however, as important as its drainage and fertility.

All soils, with the exception of the light sands, contain in varying proportions all the elements of plant food except carbon. This latter is obtained from the air. Potash, phosphorus, nitrogen, magnesium, sulphur, etc., are found in varying proportions in soils. Nature put certain quantities there but, in her anxiety lest her fertility be exhausted in a generation, has locked them up in various compounds that refuse to be suddenly broken down. This point should be clear in the mind of every fruit grower. Soils contain most elements of plant food and are most often poor or non-productive, not because the foods are absent, but because they are not in an available form. However, only three of these elements of plant food are usually not present in sufficient quantities to permit of continued croppings or, in other words, only three are used up rapidly. These are phosphorus, nitrogen and potash.

Plants Absorb Food.

Plants can absorb food from the soil only when that food is dissolved in water. Two conditions are therefore necessary: (1) The presence of bacteria or enzymes in the proper environment to permit action and the consequent breaking down or building up of the soil compounds into available soluble foods; (2) the presence of water in which the available foods may be dissolved.

The organisms of decomposition are generally found in the surface soils and many more are added with decaying vegetable matter but more especially with farmyard manure. Farmyard manure contains, of course, certain elements of plant food—to the value of approximately \$2 to \$4 per ton, but its great value lies in the fact that a great quantity of vegetable matter is added to the soil, and that

this will eventually break down into the all-important humus. Humus is largely vegetable matter, but it gives to the surface soil a dark appearance which, to the eye of the experienced gardener, is a sign of fertility. It makes a light soil darker and heavier and it makes a heavy soil looser and lighter. It provides a medium in which bacteria favorable to plant growth can work; it admits air to the soil, also important and essential to the growth of favorable bacteria.

Plant Food.

But, as stated before, plant food must be dissolved in water. With such a circumstance to consider what part does humus again play? Experience has taught and experiments have demonstrated that the addition of humus to our common soils increase their water-holding capacity, making them at the same time loose, open and friable.

Though water is essential it may be detrimental. A soil that is allowed to become water-soaked becomes sour and unproductive. The organisms or bacteria favorable to plant growth and decay can not work without air and consequently, when the air is excluded by an excess of water, unfavorable conditions develop and the soil becomes sour. This condition is best illustrated on bogs, peat lands, and other low areas, where vegetable matter has accumulated for years but because of an excess of water has not

been permitted to decay. Consequently, just as water is essential, we see that drainage is essential. Plants must have water, but not too much. Standing water is always detrimental. Remove it by drainage. Soil moisture is essential; encourage it by the addition of vegetable matter, which makes humus and retains it.

Frost is in some respects another valuable friend of plants. Varying temperatures tend to contract and expand the soil particles. This tends to break them down and put them within reach of the soil activities previously mentioned, which make plant food available.

Soils, when properly treated, will yield good crops annually, and at the same time become richer and more productive.

Sun March 24, 1918.

USE OF LIME AS CORRECTIVE FOR SOIL

Valuable as a Soothing Agent—Dangerous as a Whip.

How to Tell When the Garden Requires a Lime Application.

Gives Best Results When Put on the Soil in Fall or Winter.

By P. A. BOVING.

Department of Agronomy, University of British Columbia.

"Lime, and lime without manure, will make both farm and farmer poor."

It is well worth while to remember the old and profoundly true adage in these days of superlative lime-boosting. While lime is an essential element for the development of most of our commonly grown plants, yet it is nevertheless true that comparatively few soils, with the exception of peats, need an application of lime from a plant-food point of view. Liming, therefore, should be looked upon more as an ameliorative than as a manurial process.

Lime counteracts the stickiness of clay, and improves the looseness of sand if used in moderation. It further corrects the acidity of sour soils. As a consequence, it promotes the growth and development of useful soil-bacteria and restricts the multiplication of harmful organisms.

TEST FOR ACIDITY IN SOILS.

It is easy enough to decide whether a clay soil needs lime or not for the improvement of its friability. And there is very little difficulty in determining whether a certain soil is distinctly acid and therefore in need of lime. If, for instance, a blue litmus-paper turns red after being brought into contact with a certain soil, one may conclude that this particular soil needs lime. The presence of such weeds as spurrey, sorrel and other Rumex varieties, generally indicates that the soil lacks lime.

In the majority of cases, however, it is impossible to determine, by ocular investigation or by a more or less superficial acidity test, whether lime is needed or not, and there is just as little reason for throwing good money out of the window after lime as after anything else. Having decided, as a result of chemical or still better of experimental test, that our soil shall have lime, we meet the question: In what form should it be applied? Three kinds are obtainable, viz.: (1) Burned lime; (2) slaked lime; (3) crushed limestone. Which is the best?

CHEMISTRY OF LIME.

In order to realize the question properly, it might be advisable to recapitulate the chemical processes of burning and slaking.

Limestone, in its natural state, is made up of lime (Ca), of carbon (C) and of oxygen (O), which are combined as CaCO₃. When this substance, limestone, is heated, or burned, as is the popular term, the carbon dioxide (CO₂) passes off as a gas, leaving the product calcium oxide (CaO), which constitutes 56 per cent, by weight, of the limestone used. If calcium oxide, generally known as quicklime or burned lime, is exposed to moisture, it very rapidly takes up, or unites with, water and forms hydrated lime, also called slaked lime. Slaked lime, in its turn, when exposed to air or soil, absorbs carbon dioxide. In other words, burned lime reverts to its original state of CaCO₃ in comparatively short time after being mixed with the soil.

Burned lime (quicklime) and slaked lime (hydrated lime) are both known to be caustic, i.e. according to Webster, "they are capable of destroying the texture of anything or eating away its substance by chemical action." Caustic lime is not only a powerful agent in hastening the decomposition of organic matter in the soil, but it also possesses some power to liberate phosphorus and potassium, particularly in clay soils.

There are consequently three conditions under which the use of caustic lime may be recommended: (1) Where immediate and rapid action of the lime is desired; (2) on peat soil lacking in decomposition, and (3) on heavy clay soil, chiefly for the sake of improving its texture, although to some extent for the liberation of plant food. This recommendation, however, only applies to the initial stages of soil treatment. Later those particular soils, as well as soils in general, are better served by an application of crushed limestone. Caustic lime, if used repeatedly, destroys the organic matter in the soil too rapidly and may under such conditions, become a curse instead of a blessing.

EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE.

Some very interesting experiments regarding the comparative value of burned lime and crushed limestone, and including such crops as corn, oats, wheat and hay, have been conducted at the Pennsylvania Experimental Station during a period of twenty years. According to the results corn did not respond to lime. This was only to be expected as even a heavy acre yield of corn contains less than ten pounds of lime. Of the other crops all gave a higher yield where lime was applied from first to last as ground limestone than where the same amount of lime had been applied in the form of burned lime. This, in some instances, gave even negative results. Moreover, when the nitrogen content of the soil was determined, after sixteen years, it was found that the land which had received ground limestone contained 375 pounds more nitrogen per acre than the land which had received burned lime.

HOW TO APPLY.

On peat and heavy clay, as a first dressing, one may use as much as three to four tons of burned lime per acre to good advantage. On ordinary soils it is rarely advisable to give over two tons of burned lime per acre. For average conditions, and provided, of course that lime is really needed, an application of one to one and one-half tons of finely crushed limestone is quite sufficient once every four to six years.

The time of distribution is largely governed by cost of labor and convenience. Better and quicker results, as a rule, are obtained where lime is distributed in the fall or during the winter than where spring or summer application is practised.

It should be remembered, under all conditions, that lime is not a fertilizer in the ordinary sense of this term. If used indiscriminately it will impoverish almost any soil very quickly. Needed as it may be under certain conditions lime should not be applied as a whip on the soil, but rather as a soothing agent for the correction of physical and physiological ailments. Otherwise, and unless organic matter and plant food are supplied with stable manure, green manure and other fertilizers, the old and far too common story will be repeated, that "lime makes the fathers rich but the sons poor."

MORE HINTS FOR THE POTATO GROWER

Lessons from Interesting Experiments Carried Out by Agricultural Experts.

Better Crop When Fair-sized Seed Is Put in the Ground.

Soil, to Get Best Results, Must Be Kept Loose and Open.

By F. M. CLEMENT, B.S.A.
Professor of Horticulture, University of B. C.

The potato is more widely grown and better known than any other vegetable crop. Everyone knows something of its culture, its soil and moisture. Nearly everyone has, at some time or place, had experience in the growing of potatoes, consequently the writer will not attempt to tell anyone how to grow them, or even offer any suggestions on the methods of culture that have proved to be best after years of experience. This article is confined to a few points that are sometimes forgotten or overlooked, but at the same time tend to increase the yield per acre.

Frequent and indiscriminate change of seed from one farm to another is common practice. It is common belief that potatoes run out. They do, and they do not. Indiscriminate selection of seed, poor in size and quality, poor cultivation, the ravages of disease, all tend to reduce the vigor and vitality of the growing plant. Even mass selection of seed, that is good seed, seed better than the average of the production of the crop, taken from the pile, will tend not only to retain, but to increase the yield per acre, unless some other devitalizing factor comes in.

Potatoes have been grown for as long as twenty-five years on one farm, under proper rotation and selection of seed, and they showed an increase of 60 per cent. on an average the last five years over the first five. Select good, sound, medium to large, clean seed if you wish to maintain the yield. For earliness, seed from a more northern locality, with shorter, hotter season, will generally also grow a little quicker and produce a crop a little earlier than home-grown seed.

BIGGER SETS PAID BEST.

The size of the set planted has a marked influence on the quantity of marketable potatoes harvested. The average results of experiments conducted on an eastern experimental station, were as follows, the results being the average from experiments extending over five years:

Sets 1/4 oz. in weight gave 105 bushels per acre; sets 1/2 oz. in weight gave 118 bushels per acre; sets 1 oz. in weight gave 127 bushels per acre, and sets 2 oz. in weight gave 132 bushels per acre. The yields per acre were taken after the weight of seed had been deducted, and are given in bushels of sixty pounds. Yields in this province, under somewhat similar conditions, are about twice as heavy.

The number of eyes to the set may vary. Two eyes to the set, from ex-

periments carefully conducted, give about 10 per cent higher yield than one eye to the set, but a smaller percentage are marketable. Either one or two eyes may be used to advantage. All eyes do not grow even when there are five or six on the set. Only those most favorably situated thrive.

MIDDLE EYES YIELD BEST.

Contrary to general opinion, eyes from neither the stem end nor the seed end of the potato produce the highest yield, if experiments conducted in one part of the country are a fair indication of results in another part of the country. Eyes from the middle portion produced about eight per cent more than from the seed end and five per cent more than from the

stem end, and, besides a larger percentage of the crop from the middle portion eyes were marketable.

Similar experiments indicate that one whole set in a place will produce more in quantity, with a larger percentage marketable, than two sets which together equal in weight the one set. If it is necessary to cut the sets, plant on the same day they are cut. It is not necessary to treat with lime to heal the wounds or allow to dry out in order to form a skin over the wound.

The fertilizer used, if it is a commercial fertilizer, should contain about 3 per cent. available nitrogen, 10 per cent. available phosphoric acid and about 7 or 8 per cent. available potash. Potash is not available in any form commercially at the present time. For those who live near the shore it is to be had in fair quantities in the seaweed that washes up from time to time. So much for some of the contentious points. It is not, however, maintained that they are yet settled.

The soil must be loose and open. The potato roots are so constructed that it is impossible for them to work their way through a hard soil. If the soil is of a heavy nature, deep plowing or digging will help. Surplus moisture or excess water is always harmful. The soil for best quality must be moist, but not wet.

CULTIVATION AND CULTIVATION.

Humus is, to a large degree, the determiner of the fertility in most soils. Farmyard manure applied immediately preceding the crop sometimes carries with it the germs or spores of disease, though applications of manure at the season of planting are not always objectionable. A rich clover sod is more likely, though, to be clean. Commercial fertilizer will help this very materially, especially on the uplands.

No amount of water, and I might add, no amount of manure will take the place of cultivation. Hoe, if in a garden, or cultivate, if in a field, continually. Retain the dust mulch. It keeps the soil warm on top, but cool and very favorable for the growth of the tuber below. The loosening of the soil admits air, which is also necessary to decay organic matter in the soil. It improves the fertility.

Cultivate the soil thoroughly before planting. It will save you work later. Plant the tubers as early as conveniently possible; as soon as the soil has warmed up a little. Plant very shallow—about two inches, if very early, and gradually increase the depth to about four inches as the season advances and the soil dries. Potato diseases and their treatment have already been dealt with in Mr. Eastham's articles.

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By J. A. McLEAN
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Next year's successes with the dairy herd are largely dependent upon last year's crop of heifer calves. Beginning two years from now and extending for the succeeding five years, the profits from dairying in British Columbia will be profoundly affected by the heifer calves raised this year and next. If there is going to be any market growth and development in dairying or the industries of this province depending upon the foods supplied by the dairy cow, that growth must be brought about by the raising of more heifer calves, better heifer calves and raising these heifer calves more carefully.

Upon these three possible means of improvement and growth in the dairy industry every serious, conscientious advocate of British Columbia's best interests should devote constructive energy.

More calves can be raised by taking proper care of the herds to avoid or prevent accident, or the ravages of disease, to which causes every year the number of healthy calves born is considerably reduced. Of the healthy heifer calves at birth, quite a considerable percentage is sent to the butcher. From the individual producer's standpoint this is the only logical, sane procedure. No farmer can keep, each year, all his heifer calves, neither is it desirable to do so, since not all are sufficiently good to be worthy of raising. But from the standpoint of increasing the dairy cow population, widening the business and providing stock to men who have need of dairy animals, especially in the outlying and less intensive districts, many strong arguments can be presented in favor of saving every heifer calf, providing the proper facilities are furnished to avoid in any

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Breed, Feed and Weed Is Advice to Calf Grower

Expert Tells of Care Required if the Dairy Herds Are to Be Kept Up to the Mark—First Four Months of Calf's Life the Critical Period—Neglect Expensive at All Times.

way encumbering the dairymen in whose possession they are born.

FEEDING AND CARE.

Careful raising of heifer calves for future use in the herd is very important. There is no period in the life of a dairy animal when neglect is profitable. At all times dairy animals should be properly housed and properly fed. The younger the animal is, the greater returns will it make upon a legitimate investment in feed and care and the more expensive will neglect prove. Particularly during the first four months should the essentials in successful calf-raising be closely followed.

During the first ten days of its life a calf should have whole milk. This should be furnished in small quantities, given frequently. If the calf is left with its mother for the first two days, it feeds frequently but never takes a great deal at a time. There is no serious basic objection to allowing the calf to remain with its dam for two days if the cow is healthy. There is this distinct advantage, that the calf thus obtains the colostrum or first milk, which is of very great value to the health of the calf. After about ten days, one may begin to gradually substitute skim milk for whole milk, and by the end of about twenty days skim-milk only may be fed. If it is possible, feed a little skim-milk until the calf is three months old. The amount should never exceed ten pounds per day and may be reduced to as low as six, or even five.

A GRAIN MIXTURE.

The calf should be fed a grain mixture beginning at about two weeks of age. A mixture of one part linseed oil meal, two parts bran and seven parts crushed oats is very excellent. One should feed the calf as much grain as it will eat for the first four or five months. It will not eat a great deal and the free use of grain will replace much of the milk.

The calf should have free access to good clover or alfalfa hay from the time it is about two weeks old. Silage or roots are also excellent feeds.

In feeding milk, care must be taken to use clean utensils, and to have the temperature of the milk from 98 degrees to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The pails should be thoroughly cleaned after every meal. Feeding too much cold milk from dirty pails causes about 95 per cent. of the digestive troubles with calves, and most calf troubles are of a digestive order.

Digestive disorder, unless soon remedied, usually results in an attack of scours. When a calf begins to scour, the first curative step should be to withhold its feed for twenty-four hours. It should also be given a light purgative, such as castor oil. The dose for a calf one month old is two tablespoonfuls; for older calves the dose may be doubled. Limited feeding

should be practised until the calf becomes normal.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN REMEDIES.

The calf should have a clean dry bed, in quarters that are not too cold, that admit the sunlight, and are not exposed to draughts. Failure to exercise care in housing frequently brings on pneumonia, which is difficult to handle, and if not fatal, generally causes a depleted vigor and lessened growth. If one will remember that with calves, as with babies, prevention is much more effective than remedial treatment, and so take care to feed and house sensibly, one need have little trouble in growing healthy, lusty calves that will grow into desirable cows.

But good care and feed will be largely wasted unless great attention is paid to the breeding of the calves. To say that great men are born great indicates the workings of a law of nature, which is always in operation, but which, too often, in both mice and men, is overlooked. It is the law of ancestral heredity. If men are to be great men they must inherit the capacity for greatness, and if they do not no amount of training will achieve that end.

INHERITED TENDENCIES.

Just so with stock. If cows are to be highly productive cows, they must inherit that tendency. If they do not inherit it no amount of feeding or care can make really good cows of them. That the inheritance of stock is desirable, care must be exercised in choosing the parentage. That all dairy heifers may be worthy they must be well sired. Great attention must always be given to the selection of a sire for any herd, whether pure bred, grade or scrub. In that sire should be found all the points desired in his offspring. The size, beauty of form, constitution, capacity for food and capacity to transmit high milk-production must all be found in the sire. The presence of these things in a sire is the best guarantee that they will be in his offspring, and the lack of them should serve as a danger signal to warn off prospective buyers.

In the three words, "Breed, Weed, Feed," is embodied the fundamental essentials to success in dairy production.

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The following is a report in extenso of the lecture delivered before the Women's Canadian Club of Victoria on Tuesday by Prof. Ashton, M.A., on the subject of "The University and Literature:"—

The idea is abroad that certain subjects are of practical value in life and that others are merely cultural. There would appear to be in this Province an impression that certain subjects stand for progress and must be encouraged, while others are to be tolerated because they have always been tolerated in the University curriculum.

Literature (English, French, Latin or Greek) is, of course, one of the tolerated cultural subjects. Men interested in literature are out of the world—dreamers, unpractical, devoid of knowledge of human beings, capable on the slightest provocation of writing poetry, going mad, paying their debts, committing suicide, or marrying for love.

The practical man is he who does not waste time on books, but who flits about the streets from committee to committee, from concert to cinema, who shakes hands with Smith, Jones or Robinson and exchanges banalities with each. He, it appears, knows men. The man who examines the sayings and doings of men of all races and of all times, who studies their lives and their environment, who weighs their every word and notes their very silences, who meets in the pages of books great men and small, good men and bad, true men and hypocrites, is, forsooth, a dreamer who knows not man.

For let us understand each other clearly at the outset. That is the way I regard literature; that is the way all my contemporaries in Europe regard the subject, and if literature is only names, places and dates, if literature is only the parrot-like repetition of wordy criticism, then I will not say one word in its favor. It is, then, not cultural; it is cramping and confined; "away with it!"

Place of Literature

The teaching of literature may have been thus, may still be thus in some isolated backwaters, but the old order changeth, yielding place to a totally different conception of the subject. Today in the great centres of learning literature is applied psychology. It is also the science of ideas and it is finally the reasoning cult of beauty. And literature is not the antipodes of the exact sciences that some people suppose—at least not for those who have been trained in modern schools. I still remember the day when a French essay at an examination in Paris had to deal with a certain author or develop by sheer verbal invention the concentrated thought of some great writer. In those days composition was a process of dilution, and the habits of mind thus formed were perhaps not exact and were certainly not scientific. All this has gone. No more argyles of words, no more verbal juggling, no more emptying of the memory; the candidate today is given, for example, a printed page from a Flaubert novel and asked to write an essay (four hours allowed), on the style and composition of that passage. If he has his memory full of generalities on Flaubert's style he can set them to work then and there to apply them by an exact examination of the passage, and nothing could be more scientific than the methods he must follow—close observation, careful deduction, the whole set out in good clear language leading up to a general conclusion; in short, all the training of the exact science, plus the creative training of an artistic presentation of the case. Mere memory is useless before such a test, and habits of care, accuracy and truth are inculcated as thoroughly as in a

laboratory. But such insistence upon form is rare, and the candidate has more frequently to deal with the ideas of the book or with the people who haunt its pages. He may have given to him certain pages from an author and be asked to show the character of the persons to whom they refer—note that he is not asked to reproduce a memorized character but to show exactly how he deduces the character from the material given, just as, in life, he will appreciate his fellow-men by their everyday words and deeds.

I propose to show how the modern methods make of literature a great instrument in the development of our youths and maidens, of our men and women, for the cult of literature can go on through life wherever a book and a quiet nook can be found.

Part Played by Senses

It can play its part in the development of the senses. But perhaps I must first justify any plan so original as the development of the despised senses. For they have been despised where they have not been feared. I refer advisedly to them all—sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch. We appear to go through life like an ox grazing in the field. When the morning makes the dewdrops twinkle like the eyes of fairies—the ox eats grass—when the sunlight colors the mountains' tops till they glow like panting goddesses—the ox eats grass; when the Northern Lights shimmer like the tinsel gown of Dame Nature herself—the ox eats grass. So go we through life, and yet—and yet—God has given us means to enjoy all sights, all sounds, all tastes, all perfumes that are agreeable to us, and to revel in beauty of form and of substance. Not only does He supply the means but He starts us well on the way to use them. Watch the baby. Do you suppose—as some fond mothers do—that when baby immediately puts a strange object to his mouth he does so because he has formed the habit of sucking, or again—because his little teeth hurt him, did'ums? Rubbish! There is some habit—there is a little teething trouble, but nine times out of ten the baby is much too clever for the mere grown-up to understand. The baby does not learn the size and shape of things by sight alone. He explores them by sight and touch combined. When his fingers

THE UNIVERSITY AND LITERATURE

Professor Ashton's Interesting and Learned Discourse on the Pleasures to Be Derived From Study of Great Authors and Observation of the Wondrous Things in Nature

fall him he carries the object to the more sensitive nerves of the lips, and thus he learns much more about the object he is examining.

Have you noticed how people's fingers itch to handle the strange war souvenirs that are coming back to us at present? "Let me see," says the bystander, when he or she is quite near enough to see. "Let me feel" is what is really meant. Only when the object has been handled, only when its shape, texture and weight have been registered by the touch, only then do we have a sure visual image of it.

Baby learns shape and distance by feeling and by walking. At first the plate on the table and the moon in the heavens are mere disks to him—with no relation between their respective distances. He cries for the moon and becomes exasperated because he cannot grasp it. He trains his sight and touch together, develops his hearing and distinguishes between the footfalls of one person and another; and he would develop his sense of smell to distinguish between one person and another, just as more primitive men do, if we did not intervene. But we do intervene. Hearing, we seem to say, must be developed only to register the spoken word, and that most imperfectly. Sight is useful only to let us read. Touch has little place in education after the first few years. Smell has no place at all—except in the chemical laboratory—nor has taste. The senses have become the handmaidens, the mere slaves of the in-

tellect. They are the buckets on the dredger that pour knowledge into the memory. If our sight distinguishes A from B, 6 from 8, the street car from the jitney, it does well, and so on for the other senses. This should not be. The child should be trained to use his senses and to develop them. "How wonderful is the sense of touch in the blind!" we naively remark. It could be as good in those who see if we would let it act as an auxiliary to sight to a greater extent than it does actually. The child should distinguish objects, materials, even fruits and flowers, by touch alone until his fingers respond to the slightest stimulus. Where smell could be of service he should distinguish by smell alone, or by taste alone, until his senses become a hurrying band of auxiliaries rushing to serve him at the faintest call. Above all, he should learn to perceive and to appreciate the best in sight, taste, smell, sound or touch. He should be led to the cult of the Beautiful for its own sake.

Develop Sympathy

Not only have we neglected the education of the senses, but we have neglected to train our youth to interpret the feelings of others. There are men who see, who hear, who feel—and they have written of their experience—yet when we put their works into the hands of our youths and maidens they read and do not see; the music of nature sings to them from the printed page and they do not hear—the *saute* taste of lotus-eating that would lift them, if but for an hour, above this sordid life—does not, in the least, excite their palate. They cannot feel the fresh damp moss, the cooling stream, the velvet peach. They cannot feel the caress of pleasure or the stab of pain. They cannot live with the author or his creations, cannot taste their joys and feel their sorrows—go down into the depths with them and with them clamber to the cool-fanned heights. Then why let them read great authors? Surely, surely the daily papers were good enough for them! Yet, alas! could they feel sufficiently to do justice to the daily papers in this glorious hour of a nation's sufferings? I fear not.

Life's Keenest Joys

Is life then so surfeited with pleasure that we can afford thus to deprive ourselves of the greatest pleasure of all? The recalling of well-perceived beauty is one of the keenest joys of life. Some years ago I had to do with an old French surgeon of great reputation. I was a student at the time and the old fellow must needs talk of his far-away student days. In a magnificent flat in the Rue Auber he told me how he could not pay the six cents and ride inside the bus to the Medical School, but always rode on top for three cents.

Winter, that he might not feel the bitter east winds, he recited to himself whole pages of Racine, of Corneille or of Bossuet. Then, as he prepared his instruments, he went on to recite, with a pleasure that illumined his fine old face, one of Bossuet's wonderful orations. That man could see and hear and feel and had so entered into the innermost soul of the great writers that at any moment he could seek their presence. Then could reach him neither east winds nor man's ingratitude—he was in a world of his own, fenced round with adamant. He must have been a sensitive old weakling? No, he was merely a highly successful surgeon with nerves of steel.

I cannot develop before you the joy that comes of perceiving art, or literature, or nature with one's whole being. I can but remind you that this is a pleasure that can be repeated by meery. Wordsworth in the "Lines on Tintern Abbey" says:

"These beauteous forms
Through a long absence have not
been to me
As is a landscape to a blindman's
eye.
But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid
the din
Of towns and cities, I have owed
to them
In hours of weariness, sensations
sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along
the heart,
And passing even into my purer
mind
With tranquil restoration."

Great Authors

Perhaps you are not convinced that great authors appeal to the senses. If

you have not thought along these lines you may hold the curious opinion that authors appeal to the mind in some lordly way that neglects the senses.

Confining myself to one author—and permit me to go to French literature, as I am more conversant with it—I will endeavor to show you how he relies on the senses to make his aesthetic appeal, to present his psychology and to drive home his lesson.

(1) Sight. An old woman comes up at the agricultural meeting to receive a long service medal:

"Then was seen to advance on the platform a little old woman of timid mien who seemed to be shrivelling still more in her poor clothing. She had on her feet great wooden clogs and from her hips hung a big blue apron. Her thin face framed in a plain wimple was pleated into more wrinkles than a withered russet apple, and through the sleeves of her red bodice protruded two long knotted hands. The dust of barns, the alkali of the washtub, the oily sweat of wool had so encrusted, hardened, cracked them that they seemed dirty although freshly washed in clear water, and through having worked so much they remained open as though themselves to present the humble evidence of so much suffering undergone.

A touch or croistered rigidity relieved the expression of the face. Nothing sad or tender weakened her pale glance. While frequenting animals she had adopted their silence and their placidity. For the first time she found herself in the midst of a numerous company and scared within herself by the flags and the drums, by these gentlemen in evening dress and by the decoration of the councillor she remained motionless, not knowing whether to advance or flee, nor where the crowd pushed her, nor why they examined and smiled at her. Thus stood before these beaming bourgeois this half century of slavery."

(2) Sound, to complete visual image.

"It was the beginning of April, when primroses are in bloom; a warm wind rose over the cultivated beds, and gardens, like women, seemed to be dressing for the summer fetes. Through the bars of the arbor, and all around it, the river was seen in the fields where it drew rambling loops in the grass. The evening mists passed between the leafless poplars, surrounding their outline with violet tints paler and more transparent than dimsy gauze caught in their branches. Afar the cattle were walking, but neither their footsteps nor their bellowing were audible and the bell rang steadily, continuing in the air its peaceful lamentations."

Nature's Beauties

Such appeals to the ear are by no means isolated. There are dozens of examples of this method in Flaubert's novels. Here is a passage more convincing still from the same book, where the final touch in a description of silence is actually given by mention of noise. Note also that in this one passage appeal is made to sight, smell and sound.

"The moon all round and reddish rose level with the ground. Beyond the meadows. It mounted rapidly between the branches of the poplars that hid it from time to time like a worn, black curtain. Then it appeared dazzling white in the empty sky it lighted; then mounting more slowly it let fall on the river a great patch of light that broke into an infinite number of stars; and this silvery gleam seemed to writhe down to the depths like a headless serpent covered with luminous scales. . . .

"The gentle night was spread around them; patches of shade filled the foliage. Emma, with half closed eyes, breathed in with deep sighs the fresh wind that stirred. They did not speak too absorbed by their invading dreams. The tenderness of former days came back into their hearts, abundant and silent, like a flowing river, with a caress like that borne by the perfume of the syringas and cast in their memories shadows longer and more melancholy than those of the motionless willows that lay athwart the grass. Oft some nocturnal animal, hedgehog or weasel, setting out to hunt, rustled the leaves, or there was heard from time to time the fall of a ripe peach dropping from the wall."

Smell, taste and feeling are used in a similar way to complete description, but time will not permit of more quotation.

So much for the cultivation of the

senses, a process that should be pushed so far that every one of them responds immediately to the slightest stimulus from without. The result will be three-fold. One—an acute observation that can be applied to places and persons. Two—a habit of comparing and contrasting, or noting similarities and differences that can be applied to ideas. Three—a quickness of the imagination.

Application to Life

Let us apply these qualities to our everyday life. First of all as regards persons: The teacher who respects his calling will never allow the story to run away with the people. The men and women in the book, the man or woman behind the book, should be our vital concern—I speak, of course, of works of imagination and particularly of novels, plays and lyrical poems. We have a tendency as a race to read for the story more than for the psychology of the actors, and far be it from me to deny the pleasure of the "tale that holdeth children from play and old men from the chimney corner." Here comes then the special plea for the reading of foreign literature, and particularly of French. More psychological in its conception, it offers less action to dis-

tract the mind from the people. It deals with situations that are new to us, that cannot be measured by any time-worn conventions, that require appreciating or condemning on their own merits. As we read, if we are reading wisely, we learn that different periods, different countries, aye, different districts, have social environments, social codes, even moral laws, that are different from our own and that must be taken into account if we are to arrive at a fair judgment of the people who are governed by them. We may not agree with this different order of things, we may finally condemn it, but we shall at least learn to suspend judgment until such time as we are in possession of both sides of the question.

The realist or naturalist writer may be so plunged in the mire that he can see nothing but the seamy side of life, and we must recognize this as we read and remember that some ray of light, some beam of idealism, should be seen in the most dismal existence.

Idealism

Or, on the other hand, the author may be soaring in the realm of pure idealism, all unaware of the trials and

troubles of real mortals. Such a man might confess

I built myself a lordly pleasure house
Wherein at ease for aye to dwell.
I said "O soul, make merry and carouse
Dear soul, for all is well."

Now all is not well, as this selfish soul discovered, and happiness is not to be found in the ivory tower of isolation.

So when four years were wholly finished,
She threw her royal robes away;
"Make me a cottage in the vale," she said,
"Where I may mourn and pray."

"Yet pull not down my palace towers that are
So lightly, beautifully built,
Perchance I may return with others there
When I have purged my guilt."

In any community it would be admitted that the careful study of human

beings of different countries and of different times is an excellent preparation for life. If such a community as one may expect to find in this western land it is still more necessary to have personal experience in judging men. An older community, by class distinctions, by family traditions, by a high social and moral code, has sorted the sheep from the goats, and there remains little for the individual to do. It is not so in a newer social organization. Anyone, coming from anywhere, can get on the roof with a megaphone and shout "I am the elephant, the great big elephant, the big elephant of big elephants." We need a trained body of men and women who will bring such gentlemen down from the roof to justify by their works what their voice would fain accomplish alone.

We need a less credulous, more highly trained body of men and women, with higher standards of comparison, to put out from the high places the bombastic booster or the slimy schemer with his childlike methods of machiavellism, and to put in his place, for the good of the community, the man who is an expert, with the conscience of the expert, and who will surround himself with men and women who are as good as, or likely to become better than, he is, not with grovelling minions or time-serving friends.

Men and Books

And having learned to judge men in, and inadvertently out of, books—let us turn to the consideration of books dealing with ideas. We are spoiled by the enormous quantity of reading material flung at us daily by the newspaper and the cheap periodical. Carelessly written, it is still more carelessly read. The headline contradicts the news it announces and we heed not; one column contradicts the next one and we never pause to reconcile the two or to throw out one of them. We lay aside the paper after an hour's reading with not three new ideas in our brain. It is easy to see whence comes the illogical reasoning, the false premises, the turgid exposition, that are our daily experience.

Here again the student who has learned to see, hear, feel, as he reads soon learns to think. The thought is weighed, compared, contrasted, applied, becomes part of our own mental fibre, is completely rejected as false, or modified and accepted as true. The student learns to distinguish between thought and words, between ideas and verbosity, between constructive criticism and mere vituperation. He will meet later the man who debates in the club-swinging manner and will be unaffected by this sound and fury. With the rapier of his clear thinking he will have no difficulty in getting under the swinging club and of putting hors de combat the oratorical bully. He will learn to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials, not only in his trade or profession but in his home, and will thus be a more useful member of society and a more affectionate and reasonable person in the home. Three-quarters of family quarrels are about things that are of no importance whatsoever and the remaining quarter deal with matters so grave and so deep-rooted in human nature that it is no earthly use quarrelling about them anyway.

The comfortable philosophy that comes from the careful reading of great books does not, however, discourage effort, nor does it dull the imagination.

Development of Imagination

In this connection allow me to point out a curious state of things. The child's unbridled imagination is first controlled just as it is sometimes necessary to control his appetite. What

would you think of me were I to suggest that the child's appetite, because it needs controlling on occasions, should be entirely suppressed? You would probably send out the pitying call to science "Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseased?"

Yet all around you, every day, efforts are being made to crush out of your boys and girls the equally necessary power—imagination.

Imagination is not weakness, as some dull people suppose. It is the end—the summit of every study—if the study be carried far enough. The elementary mathematician is as unimaginative as a Burroughs adding machine, but a man like Poincare vanishes from human ken in his higher mathematics because he has won through to the realm of imagination. The imaginings of a Poincare today will be the mathematical certainties of the future. So do we progress. Similarly the elementary physicist is a matter of fact person, but a Sir J. J. Thompson works on hypothesis, and hypotheses are merely scientific imaginings.

Are you taking due care that all the people who have to do with your youths and maidens during their University careers are capable of leading them through the cabining, confining sections of High-School fact—assimilating into the realms of imagination that stand for individual and communal progress?

No education is better than a bad education. The guttersnipe has a better chance in life than the self-satisfied abortion who has been subjected too long to the stultifying influence of a mechanical education.

The Moral Side

So much for the intellectual value of imagination—there is a moral side. Ruskin accused us of despising compassion. How we have despised compassion! Not in 1865 alone, but since then until 1918—yesterday, today—would we could cease despising it tomorrow. But we can have no compassion if we do not feel for others and we do not feel with our souls, or our intellects to our religious dogmas, or our ethical codes. We feel with our senses, interpreted by our minds, applied to others by our imagination, urged to action by our religious and moral training. The Puritanical idea that virtue is that state of living death in which the senses refuse to respond to any stimulus from without is the most dangerous, the most anti-human, the most un-Christian principle that I can imagine.

The senses, the imagination, the intellect, are ever ranged in opposition to the soul, the spirit, the angel. People fear the senses and fly to the soul as to an antidote.

Yet, if my senses are more acute, if I suffer more easily from pain, from vulgarity, from deceit, from lying, from attacks on my home or my affections, yea, from mere indifference, shall I not, with my acute imagination, mete out to my neighbor a more gen-

erous measure than would the thick-skinned animal who, while treating his neighbor as himself, might yet make him suffer agony. And if I admire beauty of form shall I not be more likely to respect that beauty, not to violate it, not to besmirch it, not to degrade it? Shall I not be more prone to make it the temple of the spirit? Neither in my experience of life among students nor in my reading of literature do I see any opposition between the senses and the imagination properly educated and the soul, between the beautiful and the good. Nay, rather do I see in the senses and in the imagination so many fair highways to raise a man above the brute beast and to lead him by flowery ways to the complete expression of all that is divine in him.

Appreciation of Poetry

In showing thus far how the senses and imagination can feed the mind and influence the soul I have been thinking chiefly of their training in prose literature, and as regards the mind of its study of characters in the novel and drama.

How can this apply to poetry? In exactly the same way, but to a higher degree. The senses must be developed indeed to respond to very throb of real poetry, and if, in the usual lyric work we have no development of characters we have always the character of the singer. This the student should be taught to seek. It is immaterial to know, as I, also, was taught, that Milton was born in Broad Street, London, in such and such a year, but it is vitally important to know where and how he lived, whom he met, what he learned, what he believed, and why he sang. It is not enough to read Musset's "Nights." We must know why and when Musset wrote them—who is that woman to whom he cries, "Shame on thee, woman!" because, having seen her weep, he doubts if feminine tears can ever be true. Lamartine's Lac is naught to me if Eloise is but a name. Hugo's poetry on a little girl is only of academic interest until I have seen, in my mind's eye at least, little Leopoldine Hugo, have watched her run in and out of the poet's room, sit on the floor and scribble on his papers, grow up and marry, and drown with her husband in the awful honeymoon accident at Villequier. Then, as I read Hugo's poems one after the other and wind up with that father's plaint addressed to God:

"When one has seen for sixteen years,
one's other self
Grow in loving grace and gentle reason,
When one has recognized that the child
one loves
Makes daylight in our soul and in our
home,
That 'tis the only joy that here below per-
sists
Of all one dreamed,
Consider, Lord, that 'tis a sad, sad thing
To see her go."

Oh, then I see the father, then I feel with him, and his verse rings true, not as a mere literary exercise but as the metrical outpouring of real suffering.

But the poetry need not always be sad. It may be a call to action, a trumpet call in danger, a plea for sympathy—"The Skylark,"

Like a poet hidden
In the light of thought,
Singing hymns unbidden
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it
heeded not.

The essential in all this, from the University point of view, is that the student should feel, and not be merely given ready-made opinions. The reproduction of a criticism, not personally applied to the next, not admitted as true, modified, or even contradicted by reference to the text, is not merely worthless. I repeat that, in all charity, I cannot admit such teaching to be worthless. It is positively harmful, for it breeds a race of glib-tongued, shallow-minded hypocrites who will apply the same methods to art, music, architecture, yea, even to religion, and whose minds will be like echoing catacombs reeking of the dead and of decay. I would rather that in my hour with them my class should have felt one thrill of pity or of admiration than that they should reproduce the whole of Sainti-Beuve's criticism.

Sound Scholarship

This does not preclude sound scholarship. Without a careful study of the text half its appeal will be lost. But sound scholarship and true love of literature go hand in hand and are not, as some would think, in opposition. The dry-as-dust quibbling that often chokes the text is not sound scholarship, is not scholarship at all, and is but too often the smoke shell that seeks to hide the barren mind.

But to carry out the teaching of literature in such a way as to contribute to the mental and moral good of this community we must be sure to use University methods. They are totally different from those of the High School. There the boy and girl take things on faith, there they absorb. The University is the place where boys and girls are made men and women, there they are prepared for the world, and immediately after leaving its halls they will hold responsible positions. If they have been thinking and applying their knowledge, if they have been helping themselves they can continue the process in life. But woe to them if they have but continued to be spoon-fed in the University, woe to them if they have but continued their high-school training, woe to them if they have but learned to pass examinations. It were better for them to have an opinion of their own based on their own reading under the guidance of the teacher, of course, even if that opinion is not sound, than for them to accept without question the opinion of another. In the University it is not the knowledge acquired that counts, for thank goodness most of that will be forgotten in after life. It is the method and the inspiration that are of importance, for they will influence throughout life, and may be applied not only to the subjects of one's student days but to any subject we may desire, or be forced by circumstances, to take up.

The method of literary teaching in the University will then develop careful independent thought and form habits that will be useful outside the classroom. It will also treat literature as but one branch of language work and closely allied to it—mentioned and explained in the literature lesson itself—will be some study of the social life of the people dealt with, of history in its very broad outlines, of art and architecture. No real student of French literature, for example, can fail to see that letters, art, architecture, furniture even, and social developments, all go hand in hand and show the main current of French progress. Let us see to it, then, that the schools are able to give the necessary foundation for all this. The teachers of this Province are only too ready to help if given elbow-room. Let us see to it that the university is such in deed as well as in name—a

university by the sound scholarship and real authority of its teachers, by their deep human sympathy and broad training, by the earnest efforts of the students to carry their studies as far as possible in the fields they have chosen.

So we come to the highest aim of literary teaching—the appreciation of beauty for its own sake. Begun in literature it will be applied to art, to the home, to architecture and even to conduct. Once learn to love that which is beautiful and to assume that which is vulgar in tone, in form, in color or in thought and the world will become a fairer place.

Architectural Appeals

And in this connection, bear with me a moment while I digress on this subject of beauty. During this war we have learned much of the power of man's subconsciousness that was unknown to us before. We have known for long years that the subconsciousness was influenced, and influenced strongly, by environment. Do you imagine that the buildings of Oxford and Cambridge, the moonlit courts, the dim religious light of chapel and library, the vaulted roof of King's College Chapel, acting on the subconsciousness of thousands of students for generations, have had no influence on our development as a race? Why, that sour Puritan Milton could not contain himself, and instead of railing against the Romishness of it all, as we might expect him to do, must needs cry out:

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillars massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light,
There let the pealing organ blow
To the full voiced choir below,
In service high and anthems clear
As may with sweetness through mine
ear
Dissolve me into extasies
And bring all Heaven before mine
eyes.

Ladies, at the age when Milton was drinking in unconsciously all this beauty, the youths and maidens of this Province who elect to continue their education are housed in hospital wards and wooden shacks. The studious cloisters pale are a board walk, the high embowed roof is relatively white plaster, the antick pillars are of steel, the storied windows are painted white when they are not merely dust-dimmed and cast a light that is, forsooth, oft dim but never religious. Not a statue, not a picture, rough plaster, rough wood, long, evil-smelling corridors. Temporary quarters, if you please, war quarters and you will, but are you sure the interior of those buildings—modified gothic or Norman with flat roofs?—at Point Grey will be any more artistic? Oh, Efficiency, what crimes have been committed in thy name! If men underestimate the value of beauty, if men find it hard to distinguish between an efficient soap-factory building and an efficient graduate-factory building, I still hope the women will have a care for the future of our students. You surely have visions of the things that are worth more than riches. Remember, some of you, or yours, may have to live your lives with men this university produces. And when their hours of dollar making are over and they return to the calm of their homes, and when their years of toil are done and they retire to await the final call, will you have their minds filled with the bitterness of bargaining or would you not have

them with an education—"Strong to consume small troubles, to commend great thoughts, grave thoughts, thoughts lasting to the end."

Men From the Front

And in this infant university are we seeing to it that the men who come back from the Front shall find their need of beauty? For they will crave for beauty. We are talking much of the needs of the returned soldier, but are we really thinking of them. "Yes dear hero," we are saying, "I am very comfortable here, there's a nice little forest out there. Go and settle on the land and make it a farm." Some of these men may be farmers without knowing it, but many will come back with other needs.

Firstly, the need of company. I know what it is to enjoy the company of the regiment, though I have not had the honor of seeing the trenches and I know that when the corps breaks up and comrades scatter the awful loneliness is appalling. Some men will want company—not isolated farms.

Secondly, they have seen ugliness at the front, but beauty on the way there, beauty of art, of architecture, the melow buildings of the English village, the vaulted roof and stained glass of the old Cathedral, the gleaming statue and the warm-toned canvas and they will ask you for beauty.

Thirdly, they have read and thought in camp and hospital, and they will want material for further reading, stimulus for further thought. To talk glibly about the Empire and the future and to think that we can solve the problem by applied science or lumbering, by settling soldiers on the land, or by producing poultry, is merely proving to all and sundry that our grasp of the situation is the grasp of a child, that our minds are as shallow as saucers and our education as superficial as veneer. This war has brought and is bringing a great change. To try now and copy the materialism of the German before the war is to try and turn back time in his fight. The need of the future is on a higher plane than dollars and cents. We shall feed the bodies of all who come back to us without difficulty in this land of boun-

teous plenty, but what of their souls? The men will come back to us asking for ideals and for idealism and we must be ready to give both in generous measure. At the head of the idealistic movement that will advance us a great step in world history, and that will be accompanied, not led, by material progress, the universities must march. If they have not taken their place in the van, they will be traitors to their trust, traitors to the generations of men who have striven, since the middle ages, for just such an opportunity as this. If I ask for bread will you give me a stone? If I ask for knowledge, for the knowledge that is power, controlled power, for the knowledge that civilizes and uplifts, that makes a man bigger and better and nobler, will ye give me a technical school? If I ask for new ideals, new inspiration, new beauty, something to feed my soul, to restore my faith in man and make me forget the horrors of Armageddon, do you imagine that I will rest content with the information that a lime and sulphur spray will kill insects on trees, that a change in pistons rigs will save power, that overhead expenses can be reduced in this or that manner, or that pink Orpingtons can be made to lay blue eggs for the Fiji market!

Blast of Materialism

Did the great educators strive and suffer that we might go back to the ideals of the cave-dweller? Did the men who left the cloistered courts of our old universities to be mown down from Mons to Marne, leave the pen for the sword, in order that we might adopt the materialism of the invading Hun who slaughtered them—

The War Crucible

This war is the great crucible that testeth men, not only in the battle field but in the university halls, and if we fear to rally round the flag of our racial ideals in time of stress, then are we abject failures, broken vessels, clay-footed giants of blatant incompetence. When the war is over will you have on Point Grey, that looks out on God's great mountains, halls of learning that will deal with the ideal as with the real, that will open the storehouses of the world's great thinkers aye and of the

world's great dreamers, and will bring to the war-weary the peace that passeth all understanding or will ye flaunt before God's silent sentinels a fetid hades of clanking workshop and feverish flurry in which the future fathers and mothers of a pygmy race will besmirch their souls in the chase for the almighty dollar?

Yet, in the heat of my pleading I would not have you misinterpret me. No word of mine runs counter to anything my esteemed colleague Dr. Boggs may have said to you last week. I do not decry the practical studies, but I would not have you regard them as a panacea and I feel sure also from what I know of the cultured gentleman who directs our Agricultural Faculty—I refer to Dean Klinck—that were he on this platform today he would uphold my plea for a broad cultural basis to all scientific teaching.

Practical knowledge let us have and of the best, but let us open also the windows full wide upon that realm of dream and aspiration that has echoed for centuries with the measured footsteps of the greatest of earth-dwellers. I know full well the value of brawn and muscle, of motive force and transmission, of test tube and crucible in a country that is new and that awaits development, but I know as well that a country, where so-called educated men have never drunk at the spring of the world's great literature will be a country of hard hearts and cramped minds of cruel dealings and drab ugliness from which real men will flee and in which no truly great man will ever be born.

Daily Colonist
March 23, 1918

Vancouver Institute—At the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday, Prof. P. A. Boving of the University of B. C., will lecture under the auspices of the B. C. Academy of Science, his subject being "Mendelism and Plant Breeding," and will be illustrated by slides and specimens. The meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the university at 8:15 p. m.

World March 26, 1918.

Mining Lectures.

A very interesting address was given at the Chamber of Mines last night by Professor L. Killam on "Mechanical Engineering in Relation to Mining." Next Tuesday a lecture on "Ore Concentration" will be given by G. S. Eldridge, B. Sc.

Sun March 29, 1918.

GIVES LECTURE ON BREEDING PLANTS

Prof. P. A. Boving of University Addresses Vancouver Institute on Important Subject in Vegetable Kingdom.

"Mendelism and Plant Breeding," according to Professor P. A. Boving, of the university, who gave the Institute lecture on Thursday night on that subject, is of importance in two main directions. The first looks to "maintenance of quality and type by the elimination of the unfit and untrue to type;" the second to "improvement of the type by the substitution of desirable for less desirable or undesirable individuals or characters." The professor further indicated the objects of plant breeding, such as producing a change in the resistance of the plants against certain unfavorable external influences, and shortening the period of growth. These are sought by means of "selection" or "elimination," interesting instances of which were given by the lecturer, who then passed on to a consideration of "crossing" or "hybridization."

This fascinating process, he said, was formerly "a game of chance played between men and plants," in which the breeder was generally a loser, because the fundamental rules of the game were unknown.

Monk Made Discovery.

It was an Austrian monk, Johann Gregor Mendel, who discovered these rules just over 50 years ago. His work, however, received little attention at the time, the world being then busy discussing the "origin of species" to the exclusion of almost everything else. The lecturer could not resist a speculation as to the possible effects on biological thought had Mendel's achievement ever come to the knowledge of Darwin.

The lecture included a short sketch of Mendel's career. Born on a farm, his mother chose for him the church as a vocation in preference to the soil. With his ecclesiastical pursuits, however, he combined a deep study of nature; he, in fact, became professor in the Brunn high school, much later becoming abbot of his monastery. His especial distinction was that he analyzed and resolved the separate characters of plants, whereas his predecessors had been chiefly concerned with general appearance and resemblance.

Illustrations Are Given.

Professor Boving gave illustrations of work along Mendelian lines, beginning with his well-known experiment with sweet peas. The law of recurrence of the "dominant" and "recessive" characteristics was explained, not only in the matter of color, but also in length of stem. Further illustration was provided by specimens of black "mane" and white "spreading" oats; and the lecturer went on to show what multitudinous "combinations" arise as the factors become more numerous, and consequently how small is the chance of perfection with open and promiscuous fertilization.

In applying Mendel's law of inheritance, too, it was pointed out that there are "all kinds of possibilities for turning the wrong corner;" but his discoveries had made the work possible, if somewhat slow.

Brief references were made to the lecturer's own work along these lines, and also that of Dean Klinck and his brother, Cecil Klinck. The work of the U. B. C. was yet in its infancy, but thousands of new plant families were already under test on the university farm.

Sun March 30, 1918.

GREAT BOON TO MINING INDUSTRY

C. Cammell, M.E., Will Have Charge of New Vancouver Branch of Geological Survey.

Hon. Martin Burrell will establish a branch of the geological survey in Vancouver, which will be in charge of Mr. C. Cammell, M. E., one of the foremost geologists in America.

When spoken to concerning this matter Dr. Edwin Hodge, of the geological department of the University of British Columbia, stated that the branch would be a valuable acquisition. For some time past there had been considerable agitation on the part of local mining engineers to have a local branch established. The officers would keep in close touch with local affairs and their work would prove a great boon to the mining industry, as well as a help to those interested in it.

Mr. John Cunliffe, secretary of the Vancouver Chamber of Mines, informed The World that very strong representations had been made by the chamber and by the Board of Trade, and two months ago they received notification that it was expected a branch of the survey would be established in this city.

The move was in keeping with the policy of the department at Ottawa for placing branches in all the provinces, and in out of the way parts of the Dominion, where there would be located a chief of staff, who would be on the spot to make geological investigations quickly as required. These officials would, as it were, feel the pulse of the different districts. In addition there would be a library from which all publications would doubtless be distributed. Indeed the work of the branch would be carried on just as was the work at the chief offices in Ottawa.

World March 30, 1918

The Meaning and the Mission of Music

By JOHN RIDINGTON, Librarian, the University of British Columbia

A popular definition of music is that it is the language of the emotions. It is unquestionably the finest of the pleasures of sense.

Everyone to whom music makes any genuine appeal must have noticed frequently, and with wonder, its extraordinary power to tranquilize the heart, to instil a peace quite magical and beyond explanation. It soothes while it excites; and, more wonderful than its power to stimulate our emotions, is its power to reconcile and harmonize them. It does this, too, without the aid of any intellectual process; it offers us no argument; it formulates no solacing philosophy. Rather, it abolishes thought, to set up in its stead a novel activity that is felt as immediately, inexplicably grateful. It has done this through all the generations since Tubal Cain, right on down through the days when the shepherd boy's harp stilled the moody broodings and gustful passions of King Saul—on through classical days, when Apollo soothed the vigilant Argus to sleep with his lyre, and when Orpheus, with his lute, tamed the fierceness of beasts, moved rocks and trees, and lulled to sleep the very watch-dogs of hell.

What it has done through all time, music is doing to-day.

In a gross and material age, such as this, there is more need than ever for a response to the appeal of pure beauty. The mission of music is, in this twentieth century, both more needed and more noble than at any previous time in life's history. Let us be thankful that never before was music better fitted for its work. Let us be thankful, too, that never before was its mission and its service better appreciated.

It is hardly necessary to state that music is the most universal of the arts, both in its appeal and in its response. From the cradle to the grave we move to, and are moved by, a musical accompaniment. Mother's lullaby and the simple songs of childhood stir tender memories in the minds and hearts of stern and mature men. The jovial drinking songs, and the rollicking songs of good-fellowship, reflect the ideals and temperament of youth. The multifold manifestations of the love-passion are illustrated in thousands of songs. The love of home, the love of country, the love of God, have each dedicated to them many of music's noblest compositions.

There is not an emotion, there is not an inspiration, but that can be, and hardly one that has not been, expressed in terms of music. Neither clime, age, race nor religion can give immunity from its power. The rice-eating Hindoo, the African aborigine, the Polynesian islander, are all as amenable to its influence as is the full-flowered product of civilization, the "heir to all the ages, in the foremost files of time." Old and young, rich and poor, cultured and illiterate, alike yield to its sway. The most blissful happiness finds only in music adequate expression; the most poignant grief finds no language like that of music with which to portray its

sorrow. Whether in Doric or Phrygian mood it melts to tenderness; it inspires to valor, it stirs to patriotism, it calms to peace. From the beginning of time it has been the handmaid of religion. On earth it is the voice of aspiration towards the Divine; in Heaven it is the eternal delight of the redeemed.

What is the meaning of music? How can we explain the universality of its appeal? I shall not presume to attempt a complete answer, but, in my thinkings on this matter, some thoughts have occurred to me which, with some diffidence, I set forth.

Mortal life, as we become acquainted with it in experience, unmediated by any philosophic or artistic mental activity, is complex, irrational. From our babyhood, when we put our fingers in the pretty fire and draw them forth cruelly burned, until the moment when a draught of air or the bursting wall of an outworn artery suddenly arrests our important enterprises in mid-course, we constantly find our faculties, both animal and divine, encountering a world not kindly adjusted. On the material plane we find drought and tempest, famine and flood, accident and disease. On the plane of feeling and sentiment there are the separations of friends, the death of dear ones, loneliness, doubt and disappointment. In the world of the spirit are sin and sorrow, the weakness and folly of ourselves and of others, meaningless chance and the caprice of destiny. In such a



MR. JOHN RIDINGTON

world all of us have often felt that good fortune is sometimes as insulting as bad, and that happiness or misery bear little relation to either effort or deserving. Where all seems accidental, can aught be significant? When our highest interests are defenceless against the onslaught, not only of grave evil, but of mere absurdity, how is it possible to live with dignity or hope?

Nevertheless, men have, at all times, and by various means, fought sturdily against the capriciousness of life and the despair it engenders. All practical morality, to begin with, is one form of defence. The moral man, facing the universe undaunted,

asserts his own power to develop in it at least his own personal particle of righteousness. As much strength as he has shall be spent on the side of order. If the world be unjust, at least he will love justice!

But the intellect is more ambitious than the moral sense. Not content with the degree of unity that a man can develop in this seething world by his single action, philosophy seeks to prove that the world itself, as a whole, deriving its nature as it must from mind, is orderly. We like to think and believe that, were it not for our human limitations—could we but see things in their proper perspective—were our span of consciousness widened until we could perceive the whole of existence in one thought, we should see and feel the deep organic beauty that now we yearn for in vain. But no philosophy has any word of comfort for the sorrows and the perplexities of our daily lives. It leaves us often longing for a warmer, nearer assurance of the rightness of things. Human love will do much, and religion will do more, to supply the deep-seated needs of the human soul. But even to those who find solace in these, there come hours of weariness and confusion, times when

they feel themselves groping in a formless world. The moralist knows moods of discouragement, when his power is at ebb, and the forces of evil press him sorely, entering even his own heart in the form of temptation, sloth and despair. The scientist encounters facts which his theories cannot embrace or explain. The philosopher at times grows tired of attempting to guess the answer to 'the' wearily riddle of this world.' Love has its tragedies, and faith its hours of eclipse. The world, in a word, is too big for us. Facing its vast whirl and glitter with our modest kit of senses, intellect and spirit, we are blinded, deafened, dizzied, completely bewildered. And then, recalling with a wistful regret our partial insights, we fancy them gone forever, and ourselves wholly lost. It is just at these moments, when the mind momentarily fails in its unequal struggle with reality, that we discover the deep meaning and supreme service of Art. For Art is the tender human servant that man has himself made for his solace. He has adjusted it to his faculties and restrained it within its scope. Fashioning it from the infinite substance, he has impressed upon it a finite form. It is a voice less thunderous than nature's, a lamp that does not dazzle like the great sun. It simplifies the wealth that is too luxurious and complex, and makes tangible a fragment of the great ethereal beauty no mortal can grasp. Thus Art is visible or audible rightness—a particular symbol of the universal harmony. When we are too weary to be comforted by the remote, abstract good that religion promises—when our faith in "that far-off divine event, to which the whole creation moves," becomes feeble and dim, Art comes with an immediate, substantial, caressing relief and beauty. Seeking to prove nothing, requiring of us no

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activity, saying nothing of aught beyond itself, it is supremely restful. Finding us defeated in our search for rationality, it says: "Search no more—at least not now! Puzzle no more—at least not yet! Merely listen and look! Here is pure beauty! Delight and rest."

Art, therefore, answers our problems, not directly, but by making them, for the time being, irrelevant. Like morality, philosophy, love and religion, it deals with life, but it eliminates and excludes all it cannot unify. Selection and imagination are its fundamentals. Though the eye cannot shut out the ugly or the superfluous, the painter can. He can exclude from his picture the building, the tree, the colors that would mar its composition or beauty. Actual men and women present all sorts of incongruities of face and figure, but the sculptor can suppress the stooping shoulders, the knobby hips, the bandy legs. He can remodel the receding forehead, the uptilted nose. It is the same with the literal arts. Language bristles with trivial and vulgar words, but the poet uses only such as are descriptive and euphonic. So also with art that is audible. Out of the infinite number of sounds that knock on our auditory nerves, musicians have selected about ninety definite tones, preordained to congruity, with which to weave their marvellous fabric. This is ever the method of art; it excludes the irrelevant or the discordant, in order to secure a salient and pure integrity. By sacrificing something of the richness of experience, it gains a rationality unknown to experience. For the truth of this, consider a few representative examples. Browning's Pippa is a gentle, noble soul, bringing goodness everywhere; in real life she would be a poor millhand, insulted by a thousand sordid and accidental details. Shelley portrays Beatrice

Cenci in the transfiguring light of poetic truth; actual experience would show her tortured by a sinister and ignoble fate. No Greek youth ever matched the perfect plastic beauty of the Discus-thrower, and no Italian woman ever symbolized cruel, sphynx-like loveliness as does the Mona Lisa. Corot's nature is grayer and softer and more harmonious than ever existed on earth. And in the same way some songs pulsate with a passion as intense, but far less torn and fragmentary, than that by which they were inspired. This serene perfection, which wraps like a mantle all works of genuine art, is attained only by excluding irrelevancies always present in nature. Whistler was wise as well as witty when he exclaimed that "to ask the painter to copy nature as he sees it, is to invite the pianist to sit on the key-board!" To be sure, were there a perfect adjustment between nature and our faculties, were we able to discern the unity that doubtless exists even in the infinite complexity of this old world, and of that great universe of which it is but a fragment of stardust, then such a dictum would be outgrown, and selection would cease to be a condition necessarily precedent to all forms of art expression.

Meanwhile, the conditions that govern art have, of course, their inevitable and accompanying limitations. If art be more orderly than nature, it will be far less rich and various. Effects that nature presents in a bewildering drench of experience, a work of art will have to isolate and develop alone. A pictured landscape, however perfect, is but one phase of the reality; in nature there is but one phase of the reality; in nature there is ceaseless play and change; mood succeeds mood, and the charm is more than half in the wayward flux

and transformation. A portrait shows but one character; a human face is a whole gallery of personalities. Art unconsciously, and perforce, has to adopt a narrower standard, and this fact marks its boundaries and limitations.

The application of the foregoing to the art of music, is, I think, apparent. Though the most modern of all forms of art expression—music as we know it is but some four centuries old—it has had from the first certain advantages over its sister arts in the struggle for richness and clarity, the goals to which all art is eternally struggling and progressing. These advantages proceed from the fundamental nature of music. Musical tones are unique in our mental experience as being at once more directly expressive of the emotional inwardness of life than any other art-material, and more susceptible of orderly structure.

That music is beyond all the other arts directly expressive of man's deeper passional life scarcely needs theoretic proof; the fact is in the experience of everyone who has listened to a military band, or to a ragged Hungarian with a violin, or who has heard a home song lovingly rendered. These things take a physical grip upon our emotions; they stir our diaphragms, they give us "burns up the back," and compel us to shiver, laugh or weep. Combined with such physical effects, however, are ideas of indescribable vividness and poignancy. Joy and grief, hope and despair, serenity, aspiration and horror, fill our hearts as we listen to music. These come in their pure essence—not as qualities of something else. This is what is meant by the familiar statement that the other arts are representative, while music is presentative. Poetry, sculpture, and painting show us things outside ourselves—joyous or grievous, perhaps, hopeful or desperate or beautiful or ugly things, but still THINGS. But music shows us nothing but the qualities, the disembodied feelings, the passional essences. Recall for a moment the effects of painting or of poetry, the way in which they present emotions, and you will grasp my meaning. Is it not always by symbolism, by indirection? Does not the feeling merely exhale from the object, instead of constituting the object, as it does in music? In looking at a pastoral landscape, for instance, do we not first think of the peaceful scene represented, and only secondarily feel serenity itself? Yes, in the representative arts emotion is merely adjective; in music alone it is

substantive! We see in a portrait a lovely woman; we behold in marble a noble youth; we read in poetry a desperate story; in music, on the contrary, we HEAR love, nobility, despair! It matters little what we are unable to explain how this can be; we know that it is. Psychology may one day be able to discover the nature of the deep bond that connects the biological apparatus of emo-

tion with that of sound sensation; for the present we must be content with the unequivocal evidence of our senses that music is the one adequate language of our passional life.

And since this passional life is the deepest reality we know, since our inner emotions constitute in fact the very essence of that world-spirit which is but projected and symbolized in sky, sun, ocean, stars and earth, music cannot but be a richer record of our ultimate life than those arts that deal with objects and symbols alone. You will remember that, according to Holy Writ, only two of the arts will persist to all eternity—Architecture, the most substantial and time-defying, and Music, the most transitory and ethereal. It is the penetration, the ultimacy of music that gives it such extraordinary power. All the other arts excel it in definiteness, in concreteness, in the ability to delineate a scene or tell a story; but music surpasses them all in power to present the naked and basic emotions of existence, the essential, informing passions.

Another advantage possessed by Music over its sister arts proceeds from the nature of its material. Tones, produced and controlled by

man, are far more easily stamped with the unity he desires than the objects of external nature can possibly be. These are stubborn outer facts, created without regard to the aesthetic sense, and in a thousand ways unamenable to it. But tones have no practical utility whatever; not only do they not exist outside of music, but they would be of no use if they did. They may therefore be chosen and grouped by the free aesthetic taste alone, acting without let or hindrance, except what is imposed by the thing to be expressed. For hundreds of years, man has been testing and comparing, accepting and rejecting, the elements of the tonal series, with the result that we have today the ladder of ninety odd definitely fixed tones, out of which all music is composed. Through the final selection of music's raw material has been built up so slowly and tentatively, it has been done with so sure and delicate a sense of its natural structure, that it is an unsurpassed basis for complex and yet perfectly harmonious tone-combinations, admirably capable of reflecting and arousing every form of human emotion.

But though the musician's art-material is preordained to beauty, yet he is by no means exempted from the difficulties of his brother artists. If they work in a less plastic material, he has to govern subtler and more wayward forces. He can attain a wonderful perfection, but only through genius that is inspired, and

labor that is unremitting. His task is to embody the turbulent, irrational human feelings in serene and beautiful forms. He must master the dominating, reconcile the warring, impose unity on the diverse and repellent. He looks into the stormy and tortured heart of man, and seeks to recreate, through tones, the spirit in

a travail titanic and interminable. The music of Wagner and Beethoven and Tschaiowsky is the triumphant answer as to music's power to deal with the portentous verities. Music expresses our deepest passionate nature with unrivalled fullness, and yet so reconciles it with itself as to symbolize our highest spiritual peace!

From the welter and jungle of experience in which it is our lot to pass our mortal days—days which philosophy cannot make wholly rational, nor love wholly happy, nor religion wholly serene—we are thus privileged to emerge, from time to time, into fairer realms. Tantalized with an unattainable vision of order, homesick for a rightness never quite realized, we turn to art, and especially to music, for assurance that our hope and faith are not wholly chimerical. Then

"Music pours on portals
Its beautiful disdain."

Disdainful it is, truly, for it reminds us of the discord and the rhythmless on-march of our days. It voices the passions that have torn and mutilated, and stung and blinded us: it makes us meditate the foolishness, the fatuity, the fatality, the aimlessness of our chaotic lives. But beautiful

it is, also; it moves us to thoughts "too deep for tears," it breaks up the fountains of the great deeps that exist, sometimes almost unsuspected, within us all. It stirs us to noble aspiration, it helps us respond to beauty. Disdainful or beautiful, music shows us our deepest feelings, so wayward or tragic in experience, merged into ineffable perfection and peace. To my mind, this is what constitutes at once its mission and its meaning.

Western Witness March 30.

Prof. Boggs of the University of British Columbia in an address at the Richmond Social Club, Steveston, spoke on "Some Political Tendencies Within the Empire." The professor dealt with the two schools of thought, one advocating an alliance of the different parts of the Empire in a confederation, while the other favored the establishment of an Imperial Parliament as distinct from the Parliament of each unit. He pointed out that in future the foreign policy of the Empire must be dealt with on broader lines than heretofore and said that some of the burden of defence should be taken from the shoulders of the Mother Country. The professor was warmly thanked for his address. The club is arranging for a lecture at an early date by one of the agricultural experts from the university.

Pro. March 30, 1918

Stockman Must Keep An Eye On Future Needs

Only Great Care Will Build Up First-class Cattle Herds, Declares Authority — Breeders Should Know Market, Get Good Sires and Learn How to Feed.

By J. A. McLEAN, B.S.A.
Department of Animal Husbandry,
University of British Columbia.

MANKIND has a strong inclination to speculate in futures.

In things spiritual with the vast majority—the primary interest concerns our future condition; in things physical, if we have not yet reached our three-score and ten limit, we are generally to be found building our business or our pleasure, our castles or our baubles for the days yet to come. Too few of us stop to look carefully at the immediate present; we forget that there is no future; that today was yesterday's tomorrow, and that only out of the careful, steady, faithful, painstaking performance of the little tasks of the present can any enlarged realization of yesterday's dreams come true or a higher vision of tomorrow's be obtained.

The future of dairying and of any other industry is absolutely dependent upon our efforts of today. Opportunity simply means that a man has met an occasion. What happens depends on the man. On every hand—in every business, at every moment of the day—the occasion presents itself. There are few opportunities because there are few men whose dreams of the future do not preclude his immediate situation; few men who realize that the quickest way for most men to move the mountain is by assiduously swinging the pick and shovel.

DEPENDS ON TODAY'S WORK.

The future of live stock breeding depends upon the work that is being done now. Breeders who have distorted ideals, who are unfaithful and slovenly in their practice, are determining what must be faced and overcome in the future. It is certain that the live stock industry in all its phases is permanently with us. Particularly is the business of dairy cattle and dairying to be with us so long as our people continue to use animal foods. This is so because the dairy cow is most economical in the production of food for men. We shall for many hundreds of years continue to be flesh eaters; but more and more our beef shall be from the loins of pensioners, from the dairy, and beef making shall more and more become a secondary dairy by-product.

Likewise the people must have shoes and clothes.

Cattle, sheep and swine are essential and all will continue as a large essential source of supplies.

Furthermore, no system of farming has been devised whereby the farm lands of this or any other country may continue to be cropped to give larger yields and to improve in physical condition and in fertility that does not incorporate some phase of live stock production. And our farming plans are not and must not be short-term plans. Farming affords a life's occupation, and that man who bears this distinctly in mind and who gives due consideration to the land to cover his lifetime and that of his sons and his sons' sons after him, is beginning to lay the foundations of a successful agriculture—for such a man live stock becomes essential.

SHOULD KNOW THE MARKET.

One of the greatest needs for our immediate and future success with all phases of stock is a definite knowledge of the desired market type and an intimate study of our stock in relation to that type.

With dairy cows, today's type demands—within the respective breeds—size, capacity, production and beauty

of contour. Few things have been more noticeable during the past six years than the value which breeders of all kinds have placed on size. In the show and at the sale, sizeable cows are wanted and paid for. Large cows with a large capacity for food and a marked ability to convert that food into milk mean large and profitable production, and we keep cows for the profits they bring us.

Profitable production is the first greatest essential of dairy cows. Are our cows producing much milk and profitably? Too few of them are. And too few of our dairymen know how few of their cows are profitable. With so low an average production, there must be and are a great many cows that are kept at a loss. This must be admitted and steps taken at once to get rid of these poor ones. Till we will do this, there can be small future for dairy cattle breeding. This is best done through the cow-testing associations. They are the greatest force for herd improvement in Canada today. The number is an accurate measure of the spirit of improvement in any province. The man who will undertake to separate his poor ones from his good ones is not going to have poor cows long. As dairy cattle breeders, we must work for the growth of the cow-testing association work.

GET RID OF SCRUB SIRE.

It is equally important that we get rid of the scrub sire. The value of breeding has been amply proven. If we ever have good cattle in this country, we must breed them. The only source of better stock for all of us is through the sire at the head of the herd. An old adage calls the sire half the breed, but so far as improvement is concerned, he is the whole breed. Every breeder should have a mental picture of the sort of breed he desires to have at the end of ten years and must select the bulls used with all the elements of that picture well in mind. One should always see a bull before buying him—particularly, too, should one see the mother of that bull and study her well. She is the best certificate of what her son is likely to be able to transmit. She should have size, good type and high production.

Not every pure-bred bull is worthy of reservation for future herd work. Breeders of pure-breds should not be too fearful of using the castrating knife. In all our breeding work the man with a medium-sized herd of grade cows is the man whose needs must be met. In his hands a poor bull plays havoc, creates discontent and discouragement. For the sake of one's self, one's breed and one's customers, no breeder can afford to sell a bull that promises poorly.

LEARN HOW TO FEED.

Many Canadian farmers and many Canadian breeders have yet to learn how and how much to feed. In the making of good stock of all kinds, the last vital cross is the feed-box. Without due regard to the feeding of our stock we can never realize on the best of breeding. In the earlier improvement of our breeds feeding has been an important factor and it can not be left out now. Failing of proper development, how many farmers there are who possess a herd of well-bred scrubs. There is a distinct period of growth and maturity—the dividing line is quite definitely drawn. In all our types the growing period is in the early stages of life and the earlier as a rule the more important. Consequently, we must feed the young things—not wastefully, but liberally—all their after life depends upon it, and after they have reached maturity we must feed if we will realize their producing capacity. Many men never learn what great cows they have bred until someone else has bought them and fed them to their capacity.

Pro. March 30, 1918

Must Stay With Game To Win Out In Fruit-growing

Initial Investment Is Heavy and First Returns Late in Arriving — Prospects for Success as Good Today as They Ever Were — Better in Some Respects in British Columbia.

By F. M. OLEMET, B.S.A.,
Professor of Horticulture, University of British Columbia.

INSTEAD of following the outlines submitted some time ago, the writer, by request, is changing the subject somewhat. Former articles have dealt almost entirely with garden or amateur work. It is proposed now to devote at least one article to certain phases of the fruit industry. The British Columbia fruit industry, though young in years, is old in experience. It has had its ups and downs. In days of extreme prosperity plantings have been heavy, only a few years later to produce in great quantities and for a short time, to overdo the markets. Under such conditions plantings cease entirely and in many cases certain orchards are partially neglected. There are, however, some few men who take a broader view of the whole situation and maintain their orchards, cultivate, prune and spray regularly and methodically. It is these few who eventually reap the harvest. Those who make the spasmodic efforts generally fail.

Many times the question has been asked "Has the fruit business been overdone?" The answer is both "Yes" and "No". It is doubtful if there ever was a time when fancy and No. 1 fruit did not pay—if the poor stuff was kept off the market. Forty, fifty and more years ago the same question was asked and yet during the last half century,

good money has been made from the production of fruit.

MUST STICK TO IT

On the other hand, also, good sums of money have been lost. But the main fact remains. The man in a fruit growing district under "fruit" conditions, who has stuck to it, has done well. Prices, generally speaking, have been low, so low as to make apple growing unprofitable three times during the last fifty years. For a few years immediately before and after the years 1878, 1896 and 1912 the prices were low. During the intervening years, prices were generally fair to good. It is only reasonable to expect that with the return of normal shipping and market conditions, prices will rule high for a number of years, even for products that up to the present have been considered luxuries. Fruit today is, however, recognized as an essential part of the ration in general household economy.

It is even now time to begin to plan for the future. Orchards can not be grown in a year or two. It takes at least five years to get a fair crop, generally longer for a profitable crop. Certain lines are even now beginning to run short. Most peaches were planted as fillers in the apple orchards several years ago. Low prices led to a certain amount of neglect. The increase in size of apple trees tends to a gradual crowding of the peaches and a great many have been taken out, as was intended when the apples came into bearing. Some were planted on unfavorable soil and after a few years died. Some varieties proved to be unprofitable and were taken out.

DECREASING OUTPUT

Under the circumstances, then, it is to be expected that the total production of peaches in the Province must decrease for some years. Even with new plantings at once it will be four or five years before production from them will equal the losses. It is also to be expected, of course, that the earlier fruit of the same variety from the South must always be a formidable competitor. But it is also to be expected that there will be an increasing demand from small towns and for mixed car shipments during the shipping season.

From a Provincial point of view it is also necessary to maintain a proper balance of varieties of apples for a certain season. At present, fall and early winter apples are somewhat in excess of ordinary market requirements, though not markedly so. At the same time, there is a good demand for summer apples and more particularly for the long keeping winter varieties. In those sections where the winter varieties do best Spy, Yellow Newton, Delicious and similar varieties might be planted or worked on poorer varieties to advantage. In order to hold a market it is necessary to supply it with a variety of products throughout the season, if possible.

NO SERIOUS COMPETITOR

In many respects the British Columbia No. 1 has no serious competitor, in any fruit grown in Canada. The great apple producing centres of the

East that sometimes ship large quantities to the Western Prairies are serious competitors because of quantity and price of fruit placed on the market, rather than the attractiveness of the pack or package. It is not, however, to be inferred that this, generally speaking, is not good fruit and that there is no demand for it. The fruit is good and the demand is good. A certain trade, however, requires a better graded, more highly colored product, and it is this trade that in the closest of competition the box apple is bound to supply. Even in the great Eastern cities, the natural markets of the Quebec, Nova Scotia and Ontario products, the British Columbia apple sold at a profit last year and it is to be expected that these markets will always take a certain quantity, provided the grade and pack is maintained.

PROSPECTS GOOD

The prospects for success in fruit growing are just as good in Canada today as they ever were and are, in many respects, better in this Province than in any other. The "ups and downs" are bound to come, but the five year averages are likely to show on the right side of the ledger. It is well always to keep in mind that fruit growing and marketing is a business. The initial investment is heavy and the first returns are very late in arriving. The investment is for a long term of years. The greatest mistakes have come from expecting too quick returns. The man who stays with the game usually wins.

Prod March 30, 1918

Dairyman Should Keep Record of Each Cow's Yield

Better Cows Mean Better Profits—Judicious Selection a Necessity—Cows Differ Widely in Amount of Milk Given and Percentage of Butter Fat—Complicated Industry.

J. A. McLEAN, B. S. A.,
Department of Animal Husbandry,
University of British Columbia.

DAIRYING is a complicated industry and many factors contribute to its success or failure.

Probably the three forces having the most intimate relations with the fluctuations of the business are marketing methods and conditions; the quality of the product, and the cost of production.

That the farmers are not receiving as much for milk in proportion to its food value as they do for beef, mutton, pork and most other food articles, is generally known. Nevertheless, saying so is not going to result in equitable values. The determination of prices is a complicated process and it will take a widely planned, persistently prosecuted campaign to adjust values.

Generally speaking, the quality of milk in British Columbia is good. There

was a time when much fault could be found and there is still much room for improvement, yet farmers generally are gradually bettering their conditions and continuing to improve the quality of their milk. Still, we shall always need to watch against any lowering of our high standards. Carelessness at any time on the part of new or ignorant labor can quickly destroy a well-established reputation.

COST OF PRODUCTION

Similarly, though to a less extent, the cost of production is under the farmers' control but he has not determinedly attempted to master the situation. The cost of feed, the cost of equipment and labor, and the producing capacity of the cow are the most intimate factors in the cost of dairy products. Labor is not likely to be a great deal cheaper in the next few years. The various necessary feed-stuffs are so much in demand that their market values are determined. The day of unusually low-priced feeds of excellence has become ancient history. The tendency for years has been toward a higher feed cost and a higher labor cost, and it is not easy to see any

great likelihood of a conspicuous decline.

As the three foregoing factors are more or less fixed, it is evident that a study of the cow affords the greatest opportunity for reducing production costs. While by a judicious selection we may lower the cost of feed and labor, we can improve the yields and economy of production.

Dairy cows vary widely in the amount of milk given, the percentage of butter fat it contains and in the feed cost of its production. Whether a cow gives 15,000 pounds or 5600 pounds of milk in a year matters materially to the man who boards her. The labor bill and the maintenance cost runs pretty nearly the same on cows of the same type; the profits are in proportion to the production; consequently, the prudent man studies not the herd but the individuals composing it. Labor may be pooled and pro rated but milk yields and feed cost can not. The progressive dairyman keeps a record of each cow's yield of milk, its fat content and its feed cost. He knows what each cow is doing on a business basis and settles with each one according to her deserts.

Is it worth while? Let each man answer for himself. In one man's herd of over thirty milking cows were two of about the same size, breed and type. With milk at 6 cents a quart at the door, one gave a net profit over feed cost of \$285. Her stable mate, on the other hand, lacked fifteen dollars of paying for the feed she ate. Another man, whose main business is making milk, increased in two years the production on his entire herd just about 25 per cent, by culling out his wasters.

These are not isolated or exceptional examples—they express what is repeated in the experience of every man brave enough to dare to run a cost account on each cow in his herd.

Improvement in the herd is not the only place where the business of the dairy can be helped, but it is a spot where we can begin with the assurance that results will be certain and profitable. Better cows mean bigger profits.

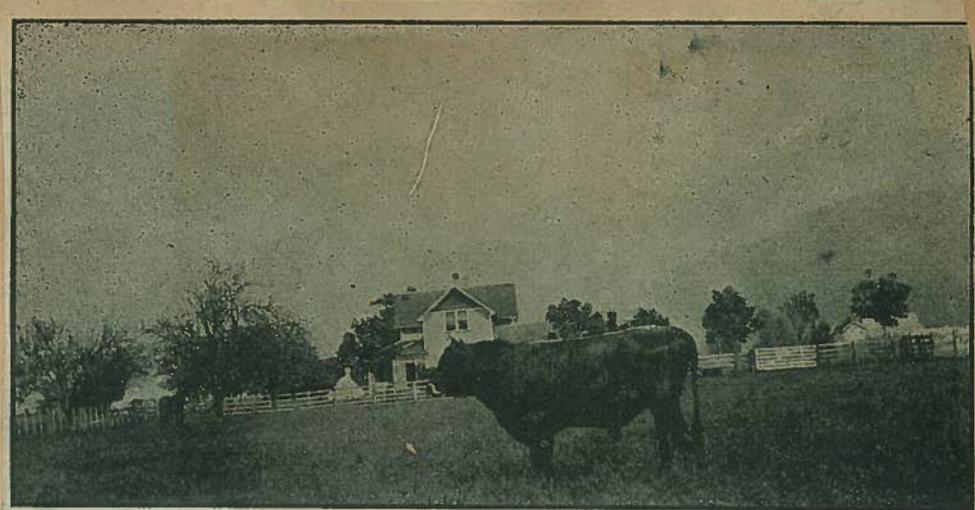
Prod. April 2, 1918

A notable lecture was given before "Le Cercle Francais" on Monday evening by Dr. Ashton, president of the club. In choosing for his subject the "Cyrano de Bergerac" of Rostand's famous play, Dr. Ashton had chosen the one literary subject which could perfectly accord with the intense feeling of the present day. That the hopes of the Allies are today sustained by the knowledge that their armies in France are thrilled by that enduring spirit of courage which comes from the nobility of their purpose, was the spirit, the lecturer showed, which pervades every line of the greatest dramatic work of the nineteenth century, "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Prod. April 10, 1918

A lecture of very great interest was given before Le Cercle Francais on Monday evening by the president, Dr. Ashton . No literary subject could have been so appropriate as the one chosen, "Cyrano de Bergerac," Rostand's famous play. The spirit of this world-wide hero is the spirit that France is showing today in her great struggle, a spirit that calmly endures every trial and courageously meets every blow.

World. April 10, 1918.



Sadie Mac's Polo; son of Sadie Mac, Champion Jersey Cow of Canada. Milk record: 15,211 lbs; 754 lbs. net.

Mining Lecture Tonight.
The lecture to the mining class at the chamber of mines this evening will be by Professor J. M. Turnbull, who will deal with "Lead and Zinc Smelting."

Sun April 9, 1918.

The Pure Bred Dairy Herds of British Columbia

By J. A. McLean, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of British Columbia.

ARTICLE VII.

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Grasmere Jersey Herd

Owned by Wesley McIntyre, Sardis, B. C.

From the viewpoint of age, the history of Mr. McIntyre's herd lies mostly in the future, but from the standpoint of achievement at least one conspicuous landmark has already been erected on Grasmere Farm.

The herd was established in 1915 by the purchase from Menzies & Son of two daughters of Tye George at less than two hundred dollars each. These were Lady Pauline and Fancy's Queen. This foundational herd has been added to until now there are six females of breeding age on the farm.

Small farms have some conspicuous advantages. Less labor is required for their operation; greater care is exercised; more thorough cultivation is practiced, and per acre the net returns are greater on the small farms. Mr. McIntyre farms fifty acres and kept dairy cows for some time before he undertook breeding pure-breds. At the very start with registered stock he determined to have a few excellent animals, to feed them well and work them to their capacity. As a result Lady Pauline produced as a junior two-year-old 10,023 pounds of milk and 491 pounds of fat. As a junior three-year-old she produced 12,166 pounds of milk and with this production has grown into a cow of splendid size. She is a cow of splendid type, being deep in heart, large of barrel, level and broad of rump and equipped with an udder of size, desirable shape and excellent quality. Her levelness of loin, breadth of loin and strongly sprung rib are worthy of special mention.

The first sire used in this herd was Golden Prince of Sardis, 7446, bred by A. J. Street, of Sumas. He was followed by the present sire, Sadie Mac's Polo, 6773, bred by H. H. Gee of Hagersville, Ontario. Sadie Mac's Polo is by a son of Miss Mary of Bleakhouse II, that has a two-year-old record of 10,283 pounds of milk and 613 pounds of butter. His dam, Sadie Mac, of P. R. F., made 15,211 pounds of milk and 734 pounds of fat as a mature cow. He is a bull of scale and capacity, with the skin and openness of form indicative of marked dairy production.

Regular testing for tuberculosis is being established at Grasmere Farm.

A heifer must make 300 pounds of fat with her first calf, and a mature cow over 400 pounds fat in regular yearly work, to retain her residence on Mr. McIntyre's farm.

An excellent dairy barn is in process of construction during 1917, which should facilitate the development of the herd.

At Grasmere the breeders of the province will expect to see many additional records of performance by animals of superior type achieved and a herd developed that will bring both renown and benefit to the province.

*British Columbia Farmer,
April, 1918.*

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EARLY HANDLING OF MINING PROSPECTS

Prof. Turnbull Follows Up Lecture on How to Locate Ore Veins by Discourse on Initial Development Work.

DREAMING OF FORTUNES INJURIOUS TO OWNERS

Much Capital Kept Out of this Province by People Who Expected Too Large Prices for Their Properties.

"EARLY Development and Valuing of Prospects" was the title of an address by Professor J. M. Turnbull, of the Provincial university, last night in the assembly hall of the chamber of mines, which was well filled with people interested in the mining business. In his previous address the professor told of how to locate a mineral vein, and he followed this up last night with the steps to be taken to put the property into shape to make it attractive to capital.

The first consideration, he said, for the owner of a prospect was to obtain the greatest showing of ore with the least expenditure of money, and to this end he outlined plans for surface cuts, shafts, drifts and tunnels to fit various physical conditions obtaining on properties. His idea was to fit these plans to the modest purse of the individual or the small syndicate.

It was important to determine length, breadth and depth of ore body in order that its value might be gauged, and this was an expensive undertaking, in which sound judgment must be the leading feature, coupled with a determination to stay with the ore and do no unnecessary work. Surface cuts across the lead should be followed by shafts and a certain amount of drifting, and this by adit tunnels, following the vein into the mountain where the configuration of the ground would permit. The professor was not an advocate of crosscut tunnels for preliminary development except in exceptional circumstances.

An important point to keep in mind was that it was better to prove part of a vein thorough than to half-prove a larger portion, as an engineer based his valuations on the ore actually in sight, not on probabilities. It also paid, he said, to do preliminary work in a workmanlike manner, so that it might be of value to the mine as permanent workings.

Diamond Drill for Speed.

The diamond drill recommended itself only for the speed with which ground might be prospected in this manner, but this work was valuable only from the standpoint of gaining information, and at that the information was not definite. It was easy, however, to lay down ideal principles for development, but conditions differed with properties and sound judgment must always be a most important factor.

A surface showing had little cash value, the speaker asserted, and its future value depended on the amount of ore which an engineer would fig-

ure might possibly be developed. Thus, when a property was bonded, the engineer figured on arranging the terms of the bond so that the payments might be commensurate with the amount of ore developed on the dates when the payments became due.

In figuring the value of a property it must be remembered that a great amount of money was expended on non-productive properties, and this must be returned by the productive. In other words, the winners must carry the losers. One reason why capital was not coming to British Columbia in larger volumes was that the prices asked for prospects were too high. When capitalists could go into older districts and buy developed mines for the prices asked here for prospects, they would take the mines in preference.

"Dreaming of \$300,000 is worse than receiving \$10,000," said Prof. Turnbull. Many a man had had an opportunity to receive a sum which would enable him to live in comfort or to develop promising prospects for himself, but died in poverty after waiting 20 years or more for some philanthropic capitalists to come along and give him a fancy price, which his ore showing never justified.

Two Series Next Season.

President A. B. Clabon announced that next season it was the intention to have two series of lectures. The series now drawing to a close had been eminently successful, having drawn an average attendance of about 50 people.

The closing lecture for the present season will be next Monday night, when Dr. E. T. Hodge will talk on "War Minerals," and the last event of the course will be an excursion on Saturday of next week to the Lynn creek mines. Next Tuesday evening the B. C. Manufacturers' association will have a meeting in the chamber of mines hall.

Sun, April 13, 1918.

LECTURE ON MINING

Prof. Turnbull Handles Subject in Instructive Fashion.

Prof. J. M. Turnbull of the University of British Columbia continued his series of lectures Thursday night before the members of the Chamber of Mines on early development and valuing of prospects. In his previous address to the chamber, the professor dealt with the locating of a vein of ore and his remarks were directed towards the idea of putting the property into shape for the purpose of determining its value.

To obtain the greatest showing of ore with the least expenditure was the first thing the prospector should take in hand, he said. To do this, surface cuts, shafts, drifts and tunnels were necessary, all planned to fit the purse of the prospector. Surface cuts across the lead should be followed by shafts and a certain amount of drifting and then by tunnels following the vein into the mountain where the configuration of the ground made that possible.

One thing every prospector should keep in mind, he said, was that it was better to prove one-half the vein than to half prove a larger portion, as all engineers based their valuations on the one in sight. As to the value of the property it must be remembered, said Prof. Turnbull, that a large amount of money was expended on non-productive properties and this must be returned by the productive. One reason why capital, in his opinion, was not coming to British Columbia in larger volume was that the price asked for prospects was too high. When capitalists could go into older districts and buy developed mines for the price asked here for prospects, naturally they preferred the former.

It was announced by President A. B. Clabon that next season it was proposed to have two series of lectures. The closing address for the present season will be given on Monday night

when Dr. E. T. Hodge will speak on "War Minerals." On Saturday, April 20, the members will pay a visit to the Lynn Creek mines.

Prov. April 12, 1918.

Professor Klinck, dean of agriculture on the faculty of the university, will address the Ladysmith Literary Club, Ladysmith, on Friday evening.

World April 12, 1918.

The final lecture of the mining course carried on by the Vancouver Chamber of Mines will be given on Monday evening in the chamber rooms, 210 Dominion Building. The subject will be "War Minerals," and the address will be given by Dr. E. T. Hodge of the University of British Columbia.

Prov April 13, 1918.

Prof. Davidson will deliver an address on Tuesday afternoon in the Y. W. C. A. rooms, Victoria, in which he will be assisted by Mr. John Kyle, provincial organizer of technical education, who will exhibit lantern slides. The address will be given on "Wild Flowers of British Columbia."

Sun April 14, 1918.

Prof. Davidson of Vancouver, late provincial botanist, will deliver an address on "Wild Flowers of British Columbia" tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club of Victoria in the Y. W. C. A. rooms. Mr. John Kyle, provincial organizer of technical education, will assist him with lantern slides, showing specimens.

Prov. April 15, 1918.

Last Mining Lecture—The final lecture of the evening mining course, given at the Chamber of Mines, will be given by Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, professor of geology at the University, this evening. His subject will be, "War Minerals," and the meeting will open promptly at 8 o'clock, in the Chamber of Mines rooms, Dominion building. The subject includes tungsten, molybdenum, platinum, chromium, magnesite and several other metals largely in demand for war purposes.

World April 15, 1918.

WAR SHOWS VALUE OF MANY MINERALS

Miners Often When Prospecting Do Not Recognize Worth of Ores and Industries Using Them Not in Country.

Finishing the winter course of lectures at the Chamber of Mines, Dr. E. T. Hodge, of the provincial university, last night spoke on the subject of "War Minerals" to an audience which filled the assembly hall.

Since the advent of the war it had been found that a number of minerals were indispensable to both wartime and peaceful pursuits which were formerly either produced wholly by our present enemies or were controlled by them through purchase of the world's supply. This was especially noticeable in molybdenum, of which Germany seized every available pound in the world early in 1914 without regard to price.

The result had been that efforts were being made to increase the molybdenite production. It was well known that deposits occurred in British Columbia, but the uses of the mineral were so varied that a steady tonnage must now be assured in order that industries depending on this mineral might thrive and a regular price for the mineral be assured.

Garnet P. Grant, of Orillia, Ont., who did pioneer work in developing the molybdenum industry in Canada, and whose discoveries are now being made use of by the International Molybdenum Co., of Renfrew, Ont., told of the results of his company's work in developing uses for this mineral.

Tells of Many Ores.

Dr. Hodge told of chromite, apatite or calcium phosphate, asbestos, magnesite, bauxite, the ore of aluminum, manganese, tungsten, platinum, vanadium, arsenic, antimony and oil shales, all of which had already been discovered or might be expected to occur in British Columbia, and which had their uses in the arts and metallurgical and agricultural industries of the world. The reason that these rarer minerals had been given a minor place in the country's discoveries is that the ordinary prospector did not recognize them when he was in the field and the large interests who had facilities for developing them were in other countries. The war had taught both Canada and the United States that these so-called minor minerals might be of major importance, and their development and exploitation should be done at home.

After the lecture a vote was taken to establish a date for the excursion to the Lynn Creek mines. This was fixed for May 4, and President Clabon will make arrangements for transportation and announce details in a few days.

Sun April 16, 1918

Dr. Hodge discussed many other minerals. Regarding petroleum, he said that the consumption was 20 per cent. more than the production and that the world supply would soon run out. Then, oil shales would have to be used and British Columbia would not lose in this respect as it had some very fine deposits.

Pro. April 16, 1918

Last Mining Lecture—The last lecture of the winter course was given at the Chamber of Mines, by Dr. E. T. Hodge, of the provincial university, who took for his subject, "Minerals as War Materials." He said that since the war the value and appreciation of minerals had been much increased and that many minerals indispensable in the arts of war and peace, had been in the past prepared almost entirely by those who were now our enemies. This was especially true with regard to molybdenum. Germany, anticipating the war, had without regard to the price, cornered all they could get of this valuable mineral. As a result, fresh sources of supply had been looked for, and a discovery made of a vast mineral wealth, which British Columbia had waiting for development. Credit was due, he said, to several men for pioneer work, and he mentioned Garnet P. Grant, of Orillia, Ontario.

World April 16, 1918

Lecture on Balzac—The "Balzac, Life Story of the Man," will be told by Professor Ashton of the University, in an illustrated lecture to be given in Wesley church next Monday evening, April 22, at 8 o'clock.

World April 19, 1918

Compared With Hugo.
Balzac, as a writer and exponent of the life of his own day, has been compared by some with Victor Hugo. But his romances have never been so widely read and appreciated as have the novels of Victor Hugo. Perhaps the works of Balzac are too voluminous and too crowded with detail to be easily understood.

Dr. Ashton, however, does not commit the blunder, only too common among lecturers, of wearying his audience with lengthy quotations from difficult or obscure passages, comprehensible only to those who have taken a university course. Only in so far as the writings reveal the man, and explain by their picture of the different phases of life the influences that were brought to bear on him and helped to form his character does the lecturer dwell on them at all.

Sympathy and Homage.

It seems fitting, indeed, that "La Belle France," now so cruelly torn and ravaged by war, should receive our deepest sympathy—nay, more—she should receive our homage. We surely can give a little time to studying her literature and her history, for undoubtedly these have their deep meaning, and their message is free to all who will take the trouble to understand it.

Those who, in a spirit of reverence for what the past has done and of true teachableness, will avail themselves of the pleasure of listening to Dr. Ashton, must surely reap a rich reward. For we are all in danger of becoming too superficial, forgetting that the best things in life must be sought for beneath the hard bright surface that is so deceptive to our short-sighted vision.

Sun April 21, 1918

An introduction to a noted Frenchman, who has won world-wide fame as a novelist, will be given in Wesley church this evening at 8 o'clock, when Dr. H. Ashton, of the university, will lecture on "Balzac, the Man." That the man is greater than his stories, and that one's circle of acquaintance will be enriched as the story is told with lantern illustrations, is the opinion of those who heard the lecture at the university last winter. The lecturer has no superior in the province, and his lucid yet arresting style compels the interest of his audience. Mr. Featherstone will open the lecture with a violin solo and Mrs. W. A. Akhurst will preside at the organ.

Sun April 22, 1918

Lectures on Balzac.
A large audience at Wesley Methodist church last night heard a lecture of unusual interest, on the subject of "Balzac, the Man," delivered by Professor Ashton. The lecturer dealt more with the life of Honore de Balzac, whose particular strength was human interest, rather than with his work. Professor Ashton referred, however, to the various novels published under the title, "La Comedie Humaine," which is a title well-deserved. He laid emphasis on the piquant, caustic observations on human nature which are so striking in such a book as "Physiologie de Marriage," for example. He spoke of the exaggeration which somewhat mars the novelist's delineation of character. He gave an interesting account, partly humorous and partly serious, of the eccentricities of the novelist who for many years published novels under various names de plume before the publication of "Le Dernier Chouan," the first book which appeared under Balzac's own name, and which brought him immediate fame. The stereopticon pictures with which the lecture was illustrated were particularly good. In addition to the lecture a musical programme was given.

Sun April 23, 1918

WAR HAS INCREASED VALUE OF MINERALS

Conflict in Europe to Some Extent War of Minerals, Says Lecturer.

Metals have become vastly more important as a result of the war than they were previous to 1914, according to a statement by Dr. Edwin T. Hodge of the University of British Columbia, who gave an address on "War Minerals" at the Chamber of Mines on Monday evening. It was the final lecture of a series of twenty given under the auspices of this organization and it was one of the most interesting. Dr. Hodge said that many minerals, which before the war had been of little importance were much more valuable now.

"The conflict now raging in Europe," he stated, "is to a certain extent a war of minerals." German strategists were after the minerals of France, Belgium, Roumania and Serbia in their invasion of these countries. They wanted them as a permanent acquisition to their resources. The military authorities of the enemy forces knew the war was going to start when it did, because they practically cornered the molybdenite market two months previous to the time of the outbreak of hostilities. German agents in all parts of the world purchased this valuable metal and shipped it to the Fatherland with the result that there was a most sensational rise in prices.

"The governments of the various countries engaged in the war realized the immense value of minerals and, in some instances, had introduced legislation to encourage development. There had been an enormous inflation of credit in the past four years, which under ordinary circumstances would create a panic. Gold was the only thing which could avert this if the government was not behind all loans. This mineral had not increased in value, but rather decreased, because many of the mines were lying idle, being unable to operate," said Dr. Hodge.

The speaker added that he was of the opinion that bonuses should be given to persons to operate gold mines.

DR. ASHTON SPEAKS MONDAY ON BALZAC

Opportunity Afforded by Address on the Great French Novelist to Get Glimpse Into Glorious French Traditions.

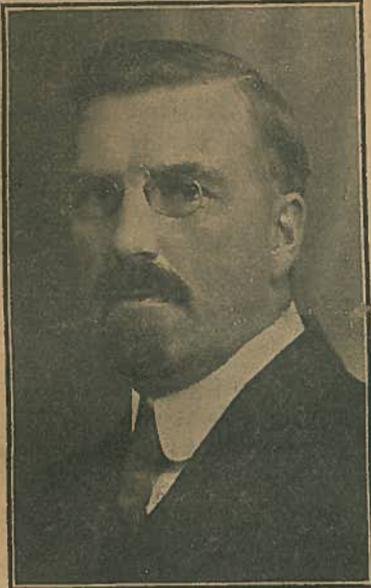
(Contributed.)

THOSE of us who are bearing heavy burdens in these days of stress and strain, and who long for a brief space to forget their cares, should not fail to hear Dr. H. Ashton speak Monday evening at Wesley church.

In his illustrated lecture on Balzac, one of the greatest French novelists, Dr. Ashton, who is professor of French literature at the University of British Columbia, has already established his reputation as a born lecturer—and something more. For anyone who goes expecting the ordinary cut and dried peroration commonly called a "lecture" is doomed to disappointment in this case; and, after a delightful evening's entertainment, will feel that he has been not only instructed but rested and charmed as well. And these war-times that is no small thing.

In bringing his hearers face to face with "Balzac, the Man," Dr. Ashton affords them a study of human nature that is both inspiring and suggestive. For pure enjoyment, as well as educative value this lecture ranks high, gripping the attention and holding it from beginning to end.

British Columbia
Librarian to Talk



John Ridington

John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, will speak on "The Poetry of the War" this evening at 8:00 o'clock in Denny Hall.

"He is a careful student, a good writer and an interesting speaker," said Mr. W. E. Henry, university librarian, this morning.

"This lecture is given as one of the series of the Library School, but because of its character and general interest is open to the public."

Every student and faculty member is invited to come and bring friends. There will be no admission charge.

*Uni. of Wash. Daily
April 18, 1918*

SEE SHAKESPEARE GARDEN

Enjoyable Afternoon Spent by Admirers of Great Dramatist.

In accordance with annual custom the Shakespeare committee paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the Shakespeare garden in Stanley park. The weather being beautifully fine, quite a large number of people attended and among the visitors were many well known for their connection with art and literature. The park commissioners had kindly decorated a small platform with flowers, the Union Jack and other flags were in evidence and the whole affair was brilliantly successful. At the close of a most interesting ceremony the company adjourned to the pavilion where tea was served and Mrs. Capt. McNeil and Miss Janie Tattersall gave some admirable Shakespearean recitals. At the garden speeches in appreciation of Shakespeare and in furtherance of the Shakespearean cult speeches were delivered by A. Dunbar Taylor, K.C.; R. W. Douglas, city librarian; John Ridington, librarian at the university; W. R. Dunlop and J. Francis Bursill. These speeches were all of the most interesting character.

Sun April 28, 1918.

NAME IS YET ONE
TO CONJURE WITH

Lovers of Great Dramatist's Works Have Memorable Day at Pretty Shakespeare Garden in Stanley Park.

"Shakespeare" is still a name to conjure with. The announcement that the members of the "Shakespeare Society" would pay their annual visit to "The Shakespeare Garden," Stanley Park, attracted on Saturday afternoon, a large number of interested persons to the pretty plot where the mulberry from Stratford-on-Avon, the English oak, the spring flowers from "New Place," from "Shottery" and other Shakespearean shrines give promise of summer beauty. The great cedar trunk, which is in the background of the garden, was decorated with an immense "Union Jack." Seats and flowers were thoughtfully provided by the parks board, and the weather being beautiful the little ceremony proved delightfully pleasant. The assembly must have numbered over two hundred. Some sixty sat down to tea in the pavilion after the speeches at the garden, and it may be stated here that the recitals from "King John" by Mrs. Amcise Lane McNeill, L. A. B., and from "Henry V," by Miss Janie Tattersall, were very enjoyable features of a delightful afternoon.

Some Who Attended.

Among those present were A. Dunbar Taylor, K. C. (president of "The Shakespeare Society"); Joan Ridington, of the B. C. University; R. W. Douglas, city librarian; Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. L. Rees-Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Campbell-Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, W. R. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. McKay (of Cameron Lake), Mr. and Mrs. Rothwell, Mrs. Lyngen-Smith, Major Montgomery, W. Burdiss, Ewing Buchan, M. Schock, A. Eadie, Edgar Smith, Stephen Golder, J. Francis Bursill and many others who are regular attendants at the "Library Literary Lectures."

Mr. Taylor welcomed the visitors and expressed pleasure that "The Shakespeare Garden" in Vancouver had led to the laying out of other such gardens in different parts of Canada. They would, with the varying seasons, call up memories of the dear land where Shakespeare was born and did his immortal work. When, on the occasion of the Tercentenary, that garden was opened, the war drum was heard and it was hoped that before they met again victory would have crowned those principles of liberty and right which the great poet taught. But the war was still going on. Shakespeare would give them solace in their griefs, would spur them in their efforts, for Shakespeare's day was St. George's day also and remembering that they could with confidence believe that the saint would slay the dragon.

Mr. Douglas followed with an eloquent "appreciation" of Shakespeare, quoting from Canadian and American poets in praise of "the Master."

In Times of Armada.

Professor Hill-Tout, in an interesting speech, showed that when Shakespeare was doing his great work the Spanish Armada threatened English liberty as British liberty was threatened by the Hun today. Shakespeare was the embodiment of British courage, British independence, British heroism, as he was of our Empire's spirit and genius.

Mr. Ridington, in the course of an eloquent speech, pointed out how singularly appropriate was a garden to keep green the memory of the poet whose writings were so adorned by beautiful allusions to plants and flowers.

Mr. Bursill, in thanking the speakers and the parks board, said the Shakespeare "cult" was growing in Vancouver. This was shown by the good attendance at the Shakespearean plays and the interest shown in the Shakespeare essays and lectures. He asked the assembly to watch the columns of the daily press for records of the society's activities. The National Anthem closed a very memorable gathering.

Sun April 29, 1918

A daring attempt to expound "The Meaning and Mission of Music" has been made by Mr. John Riddington, acting-librarian of the university. Such ventures astonish me. It is simple enough to recall historically the progress of music as an art, and even to tell from observation something of its influence on the race of men. But Mr. Riddington takes up the relation of music to the other arts, as painting and oratory, tries to define the nature and penetrate the psychological secret of its influence on the mind, manner and emotion, its moral and spiritual value, its power over orders of human beings.

What we have felt and seen
With confidence we tell.

But those who, like Charles Lamb and myself, have no ear can only testify from external evidence. Ella had occasionally felt the charm of music, but his testimony in the language of Shelley, refers to a drawing-room concert as

A party in a parlor
All silent and all damned.

My own contribution to congregational music is of the kind beautifully described by that high authority, Thomas Gray, as "noiseless tenor." Mr. Riddington uses insight, if that is not a confession of the senses. There is no such word as inhearing, but it is plain that music as well as painting and poetry make direct appeal to him. He finds that art comes to man not to solve the riddles of the world, but to solace and console him in his failure to solve them. Seeking to prove nothing, requiring no activity, it is supremely restful. Finding us defeated in our search for rationality it says, "Search no more—at least not now! Puzzle no more—at least not yet. Merely listen and look." And of these forms of art, music speaks most comfortably, "We must be content with the unequivocal evidence of our senses, that music is the one adequate language of our passionate life." So far Mr. Riddington. But it should be said that the librarian has made his apology for music in pure and musical English which must have been good to hear from the platform if this pamphlet was a spoken address.

Prov. April 27, 1918

MANY VISITORS TO
SHAKESPEARE GARDEN

Pay Tribute to Memory of Great Poet.

The annual visit to the Shakespeare garden in Stanley Park, which was made on Saturday by members of the Shakespeare Society, and those who take an interest in literary matters, turned out a complete success. The weather was fine, over 200 people were at the garden and some sixty went from there to the pavilion. Tea was served and Mrs. McNeill and Miss Janie Tattersall delighted all with some excellent Shakespearean recitals.

At the garden, the mulberry tree, the English oak and the shrubs, many sent from Stratford-on-Avon, were found to be in a flourishing condition, and as Mr. Rawlings explained to visitors, a little later in the year the garden will be a blaze of color, when the flowers Shakespeare loved and mentioned in his works are in full bloom.

The parks commissioners had placed tables and chairs in the garden, a big Union Jack floated in the breeze, and there was quite a fine display of flowers from the conservatories.

The proceedings were brief and simple. Mr. Dunbar Taylor said the garden was laid out at the time of the ter-centenary celebration; it was a happy idea, and other cities had copied Vancouver in this method of paying a tribute to the great national poet. Two years ago he had expressed the hope that when they met again the war would be over. That hope had not been realized, but from Shakespeare we could gather courage, and celebrating as they were not only Shakespeare's birthday, but St. George's Day, they could with confidence look forward to the time when the Saint shall have slain the dragon, and liberty and justice be triumphant.

Mr. Douglas, the city librarian, followed and quoted from Canadian and American authors eloquent words appreciative of Shakespeare; Prof. Hill-Tout commented on the fact that Shakespeare produced his great work when the Spanish Armada was threatening liberty as the Hun threatened it today; John Riddington, of the university, followed, discoursed on Shakespeare's position in literature; J. Francis Bursill thanked the park commissioners for their care of the ground and for the promise that the garden would be extended. He hoped that some day it would be adorned with a statue of Shakespeare and an Elizabethan sun dog. The announcement was made that the time for sending in essays for competition had been extended until May 6, and about May 10 a public meeting will be held for the distribution of prizes, and the Shakespeare Society formally inaugurated. Several of the visitors expressed their desire to belong to the society.

World April 29 1918

Care of Baby Chicks—Prof. A. G. Lunn, professor of poultry husbandry in the University of British Columbia, will give a talk under the auspices of the Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association on Thursday evening in the A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant. His subject will be "Care of Baby Chicks." The talk will be preceded by a few remarks on the new poultry department at the university.

World April 29, 1918

SHAKESPEARE CELEBRATION

The Shakespeare commemoration committee were very successful on Saturday in bringing to a focus the public interest excited in the anniversary of the week. In connection with the previous Shakespeare lectures by Mr. R. W. Douglas and Dr. C. J. Cameron, the recent production by Mr. Harold Nelson Shaw of two Shakespeare plays, the ceremony and reception at the Shakespeare Garden at Stanley Park on Saturday, and the public meeting yet to be announced, at which the prizes for essays on the poet's works will be presented; it may be said that the friends of the movement have every reason to be gratified by this year's celebration.

There was a considerable assemblage of Shakespeare lovers at Stanley Park on Saturday, and there were recitals by Mrs. Amelia Lane McNeill, L. A. B., and Miss Janie Tattersall. Among those present were A. Dunbar Taylor, K. C. (president of the Shakespeare Society); John Riddington of the University of British Columbia; R. W. Douglas, city librarian; Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. L. Rees-Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Campbell-Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Deane, W. R. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. McKay (Cameron Lake), Mr. and Mrs. Rothwell, Mrs. Lyngen-Smith, Major Montgomery, W. D. Burdis, Ewing Buchan, M. Schoch, A. Eadie, Edgar Smith, Stephen Golder, J. Francis Bursill and many others who are regular attendants at the library literature lectures.

Mr. Taylor welcomed the visitors and expressed pleasure that "The Shakespeare Garden" in Vancouver had led to the laying out of other such gardens in different parts of Canada. They would, with the varying seasons, call up memories of the dear land where Shakespeare was born and did his immortal work. When, on the occasion of the Tercentenary, that garden was opened, the war drum was heard, and it was hoped that before they met again victory would have crowned those principles of liberty and right which the great poet taught. But the war was still going on. Shakespeare would give them solace in their griefs, would spur them in their efforts, for Shakespeare's day was St. George's day also, and remembering that they could with confidence believe that the saint would slay the dragon.

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Mr. Bursill, in thanking the speakers and the Park Board, said the Shakespeare cult was growing in Vancouver. This was shown by the good attendance at the Shakespearean plays and the interest shown in the Shakespeare essays and lectures. He asked the assembly to watch the columns of the daily press for records of the society's activities.

The National Anthem closed a very memorable gathering, and the afternoon was closed by tea in the pavilion.

LECTURE BY MR. W. R. DUNLOP.

There was a large attendance in the reference room at the Carnegie Library in the evening, when Mr. W. R. Dunlop gave a fine lecture on "Macbeth." The chair was taken by School Inspector J. S. Gordon, and previous to the lecture a brief and artistically prepared tribute of approval, signed by a number of those who have attended the Saturday evening lectures was presented to R. W. Douglas, city librarian.

Mr. Dunlop, whose lecture was illustrated by dramatic recitals, which were given with much power and elocutionary ability, opened his discourse with a critical and interesting examination of the merits and respective force of the poet in light comedy, romantic comedy, historical drama and tragedy. He then devoted some attention to the origin of Macbeth and its historical surroundings, and agreed with the Aristotelian idea that a tragedy should portray "the moral lapse of men neither too noble to be above our kinship nor too vile to be beneath our notice," and he thought that this particular play satisfied the requirements. The necessary emotions of pity and fear would not be excited in the absence of "community of feeling;" it must be "pity for the tragic fall of beings like ourselves, and fear lest we, of a like mould, may be overtaken by a similar fate."

Whether Macbeth was a bad man before he stepped into the play, or whether in the tragedy "we see the birth and dawn of an unholy passion woven into an heroic soul by the malignant power of outward evil influence," the speaker apparently found it difficult to determine with certainty, owing perhaps to the "pruning and re-handling" of the play by various hands during the dozen and a half years it remained in manuscript. The lecturer's own view was "that Macbeth was a man of noble character, but with the incipient defects of his quality, and that he received his real bent to evil after he comes into view." Another ticklish question was "whether Lady Macbeth's evil deed was a result of ambition for herself or of love for her husband."

An interesting contrast was drawn between Lord and Lady Macbeth in respect to their inverse mental relations before and after the deed. Before, "he was the plaything of balancing-motives; she the woman of one implacable purpose," after, she exhibits the poor bedraggled remnants of womanly qualities; her husband becomes the hardened criminal and plunges deeper and deeper into crime. Again, while Lady Macbeth, with a guilt equal to or greater than that of her husband, was able to place an iron reserve on her waking moments, in striking contrast to the loquacious fears of her lord, she was helpless in the relentless grip of her subjective mind by the spectres of remorse. And once more: "The loss of his code of honor is the loss of his all. Lady Macbeth has no right code of honor, but a fierce though quiescent conscience."

The lecturer also in an interesting passage compared the two tragedies of Macbeth and Hamlet. As Hamlet and

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Macbeth were written about the same time, the two tragedies were meant to illustrate the course of streams arising from similar but distinct springs—in Hamlet that of wavering thought, unsupported by action; in Macbeth that of the fierce impulse to action, modified by a superstitious imagination—or, as one has put it rather plainly, Hamlet leaves undone the thing that he ought to have done, and Macbeth does the thing he ought not to have done. It would seem as if Shakespeare regarded thought and action as antitheses.

Mr. Dunlop showed considerable power in delineating the scene of the banquet table, where Macbeth dispenses hospitality with punctilious regard, while thoughts of murder are in his mind. He was equally striking in his treatment of the scene immediately succeeding the deed, and aroused the deep attention of the audience by his very adequate treatment of the sleep-walking scene, in which Lady Macbeth figures. A suggestive examination of the psychology of the drama concluded an important contribution of the week.

Prov. April 30, 1918

Professor A. G. Lunn of the University of British Columbia, will lecture this evening under the auspices of the Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association at the A. O. F. Hall, Mount Pleasant. He will discuss "The care of the baby chick."

Prov. May 2, 1918

Prof. A. G. Lunn of the University of B. C. gave a very interesting talk last evening at a meeting held by the Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association. He presented some preliminary remarks on the objects of the new department of poultry husbandry at the University before the topic of the evening, "The Care of Baby Chicks," was taken up.

Prov. May 3, 1918

NOT FAIR TO GIVE Y.M.C.A. ALL CREDIT

Rev. Dr. J. Neil at B. C. Synod Said Ministers Also Doing Some Work at the Front.

At the evening session of the British Columbia synod in the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church last night, Rev. Dr. John Neil, moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, spoke on the chaplain service in England and France, from which Dr. Neil has recently returned. The chaplain service, he said, was not recognized as it should be. It would be impossible to overestimate the work of the Y. M. C. A., but it was not fair to say, as many people had said, that the church had fallen down and that the Y. M. C. A. had to take up the work at the front. The Y. M. C. A. got its strength through the church, which was the power house of the line. The church generated spiritual electricity for the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations, and if anything happened to the church these organizations would soon go to the wall.

There were no finer men in England or France than the vast majority of the chaplains. They not only preached to the soldiers on Sundays, but helped them during the week in various ways. "I have seen hundreds of them at work," said Dr. Neil, "and I couldn't tell Protestant from Catholic. All were working together with the same aims and objects in view."

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A highly interesting address on the influence of the country church in the life of the community was given by Dean Klinck, the head of the faculty of agriculture of the University of British Columbia. The ministers of the rural church should be better acquainted with rural problems than any other people, said Dean Klinck. In the past over 90 per cent. of the men in the ministry came from the country. Depopulation of the country is a loss to the church and nation. "Know your community" must be the watchword of the church in the country as well as in the city.

Rev. Dr. Ferguson, superintendent of home missions in the presbytery of Kootenay and Southern Alberta, also addressed the session.

Morning Session.

During the discussion on the report in regard to home missions, the need of medical missionaries in the northern interior of the province, where the settlers are widely scattered, was emphasized. In many parts of the agricultural country along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad the settlers were often out of touch with each other and with civilization, and were sometimes without schools, according to statements made during the discussion.

The discussion on mission work among the East Indians in the province brought out the fact that seven permits for the admission into British Columbia of wives of Hindus who permanently located here have been granted by the Dominion authorities.

Judge Swanson, of Kamloops, in making a report on church property, strongly urged the relief of church property from excessive taxation. Apart from this, the financial condition of most of the church property under the control of the synod was good. Congregations, he said, should do their utmost to keep their churches as neat and as attractive as possible in the interest of the work of the church. Nothing made such a bad impression as a church of neglected and uncared-for appearance.

The report of Rev. J. R. Robertson, of St. David's church, on statistics and finance showed that the total communicant membership of the Presbyterian church in the province was 15,724; that there were 193 Sunday schools in the synod, attended by 17,758 scholars, an increase of 6,268 scholars during the past year. There have been during the year 1,019 infant baptisms, and 48 adults have been baptized. The total of baptisms is 214 less than last year. The church in the province has raised for all purposes a total of \$300,073 during the year, an increase of \$17,544 over last year. For missions, educational and benevolent purposes the sum of \$41,624 was raised.

Sun, May 9, 1918

CHAPLAINS' WORK AT FRONT PRAISEWORTHY

Dr. Neil Says They Have Been Overshadowed by Y.M.C.A.

That the greatest publicity afforded the work of the Y. M. C. A. at the front had caused the devoted services of the chaplains to be somewhat put in the shadow was an important point brought out in the course of an address to the B. C. Presbyterian Synod at its session on Wednesday evening by Rev. Dr. John Neil, moderator of the Presbyterian church in Canada. Dr. Neil said it would be impossible to overestimate the work done by the Y. M. C. A., but while giving the organization full credit, it must also be contended that the charge that the church had fallen down was quite untrue.

The Y. M. C. A. got its strength through the church, which was the

powerhouse of the line. The church generated spiritual electricity for the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations, and if anything happened to the church these organizations would soon go to the wall.

There were no finer men in England or France than the vast majority of the chaplains. They not only preached to the soldiers on Sundays, but helped them during the week in various ways.

"I have seen hundreds of them at work," said Dr. Neil, "and I couldn't tell Protestant from Catholic. All were working together with the same aims and objects in view."

Dean Klinck, head of the faculty of agriculture at the University of British Columbia, gave an interesting address on the influence of the country church in the life of the community, and Rev. Dr. Ferguson, superintendent of home missions in Kootenay and Southern Alberta, spoke earnestly and at some length on the pressing problems of his field.

World May 9, 1918

UNITE TO MEET PROBLEM OF ORIENTALS

This Is Plan of Presbyterian Synod, as Adopted Today.

Would Have Church Commission to Go Into Whole Subject.

More Missionaries Needed for Pioneer Mill and Camp Work.

Dr. Neil of Toronto Tells of Chaplains' Work at the Front.

The proposal of the Presbytery of Westminster that a commission representing the united Christian forces of the province be appointed to deal with the Oriental problem in its relation to Bible teaching, was accepted by the Presbyterian Synod of British Columbia at a session held this morning.

It is also planned to rally the churches of the Dominion for the solution of the question and to build up and maintain "international justice and goodwill between Canada and the Oriental nations and among the various elements which constitutes the citizenship of the Dominion."

The resolution was passed by the Synod today after the problem had been discussed from all points and was turned over to the home missions and social service committee.

Dr. Ferguson, moderator of the Presbytery of Kootenay, announced that Rev. Dr. McKee, the retiring moderator of the Synod, had resigned from his parish at Grand Forks. Rev. Dr. McKee is going to Southern Alberta to take up the post of a missionary-at-large in the big ranching districts. A warm appreciation of his services to the Synod of British Columbia was expressed both by the moderator and by Dr. Ferguson.

ADOPT REPORTS.

The report of the home missions and social service committee was adopted, with two recommendations and a resolution attached. The first recommendation was that the General Assembly take immediate steps to find a successor for the work which Rev. Mr. Ledingham has been carrying on among the East Indians in the coast presbyteries. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ledingham and the best wishes for his success in India were expressed by the moderator.

The second recommendation, which was attached to the report, was to the effect that the General Assembly be asked to appoint several missionaries at large to work among the labor camps and mills along the coast. This motion was presented by Rev. Duncan Campbell and seconded by Dr. Clay. Rev. W. W. Peck of Kamloops immediately rose to propose an amendment to that recommendation. He spoke of the vast stretches of country which lay along the North Thompson and G. T. P. and told of the few missionaries who were attempting to do all the work there, making a plea for mention of that district in this recommendation. This clause was included.

The morning session closed with a special communion service, in which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. A. E. Mitchell.

DR. NEIL WAS SPEAKER.

Dr. John Neil of Toronto was the chief speaker at the evening session of the Presbyterian Synod held last evening. Dr. Neil, who has recently returned from an extensive visit to the front line trenches, spoke on the work of the chaplain overseas. He declared that in the great praise which has been accorded the Y. M. C. A. workers, the people had lost sight of the service which the chaplains are rendering. Without the church, he thought, the Y. M. C. A. could not exist, for it was the spiritual power-house. Therefore it was not fair to give all the credit to the Y. M. C. A. workers, splendid though their work has been.

The speaker paid high tribute to the class of men who had gone overseas as chaplains, declaring that they were the finest in England and France. They had risen above petty creeds and doctrines, declared the speaker, and one could not distinguish a minister of one denomination from one of another. The chaplains not only preached to the men, but lived with them, helped them, and enjoyed their sports and fun. They were rendering the very finest personal service, said the speaker.

DEAN KLINCK SPEAKS.

Dean Klinck of the faculty of agriculture of the University of British Columbia, gave an address on the rural church problem and the community life. He pleaded for a class of rural ministers which would take special training in rural problems and interest themselves in the country. The church needed men in the country parishes who would love the country, and make every attempt to help the farmer solve his problems and live on his plane of thought and action. They needed common grounds of thought and interest.

The problem of depopulation of the country churches and the corresponding loss to the church and to the nation was strongly emphasized by the speaker. He declared that 90 per cent. of the men engaged in the ministry of the church came from the country and others should be encouraged. His address was deeply appreciated by the large audience which heard him.

Dean Klinck also warned the synod of the dangers arising from the "absentee" pastor of the country parish. He showed that in ten years the increase in population in the rural districts of the United States had been only 575,000, as compared with an increase of 1,260,000 in the cities.

Dr. Ferguson, superintendent of the presbytery of Kootenay, also spoke last evening. Miss Margaret Ross rendered a solo: "Abide With Me." After the address by Dr. Neil the Synod, on motion by Dr. W. H. Smith and Rev. J. R. Robertson, decided to send a message of encouragement to the chaplains of the Canadian army at the front. This move was suggested by Dr. Neil.

A motion was carried that the opinion of the Synod of British Columbia be expressed to the effect that there should not be a meeting of the general assembly this year.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the home missions and social service committee proved the chief item of business at the regular meeting of the synod in Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. The report was presented by Dr. Clay of Victoria and showed that there were seventy-three home mission fields in British Columbia, only eighteen of which were presided over by ordained ministers. Nineteen of this number are vacant during the entire year, the report showed, and many others are only occupied at irregular periods when students and others can be obtained to carry on the services.

Dr. Clay went into a detailed report of the mission fields along the G.T.P. and around Rose Lake and expressed an opinion very strongly against the speculators who had taken up all the land in that vast area for money

Continued on page 72.

The Pure Bred Dairy Herds of British Columbia

By J. A. McLean, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of British Columbia.

Article VIII.

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THE MAPLES FARM

Owned by Robert Maitland of Agassiz, B. C.

Agassiz is destined to have its name writ large on the Guernsey map of Canada, judging by the interest which is shown by the

at Calgary—Messrs. F. B. Ward, manager of the Douglas Lake Cattle Co.; W. M. Lauder, of Nicola; R. L. Clark, of Nicola; and H. F. Mytton, manager of the B. C. Fruitlands Co. All of these gentlemen purchased purebred beef stock bulls, Shorthorns and Herefords, Mr. Ward se-

curing fourteen, Mr. Lauder nine, Mr. Clark three and Mr. Mytton nine, making a total of thirty-five sires to improve the range stock of the district.



Mr. Robert Maitland's Residence.

farmers of that locality in this attractive and useful breed.

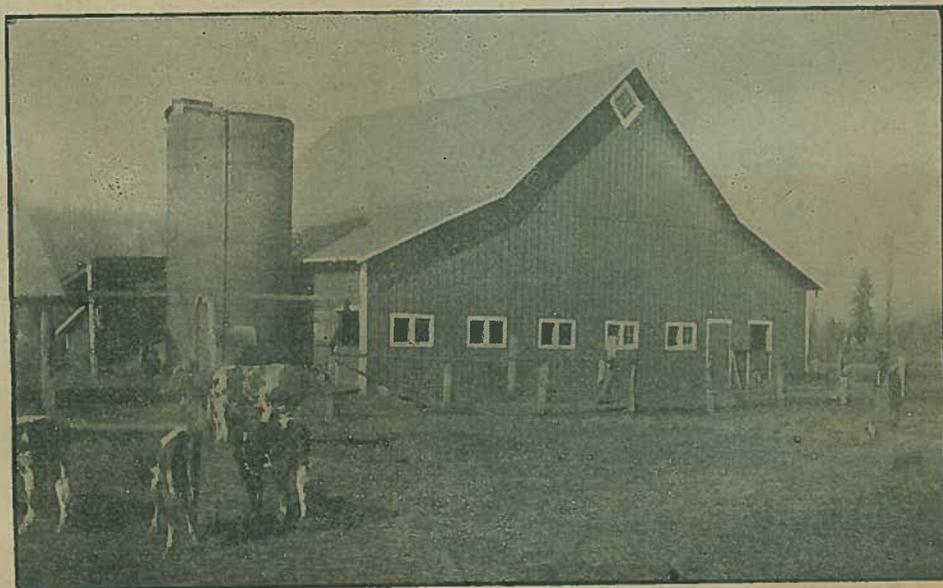
One of the later recruits to the Guernsey ranks of this section is Robert Maitland, owner of "The Maples." This little farm comprises a trifle over thirty acres. In 1914 five pure-bred females were brought to the "Maples" as a nucleus for a pure-bred herd. Four were yearlings and one a two-year-old.

The first sire used in this young herd was Guernsey Pride, of Saanich, bred by William Bassett, Duncan, B.C. Later, Agassiz Pride, bred by Finlay Sinclair, and sired by Mayor of Mayhews, has been used as the herd sire.

There is a total of a dozen females of all ages in this herd at this time. The herd has been shown only at local fairs, where there has not been enough competition to make the winnings significant, though from these local combats the representatives of this farm have come away with many honors.

BOUGHT PURE BRED STOCK

Four ranchers from the Kamloops district attended the recent big sale of bulls



Showing Mr. Maitland's Barn, Silo and Some of the Stock.

LIVE STOCK IN CANADA

According to information obtained by the Ontario government, it is estimated that the total value of farm live stock in Canada at the present time is \$1,102,261,000. Of this amount horses represent \$429,123,000; milch cows, \$274,081,000; other cattle, \$270,595,000; sheep, \$35,576,000; and swine \$92,886,000.

IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

Statistics of Live Stock Brought Into Canada at Valley Ports of Entry.

From statistics just tabulated by the Dominion government veterinary inspector, with headquarters in New Westminster, it is noted that imports of animals through the ports of entry of Huntingdon and White Rock for the year ending March 31 last are as follows: Horses 399, colts 2, mules 13, cattle 183, calves 94, sheep 311, goats 338, and asses 3.

The majority of these animals have been brought into the valley by intending settlers from the United States and all animals are thoroughly tested and examined by the Dominion veterinary inspector before they are allowed to enter into Canada.

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making purposes only. He showed that it was impossible for the settlers to obtain many areas of the fertile land and when they did secure land they found themselves miles away from neighbors. He spoke of the pressing need of a medical missionary in this district, as well as of an ordained minister.

The report showed that there was a great need for the resumption of the loggers' mission on the Pacific Coast. Dr. Clay reported that there were thousands of men employed in the mills along the coast and in the spruce mills at Queen Charlotte Islands. Here the Presbyterian Church had only a few scattered missions. He also spoke of the mission situation in the Kootenay and impressed the need of more men for ministerial work in these districts.

MORE SOCIAL SERVICE WORK.

The report of the social service portion of the committee occasioned considerable interest. In the official report little space was given up to this important work and Rev. J. S. Henderson of First Church immediately rose to protest. It seemed to him, he said, that the committee had not paid enough attention to the social service part of the work and he thought that there should be an immediate change in this attitude. Dr. Henderson then launched into a fiery address on the problems to be met in the social service field. He declared that although prohibition had been carried there was a great danger of its effect being undermined by the carelessness of those "higher up." The church, he said, should be awake to these factors, and not "asleep at the switch."

Dr. Henderson paid a tribute to the police force of Vancouver during this address, declaring that it was the most efficient force in Western Canada. He spoke of the gambling evil, and declared that as soon as the city authorities took away the license of a club the license was immediately renewed by the provincial authorities. Here, again, thought the speaker, the church had been slack and had allowed the authorities to "put it all over us."

These comments brought several other members to their feet and forceful words were made on the subject by Rev. R. J. Wilson and Dr. W. H. Grant. The latter spoke of the situation along the G. T. P., pleading for more workers in that district. He discussed the need of more schools and churches and of medical help.

FAVOR TAX EXEMPTION.

The report of the committee on church properties was given by Judge Swanson of Kamloops. The speaker took a strong position against church taxation, declaring that in view of the public service rendered the downtown church should not be forced out by heavy taxation. He also urged that more attention be given to the buildings and grounds of the churches so that they might be as attractive as possible. His attitude on church taxation was heartily approved and it was decided to appoint a committee to go before the municipalities committee of the Provincial Legislature.

Poetry of War.

Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University of B. C., will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Poetry of the War," under the auspices of the University Women's club, in the lecture room of Queen's Avenue Methodist church, Monday evening, May 20. A collection will be taken at the door in aid of the library fund for the local military hospital.

Professor Will Lecture—A lecture on "Economies Due to Mechanical Engineering" will be given by Professor Killam of the university at the monthly meeting of the Engineering and Technical Institute of British Columbia, to be held in the sports room of the Hotel Vancouver on Monday next at 8 p. m.

Professor Killam of the University of British Columbia gave an interesting address on "Economies Due to Mechanical Engineering" at the monthly meeting of the Engineering and Technical Institute of B. C. held in the Hotel Vancouver on Monday evening. He discussed the application of mechanical engineering to industrial and social life and also spoke of the work being done at the University in preparing returned soldiers, unable to follow their former occupations, to take their place in industrial life as steam and motor mechanics and in other directions. He said that in the choice of a mechanical plant, both the initial and working cost should be carefully considered in their proper relations and advocated the use in Canada of powdered fuel. Messrs. Robertson, Hall, Crossley, Maitland and Lyons took part in the discussion. Other members of the university staff will address meetings of this organization during the next few months.

Proa May 15 1918

ECONOMY IN ENGINEERING

**Professor Killam in Address to
Institute Points Out How
Industrial Men Waste
Money.**

At the monthly meeting of the Engineering & Technical Institute of British Columbia, held at the Vancouver Hotel on Monday evening, Prof. Killam of the B. C. University, addressed the members on "Economies Due to Mechanical Engineering." In the course of an excellent address, the lecturer covered fully the application of mechanical engineering to industrial and social life, and at the request of the members, also spoke of the great work being done at the University in preparing the returned soldiers, who are unable to follow their former occupations, to take their place in industrial life as steam and motor mechanics, and in other directions.

Speaking of industrial plants, he showed the absolute necessity in planning such, of looking ahead so as to provide for economic expansion and good routing of the work, quoting numerous instances of large works both in Canada and the States where all the economies accruing from good organization and equipment were neutralized by the bad routing of the work.

He pointed out many cases of owners of power plants in this province perfectly content with their mechanical

equipment because it caused them little trouble, whilst in reality it was most wasteful and extravagant in operation.

Dealing with the great waste due to break-downs in mechanical plants, the lecturer showed the absolute need of reserve power and equipment, also the need in laying down a plant of taking every individual case on its own merits, for whereas for certain work the steam turbine might be most suitable, in other cases it could not compare with a reciprocating engine, whilst in many cases both must give way to the internal combustion engine. He also held that in the choice of a mechanical plant both the initial cost and the working cost should be carefully considered in their proper relations and advocated the use in Canada of powdered fuel.

In the discussion which ensued, Messrs. Robertson, Hall, Crossley, Maitland and Lyons took part and valuable information as to the actual working of the Taylor bonus system, as introduced into several large engineering works in Great Britain in 1902 and later in the States, was forthcoming, the consensus of opinion being that the bonus system was good if carried out in the spirit intended by its originators.

One striking case of economy due to mechanical engineering quoted by Mr. Hall as having occurred in the Armstrong Whitworth works was worth recording. In the case of large naval guns, it was the practice, after erecting the gun in the shops, to take it to pieces and re-erect on the battleship, this operation occupying 40 mechanics working day and night for a period of three months. A movable roof was constructed to the gun shop, a powerful crane installed and the operation of removing the gun to the battleship was completed in 24 minutes.

World May 15, 1918

AS FOUNDATION FOR DAIRY AND BEEF HERDS

Department of Animal Husbandry of University of B. C. Has Fine Stock.

Will Be Used to Large Extent for Instructional Purposes.

Already Has Many Animals of Rare Type and Quality.

Thoroughly Modern Dairy Barn Is Now Under Construction.

By PROF. J. A. McLEAN.

During the past year the University of British Columbia under its department of animal husbandry has been gradually assembling foundation stock of most excellent type for its dairy and beef herds.

The herds and flocks of the University must serve various functions. The stock must be used to large extent for instructional purposes. The regular four-year students, the men in the short courses and the men in the courses for returned soldiers must be taught correctly the characteristics of the various types and breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and to judge and select discriminately.

Consequently it is essential that the University establish and maintain breeding herds of dairy and beef cattle, of draft horses, of sheep, and swine, and these herds must be superior in order that the right ideals of these

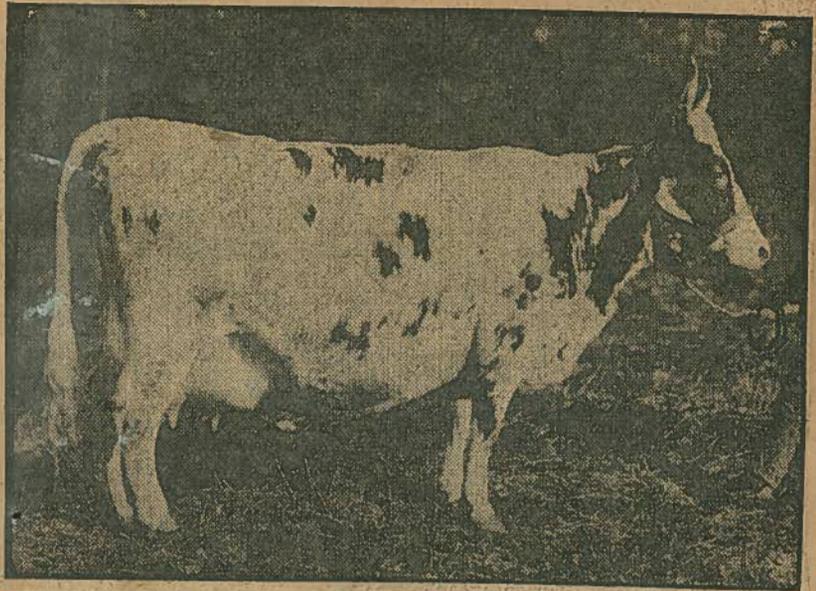
classes of animals be presented to the men taking the work. These animals must be used for investigational work in breeding, feeding, care and management. In addition to these functions, the University herd should serve as a very valuable source of breeding stock, to the breeders of the province.

It will take a good many years to provide the University with the equipment in live stock necessary for thoroughly efficient laboratory work for the students; nevertheless already a good beginning has been made. The University has now at Point Grey, Vancouver, a herd of six purebred Ayrshires, six purebred Jerseys and seven purebred Shorthorns, exclusive of four young calves. These have been collected with a great deal of care.

AIMS OF DEPARTMENT.

Recognizing the fact that there is a number of breeders of the highest reputation in the province possessing herds of great excellence, and further appreciating the truth that more has been done to eradicate tuberculosis in British Columbia than in any other part of Canada, it seemed highly desirable to the department of animal husbandry that if possible the female stock be obtained from within the province. Concretely this meant that the best breeders of the province be asked to part with their best females in order that the University herd be started properly. The work has been well begun, but it is not yet completed.

Record Ayrshire in University Herd



SPRINGHILL WHITE BEAUTY, one of the most famous cows of her breed in Canada.

A number of the best breeders of Jerseys and Ayrshires were visited and their co-operation obtained. As a result the University possesses animals of unquestioned merit both from the standpoint of type and production, in these breeds. In the Ayrshires herd is Springhill White Beauty with an advance registry record of 12,502 pounds milk, 557.9 pounds fat, as a three-year-old which for several years was the Canadian three-year-old record. This is a cow of splendid size, great depth of chest and barrel, beautiful udder and beautiful form. She would be an outstanding cow in any herd in America today. This cow was obtained from E. A. Wells, Sardis, B. C.

From the same herd came also Evergreen Maid of Beauty 2nd (43872), a three-year-old heifer that gives great promise. Just as outstanding a cow is Jessie's Queen (24091), obtained from Mr. Jos. Thompson, Sardis, B. C. This is a cow of great beauty, style and refinement. As a two-year-old she made 6,128 pounds of milk and 271 pounds of fat. She had the distinction of standing second in her class at the Dominion Exhibition in New Westminster a few years ago, and at that time standing above the cow that later was grand champion at the World's Fair in San Francisco.

FROM CLOVERDALE.

Two cows and a bull were obtained from the Grandview herd of Shannon Bros., Cloverdale. Of these Grandview Grace (42226), has a record of 8,932 pounds of milk, and 328 pounds of fat as a two year old. She is a daughter of Springhill Live Wire which makes her a half-sister to Rose of Grandview, the champion Ayrshire cow of Canada. With her came Grandview Polly (53151), that is just three-year-old and combines the blood of Victor Hugo and Springhill Live Wire two of the best bulls of the Ayrshire breed.

At the head of this select Ayrshire herd is the imported aged bull Lessnessock Comet (30586), which for several years has been senior sire in the Shannon Bros.' herd and where his get are promising exceedingly well. He is a bull of splendid size, style, vigor and Ayrshire character.

The Jersey herd was begun by the purchase of Brampton Lady Vancouver (5745), a cow that has never been tested officially, but that possesses a great deal of merit. She was obtained from W. D. S. Rorison of Vancouver. Probably the most distinguished Jersey in the herd is Violet of Avelreagh (3905), bred by and purchased from E. H. Barton of Chilliwack. This heifer holds three-year-old record for Canada having produced 12,800 pounds of milk and 556 pounds

of fat and was one of the choicest animals in Mr. Barton's select herd.

Lady Jane Champion (3490), was obtained from A. H. Menzies & Sons, Pender Island, B. C. She has just completed her four-year-old record producing 10,247 pounds of milk and 520 pounds of fat. She is a cow of splendid size and dairy capacity with an udder of rare quality. She is a daughter of Tyee George one of the great sires of British Columbia Jerseys. Her dam is Buff's Lassie that for both show and production has a splendid record in this province. Lilly's Forget-me-not (1284), was obtained from Grimmer Bros. of Pender Island.

OF RARE TYPE AND QUALITY.

As a three-year-old she made 466 pounds of fat, as four-year-old she made 497 pounds of fat, as a five-year-old, 547 pounds of fat and as a six-year-old over 10,000 pounds of milk and over 550 pounds of fat. Besides this wonderfully good production, she is a cow of rare type, size and quality, and she is known for her showyard winnings at Victoria and Vancouver exhibitions.

From a purely type standpoint none of the Jerseys excel Oak Park Venus, obtained from Mr. Willett, Duncan, B. C. She is just three years old and is a model of Jersey beauty throughout. She is by Interested Violet's Oxford a Moose Hill Farm bull owned by Mr. Corfield at Corfield, B. C.

To head this Jersey herd the University has purchased Temisia's Owl's Rogue, from R. A. Sibley, Moose Hill Farm, Spencer, Mass. He is by Oxford Lad's Progress and out of Temisia's Owl's Rose 2nd, that has a three-year-old record of performance test of 544 pounds of butter which record was made in about eight months at which time the heifer met with a serious accident which nearly ended her life. The mother of this young bull is out of Temisia's Owl's Rose that in 26 months made 2005 pounds of butter and is by Owl's Temisia's Owl, whose dam made 1029 pounds of butter in a year and was milked only twice a day. This bull is about two years old. He is a line bred Spermfield Owl bull and represents the results of thirty years of constructive work by one of the best Jersey breeders in America. He is a bull of splendid size and show type. He should be of great benefit to the Jersey industry of the province.

APPRECIATE THEIR GENEROSITY.

The department of animal husbandry has greatly appreciated the generosity of the breeders and their co-operation. Not only have they allowed almost free choice from their herds, but they have sold these good females at very reasonable prices and this fine spirit of co-operation deserves recognition. At the present time these cattle are housed in temporary quarters, but a thoroughly modern dairy barn in under

construction and in another year it will be possible to give these cows the opportunity they deserve.

The Shorthorn herd was brought from Ontario last December. Those readers who have followed the record of auction sale prices for Shorthorns can fully understand the difficulties facing a man who tries just now to get a superior group of Shorthorns at a moderate cost. Nevertheless a very fair group of these cattle have found their new home at British Columbia's University. These are headed by the white bull Rosebud Prince a son of Lavender Sultan out of Moss Rose a daughter of Scottish Hero (50090). Lavender Sultan is of Whitehall Sultan breeding and sired the grand champion steer at the 1917 International Show.

Two straight Scotchbred heifers are in the group; one a roan, Lancaster Rose 13th, sired by Sittyton Favorite (89610), is a very trim attractive heifer; the other a red, Mysie Buttercup (122867) is by Blarney Stone (86798), out of a Ben Wyvis Cow. The other females are deep thick thrifty Scotch topped Canadian bred animals whose individuality is a sufficient certificate of merit. It is hoped as time passes to add to these foundation groups of cattle.

Pro May 18, 1918

Veterinary Supper—Some twenty members of the B. C. Veterinary Association gathered around the festive board at the Hotel Vancouver on Tuesday night in honor of Professor William Cornell, of New York, who has been engaged on special veterinary work, in which he is a recognized authority, at the Colony Farm, Escondale. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., president of the association, presided. During the afternoon the association had benefited from an enlightening and interesting clinic and lecture conducted by Professor Williams, of the University staff, at the Colony Farm.

World June 12, 1918

Address on Poultry.

Under the auspices of the Central Park Poultry and Co-operative association, Prof. A. G. Lunn, of the University of B. C. poultry division, will give an illustrated address on poultry, taking as his subject, "Breeding for Greater Production," in the Agricultural hall, Central Park, this evening, at 8:30. Everybody is welcome.

Seen June 13, 1918

A special meeting of the General Gordon Parent-Teachers' Association will be held in the school tomorrow at 8 p.m. Mr. Lister of the King Edward High School will give an address on the boys technical course, and Professor Killam will address the meeting on the university course. A special invitation is extended to all parents having boys in senior forms.

Pro June 07, 1918

Professor T. H. Boggs, professor of economics in the University of British Columbia, has accepted the invitation of the United States Tariff Commission to spend three months at Washington in a consulting capacity in matters concerned with tariffs and trade. He will leave the city next Monday.

Pro June 19, 1918

The Great "Columbian" Eclipse of Saturday

By A. N. ST. JOHN MILDMAY

Drawing the first silhouetted stripe of a gigantic Union Jack diagonally across the comrade commonwealth, the eclipse path of last Friday belongs almost wholly to the North American continent. Including the strip towards Japan and the lower strip in S. Atlantic waters, it would form an S rather than a continuous straight line, but its claim upon our province is Imperial as well as Washingtonian, British Columbia being the only province of the whole Empire whose scientists have been enabled to visit the totality strip, 60 to 70 miles wide, without any large expenditure of time or money, the latter consideration having patriotic weight wherever the war drum beats.

Of this eclipse I do not doubt that we can already say that its results are going to be practically and scientifically enormous. Even Mars Gradivus cannot in the long run of the centuries silence the stars' challenge, nor ignore the barrage of two such archers as Artemis and Apollo.

Of all the telegrams to hand, from Hoquiam, Wash., to further Florida, the triumphantly worded first dispatch from Prof. William Wallace Campbell is perhaps the most significant; for as an experienced observer of capital eclipses the chief astronomer of the Lick, lately our honored and eloquent guest at the May convocation of the University of British Columbia, stands very high indeed in the astronomical world. The cautiously worded message from Golden-dale, Wash., announcing that the tele-photographic programme was successfully carried out during the whole 117 seconds of totality, means more than either Dr. Campbell or the world can certainly know at present, that is, till the photographs are developed, measured and mathematically computed.

Then, too, we shall know more fully of the results obtained by the well known Vancouver astronomer, Mr. T. S. H. Shearman, whose party I had the honor of accompanying. There is no department of astral research in which Mr. Shearman is not in the first rank of veterans, nor do four practical astronomers nor astrophysicists, forget the important contributions which Mr. Shearman has made to celestial photography, as an indomitable and daring inventor and pioneer in the esoteric region of astronomical instruments. Mr. Shearman, with his party, including Prof. Newton of South Vancouver, were favored with less perfect weather conditions than were obtained at Baker, Oregon, at Goldendale, and at some other selected stations on the line of totality. But observations and photographs of the utmost importance were made and taken, and although all must regret the absence of an ideal sky to reward his arduous enterprise and great resourcefulness of equipment, yet on the whole those British Columbians who stood on that quaint rural hillside, knee-deep in eglantine and orchids and wild strawberry patches, were rewarded for doing their duty and going to the nearest point, if they could not compass the ideally choicest.

The reasons why all the world has to reckon with the March of Solar Science (or cosmic curiosity, or super star-gazing) or fall out of their world-citizenship and become blushing yokels in an Eden garden (a nursery garden) of their own are, when one comes to think of it, easily tabulated.

(I am not going to make "a few scattered remarks" on a trip to the eclipse, or draw a pretty color picture of a strange blue-black zenith on a June afternoon ringed round for two short seconds with a polychrome merry-go-round horizon of red and yellow dawns, strung each to each, and belting your whole prospect round with unpaintable perplexities of rainbow and super-rainbow confusions of color, making your central spot of inky terra firma feel like the hole in a doughnut.)

Here are some of the reasons, dotted down briefly, but methodically, and some of the dots mean something to our pockets, our families and our family newspapers.

1. "Eclipses have only been seriously studied for 70 years."—Arthur Hinks of Cambridge observatory.

1a. Probably 50 governments and 300 universities send expeditions nowadays to each total eclipse.

2. Till Wollaston and Fraunhofer (about the time of Waterloo) revealed the "light spectrum," the world was practically a world of color-blind persons. Today those who do not attach any meaning to the distinction between free light and polarized light are, to those persons who do, practically "light-blind."

3. Such things as the steaming and other conventional "lights" for sea and land vehicles or vessels; the treatment of skin diseases; the quite recent and proved discoveries that some of the familiar twinkling stars are from 300,000 to half a million times as large as our sun, or that the so-called "pole star" is not one star but two, have depended solely upon the polarity idea, discovered only 100 years ago.

4. On Saturday, something just as useful and important and temporarily startling may have been discovered by the man who stood at our elbow. Perhaps the sun has ceased to exist: possibly he is triplets.

5. On Saturday, the moon misbehaved as usual. She is still an incorrigible mocker of all our best and most certain data of knowledge. In time will she put a gag on all our astronomers?—or perhaps she is determined to get her knife into Sir Isaac Newton?

6. On Saturday the departing kick of light and the first kick back of the sun's limb into sunlight again were so vigorous that the thought of a deep, deep "notch" in one of the valleys of the moon suggested itself perhaps to thousands. It is interesting to know that the telescope knows that the scale of the crater rims and of the mountain peaks there (i.e. a quarter of a million miles from Chehalis and 92,200,000 miles from the great sun) is, to our geodesical way of thinking, almost ridiculously huge.

7. The fact that the moon does not wobble, under this handicap of exaggerated anfractuosity (or disturbingly high mountains) has guided astronomers and geologists to a new fact about the state of the crust under the Rockies, here on earth.

8. It is now considered proved that, beneath the Caucasus and the Rockies and other big ranges, the earth-material is much less dense, hugely lighter and less solid, than elsewhere. There is the same compensation, only more so, in the composition of the central stuff of the moon.

9. On Saturday (or at some future total eclipse) perhaps the discovery was made, or shall be made, that bearings taken by the stars plus the human eye or the telescope are, without correction, untrustworthy. It has been suggested, not lightly, nor without labor of immense calculation, that the same centripetal attraction which deflects all other matter, such as planets or moons, deflects also rays of light. Hence stray planetary forces of attraction may have to be reckoned with before we can accept the apparent position of, say Alderbaran for its real position.

10. Lastly, the wonderful string of telescopes working upon a single continent on Saturday may have discovered the secret of the moon's immemorial indifference to the exact punctualities, which astronomers can forgive in the costliest of chronometers, but never in the loveliest and most privileged of satellites. Anything that astronomy can do to simplify the conundrums of the calendar would surely be clear gain. Think of it. On Saturday the dead moon slapped the great autocrat of all the Rushers (the "planets") in the face and held the slap there for two minutes. Can the new moon's sero-planetary irreverence go any further than this? She knows better than to try it on again, at Chehalis, for another 300 years or so. And yet some of us were not there. Some of us British Columbians even, though all to otherside Canada was envying British Columbia, and all the less privileged playmate provinces of the Empire were envying this celestially favored Dominion together with the whole northern half of the wasp-waisted continent.

N. B.—Did we all remember that the moment of total solar eclipse is always simultaneous with the moment of new moon?

Mr. John Riddington has published his lecture on war poetry. For the present I pass on the statement that the volume of poetry produced by this war is beyond all moderate estimate. Mr. Riddington quotes German authority to show that three million war poems were published in that country in the first six months of the war, and six millions in the first year. Several hundred volumes of war poetry have been printed in English.

These statistics suggest that the war can not be responsible for all this. The poetry must have been in existence only waiting for an excuse to become audible. But then we do not know what poetry came of other wars; so easily and swiftly is it forgotten. The blessing of forgetfulness is one of the greatest bestowed upon the human race. Other horrors of war unhappily leave deeper traces than bad war poetry, unless it is very bad; deeper also than mediocre poetry, unless a famous poet is the manufacturer.

Out of the cartloads of verses Mr. Riddington has winnowed some fine lyrics and fragments. Among the best, if not the best of all, is the call from Flanders Fields, which has this quality that he who has read it or heard it can never wholly forget. This lyric may not be immortal in the sense that future generations will

know it, but it will survive all but the last man of the generation that fought this war.

Yet, as Mr. Riddington says, the poetry of this war has yet to be written, and cites Wordsworth's theory that poetry springs from emotion recalled in tranquility. Wordsworth spoke of individual experience, but the doctrine may well be applicable to the experience of a race or of the world.

But there is no reason for supposing that this war will provoke great poetry. Great wars in the past have not done so. Little wars have done more. Mr. Riddington mentions Lowell's Commemoration Ode as the one great poem of the American War. Another would have added the Battle Hymn of the Republic; a Southerner might put up a claim for "My Maryland," and a Walt Whitmanite could find a great poem in some of his semi-rhythmical monstrosities. Whitman has little message or melody for me, but if an admirer of his wishes to include "My Captain" among great poetry I have no quarrel with him.

For many reasons Waterloo was the most spectacular battle of modern times. It could not escape a place in world literature. But how little share it has in contemporary or later poetry. Byron went over the field with a good guide the year after the battle. He saw how Ardennes had waved over the devoted men her green leaves and how the red rain had made the harvest grow. The verses of the third canto of Childe Harold remain the one imperishable memorial in poetry of the Battle of Waterloo.

It is suggested in the lecture that the war is too large a theme for a poet. War in poetry is usually some particular action. In the older epics poetry tells the story of individual fights. The Iliad is a succession of duels. Such also are the romances and poems of the age of chivalry. Tennyson chose a single episode in the Crimean War, and a single siege in the Indian Mutiny. When he would describe a sea fight he did not take Trafalgar or the defeat of the Armada, but the exploit of the Little Revenge.

2nd July 6, 1918

World June 10, 1918

"The Romance of Western Canada"

A Review of Rev. R. G. MacBeth's Latest Contribution to Canadian History—By John Ridington.

WHETHER is personal, firsthand knowledge, or painstaking research, the better qualification for a would-be writer of history? Feeling, coloring, "atmosphere," the cumulative effect of successions of significant detail, are easily and inevitably interwoven into the personal narrative of a participant of events described, and greatly conduce to an impression in the mind of the reader of authenticity and authority. Biography is more effective than history, and autobiography than biography, for the reason that the specific and personal are more attractive than the general. Any of a dozen personal experiences of the present war are much more widely read than any of the histories of the struggle we are besought and abjured—in vain—to peruse. So, among histories as a class, the books one likes best to have at hand are those in which some personal quality, some acknowledged connection and kinship with the events described, is apparent. Subconsciously we say to ourselves "He knows what he's writing about; he was there; he himself saw happen many of the things he describes." And in the confidence bred of our knowledge of the author's participation, we trust ourselves fully, not alone to his statements of fact, but also—and often to our undoing—to his conclusions therefrom.

Yet both literature and the records of the law courts abound with warnings as to the unwisdom of absolute and unqualified acceptance of the testimony of perfectly veracious participants as to events they describe. A true and just verdict on the facts of history can seldom be given without the jury leaving the box. Perhaps it is the consciousness that time may bring other truths to light that tempered and final judgment comes, like a proper perspective, only with distance, that prevents the average newspaper reader attaching too great importance to the daily dicta of the editorial column. Any description of important events by a spectator always carries with it a promise of interest; but, as an offset to this, his knowledge is sometimes limited only to what he sees, or, if not so limited, his statement of larger movements may be adjusted to, or colored by, the happenings or the interests to which he is himself related. In consequence, the discriminating reader sets against many of these personal records the mental commentary, "Interesting on the personal side, but historically hardly reliable," and pins his faith to histories with less of personal fascination, less positive and categorical in judgment, but with the margin of historical error minimized by careful, impartial collation of honest but sometimes contradictory testimony.

The Rev. R. G. MacBeth combines somewhat of the qualifications of both these types of historical writers. In many of the most stirring and dramatic scenes in Western Canadian history he has himself borne an honorable part. In his childhood home on the banks of the Red River he heard the stories of the heroic survivors of the men of 1811—the evicted tenants of Kildonan to whom Lord Selkirk offered homes in a new land, where tyrannous landlordism would have no place. Mr. MacBeth knew the last of the men who came out to York Factory on Hudson's Bay—the event in the history of Western Canada paralleling in historic importance and dramatic interest the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock. From them he heard the personal narratives of the sweeping away of the crops by the great Red River flood, of the plague of locusts that devoured every green thing, of the deportations of the settlers to Eastern Canada, just as years of effort were about to be rewarded by something of comfort, by the North-West Company. The entry of Manitoba into Confederation, with its accompaniment of rebellion, took place when Mr. MacBeth was a child, and his parents, and their friends, were among the leaders of the Red River settlers that steadfastly argued, and were prepared to fight, for a united Dominion in Canada. As a young man, in 1885, Mr. MacBeth was a lieutenant in the brigade under General Strange, that marched north from Calgary to Edmonton, and fought a two-days' skirmish with Big Bear, the Indian ally of Riel and Dumont in the Second Rebellion. Sir Sam Steele, of Strathcona's Horse, Major Perry, of the R. N. W. M. P., and "Gatling Gun" Howard were among Mr. MacBeth's fellow officers. Of his subsequent interest in all things

western, Canadian, imperial, his manly and effective ministry in his own denomination, his efforts for social and industrial betterments, many, not alone in Vancouver, but in all parts of the Dominion, can bear testimony. It is certain, therefore, that, from the point of personal knowledge, few Canadian historians can speak on his subject with more of authority than can the author of "The Romance of Western Canada."

To these accidental but fortunate circumstances of environment, Mr. MacBeth adds others, due to himself rather than to external conditions. This is not his first venture into the field of Western Canadian history, and the facility born of his two previous books on kindred subjects is manifest in his latest work. He states facts plainly, apprehends issues clearly, and writes entertainingly in a style which tempers decision with modesty. Occasionally, it is true, the lessons of history are set forth in the manner of the moralist—the preacher usurps the place of the historian. "There is a splendid lesson here," he homilizes in discussing the career of Sir Matthew Begbie, the able, fearless and picturesque judge of British Columbia's early days, and proceeds to compare the dignified formality of British judicial procedure with the free and easy methods of more democratic countries—of course to the latter's disadvantage.

Such faults, however, are but trifles—if indeed they be faults at all. History is more than a mere record of events, however important or enthralling. History is a philosophy of events, and many a reader, like Bunyan's Pilgrim, has never seen their import until they are explained by an interpreter.

A more serious fault in Mr. MacBeth's book is that it is disproportionate, both in space and treatment, and is on that account liable to give an erroneous impression to any reader not careful to read the author's explanatory foreword, or to whom the "Romance of Western Canada" does not help to fill in details of interest on a background of general Western Canadian historical knowledge. In a book of over 300 pages, only some twenty-five are devoted to British Columbia—not much more than is given to "Alberta's New North," the Peace River Country. More than two-thirds of the entire work are devoted to the Selkirk settlers and the two Riel rebellions. These complement, but hardly supplement, the works of Alexander Begg, the statement of Captain Huyshe (of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff), Professor Bryce's "The Selkirk Colonists" and Ross' "Red River Settlement." In real historical value this portion of the work is without question inferior to Chester Martin's excellent "Lord Selkirk's Work in Canada," one of the "Oxford Historical and Literary Studies" series, while in arresting vividness of phrase and dramatic chapter arrangement, Mr. MacBeth suffers by comparison with Aubrey Wood's "Red River Colony," one of the "Chronicles of Canada." But, after reading those parts of "The Romance of Western Canada" that deal with the Red River folk, one lays down the book with a conviction that they are known and understood as never before, and that their character, endurance and achievement constitute a noble page in the volume of Canadian history.

It is in the period between the Second Rebellion and the present time that Mr. MacBeth's success is less con-

spicuous. The real growth of Western Canada, as its present citizens know it, dates from the coming of transportation. The building of the C. P. R. was the actual Hegira both of the prairie provinces and British Columbia. These phases of history are merely sketched by Mr. MacBeth. The sketches are true as to outline, but the reader, basing his conclusions only on the evidence submitted, might almost be justified in assuming that the era of Western Canadian romance died when Riel was hanged in Regina gaol. Some day someone will write of the new, the present Western Canadian romance—of the steady impouring of settlement, the fruit of an immigration campaign unprecedented in scope and efficiency, of the upspringing of towns and cities where Indians camped and buffalo roamed, of the wilderness that blossomed as the rose, and is today one of the world's granaries. The story of the fusion—even yet incomplete—of peoples of many tongues and differing ideals into a social, economic, agricultural, industrial, national unity is just as real a romance, just as vital to the welfare of the Dominion, as is the story of the heroic, God-fearing Highland peasantry from whom Manitoba received its initial and righteous impetus and direction. And this is a story yet to be told. Perhaps Mr. MacBeth may one day tell it—he knows

it, has borne his own worthy share therein, has many of the qualifications for the telling of it aright. It is a less simple story than those I have already told, for events move swiftly, commingled confusingly, and were enacted simultaneously on different sections of a stag high 200 miles in breadth. The hurrying or rush of almost unbelievably rapid material advance was sometimes the setting and background of other events every whit as picturesque as any Mr. MacBeth well describes, and having the full the same qualities of romance. Nothing in all Canadian History was more dramatic than the two pilgrimages of the Doukhobors in search of the Messiah. The story of the Bay Colony at Lloydminster is an epic of the prairies, as the Klondike Rush was of the sub-Arctics. These, and any one of a dozen other such western episodes, that at the time of their happening merely made headlines for daily papers, and constituted matters of casual conversational comment among Canadian citizenry, are all rich in romantic interest and should be fully and accurately set forth as contributions to the history of Canada.

"Happy is the people that have a history," says the proverb. This cannot be said, however, of the people who, having an honorable history, have no historians. His Honor Judge Howay, and Mr. E. O. Scholefield, legislative librarian, have each done their share to preserve for this and future generations, the romantic features of the history of the Pacific province, as Mr. MacBeth has his share of that of Manitoba. May their tribute increase, for otherwise much of interest and value that should be part of the heritage of knowledge, will vanish into the limbo of forgotten things.

"The Romance of Western Canada" is illustrated by portraits of present and recent provincial premiers, and by a few historical groups and documents. His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert Land contributes an introduction, and Sir John Willison an appreciative and interpretive foreword, revealing a critical knowledge of Canadian history and a fine breadth of Canadian and Imperial citizenship. But Mr. MacBeth's book hardly needs such, or any sponsorship. It deserves, and will doubtless occupy, an earned and established place among the twenty-three books that between them tell what is most significant and valuable in the history and development of the western portion of the Canadian Dominion.

RED CROSS GARDEN PARTY

Will Be Held at Grandview on Friday Afternoon.

A garden party will be held in aid of the material fund of the Grandview Red Cross Society at the home of Mrs. W. Miller, 1020 Semlin Drive on Friday from 2:00 to 10:00 o'clock.

A good programme has been arranged by an energetic working committee. Tennis, bowls, cricket, golf, donkey riding, quoits, Aunt Sally, will be in full swing. There will be a refreshment stall, also a stall for the sale of work of useful and fancy articles made by the ladies of the branch.

During the band of the Boys' School will play. Mr. John ... the successful organizer of the branch will make a speech on organization work, to be supplemented by an appeal from the chairman of the ward for increased effort and activity.

World July 1, 1918

Ward IV branch of the Red Cross Society is holding a garden party at the home of Mrs. W. Miller, 1020 Semlin Drive, on Friday afternoon and evening. There will be the usual games and sports, sale of work, etc., and for the children there will be donkey rides and other amusements. A band will provide music and there will be an open air entertainment. Mr. Miller and Mrs. Riddington will give short addresses.

World July 18, 1918.

A Book Review.

Editor Province.—I am obliged to Mr. John Riddington for his references to me and my book "The Romance of Western Canada." But from some of his paragraphs one would gather that Mr. Riddington is under the impression that I started out to write an encyclopedia. That was not my intention or desire. I was writing a first-hand record of events of historical importance in the rise and development of the West and I was writing so that the common people could afford money to buy the book and time to read it. If a publication is voluminous it is too expensive for the people though it may be of special value to special students. And we must consider the common people in a matter of this sort. It is their country I was writing about and as Lincoln used to say, "The Lord must love the common people because He made more of them than any other kind."

The authors mentioned by Mr. Riddington confined their attention to one section of the country while my book covers the whole West from the days of the early explorers to date. But in speaking of the space devoted to British Columbia, where early history was more of trade and mining than real colonization as in the case of the Red River, there are pages on early phases such as the overland trip of Alexander Mackenzie before we come to the chapter headed "The Pacific Province."

In regard to the Middle West, I know quite well the incidents of the treks of the Doukhobors, who became a sort of nuisance to the Mounted Police, but these somewhat weird pilgrimages had no influence on the trend of western history and hence were not within the scope of my volume. The same is true, though in a different way of the Barr colony.

As my object in writing the book was to preserve a real life record of the building up of this western land in which I was born and with which I am bound up by countless sacred and tender associations, it is gratifying to receive from the leading journalist of Eastern Canada, who is a writer of history also, a note the other day saying: "I think I have read everything on the West, but there is nothing nearly so good as this last book of yours," and also to find the careful reviewer for the Toronto Globe "commending this fascinating work to the people of Canada." The book is my humble tribute to a land that was consecrated by the toil and the tears of pathfinders and that has been reconsecrated by the sacrifices made by heroic western men and women in the present struggle for the liberty of the world.

R. G. MacBETH.
Vancouver, July 15.

Pro. July 19, 1918.

Everything Complete for Entertainment of Guests at Home of Mrs. Wm. Miller.

VENUE: 1020 SEMLIN;
TIME: 2 p. m. TILL 10

Attractions Are Many and Varied and All Friends of Society Are Invited.

PLANS are complete for the garden party to be given by Ward Four branch of the Red Cross society from 2 to 10 today at the home of Mrs. Wm. Miller, 1020 Semlin drive. It remains only for the rain and the public to do their part: the former (after last night's "shower") by its absence, the latter by its presence.

Mrs. Wm. Cowderoy, convener of the garden party committee, has secured the assistance of many Red Cross workers in a varied programme for the entertainment of the guests. All friends of the society, who have not been called into service in other ways, are expected to show their goodwill by their attendance and patronage.

A war-regulated menu of refreshments will be served under the direction of Mrs. L. S. Manning, Mrs. Wm. Carter, Mrs. J. J. Miller and Mrs. E. Peters. In this hot weather, ice cream has been thought worthy of a separate

department, and will be looked after by Mrs. S. E. H. Smith and Mrs. Colin Brown.

In Charge of Work Table.

Mrs. H. E. Taylor, Mrs. A. O. Copp and Mrs. E. Finlay will have charge of a work table whereon there will be offered for sale the sort of articles that save time and stitches. A "goose" with knick-knacks for sale, at ten cents, will be operated by the Misses Norah and Winnie Taylor.

A. H. Peters and L. S. Manning expect to be popular men with the children today, as they have been appointed keepers of three donkeys borrowed from the exhibition board for the purpose of selling donkey rides to the youngsters.

Sports Provided For.

Sports have been well provided for, tennis to be managed by Mrs. Bert Dyer, clock golf and prizes by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hartnell, and billiards by G. W. Hartnell and Wm. Miller. Shooting at an Aunt Sally target will be directed by J. J. Miller.

Miss Josephine Blair, Rev. S. Fea, and H. E. Taylor are to receive the admission fees.

There will be short addresses by John Riddington, chairman of Ward Five branch, and J. J. Miller, chairman of Ward Four branch. Music will be given by the Boys' Industrial school band, whose excellent performance at similar affairs has made them decidedly popular.

Sun July 19, 1918.

**OCEAN PARK SCHOOL
GREAT SUCCESS**

Last Lecture Heard Friday Night—Many Interesting Addresses.

The Summer school at Ocean Park, conducted under the auspices of the joint committee on Religious Education, closed last night with an interesting lecture given by Rev. Dr. Sanford, of Columbian College, on "Humor in Wesley's Journals."

There was a record attendance throughout the sessions of the school, more than 100 being registered. This is twice the number of last year and was a source of much gratification to the committee in charge. The financial returns were also encouraging and the school closed its sixth session with a substantial balance to the good.

Besides the registered delegates, there were a number of visitors who attended the school for one, two or three days as they had opportunity. The feature of this week's Bible study period was a course of four studies in the Book of Revelation conducted by Prof. Trumppour, of Latimer Hall.

Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph. D., led the school in two studies of the Orientals in B. C., and Rev. J. A. Sharrard, M. A., gave two lectures on "Zoroastrianism." The last lecture of the missionary period was given by Dr. E. D. Kinney on "Mormonism."

The period devoted to religious education was most interesting and the various lectures given were of a high order. Two interesting discussions were led by Principal Sparling on "The Bad Boy." Rev. Ernest Thomas gave two thoughtful addresses on "The Changing World Order" and Rev. A. E. Hetherington conducted studies on "The Church and the City."

The evening sessions were of the popular order and the lectures given included one by Rev. Dr. Henderson, while on Thursday evening Mr. John Riddington gave a most instructive lecture on "War Poets."

Each afternoon was devoted to recreation and sports. One of the features of this period was a blackberry picking contest. In this manner the school practiced food conservation. When the nights closed in sufficiently for the lantern to be used interesting travel talks were given by Principal Sparling and Prof. Trumppour, the latter giving an illustrated lecture on the cathedrals of England.

Delegates returning to the city today speak very highly of the excellent programme arranged for the Summer school this year and pronounce the school to have been a great success.

Pro July 20, 1918.

**SUMMER SCHOOL
IS NOW CLOSED**

Registration of Hundreds Was Larger Than Any Previous Record—Fullest Success Experienced.

The sixth annual summer school at Ocean Park was brought to a close last night (Friday) and today most of those who were in attendance have returned.

In point of attendance the register shows an enrollment of over 100, a larger registration than in any previous year and twice the number of last year. Much credit is due to the principal of the school, the Rev. J. H. Miller, together with his executive helpers, for the success of the school and the pleasure of all the campers.

In Biblical study the Rev. J. G. Brown gave a close and appreciative analysis in three studies of the Prophecy of Amos, and Prof. Trumppour in four studies gave a modern and masterly analysis of the Book of Revelations. These studies, together with the lectures of Prof. McNeill on "The Inspiration of Scripture" and "The Higher Criticism," provided a programme in Biblical study of great interest and provoked discussion of very great helpfulness.

The missionary part of the programme was unique in its variety of

subjects and the nature of treatment. Rev. J. A. Sharrard gave three lectures on Mohammedanism and two lectures on Zoroastrianism, and both subjects were treated in masterly manner from the historical and comparative points of view.

Dr. S. S. Osterhout gave three studies on the Indians, Chinese and Japanese in B. C. and in an expert manner presented the historic, mythical, traditional and social life of these pioneers and strangers in our midst. Dr. E. Kinney dealt with first hand knowledge of Mormonism. He also dealt historically with the subject and claimed that the system was a real menace in a national life.

Varied Subjects.

Along the lines of religious education there was a wide and varied range of subjects treated in an expert and practical manner. Rev. E. Thomas gave two studies on "The Changing World Order." Rev. A. E. Hetherington gave three studies on "The Church and the City." Principal Sparling in two studies proved that the "Bad Boy" was a good subject to deal sympathetically with, and the Rev. O. M. Sanford and Rev. J. H. Miller presented "The Canadian Girls in Training." Mr. J. Black dealt with "The Possibilities of the Church School." These subjects were all dealt with in a practical manner and awakened keen and helpful discussion.

The evening sessions were of a popular nature. "Palestine and the War," by Dr. MacKay; "Social Movements as Seen by Tennyson," by Rev. and Mrs. Thomas; "Funny Things I Have Seen and Heard," by Dr. Henderson; "War Poets," by Mr. John Riddington; "The Cathedrals of England," illustrated by Prof. Trumppour; "Travel Talks," by lantern by Principal Sparling; "Wit and Humor in Wesley's Journals," by Dr. Sanford. Then for the children at the school Mr. Sparling gave a series of Bear Stories that were listened to by some pretty big children. The programme in its comprehensiveness variety and interest, together with the afternoon recreation and the ideal camp conditions all contributed to make an ideal summer school.

World July 20, 1918.

News and Notes About Music and Musicians

IN choosing the pamphlet form as the medium of putting his thoughts in a definite shape for his numerous friends and such as care to read them, Mr. John Ridington has followed a time-honored practice, though when pamphlets were in the ascendant, as they were in the 17th and 18th centuries, they usually related either to political or religious subjects. Moreover, they were generally controversial, which Mr. Ridington in his interesting pamphlet, "The Meaning and the Mission of Music," is decidedly not. As acting librarian of the University of British Columbia, Mr. Ridington is usually immersed in the atmosphere of books, but few dissertations that we are acquainted with are less concerned with what other men have said and written than this thoughtful brochure. Its author has considered the subject for himself, and as a practised and very readable writer, he has given us his conclusions.

After an introductory page in which he notices the universality of the appeal of music in all ages, Mr. Ridington touches the deeper questions of human destiny. He says:

"Mortal life, as we become acquainted with it in experience, unmediated by any philosophic or artistic mental activity, is complex, irrational. From our babyhood, when we put our fingers in the pretty fire and draw them forth cruelly burned, until the moment when a draught of air or the bursting wall of an outworn artery suddenly arrests our important enterprises in mid course, we constantly find our faculties, both animal and divine, encountering a world not kindly adjusted. On the material plane we find drought and tempest, famine and flood, accident and disease. On the plane of feeling and sentiment, there are the separations of friends, the death of dear ones, loneliness, doubt and disappointment. In the world of the spirit are sin and sorrow, the weakness and folly of ourselves and of others, meaningless chance and the caprice of destiny."

The author then goes on to outline various defences that men have adopted in resisting the evils with which they are surrounded, and after treating of the ministrations of philosophy and the resources of intellect, he comes to the supreme service of Art. "Art therefore answers our problems, not directly, but by making them for the time being irrelevant. Like morality, philosophy, love and religion, it deals with life, but it eliminates and excludes all it can not unify. Selection and imagination are its fundamentals. Though the eye can not shut out the ugly and the superfluous, the painter can. . . . Actual men and women present all sorts of incongruities of face and figure, but the sculptor can suppress the stooping shoulders, the knobby hips, the bandy legs. He can remodel the receding forehead, the uplifted nose. Language bristles with trivial and vulgar words, but the poet uses only such as are descriptive and euphonic." Mr. Ridington applies the foregoing to the art of music, which is beyond all the other arts expressive of man's deeper passional life.

STAMPED WITH UNITY.

"Poetry, sculpture and painting show us things outside ourselves—joyous or grievous, perhaps, hopeful or desperate or beautiful or ugly things, but still THINGS. But music shows us nothing but the qualities, the disembodied feelings, the passionate essences. Recall for a moment the effects of painting or of poetry, the way in which they provoke the emotions, and you will grasp my meaning. Is it not always by symbolism, by indirection? Does not the feeling merely exhale from the object, instead of constituting the object, as it does in music?"

Further enlarging on the superiority of music to the other arts, the author remarks on the fact that tones, produced and controlled by man, are far more easily stamped with the unity he desires than the objects of external nature can possibly be. But he also allows on his concluding page on the difficulty and labor of the composer's task. Though he may attain a wonderful perfection, he can arrive at it only by genius that is inspired, and labor that is unremitting. "Music shows us our deepest feelings, so wayward and tragic in experience, merged into ineffable perfection and peace. To my mind this is what constitutes at once its mission and its meaning." With this concluding sentence Mr. Ridington winds up the discussion of his subject in an essay that is both thoughtful and stimulating.

Rev. July 20, 1918.

BOY GUESTS AT FAIR

List of Those Selected From High Schools of Province.

The Vancouver exhibition last year incorporated the scheme of entertaining as their guests a number of boys from different parts of the province. The boys last year averaged 14 years, but it was felt that they were rather young to retain the full benefit which might be derived from this visit, so this year the boys have been selected from the high schools of the province. The association paid all expenses in connection with the visit, housing the boys and giving them their meals at the exhibition grounds, where they were under the direct supervision of George Ross, of the Y. M. C. A. Each day a programme was carried out which included a visit to either the Y. M. C. A. swimming pool or one of the beaches, a trip to the university, the hospital, the shipyards or some other leading place, together with lectures

by prominent men on agricultural subjects. The boys were all required to take part in the stock judging competition, for which there are four prizes given. This competition is open to all comers, and three of the four prizes were won by boy guests, there being 28 competitors.

Boy Guests.

This year a programme will be carried out somewhat along the same lines as last year, and up to the present time the list of guests is as follows: Gabriel Luyat, Agassiz; Robt. Lindsay, Enderby; Maurice Maynard, Chilliwack; John Stevenson, Cumberland; Wallace Flett, Duncan; Lloyd Day, Kelowna; Douglas Palmer, Hefley Creek; Walter Tiesu, Nanaimo; Roy Stibbs, New Westminster; Ralph Brook, Salmon Arm; Eric Jackson, North Vancouver; Arthur London, Ladner; Alex. Houglin, Matsqui; Lawrence Hallett, Steveston; Cecil White, South Vancouver; Edward Pretious, West Vancouver; Maurice Crocker, Sardis; Seward Purdy, city; Stewart Morgan, city; Middleton Campbell, city; Harold Stavely, city; Henry Southern, city.

Lectures for Boy Guests.

Tuesday, Aug. 20, 10 a.m.—"Judging Dairy Cattle," by J. A. McLean, University of B.C. Wednesday, Aug. 21, 10 a.m.—"Seed and Crop Selection," by P. A. Boving, University of B. C. Thursday, Aug. 22, 10 a.m.—"The Judging and Selection of Poultry," by A. G. Lunn, University of B.C. Friday, Aug. 23, 10 a.m.—"Selecting and Judging Fruit Crops," by F. M. Clement, University of B.C.

Sun Aug 7, 1918.

TO GIVE YOUNG FARMERS BADGES

Dominion Government Recognizing Valuable Services of "Soldiers of the Soil"

In connection with the "Soldiers of the Soil" movement the superintendents are arranging meetings at central points in the various districts for the purpose of presenting the boys who are at work with the badges donated by the Dominion Government in recognition of the part played by the boys in food production.

For the district consisting of Lulu and Sea Islands the presentation will take place at the Bridgeport High School, Lulu Island, on Thursday evening next, August 15. Prof. A. E. McLean, of the University of B. C., will give an address, and there will be some interesting musical numbers on the programme, while the Reeve of the Municipality is being asked to present the badges. It is expected that there will be a good turnout to witness the presentation and encourage the boys in their effort to do their bit.

Principal Pollock, of the Dawson School, has just returned from a trip to Lulu and Sea Islands, where there are twenty-six boys of the "S. O. S." at work. He states that the boys are all well pleased with conditions there. They are receiving good wages and satisfactory board. There are about 900 boys in the "S. O. S." service through the province.

World Aug 10, 1918.

PATRIOTIC BOYS GET GOVERNMENT BADGES

In connection with the Soldiers of the soil movement, the superintendents are arranging meetings at central points in the various districts for the purpose of presenting the boys with the badges donated by the Dominion government in recognition of the part played by the boys in food production. For the district consisting of Lulu and Sea islands the presentation will take place at the Bridgeport high school, Lulu Island, next Thursday evening. Prof. A. E. McLean of the University of British Columbia will give an address, and there will be some interesting musical numbers on the program, while the reeve of the municipality is being asked to present the badges. Mr. Laing of Sea Island will preside. It is expected that there will be a good turnout to witness the presentation and encourage the boys in their effort to do their bit. In this district there are upwards of two dozen boys at work on the farms or in the canneries.

Sun Aug 11, 1918

BOYS TO BE REWARDED

RICHMOND—In connection with the Soldiers of the Soil movement the superintendents are arranging meetings at central points in the various districts for the purpose of presenting the boys who are at work with the badges donated by the Dominion government in recognition of the part played by the boys in food production. For the district consisting of Lulu and Sea islands the presentation will take place at the Bridgeport high school, Lulu Island, on Thursday evening. Prof. A. E. McLean, of the University of B. C., will give an address, and there will be some interesting musical numbers on the programme, while the reeve of the municipality is being asked to present the badges. It is expected that there will be a good turnout to witness the presentation and encourage the boys in their effort to do their bit.

Sun, Aug. 13, 1918

To Represent Province—At the ninth annual conference of the Pacific Library Association, which will be held in Seattle on Sept. 2 and 3, Prof. John Ridington, acting librarian of the University of British Columbia; Mr. Herbert Hillam, of the provincial library at Victoria, and Miss Helen G. Stewart, librarian of the public library at Victoria, will be among the speakers. Mr. Ridington and Mr. Hillam will discuss "New Opportunities for Home Service," while the subject assigned to Miss Stewart is "Music." Miss Stewart, by the way, is second vice-president of the association.

Wed Aug 15, 1918

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS IS REVIEWED

B. C. Delegates Take Prominent Part in Sessions Held at Seattle.

Dominating Note of Conference, War and Returned Soldier.

How Libraries Are Aiding the Warriors—Work of Universities.

College Courses Will Be Altered to Meet After-the-War Conditions.

The ninth annual conference of the Pacific and Northwest Library Association, held in Seattle on Labor Day and Tuesday, was the most largely attended, most interesting and enthusiastic in the history of the organization. The territory covered by the association embraces five American states—Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington—and British Columbia. One hundred and forty librarians registered attendance and in addition there were many not professionally connected with library work present at the sessions.

British Columbia was honored by the selection of one of its librarians, Mr. John Ridington of the university, as president of the association. Both Vancouver and Victoria presented invitations to have one of these cities selected as the place of the next conference, and the members by vote recommended to the executive that Vancouver be chosen. Mr. W. Brewster, a trustee of the Portland library, was made vice-president, Miss Topping of Everett secretary, and Miss Graves of Seattle treasurer. The contingent representing British Columbia was large: Mr. W. R. Douglas, of the public library, Mr. A. M. Pound of the library board, Mr. J. Francis Bursill and Mr. Ridington attending, while from Victoria Miss Helen Stewart of the public library, Mr. J. Forsyth, Miss Russell, Mrs. Cree, Miss Wolfenden and others from the legislative library were present.

FEATURE OF CONFERENCE.

The dominating note of the conference was the war. Dr. Wm. Hill of Brooklyn public library came across the continent to discuss war book finance. In the second week of November the people of the United States will conduct a "drive" for four army social movements—the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Camp Communities Service (for social work in the cities located near the great training camps) and the American Library Association. The figure set as the goal is \$133,500,000, and the expectation is that the sum of \$200,000,000 will be subscribed. The officially set objective will be divided on the basis of \$100,000,000 for the Y. M. C. A., \$15,000,000 each for the Y. W. C. A. and the Camp Communities and \$3,500,000 for the American Library Association.

Last year, in addition to hundreds of thousands of volumes donated for army book service, the libraries of the United States raised \$1,700,000 in cash. The nominal objective for the next effort has been more than doubled, and it is expected that \$5,000,000 will be given by the people of the States for this purpose. The organization necessary for the successful accomplishment of this was explained by Dr. Hill, who is chairman of the national finance committee.

WAR LIBRARY WORK.

Dr. C. Milam, assistant of Dr. Putnam, librarian of Congress, placed by President Wilson in charge of all army book service, told the western librarians of the organization and administration of war library work. Professor Ruby, late of Whitman College, and now librarian of Camp Lewis, gave an interesting review of the year's library activities in that great camp, in which there are now, in addition to the main library, thirty-one branches.

Among the many interesting and surprising statements made by Prof. Ruby was one to the effect that less than 30 per cent. of the books loaned to soldiers was fiction. Technical and military works and "serious" books represented seven-tenths of the reading done. Mrs. Kidder, librarian of Corvallis Agricultural College, Oregon, one of the most popular figures in the western library world, who has been during the summer acting as hospital librarian at Camp Lewis, gave a sympathetic account of her work. President Suzallo of Washington University was called east to the federal capital for consultation with President Wilson and could not deliver his address as arranged. Miss Ashley, of the University Library, gave a critical review and summary of the war books of the past year and the retiring president, Mr. J. B. Kaiser, M. L. S., of Tacoma, gave an address on "Tentative interpretation of the library signs of the times."

TWO FINE ADDRESSES.

From many standpoints the finest address of the conference was that delivered by Miss Helen Stewart, president of the B. C. L. A. and librarian of the city library Victoria. It was an inspiring call to steady, non-hysterical, near-at-hand, unspectacular, effective service, that heartened all who heard it to new endeavor, and served as a specific antidote to war-weariness.

Mr. Ridington's contribution was a paper on "The University, the University Library and the Returned Soldier," in which he set forth the problems of education and re-education that confronted America, and told of the steps as yet taken by Canada to meet the situation. He advocated short courses in practical and vocational subjects to be given by the universities, supplementing these by reading courses specially designed to educate, through the interests and curiosities, as well as the money-earning needs, of the men. He told of what the University of British Columbia is already doing in this way, and sketched the plans proposed for extension of the work this winter.

He pointed out that at the close of the war millions of men then in khaki would return to this continent to be reabsorbed into civil life, that many of these men would demand and the state would have to supply vocational and other education and that in the social, industrial and economic changes inevitably coming after peace no action of either Canada or the United States would have so great an influence in the nation. If the co-operation of these men is to be secured in the extension and democratization of the liberties they had successfully defended, they must realize that the state will give them all needed help for equipping them, by education and training, for self-supporting and self-respecting places in civil life.

MEETING A NEW NEED.

The paper provoked an animated discussion. Among those participating was Prof. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, who, commenting on the statement that universities would probably have to ma-

terially modify their existing organizations to meet this new need, said that this was already being done in his institution, President Suzallo having announced that at least until conditions created by the war had passed away the University of Washington would radically change its character and educational emphasis, specializing in intensely practical short courses and relegating long degree courses to secondary importance.

The afternoon was devoted to sectional meetings. That held by the British Columbia representatives discussed the provisions of the Library Bill drafted by the law committee of the B. C. L. A. and which is expected to be submitted to the Legislature at the coming session. It was also arranged that the B. C. conference of library workers should be held in Victoria on Oct. 21.

On Tuesday all the librarians dined together, Mr. J. B. Kaiser presiding. After the meal Prof. Henry read a special message to the conference by Dr. Putnam, Mr. J. Francis Bursill gave some reminiscences of the early fight for public library facilities in England, contrasting the conditions of mid-Victorian and present days, while Mr. Ridington commented on the international character of the association and spoke with warm appreciation of the benefits accruing to library work and workers in the Dominion as a result of the much more advanced and efficient library organization in the republic.

Proc. Sept. 7, 1918

ROTARY CLUB HEARD MR. KASAI

Mr. John Riddington, librarian at the University of British Columbia, and Mr. J. Kasai, editor of the Japanese paper The Pacific Press of San Francisco, were the principal speakers at the Rotary Club luncheon today. Mr. Riddington in an interesting talk on war service dealt with the re-establishment of returned soldiers into civil life following the war, and described what was being done at the University in this direction, giving in detail the programme which has already been outlined by him and previously reported in The Province.

The address of Mr. Kasai on the friendly relations of the Japanese and the allies was one of the most eloquent that the club has yet heard. Japan stood ready, he said, to sacrifice men and blood for the Allies, and despite German propaganda within her borders stood just as loyal to Great Britain today as at any time during the fifteen years in which she had been allied with that country.

"Back of the twenty-five centuries of Japanese history there is a record of chivalry," said the speaker, "that is worthy of the best traditions of the British race. The bravest have been the tenderest and you with your Blakes, your Drakes, your scions of Nelson, and your remembrances of the knight errants of Ivanhoe, can rest assured that Japan will never depart from her ideals of bravery and chivalry."

Mr. Kasai said that Japan was waiting for the trade of Canada, a country that could supply her with steel, lumber and the other raw materials in which she was lacking. For the Japanese within Canadian borders he pleaded for the sympathy of his audience and its broad hospitality.

Mr. H. B. McKinnon of St. Johns, and Mr. Stonewall Bond of Houston, Texas, both Rotarians, were introduced as visitors to the city.

Proc. Sept 10 1918.

SOLDIERS WORK AT UNIVERSITY

Librarian Ridington Addresses Rotarians—Visiting Japanese Publisher on Trade After War

An address on war service and social reconstruction was given at the regular luncheon of the Rotary Club at the Hotel Vancouver by Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia. The speaker dwelt upon the broader field of education, maintaining that the re-absorption of the Canadian soldier into civil life was one of the most vital problems of the nation which would have to be disposed of after the war.

"There must be co-ordination between apparently opposing interests and class interests," said Mr. Ridington, "and everything must be subordinated to one aim, the rebuilding of a national life. The returned soldiers will constitute the most potent force in Canada for the whole of our lives. They are already electing members to the legislatures of the Dominion and something of a social revolution must result in our national life."

The speaker told of the changes which have been made in the conducting of classes at the university, and of how there were at present over 100 returned soldiers taking courses of study at that institution. He said that by Christmas it was expected there would be over 200.

As librarian of the university, Mr. Ridington suggested that some plan be formulated whereby it would be possible to extend the work of the university by providing reading courses, which would materially supplement the educational work.

Following Mr. Ridington's address, a short speech was made by Mr. Kasai, editor of the Japanese newspaper in San Francisco. In a burst of eloquence this eminent Japanese publisher spoke of the warm feeling existing in the hearts of the Japanese for the British race, of how a firm alliance had existed for 15 years, and of how when that treaty expired in 1921 it would undoubtedly be immediately renewed. He referred to the

great opportunity ahead of Canada, and of how international trade relations should now be established, so that Japan and Canada would be enabled to build up a trade of large proportions. Japan, he said, wanted raw materials, steel plates, timber and lumber, and Canada, and particularly British Columbia, was the natural buying place.

Mr. Kasai told of the intervention of the Japanese in Russia, maintaining that no intervention was permitted by the Japanese government until there was a crystallized opinion expressed by her allies. He concluded his remarks by referring to the place which he believed Japan would be called upon to take in the trade reconstruction after the war, and of his country's earnest desire to play her part in the upbuilding of civilization.

A feature of the luncheon was the raffling of prizes intended for distribution at the postponed Rotary picnic. The prizes were drawn for and distributed, causing considerable merriment. Visiting Rotarians from St. John and Houston, Texas, were introduced. Mr. Y. Ukita, Japanese consul, was a guest.

World Sept. 11, 1918

SOLDIERS TAKE UP APICULTURE AVIDLY

Short Courses Under Expert Tutelage Prove Quite Popular.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Craig of Alberta, and Dean Klinck of the University of British Columbia were visitors at the experimental apiary Hastings Park, Saturday afternoon, when Williams Hugh gave his final lecture in the short course in beekeeping to the returned soldiers, who are taking up the Agricultural course. Weekly demonstrations are held, but the meeting Saturday was the first for returned men. Mr. Hugh, in welcoming the visitors, explained the work of the Beekeepers' Association, and of the experimental apiary in assisting those wishing to become more efficient in beekeeping.

In his short address Mr. Craig remarked that he was glad so many returned soldiers were turning their attention toward agriculture. "The great war debt," he added, "must be paid by productive industries, and among these was agriculture in its many branches."

Dean Klinck expressed great appreciation of the work done by Instructor Williams Hugh of Cloverdale, and was pleased at the enthusiasm shown by the returned men. Beekeeping will continue to be a short course, and in all probability will be included in the courses of the university, added the speaker.

Dean Klinck said he was amazed at the fearlessness shown by the men in handling the bees with neither veils nor gloves. These men, who have had only four days' instruction by Mr. Hugh, are picking up the work very rapidly. One student handled frames of bees after this short course, and had never seen the interior of a hive before.

With a sample hive left at the university for the purpose, the men will construct their own hives so as to be able to make their bee supplies should they go to a part of the country where such appliances will be difficult to obtain.

Proc Sept. 17, 1918

Interests Poultrymen — Professor Lunn of the university gave a lecture on poultry production with lantern illustrations at the A. O. F. Hall, 2237 Main Street, on Thursday at 8:30.

World Oct. 2, 1918

"Our University"—At the weekly luncheon of the retail section of the Board of Trade at the Hudson's Bay private dining room on Friday next, L. Killam, mechanical engineer at the University of British Columbia will speak on "Our University."

World Oct. 9, 1918

"Saving Babies" Lecture—At the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening, R. H. Mullin, B.A., M.B., head of the department of bacteriology in the university, will lecture under the auspices of the Vancouver Natural History Society, on "Saving Babies" at the assembly hall of the university at 8:15 p. m.

World Oct. 9, 1918

At the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday R. H. Mullin, B.A., M.B., a member of the hospital staff, as well as head of the department of bacteriology in the University, will lecture under the auspices of the Vancouver Natural History Society. His subject will be "Saving Babies." The meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the University, near Tenth avenue and Willow street, at 8:15 p.m., and is free to the general public.

Proc. Oct. 9, 1918

FREE LECTURE ON SAVING BABIES

At the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday, October 10, R. H. Mullin, B.A., M.B., who is well known in connection with his public health work; being on the hospital staff, as well as head of the department of bacteriology in the university, will lecture under the auspices of the Vancouver Natural History society. His subject will be, "Saving Babies." The meeting will be held in the Assembly hall of the university, near 10th Avenue and Willow street at 8:15 p.m. and is free to the general public.

Sun Oct. 10, 1918

To Address Retail Bureau. L. Killam, one of the staff of the

B. C. University, will address the members of the retail bureau of the board of trade at a luncheon today at 1 o'clock in the private dining room of the Hudson's Bay company on "Our University."

Sun Oct. 11, 1918

SAVING BABIES A VITAL TOPIC

Birth Rate of Nation Being Exceeded by Death Rate Leading to Dilution of Race, Says Dr. Mullin.

INFANT MORTALITY ONE OF BIG MEDICAL PROBLEMS

Advocates Civil Authorities Coping With Social Disease Question.

In the course of a very interesting and instructive address on "Saving Babies," given before the members of the Vancouver Institute last night, Dr. E. J. Mullin gave some important statistics which tend to show that there is a continuous and certain dilution of the Anglo-Saxon population by a foreign element, the continuance of which will eventually supplant the native born race.

Dr. Mullin prefaced his lecture by reviewing the advancement made in the study and prevention of infant mortality, impressing on those present the vital importance of this subject. "The babies of today," he said, "are the nation of tomorrow, so that the state or community has a very vital interest in the youngest of the assets." "How many children to a family are necessary to produce just two who may perpetuate that family undiminished?" he asked before proceeding to give interesting statistics. "It is definitely known that, as a rule, out of every 100 babies born, 22 will die before they reach the age of matrimony. This leaves 78 who may marry. Of this number 12 to 15 per cent. never marry, leaving from 66 to 69 who may bear children. Seven per cent. of those who do marry never have children. Families vary in size. When the necessary corrections for the various factors are made, it will be found that at least four children to a family are necessary to maintain that stock without increase or decrease."

He pointed out that if the birthrate of a nation is exceeded by the death rate, the nation is deteriorating. But a birthrate higher than a deathrate does not of necessity mean progression. It has been found that at the beginning of the 20th century there were in the United States 976 children under five years of age for every 1000 women of child-bearing age. In 1910 there were only 508, so that in those ten years there had been a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. which can be accounted for only by a very much decreased birthrate or a very high mortality. It is also shown that in the United States there has not only been a decrease in birthrate but this decrease has been selective in character, the greater decrease being found in the native born. In the state of

Massachusetts, in 1910, the birthrate among the native born was 14.9 per thousand, and the deathrate 16.3 per thousand—a decrease of 1.4 per thousand. Among the foreign born, however, the birth rate was 49.1 per thousand, and the death rate 15.4 per thousand—an increase of 33.7 per thousand. This comes dangerously near a dilution of the native stock by a foreign element.

Effect of Education.

"The effect of education upon the size of a family is interesting," he said. "Investigation of Yale and Harvard show that in 1860 there were 3.5 children to each graduate, while in 1890 there were but 2. The women's colleges are even worse, the average never reaching as high as two."

Turning from quantity to quality, Dr. Mullin gave statistics showing that a little over 22 per cent of babies born alive never reach the productive age. More than half of these die in the first year of life. From two-thirds to four-fifths of babies born dead or dying during the first month of life are due to natal or pre-natal causes and might be prevented. This links the topic of infant mortality to that of maternal mortality.

The speaker pointed out that the first steps that were taken towards the reduction of infant mortality had to do with the providing of safe milk supplies. It soon became apparent, however, that infant mortality remained high. It was found that infant mortality was caused mainly by (1) damage done to child while yet unborn, (2) damage done to child at birth and (3) damage done to child after birth. The speaker dwelt with each case, showing the steps taken to decrease infant mortality.

A Public Disease.

"It is fortunate," he said, referring to social diseases, "that there has been an awakening of public conscience on this subject and that one may now discuss it in public without giving offence. It is a misnomer to call them 'private diseases,' for they are in every sense of the term 'public diseases.'" The speaker went into details on this phase of his subject, pointing out the alarming effect which such diseases have on the infant.

In this connection he recommended that, in view of the fact that the military authorities realize that these diseases interfere greatly with military efficiency, and have taken adequate means towards its eradication or cure, it is not too much to ask that the civil authorities make at least equal, if not greater, efforts to give the same protection to the civil population.

Dealing with the care of infants, Dr. Mullin pointed out that environmental conditions was an important point. The child should have plenty of fresh air, adequate clothing preventing cold. The food should be the best. Cleanliness is essential to the health of the child and the child should have warm both at least once a day. Sleep is one of the principal occupations of the child and should be promoted as much as possible.

Neglect and Ignorance.

Summarizing the causes of infant mortality the speaker classed them under two heads (1) neglect and (2) ignorance. This applies to both parents and to the community regarding the economic value of the child and its responsibility in seeing that the infant has had a reasonable chance and expectancy of life.

At the conclusion of the lecture the speaker was, on motion of Mrs. S. D. Scott, accorded a hearty vote of thanks, and the opinion was expressed that the lecture should be given as wide publicity as possible, as the subject was one of the most vital to the welfare of the nation.

ASSISTING OUR MEN RETURNED FROM WAR

L. Killam Tells Retailers What University is Accomplishing.

The splendid part being played by the University of British Columbia in preparing the returned soldier to take his place again in civilian life, was revealed to the retailers of the Board of Trade at their weekly luncheon at the Hudson's Bay, when L. Killam of the department of mechanical engineering at the university was the guest of honor.

In the plans which were being worked out, the university is working with the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, Mr. Killam explained. At the present rate between 200 and 300 returned men are being turned out every year, taking with them practical knowledge in one or other branches of trade and capable of earning about \$100 a month to start. This year his department is spending about \$70,000 on this work and in addition was receiving assistance from the federal and provincial governments.

The speaker referred to the effect of the war upon the university, explaining that the ambitious programme outlined earlier in the season had to be very materially curtailed. The department in which he was engaged had been one of the departments most seriously affected by the war, he said, and the extra work occasioned by the classes of returned men had made the duties of all connected with the university much heavier. Before concluding the speaker touched upon the work in general at the university.

Frank Parsons made an appeal to the members of the section to lend their help in making the Victory Loan a success.

World Oct. 12. 1918.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

At St. George's church, Fourteenth and Laurel, on Wednesday evening, a course of lectures will be instituted to explain how our present order of society came to be. The first lecture will be given Wednesday evening, commencing at 8:15 (after the intercession service, which commences at 7:45), by Prof. T. H. Boggs, Ph.D., professor of political science of the University of B. C., who will tell of the industrial and economic evolutions of the nineteenth century, by which we have the present relations of labor and capital.

Sun Oct. 13. 1918.

HEARD INSTRUCTIVE TECHNICAL LECTURE ON ELECTRICAL SMELTING

At a meeting of the Engineering and Technical Institute of British Columbia last night in the Hotel Vancouver, Professor J. Turnbull gave an instructive address on the subject of electrical smelting. Professor Turnbull is so well known in this city that it is unnecessary to say that his address was full of information.

The room was full to repletion, and the talk, embellished with colored illustrations, was thoroughly enjoyed. Professor Turnbull proved beyond peradventure of a doubt that things can be done with electricity which cannot be accomplished without this agent. The development of this power, he said, is still in its infancy, but there is a great future for the use of electrical energy.

Mr. Hall of the B.C. Electric company stated that this concern had already a 200 k.w. furnace in operation experimenting on the reduction of B. C. iron ores, so this province cannot be said to be so far behind in exploratory work after all. Mr. Barwick of the Vancouver Engineering Works also had some supplementary remarks to make.

Nichol Thompson said that in B.C., where cheap water power is so easily available, steel should be produced at a minimum price. There is an assured supply of high grade magnetite ore, and it should be possible to equal the

record made by Sweden on this for steel manufacture.

A. S. Wooten, president of the Institute, presided, and Secretary E. Cumming was in attendance. After the lecture a business meeting of the Institute was held.

Sun Oct. 17. 1918

ASSISTING OUR MEN RETURNED FROM WAR

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The splendid part being played by the University of British Columbia in preparing the returned soldier to take his place again in civilian life, was revealed to the retailers of the Board of Trade at their weekly luncheon at the Hudson's Bay, when L. Killam of the department of mechanical engineering at the university was the guest of honor.

In the plans which were being worked out, the university is working with the Invalidated Soldiers' Commission, Mr. Killam explained. At the present rate between 200 and 300 returned men are being turned out every year, taking with them practical knowledge in one or other branches of trade and capable of earning about \$100 a month to start. This year his department is spending about \$70,000 on this work and in addition was receiving assistance from the federal and provincial governments.

The speaker referred to the effect of the war upon the university, explaining that the ambitious programme outlined earlier in the season had to be very materially curtailed. The department in which he was engaged had been one of the departments most seriously affected by the war, he said, and the extra work occasioned by the classes of returned men had made the duties of all connected with the university much heavier. Before concluding the speaker touched upon the work in general at the university.

Frank Parsons made an appeal to the members of the section to lend their help in making the Victory Loan a success.

MINING LECTURE.

Vancouver Chamber of Mines has about completed the schedule of its course of winter lectures. The first of these will be held on Monday evening next, when Dr. D. McIntosh will speak on "Radium and Electrons." The club rooms are at 210 Dominion Building.

World, Nov. 22, 1918

A lecture under the auspices of the Engineering and Technical Institute will be given on Monday evening, November 25, in the sports room of the Hotel Vancouver at 8:15, by Professor Lawrence Killam of the University of British Columbia, on "Internal Combustion Engines." All interested in the

subject are cordially invited to attend. New headquarters of the institute have been opened at 733 Birks Building, and a fine reference library of technical works installed for the use of the members.

Proo, Nov. 22, 1918

DR. McINTOSH TELLS OF WONDERS OF RADIUM

Discoveries of immense importance, from the theoretical standpoint, anyhow, have been made in regard to radium in the last few years, stated Dr. McIntosh of the staff of the University of British Columbia, last night in opening the Chamber of Mines winter lecture series with his address on Radium and Electrons. The study of radium was pretty closely a British science, he said. France, with Madame Curie, had contributed a great deal; Germany had some distinguished scientists engaged in it, but it was to England one had to look for the greatest discoveries along that line. It was interesting to Canadians to know that Professor Sir Ernest Rutherford, who had made the greatest discoveries, made a number of them while professor of physics at McGill.

Radium had been found to have three types of rays to which the names of alpha, beta and gamma had been given. Pittsburg had the biggest plant for the extraction of radium.

The amount of pure radium that had been extracted was not very great, not more than 10 or 12 grammes in the world, but the price of radium salts was \$3,500,000 an ounce, so that they could see the value of it. The great use to which it was put was to make fluorescent screens which enabled a man to see the hands of his watch and a pilot to see his aeroplane at night without a lamp. The curative powers of radium for cancer had been investigated to some extent, but they had not been successful in the treatment of any disease of that kind and it seemed to be more useful from the theoretical and scientific side than the other uses to which it might be put. The investigations had, however, led to a great extension of knowledge with regard to the constitution of matter.

Mr. Nichol Thompson presided and stated the first lecture in the student series would be on Thursday night and the lectures would then continue every Tuesday and Thursday (except for a gap at Christmas time).

Sun, Nov. 26, 1918

Under the auspices of the Engineering and Technical Institute Professor Lawrence Killam delivered an instructive address at the Hotel Vancouver on Monday evening on the subject of "Internal Combustion Engines." He explained fully the construction and working parts of both the four-cycle and two-cycle engines, and the work for which each was best adapted in the various fields of use. He also reviewed the various fuels in use. In the discussion following the lecture, Mr. H. W. Gocher of the North Shore Ironworks gave a full description of the 30 h.p. engine being constructed on the North Shore. Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to both Professor Killam and Mr. Gocher.

Proo Nov. 27, 1918

PROFESSOR L. KILLAM ADDRESSES ENGINEERS

Enlightening Discussion of In- ternal Combustion Engines.

Professor Lawrence Killam delivered an instructive and exhaustive address to the Engineering Technical Institute at the Hotel Vancouver on Monday evening to a packed audience on the subject of "Internal Combustion Engines."

Explaining fully the construction and working parts of both the four-cycle and two-cycle engines, and the work for which each was best adapted in the various fields of use, whether for industrial plants, aerial navigation, or the propulsion of cars or vessels, the lecturer emphasized the high pitch of reliability obtained in the construction of modern engines.

He also reviewed the various fuels in use, or possible of use in engines

of this type, giving results of tests of different fuels, explained fully the burning of the gases in the engines, and the difficulties encountered in the attempts to produce a satisfactory rotary internal combustion engine.

In the discussion following the lecture, Mr. H. W. Gocher of the North Shore Ironworks, gave a full description of the 30-h.p. engine being constructed on the North Shore of the Deisel type, as improved by the speaker's patent, under which the two-cycle engine is rendered equal in efficiency to the four-cycle.

Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to both Professor Killam and Mr. Gocher.

World Nov 27, 1918

WINTER LECTURES AT CHAMBER OF MINES

The winter lecture series at the Chamber of Mines has been arranged. Prof. J. M. Turnbull, whose subject last Thursday night was "Mineral Prospecting," will follow this up on December 3 with "Preliminary Development of Mines." On December 5 Dr. Edwin T. Hodge's subject will be "Formation of Veins." Mr. R. C. Campbell-Johnston will have for his subject on December 10 "Some Coal Fields of B. C." Dr. Hodge will be the speaker again on December 12, with a description of the formation of ore in veins. The course is to include two lectures on the business side of mining by Mr. E. A. Haggan.

Samples of the ores of British Columbia are being collected by the local branch of the geological survey branch of the department of mines, Ottawa, and will be shipped to Lyons, France, for exhibition along with the display of Canadian natural resources which is to be made. Mr. Charles Camsell, who is in charge of the local branch, requests that samples sent in should be of large size, and not a collection of small pieces.

The ore display at the Chamber of Mines is growing steadily. While it is the largest exhibit of the ores of the province, and is representative of every district, yet it is being constantly added to. The latest samples to arrive are from the Highland Valley.

Proo Nov 20, 1918

Lectures Arranged.

The following lectures have been arranged for the Vancouver Chamber of Mines winter series: Dec. 3, Preliminary Development of Mines, Prof. J. M. Turnbull; Dec. 5, Formation of Veins, Dr. Edwin T. Hodge; Dec. 10, Some Coalfields of British Columbia, Mr. R. C. Campbell-Johnston, M.E.; Dec. 12, Formation of Ore in Veins, Dr. Edwin T. Hodge. Other lectures will be announced later.

Sun Dec 1, 1918

EMPHASIZES VALUE OF THE UNIVERSITY

L. Killam Speaks to Retailers of the City Upon Benefit of Institution to Business.

The value of the University of British Columbia to the business community of this city, and the work that it is accomplishing in the training of returned soldiers, was ably brought out in an address by L. Killam, of the university staff, to the members of the retail bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade. Mr. Killam emphasized the fact that the growth of the community and the growth of business were inseparable. If the community did not expand the only way that the business could be enlarged was by means of elimination of competition. With the expansion of the community came an influx of settlers, and one of the first questions asked by the newcomers was concerning the educational facilities of the city.

Warns Business Men.

While public schools and high schools both played an important and necessary part in the educational system, the speaker pointed out the value that lay in universities and higher education. He strongly advocated the giving of this higher education to every young person where possible. It helped to broaden people, giving them a diversity of interests. Mr. Killam issued a warning against business men becoming narrowed by too close attention to the immediate business which concerned them.

Preparing for After War.

While the war had affected the university the speaker did not agree with those who suggested that it should close certain of its classes on account of lessened attendance. The expectation was that this country would shortly experience a sudden and great period of development. When this time came specialists would be needed in a great many lines. They would be needed quickly, but such men could not be trained hurriedly, and now was the

Sun Oct. 19, 1918

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY LECTURES FOR SEASON

The lecture programme of the Vancouver Natural History Society will be resumed Thursday, December 5, with a beautifully illustrated lecture "Through the Southern Deserts," by Principal R. Sparling, before the Vancouver Institute.

In the schedule below, in addition to the Vancouver Institute lectures, the addresses of Dr. A. H. Hutchinson, Dr. E. H. Archibald and Dr. C. H. Vrooman are open to the public, as indicated, the others are for the members of the society only. All lectures are free. All except the Institute lectures will be held in the biology class room of the University, Tenth and Laurel, beginning at 8 p. m. The programme follows:

Thursday, Dec. 5, Vancouver Institute—R. Sparling, "Through the Southern Deserts" (illustrated).

Wednesday, Dec. 18, public—A. H. Hutchinson, Ph. D., "The Grazing Lands of B. C." (illustrated).

Thursday, Jan. 23, Vancouver Institute—J. S. Gordon, B.A., "Nature Study in Schools" (illustrated).

Wednesday, Jan. 29, members—Mr. Kenneth Racey, "Birds of Prey and Their Protection".

Wednesday, Feb. 12, public—E. H. Archibald, Ph. D., "Manufacture of Paper Pulp".

Wednesday, Feb. 26, members—Miss Isabelle Clemens, B.A., "Nature in Song and Story".

Wednesday, March 12, members—Mr. H. Samson, "The Bee Family".

Wednesday, March 26, public—C. H. Vrooman, M.D.C.M., "Life History of the Tubercle Bacilli".

Wednesday, April 9, members—C. F. Connor, B. A., "Impressions of Botanical Work at Savary Island Camp".

Wednesday, April 23, members—Annau business meeting.

World. Dec. 2, 1918.

DR. HODGE LECTURES ON VEINS' FORMATION

Makes Volcanic References in His Talk to Mining Chamber

That "all the water in the oceans is from volcanic explosions," was one of the interesting obiter dicta of Dr. Edwin T. Hodge in a lecture at the Chamber of Mines Thursday evening. Another was that he had yet to meet a prospector whose "vein" wasn't five miles long; though he had not himself yet seen one a mile long.

"The Formation of Veins" was the subject of the lecture, which was learnedly geological in character and touched upon various points in connection with igneous rocks, which supply the materials for the mineral veins under discussion, and which he said are "full of water." The talk also touched on the constant seismographic movements which make "the wrinkles which we call mountains," and which it is necessary to understand in order to prospect intelligently. The geologists at Butte, he said, have everything mapped out in advance, and they are "99 per cent right all the time."

Nicol Thompson was chairman.

World Dec. 6, 1918

LIBRARIANS HERE IN CONFERENCE ON NEW LIBRARY BILL

Mr. Ridington Outlines Necessity for Increased Aid to Institutions

SPEAKERS INDICATE COMMUNITY'S WANTS

The necessity of an early improvement in the library situation of the Province, particularly in view of the need of education during the great period of reconstruction, was considered from all angles at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Library Association in the Belmont House yesterday afternoon and evening. Delegates from various public bodies took part in the discussion, and endorsed the library bill which will be brought before the House at its next session, and which will aim at the establishment of an adequate library. Judging by the interest and enthusiasm of all sections of the community system represented, the legislation will be considered by the provincial lawmakers, backed by the potent force of public opinion.

The present conditions of book distribution in British Columbia were fully described by various speakers and by Miss Helen Stewart, the president of the Association, who occupied the chair. The legislation and the need of its adoption was described by John Ridington, Librarian of the British Columbia University. Other speakers presented in a detailed manner the vital character of library work which could be one of the best forces in the changes which were bound to sweep the world if a permanent peace is to result from the war.

The Library Situation.

In introducing John Ridington, the speaker of the afternoon, Miss Stewart foreshadowed the purposes of the library legislation which will be considered by the next session of the House. The library to-day, she said, had progressed from a state in which it was used merely to guard the treasures of literature to one where its object was to disseminate knowledge. The success of such an organization which was devoted to the spread as well as the protection of learning was absolutely dependent upon the co-operation and favorable attitude of all bodies which had the public good in view. "Indeed, the library," said Miss Stewart, "should be the work shop which produces useful citizens. And there was never more need for thought material than there is to-day. The bill which the Library Association is launching is designed to meet a vital need."

Present Conditions.

Before proceeding with his discussion of the library bill, Mr. Ridington sketched the conditions in British Columbia which made necessary legislation of the kind proposed as compared to the conditions in other parts of the world.

In the first place, the speaker pointed out, the tendency evidenced during the last century of citizens to join together in corporations and bodies to effect reforms. "The library," he said, "is recognized as one of the enterprises which can be managed by the citizens acting together to the advantage of all. And with the tendency to effect changes by joint action has grown up a tendency to increase among other things the number of libraries."

To show how the library had grown to its present state of marvellous organization, Mr. Ridington traced the history of book circulating institutions from the clay tablets of Babylon to the beautifully bound volumes which ornament the shelves of a modern library. He pointed also to the "schools for grown men" which had sprung up at different points all over the American continent and in Canada.

In Ontario a splendid system of book circulation had arisen, and it was partly upon this system that the bill drawn up by the British Columbia Association had been framed. The success of the project in the East was extremely encouraging to the librarians of the West, and the prospects of early reform, thanks largely to the efforts of Mrs. Stewart, were excellent.

Scarcity of Thought Food.

In drawing up the legislation proposed to reform present library conditions in British Columbia, which was the only province which did not have satisfactory legislation of a practical working character, Mr. Ridington said the officials had examined minutely into the conditions which prevail. They had found an appalling scarcity of public libraries, there being only five institutions of the kind in the province. There were only 150,000 volumes to a population of 400,000, or one book to every three persons. There were a number of libraries of the society or association type which were helping to meet the need, in addition to the Provincial Library and a travelling library, crippled by lack of funds.

After delving thoroughly into the conditions which they had to meet the officials had proceeded to draft the bill, which had been endorsed by such a large number of public bodies that its passage through the House was a matter of little doubt.

The Bill.

The bill provided, said Mr. Ridington, that all library activities of the province should be vested in a commission of three unpaid men. The commission would co-operate with all libraries at present established, which would operate a travelling library and promote library extension. This commission would have for its secretary, upon whom its success would depend in a great degree, an expert librarian whose qualifications would have to be of the very highest order.

The commission would have to manage three kinds of book service. In the first place, the needs of men and women far out of civilization would have to be attended to by a travelling library. Secondly, the scope of city libraries would have to be increased. This result could be brought about only by an increase in the municipal grant given to the institutions.

Municipal Cinderella.

"The city library at present," said the speaker, "is in a pitiable plight, the Cinderella of municipal institutions." The alleviation of these conditions could be effected only by putting the library on a self-supporting basis and on the same footing as the School Boards. The Act, to bring about this

change, and to overcome this municipal indifference which had prevented the establishment of many libraries, provided that the cost of maintaining the library, as estimated by the Library Board, should be included in the municipal estimates at the beginning of the year. Again, to make the spread of library work possible, the Act provided that on the request of a reasonable number of citizens in a town the Council would have to submit a by-law for the establishment of a library. These reforms could not be accomplished, in the opinion of the speaker on a grant of less than three-quarters of a mill on the dollar of the municipal revenue, because the libraries would be built by the people and not by men like Andrew Carnegie, the St. Andrew of library work. If a grant of only one-half a mill were forthcoming, the situation would be little better than at present.

In the third place, the establishment of branch libraries in the larger cities was provided for by the Act. Rural libraries when formed would be allowed a grant of anything up to \$200, the school districts serving as library units.

Labor and the Library.

A considerable portion of the evening session was occupied by the meeting in hearing an interesting address, read by the Rev. William Stevenson, on the relation of library work to the new labor programme.

The library, said Mr. Stevenson, affected all ages and civilized peoples. No phase of life was concerned more than the great labor element whose reforms would be safe and whose actions would be guided by the knowledge disseminated by a real and adequate library system.

In considering the relation between the library and labor Mr. Stevenson described in detail the broader features of the labor programme. In the first place, if a permanent peace was to be maintained it would stand only on a great international basis, and one which would obviate conflicting industrial interests.

"Reconstruction," said the speaker, "does not centre about getting jobs for returned soldiers or inventing a scheme for land settlement, or setting up a Land Settlement Board. It is in consideration of these broader conditions

that the Labor Party has fashioned its programme, a programme which embraces the three great principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Now if a real internationalism is to be submitted for the old effete and tottering structure of diplomacy, there must be absolute freedom, and abolition of armaments and conscription."

Improve Labor Conditions.

Again the Labor Party demanded that everyone in the community should secure the requisites of health and life. When this was brought about, said the speaker, the world would look back with horror upon the present condition of labor and wonder how this generation tolerated it.

The employment of everyone was also a plank in the labor programme, as was the democratic control of industry by the workers of the nation. The surplus revenue under the labor plan would be used to better the conditions of society and to investigate art and the sciences.

Embraces Mass of People.

"The Labor Party," said Mr. Stevenson, "embraces in one organization the common interest of the great mass of people, and it has taken a broad view of the situation the world faces today." These contentions and investigations after a better order of things could be supported by the library as by no other institution in the state. This place could be filled neither by the church nor by the university, and nothing in the political world "come within a million miles of helping the situation."

No Censorship.

No censor, Mr. Stevenson claimed, should dictate the contents of the libraries which would take part in the great labor movement. The range of the library should be increased and its scope enlarged and to meet the conditions there should be a representative of labor on the library commission to be appointed under the proposed Library Act. The library commission indeed, was just as important as the Municipal Council or the School Board.

Education and Library Are One.

A very favorable opinion was passed upon the proposed legislation by W. E. Henry, Librarian of the University of Washington. "It is one of the best bills I have ever seen," said Mr. Henry, who went to point out that the library was not a part of an educational programme, but it was education itself. The school was an institution in which the individual was educated by the advice and counsel of an older person, while the library beginning where the school left off, was one in which the individual educated himself, and one which thus made "democracy safe for the world."

Collect World's Experience.

The great purpose of the library, the speaker believed, was to collect

the experience of the past and make it available for the present, to concentrate the knowledge gained through centuries of toil into a collection of books which could be read by all. It was impossible for one man, in his allotted three score and ten years, to live to the fullest extent, but the library afforded him access to the knowledge of ages. The experience thus gained by reading would ever be a guide in a man's life, and he would avoid the mistakes made by his ancestors.

Avoid Nation's Mistakes.

The thorough dissemination of knowledge over the whole country would obviate the mistakes made by nations in the past and would make safe the changes which were coming, Mr. Henry said. "If the Bolshevik could have read history," said the speaker, "they would never have made the terrible mistakes which have plunged a great Empire into ruin."

Discussing the part of the library in the reconstruction of the world, Mr. Henry remarked, "the Allies have accomplished the greatest feat ever set for man to do. But we are just at the beginning. There are many things more interesting than licking Germany—though scarcely more delightful. I do not fear the changes which will arise if they are to be brought about by an element made wise by contact with the knowledge of the world as set forth in books, the most enduring of human works."

Direct Assistance.

The libraries would also be a direct assistance to the world by affording to the people under any conditions whatever those mental riches in search of which they had so often flocked to the city, leaving the country districts depopulated when the need of agriculture was greatest.

In conclusion, Mr. Henry pointed out that the failure or success of the great library movement would not depend upon the actual wording of the law, but upon the co-operation, the work and the patience of those behind it. The more representative the bodies there were behind it the more probable would be its ultimate success, he said.

In the general discussion of the library legislation, the following speakers, representing various public bodies which favored an extension of library work took part: Miss Cann, of the Teachers' Association; Mrs. Hyndman, of the Victoria Branch of the Navy League; Mrs. Graves, of the Local Council of Women; Mrs. Jenkins, of the Women's Canadian Club; Miss Wynn, of the Women's University Club; D. L. MacLaurin, Principal of the Provincial Normal School; Rev. R. Connell; and J. Hurd, of the Trades and Labor Council.

Victoria Times Dec. 10.

GOOD LIBRARIES VITAL TO PUBLIC

Valuable Suggestions Made During Discussion of Bill by Representatives of B. C. Library Association.

By adopting the proposed Library Bill which has been so much discussed by libraries and rural readers, particularly during the last few weeks, British Columbia will be simply making the step which will bring her forward from the back ranks abreast of those progressive provinces of the Dominion which have already passed legislation along these lines.

The subject was played up strongly at the annual meeting of the B. C. Library Association yesterday afternoon and evening. Miss Helen Stewart, president of the organization, was in the chair at both sessions, and in the remarks which she made when opening the meeting briefly summarized the function of the ideal library, an institution whose primary function was the dissemination of all the thought of ages. A secondary function was the conserving, protecting and guarding of the same.

"A librarian cannot make a library even with the full support of the municipal council and with a large grant for the purchase of books. A library today is fully civic, and it can be a success only where all the elements of a community co-operate for its betterment," she added.

Improved Facilities

The greater part of the afternoon session was taken up by Mr. John Riddington, librarian at the University of British Columbia, who gave an exposition of the proposed Library Law and the effect which it would have in improving the library facilities of this Province.

To "support the case of the plaintiff" Mr. Riddington went back to earliest history to show how great an influence books have had in the life of all great nations. Ancient history discovered at Alexandria a library of 1,500,000 volumes before the printers' art was known. Octavius founded at Rome a wonderful library. The

Bibliothèque National at Paris, the British Museum Library, and the Bodleian Library, Oxford, were some of the collections dating back in their origin hundreds of years. Today big national libraries existed in many European countries. The modern library movement as it was known today in the United States started in reality in England, Edward Edwards, at one time connected with the British Museum, being the originator of the idea. It was through Edwards in conjunction with two others that an act was put through the British Parliament which proved to be the foundation of the public library movement.

"The first real public library was opened at Manchester about 70 years ago," continued Mr. Riddington. Thackeray, Dickens and Bulwer Lytton were among those present at that historic ceremony.

"Libraries are schools of grown-up men," Dickens on that occasion had said.

The Manchester Library started with 20,000 books.

The movement developed. In 1910 there were over 700 public libraries in England. Today there were over 1,000 of these institutions.

"The Labor Party in England has adopted as part of its programme the development and support of the public library," added the speaker. "They know that a consideration of the library takes its place in the very forefront of any progressive policy. Education is part of the safety of any great democracy."

In United States and Canada

The first library of any sort in the United States was organized by Benjamin Franklin and opened in 1803. Three years before this the first Canadian public library was organized at Niagara-on-the-Lake. In 1832 this library was transformed to the Mechanics' Institute Library. Today it was still in existence as a public library of Canada with a record of 118 years' public service in the dissemination of books.

"And today in Canada the most progressive Province in library matters in the whole Dominion remains the Province of Ontario," asserted Mr. Riddington. "Our own act as we have it here in draft embodies many of the best features of the Library Act of Ontario. By their act the Provincial Government gives them a \$10 grant where a reading room is maintained; it gives them a grant up to \$50 for magazines, and up to \$200 for half the amount expended on books, making a total up to \$260 they can receive under their act. We in British Columbia are asking for \$200. The Ontario Act supplements its grant in other ways—it helps to pay for cataloguing and other things."

Tribute to Miss Stewart

Proceeding to tell of the work which had been done in drawing up the proposed B. C. Library Act Mr. Riddington paid a warm tribute of appreciation to Miss Stewart, to whom was due more than to any other person the progress made. The ground to be gone over before the bill could be drawn up was reviewed and showed that the committee had

not been idle. The results of a survey of British Columbia had been interesting and impressive.

"I found there were five public libraries in British Columbia for a population of 400,000 people," said Mr. Riddington. Some of these five were not nearly so big as some of the private libraries in existence in the Province. The smallest of the public libraries was at Vernon, and numbered 730 volumes. At New Westminster was the oldest public library, numbering now some 3,000 volumes. This was brought over in 1859 by the Royal Engineers, had three times been destroyed by fire and three times resurrected. At Nelson was a library of 2,100 volumes; at Victoria a library of between 30,-

600 and 32,000 volumes, and at Vancouver a library of 80,000 volumes. This made a total of 150,000 volumes for the population of 400,000 people. Other libraries were such as that at Trail, belonging to the Labor Union, and maintaining some 300 books; at Collingwood there was another of similar character. In the latter connection Mr. Riddington mentioned as "the Bodley of Collingwood" Mr. J. Francis Pursell, a lover of books who had presented his own private collection to the little city. The Women's Institutes also maintained some small libraries in the rural districts. Last of all was mentioned the big Provincial Library at the Legislative Buildings, now regarded, thanks to Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, as one of the three best libraries of the world in respect of the collection of information respecting the Pacific Northwest.

But Kamloops, Cumberland, Alberni, Rossland, Ladysmith, Prince Rupert, Slocan, Fernie, Nanaimo, West Vancouver and other points in the Province were absolutely without library facilities.

"This is a condition that needs remedying, and it is this we hope to remedy through the Library Act," noted the speaker. In approaching the Government to try to enlist their sympathy they had met with special support from the Attorney-General, Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, and the Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. I. D. MacLean. To them were owing a special debt of gratitude.

A draft of the act had been forwarded to the Union of B. C. Municipalities, who had passed a resolution to the effect that their body in annual meeting assembled expressed approval of the principles of the bill with such further alterations as might be deemed essential at the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

Coming down to an analysis of the various clauses of the act—Part 1 of which speaks of the personnel of the Library Commission which it is proposed to appoint for the carrying out of the duties necessary—Mr. Riddington stated that the success of the act would be jeopardized if they failed in the selection of the right man. The best of acts would not survive maladministration. The man whom they chose as organizing librarian must be able to work both with the Government and the librarians. He must be the apostle of good books who would carry the light all through the Province.

To Reach All People

Continuing, Mr. Riddington spoke of the wide dissemination of books which would be made possible by this act. No man, no household, in the Province, would be so remote that they would not be served with books through the operation of the act. More than this, it was proposed that the commission should purchase special books on special topics, ship-building, horticulture, mining, etc., which could be supplied to the districts which were particularly interested in these things. The whole country would benefit.

"The Cinderella of City Institutions," is how the speaker characterized the public library as it is financed and managed from the municipal side under the existing system. The city library should be placed on an independent footing. Financial sustenance for the library was provided by the act.

At this point the speaker discussed whether the half-mill tax was sufficient, contending that the experience of other cities was to the contrary. Moreover, the better library facilities became the greater the demand for books and more libraries.

"The revenue in Vancouver is a little more than \$5,000,000. Out of that the library has a little less than \$28,000; or, in other words, \$150 is received in revenue, \$149 goes to other services and \$1 to the library upkeep. Pro rata, this works out at 25 cents per head per year for library upkeep about the price of a cigar."

The circulation of the Vancouver Library is 400,000 per year. An ordinary book is used up after between 22 and 25 loans. On the basis of 25 loans, 16,000 volumes per year would be exhausted. On an average the books cost 80 cents apiece. For mere maintenance, therefore, \$12,800 would be required. But the actual amount granted is \$5,000. How did the library succeed? Simply by patching and issuing books long after their time was up.

Victoria the Same

"The situation in Victoria is the same. There is no city in Canada that can compare with Victoria in the desire for good reading matter. Next to Victoria comes Vancouver. In Victoria you have a population of 35,000. Your library has about \$1,000 volumes. With a library income of \$15,395 you spend about 10 cents a year per capita on books.

"My hope is that such influence will be put behind this measure that before this association meets again

the act will be law," concluded Mr. Riddington with a final sweeping summary of the inadequacy of the present system of financing the book supply needs of the Province.

Speakers in the discussion which followed were Mr. MacLaurin, principal of the Provincial Normal School, Mount Tolmie; Miss Winn, president of the Women's University Club; Mrs. Jenkins, representing the Women's Canadian Club; Mrs. Graves, for the Local Council of Women; Mrs. Hyndman, of the Victoria Branch of the Navy League of Canada (who endorsed the bill, remembering what it would do in taking books to the distant lighthouses), and others, all of whom approved highly of the proposed measure.

Via Colonist

Dec. 10. 1918.

DR. E. T. HODGE TO LECTURE

Dr. E. T. Hodge, of the university, will lecture this evening at the Chamber of Mines on "The Formation of Ore in Veins."

Sun Dec. 12. 1918

PROFESSOR HODGE LECTURES

Speaks on "Formation of Ores in Veins" to Chamber of Mines.

Prof. E. T. Hodge, of the University of British Columbia, lectured to the Chamber of Mines on Thursday evening on the "Formation of Ores in Veins." He spoke of the ores formed at high temperature and great pressures at a depth of 5000 to 7000 feet, these including gold, tin, zinc, tungsten and copper, which were always associated with igneous rocks, most frequently granite. The next class of ores referred to were those formed under less temperature and pressure, at a distance of 3000 to 5000 feet from the earth's surface. The veins were commonly banded, the crystals smaller and the spread of the vein much greater. The ore bodies were apt to be irregular in structure, and more of them would be larger than at the greater depth. The ores in such deposits included gold, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony, and were apt to be found in association with grano-diorites.

Finally, there were those ores formed under low temperatures and pressures found in association with rocks which reach to the surface as dykes or flows. They were much more complex in character, and included silver, antimony and copper.

World Dec. 13. 1918

At the meeting of the Vancouver Natural History Society Wednesday night A. H. Hutchinson, Ph.D., will deliver a lecture on "The Grazing Lands of British Columbia," illustrated with lantern slides and specimens of grasses. Dr. Hutchinson spent most of last summer in the interior making an agricultural survey of specified districts, particularly with respect to grasses, and will give an account of his findings at tomorrow night's meeting. The lecture will be free, and open to the public, and will take place in the biology lecture room of the University at 8 o'clock.

Pro. Dec. 17. 1918

Talk on Grazing Lands—At a meeting of the Vancouver Natural History Society tomorrow night A. H. Hutchinson, Ph. D., will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Grazing Lands of British Columbia." The lecture, which is free and open to the public, will be given in the geology lecture room of the university, Eleventh and Laurel, beginning at 8 o'clock.

World Dec. 17. 1918

GRAZING LANDS IS SUBJECT

"Grazing Lands of British Columbia" was the subject of an interesting address delivered last evening at the university by Prof. A. H. Hutchinson, of the University of British Columbia, before the Natural History society.

Sun Dec. 19. 1918

MINING LECTURE.

"Ore Concentration" was the subject of an address given to the Vancouver Chamber of Mines on Tuesday evening by Prof. J. M. Turnbull. The next lecture will be on "Copper Smelting" on January 7.

World Dec. 19. 1918

CHAMBER OF MINES TO RESUME INSTRUCTIVE LECTURES ON MINING

Those who have been attending the series of lectures in connection with the Vancouver Chamber of Mines are asked to make a note of the fact that the series will be resumed next Tuesday evening, January 7, when Professor J. M. Turnbull will speak. On that evening his subject will be "Copper Smelting," and judging by the large gatherings at the chamber's rooms twice a week, it is expected that the attendance will be maintained. Professor Turnbull's addresses dealing with the various phases of prospecting and the manner in which ores are smelted have been very interesting, and his treatment of the subject of copper smelting should not be the least attractive.

The average attendance at these lectures which are being given by the faculty of the British Columbia University has been from 60 to 70, but the executive of the chamber hopes a larger number of people will take advantage of this course which offers such facilities for acquiring a knowledge of mining in all its aspects and which cannot fail to be of the greatest assistance to those who intend to carry on this class of work in the future. The lecture commences at 8 o'clock each evening, and occupies about an hour and a half.

Sun Jan. 5. 1919

DESCRIBED PROCESSES OF COPPER SMELTING

Professor J. M. Turnbull in his lecture at the Chamber of Mines on Tuesday evening, gave a very interesting account of the processes through which copper ore goes before coming forth pure copper.

The speaker stated that the small copper blast furnaces were not so efficient as larger ones. He declared that the process of roasting ore was inconvenient but where there was a large quantity of sulphur in the ore this could not be avoided. Where there is a large quantity of sulphur in the ore there is a saving in coal as the sulphur acts as a fuel itself. The method of securing copper matte under most modern systems is the blast or reverberatory furnace.

In speaking of small furnaces, Professor Turnbull warned against the use of them, but added that the small electrical furnace was more feasible and should bear consideration on account of the available water power in the province.

The speaker concluded by describing how far the process of refining the ore was carried in this province, declaring finally that the process of producing commercial copper was not yet completed. The copper matte as turned out here must go through further processes of smelting and extraction before the true copper used on the commercial market is obtained.

Proc. Jan 8 1919

Mining Lecture.—An interesting lecture on the processes by which copper ore is transformed into the pure commercial copper was delivered by Professor J. M. Turnbull in the Chamber of Mines Tuesday night. There was a good attendance of men interested in mining.

World Jan 8 1919

POULTRY SHOW WILL BE LARGEST HELD

Entries Amount to 3,000 from Province, Calgary and Seattle—Opens Today.

With entries amounting to about three thousand, the poultry show of the British Columbia Poultry association and the British Columbia branch of the American Poultry association opens in this city on Thursday. This is the eighth annual provincial show, and is the largest ever held in the province and one of the largest ever held on the Pacific coast. The exhibits are housed in the old News-Advertiser building, on Pender street, and the show will continue for the balance of the week.

Entries have been received from all parts of the province and also from Calgary and Seattle. There is a specially heavy entry list from the Kootenays. Three floors of the building have been requisitioned to display the entries, which include hundreds of poultry, pigeons, bantams, rabbits and ducks. There is also dressed poultry and eggs. The work of judging was started yesterday, and will be completed today.

This poultry show is being held in conjunction with the ninth annual meeting and convention of the British Columbia Poultry association, which takes place today and tomorrow. This convention opens in the rooms of the Vancouver Exhibition association, when the address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Gale at 1:30 o'clock. Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, will deliver an address. Officers will be elected, and in the evening there will be a lantern lecture by Professor A. G. Lunn, of the University of B. C. Further addresses will be given tonight by A. B. Tweddle, statistician of the department of agriculture at Victoria, and E. A. Orr, of Chilliwack. For Friday evening a social programme is being planned.

Sun Jan 9 1919

The great value of the coal of British Columbia was emphasized by Dr. E. T. Hodge, professor of geology at the University of British Columbia at the lecture in the Chamber of Mines on Thursday evening. Dr. Hodge was speaking on minerals of the iron and steel industries, and pointed out the importance of proper fuel. Of all the great quantities of coal found in Canada that of British Columbia is the best coking fuel. Proper coking fuel was as essential to the iron and steel industry as the iron itself. Consequently British Columbia was in an admirable position regarding coke. The province was also in a position to obtain advantage in the iron and steel industry because of its geographical position. Alloys for steel came from India and Russia, and British Columbia was particularly favorably situated in this regard.

Proc. Jan 19 1919

RICH IN MINERALS

British Columbia Has All Ores Essential to Industry.

"Minerals of the Iron and Steel Industry" formed the subject of a highly interesting address given to the Chamber of Mines on Thursday evening by Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, professor of geology at the University of British Columbia.

He spoke in an optimistic manner and mentioned about fifty minerals, each of which was essential to industry, and each of which was to be found in the province. His statement that the iron and steel industry required not so much iron as coal to make it a success startled his hearers.

Canada, he said, had 1,200,000 million tons of coal, and of this British Columbia had the best and the most. Good coking coal was quite as important as iron, but all coal did not coke. British Columbia was most fortunate in its situation, as compared with other countries, in obtaining alloys for the steel, some of which came from India and Russia, as ballast. He dwelt at considerable length on the iron minerals, as well as the minerals used for fluxes, for converter and furnace linings, for purifying steel and the various alloys, all of which were important, and most of which were to be obtained in this province.

World Jan 10 1919

DR. UGLOW TELLS OF PLATINUM SCARCITY

Platinum was first discovered in the United States of Columbia in 1735, according to Dr. W. L. Uglow, of the University staff, in his lecture at the Vancouver Chamber of Mines Monday. In order to find out what it was it was sent to England, and was called platina, from the Spanish word for silver. In 1835 it was discovered in the Ural Mountains in Russia, but at that time it was of little use, although a platinum coinage was in use early in the 19th century. The estimated amount of platinum in the world is between eight and eleven million ounces. Russia, with 300,000 ounces, or a few tons per annum, is by far the greatest producer. The United States uses over 50 per cent. of the production. Russia's supply will last only 12 years, so we have to find another source of supply. It is necessary to investigate all reported discoveries. In 20 years the value has increased from \$2.50 to \$105 per ounce.

Sun Jan 15 1919

To Address Kiwanians.

Theodore H. Briggs, professor of political economy at the University of British Columbia will address the Kiwanis club at the weekly luncheon in the private dining room of the Hudson's Bay at 12:15 today. The topic will be "An Undeveloped Business Asset."

Sun Jan 15 1919

URGES BUSINESS EDUCATION HERE

Prof. Boggs, Addressing Kiwanis Club, Refers to Neglected and Undeveloped Opportunities.

"A Neglected and Undeveloped Business Opportunity" was the subject of an address given by Prof. T. H. Boggs, head of the department of political economy of the University of British Columbia, before the Kiwanis Club at the regular weekly luncheon. The speaker spoke of the lagging behind of Canada in matters of general business education, pointing out that the majority of the large educational institutions in Great Britain, the United States and other foremost countries, had departments for the teaching of business methods.

"The business world and the universities will both profit through closer relationship?" he said. "The tabulation of business information is necessary and the closer application of financial methods to general university education. The idea of this business education is not to give a substitute for business experience, but to provide proper preparation. The practical school of experience is very wasteful, and it is necessary to obtain the best results to save the waste which is eliminated when practical business training methods are employed."

The next meeting of the Kiwanis Club will take the form of a dinner, to be held at the Hotel Vancouver next Tuesday night at 6:30 o'clock. Ladies will be in attendance and distinguished guests invited include Premier Oliver, Attorney-General Farris, Mrs. Ralph Smith, M. P. P., Messrs. H. H. Stevens, M. P., S. J. Crowe, M. P., and representatives from leading organizations in the city.

Owing to the absence of President G. Roy Long and Vice-President Leach, the luncheon was presided over by Mr. B. G. Hansen.

World Jan 15 1919

GAVE LECTURE ON PLATINUM DEPOSITS

An appreciative audience listened to Dr. W. L. Uglow of the University staff on "Exploration for Platinum," at the Vancouver Chamber of Mines Monday evening. Dr. Uglow said that contrary to the general belief a fairly large amount of platinum was found in lode, in fact one-third of the United States production was from lode mining.

Platinum was first discovered in the United States of Columbia in 1735, and had to be sent to England for determination. About one hundred years later it was found in the Ural Mountains, Russia, and experts estimate that the Ural deposits will be worked out in twelve years.

Canada's main source of supply is in the Tulameen, and the mother lode, both in the Tulameen, and in Russia is in dunite.

In prospecting one should remember that it is not always silver white, and occasionally it is coated with iron, and except for its weight would be mistaken for black sand. Almost any dark green rock carries platinum, and it is found in many copper deposits, particularly in chalcopyrite.

Platinum is used in the manufacture

of sulphuric and nitric acid. It is interesting to note that lode platinum values average up better per ton than the gravel per yard.

British, French and American capital, realizing the necessity for new sources of supply have installed modern dredges in Colombia.

Pres. Jan 15, 1919

PROF. BOGGS SPOKE TO KIWANIS CLUB

Mr. T. H. Boggs, professor of political economy in the University of British Columbia, addressed the Kiwanis Club at its weekly luncheon on Wednesday on the subject "An Undeveloped Business Asset." He devoted a considerable part of his time to urging closer co-operation between the universities and the business community, showing what excellent results had been obtained by those universities which had established courses in business administration.

The speaker made it clear that he did not wish to be understood as favoring the abolition of the arts course. The arts course, he said, was the hub around which all higher education must revolve. Quoting from the experiences of universities in the United States, he showed the benefit these courses in business administration had been to the business men who took them. Universities in the United States and all the newer British universities, he said, were establishing these courses and he argued that Canadian universities might very well follow suit. Prof. Boggs quoted from Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the First National Bank of New York, to show that the practical school of business as opposed to the experience gained in the university school, was too wasteful and not as effective.

Nov. Jan 16, 1919

MANY TO ATTEND PRAIRIE LUNCHEON

Already more than 200 prairie visitors in the city have accepted invitations to the luncheon to prairie visitors which will be given at the Hudson's Bay Company private dining-room on Friday by the retail section of the Board of Trade. The bureau has made this an annual affair in recognition of the large number of prairie people who spend the winter in Vancouver.

Mr. Frank Parsons, president of the retail section of the board, will occupy the chair, and the address of welcome will be given by Mayor Gale. Prof. J. A. McLean of the agricultural department of the University of British Columbia will also speak, and one of the visiting guests will reply on behalf of the visitors. Two solos will be rendered by Mr. J. E. Pacey.

Pres. Jan 15, 1919

ORE ENOUGH TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY

Hematite Ores Insufficiently Developed to State Tonnage—Possibilities Very Large.

The question of the Pacific coast market for steel was not entered upon by Dr. Hodge, professor of geology at the University of British Columbia, in his lecture last night upon the types of ore upon which a steel industry established in British Columbia must depend, but the Chamber of Mines was crowded to hear his lecture on the ores, and it was very patent that the preliminary report of an advisory committee published from Ottawa yesterday on the iron and steel possibilities of British Columbia, did not find much favor with the meeting.

Any large steel industry established in this province must depend upon magnetite for its ore, and this magnetite is chiefly of contact metamorphic origin, stated Dr. Hodge, and further investigations had been made on ores of this type in British Columbia that it was not safe to state in figures the tonnage, but the lecturer was satisfied there was sufficient for any local iron industry.

These magnetite ore bodies in various parts of the world vary in size from those of only a few tons to 40,000,000 tons, so it is quite possible that one of the many showings in British Columbia, when developed, may prove to be very large, said Dr. Hodge.

A warning was sounded with regard to diamond drilling.

Diamond Drills Prove Little.
Ore bodies of this type are very irregular in shape. A large exposure may prove to be a body of ore amounting to a few thousand tons, and a mere "showing" may at depth prove to be of enormous extent. The lecturer carefully explained how ordinary diamond drilling of these ores would prove little or nothing regarding their size and composition. Diamond drilling must be preceded and accompanied by detailed geological investigations and by underground workings. The ore bodies are so irregular in shape and erratic in composition that a diamond drill may miss by a few inches a great big ore body or give a sample not characteristic of the ores at all. Likewise magnetic surveying is a dangerous means of determining the size of the ore body.

Magnetite ore, though very rich, is hard to smelt because of its high state of oxidation, hardness, denseness, and insolubility. In the ordinary blast furnace it is mixed with hematite or limonite. Of the latter there are some deposits in British Columbia.

Magnetite ore deposits occur near Sooke, Port San Juan, Barkley Sound, Alberni Canal, Clayoquot Sound, Nootka Sound and Upper Quinsam Lake on Vancouver Island; and at the northwest corner of Texada Island, Louise and Morseby Islands, Seymour Inlet, near Kemloops, Fort Steele and at many other places in the province.

The lecturer, by means of numerous drawings and a large collection of ores, rocks and minerals, explained the origin of these highly important deposits. In remote geological past time, when the Coast Range mountains were being formed, they were penetrated by hot liquid rock coming from the earth's interior. This liquid rock contained mineralizing gases and liquids, which escaped from the liquid rock when the latter came within about a mile of the surface. Where these escaping gases and liquids came in contact with dirty limestone or limey clay rocks a violent reaction took place—hence the name—contact metamorphic ores.

The ores were deposited in spaces developed in the limey rocks by the dissolving gases. The ores so formed generally consist of complex mixtures of silicates with oxides of iron and sulphides of copper. Many of these iron deposits, because of the high copper content, are mined for copper. All contain some copper and sulphur, and a deposit worked for iron must be selected which is very low in these elements. It is highly probable that these ores can be treated so as to produce a rich copper concentrate on the one hand and a pure iron ore on the other. After the ores were formed the Coast ranges have been worn down until some of the ore bodies are more or less exposed.

Sun Jan 17, 1919

OVER 200 EXPECTED AT PRAIRIE LUNCHEON

Visitors Asked to "Get Together" by 12:45 Today at Hudson's Bay Company.

Between 200 and 300 prairie men will gather in the Hudson's Bay dining-room at noon today as the guests of the retail bureau of the Board of Trade. This luncheon has been made an annual affair in order to get together each year as many as possible of the prairie visitors in Vancouver. The time of the luncheon is set for 1 o'clock, but the guests are asked to come at least 15 minutes before this hour, so that they may have an opportunity of getting acquainted and suitably seated at the luncheon. Frank Parsons, chairman of the retail section, will occupy the chair, and there will be an address of welcome by Mayor Gale. Prof. J. A. McLean, of the University of B.C., is to be a speaker, and one of the prairie visitors will reply on behalf of the guests. Two solos are to be given by J. E. Pacey.

The following are the names and home addresses of the prairie men who are likely to be at the luncheon:

S. Stapleton, Saskatchewan; A. C. Goodrich, Swift Current, Sask.; C. W. Stewart, A. E. Moore, Alberta; R. B. Arthur, Raymond Arthur, Manitoba; G. B. Fell, R. J. Sinclair, Kiltscoty, Alta.; Jas. Morton, Two Creeks, Man.; A. Robbins, Wm. McKittrick, J. F. Arbuttle, Crystal City, Man.; Thos. Haslett, Strassburg, Sask.; I. D. Ellis; A. J. McKayve, McTaggart, Sask.; W. A. Norrish, R. H. Elliott, Strongfield, Sask.; W. J. Seed, Vermillion, Alta.; Dr. J. Mahan, Regina, Alta.; G. Taylor, Hardisty, Alta.; D. M. Robinson, J. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta.; Jas. Brown, Donald, Alta.; R. H. Dickey; R. Dickson, Winnipeg, Man.; Capt. F. A. Broadribb, Edmonton, Alta.; Fred Payne, Unity, Sask.; W. F. Durrant, Saskatoon, Sask.; L. Love, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Chas. E. Clarke, Tugaska, Sask.; W. H. Hunter; L. F. Corey, Bladworth, Sask.; P. E. Hood, Claresholm, Alta.; Wm. Harvey, River, Man.; D. W. McGregor, Grenfell, Sask.; R. J. Davison, Cleverley, Sask.; Dr. H. B. Nichols, Prince Albert, Sask.; Dr. E. Spinks, Tugaska, Sask.; A. W. Adamson; R. H. Percival, Saskatchewan; J. J. Thirston, Drinkwater, Sask.; I. D. Ellis, Estevan, Sask.; J. Golley, Chinook, Alta.; R. Craig and three sons, Alberta; J. P. Morris; R. Ingram, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Andrew Latimer; R. G. How, Pense, Sask.; W. Buchanan, Weyburn, Sask.; A. Dunnell, Saskatchewan; C. H. Martin, Regina, Sask.; H. L. McGill, Brandon, Man.; Albert Brown, Saskatchewan; P. Murphy, Saskatoon, Sask.; H. Walker, North Battleford, Sask.; P. Kastle, Edmonton, Alta.; A. McLeod, Unity, Sask.; J. W. Imgs; A. Aktoerney, Medicine Hat, Alta.; W. A. Armstrong, Botha, Alta.; Mr. Stover; Mr. McEwan; Mr. Lloyd; Mr. Wicox; John Ambrick, Virden, Man.; Allan McDearmid, A. L. McDearmid, Fillmore, Sask.; J. H. Doughty, Prelate, Sask.; J. F. Turnbull, Fillmore, Sask.; H. J. McDearmid, Winnipeg, Man.; J. Fritzel, G. T. Robinson, Regina, Sask.; Arthur E. Eckford, Eckville, Alta.; W. Sargent, Morse, Sask.; R. Hamilton, Redcliff, Alta.; G. T. Oxley, A. Reardon, Chinook, Alta.; F. L. Nichol, Regina, Sask.; O. J. Newlin, Lloydminster, Sask.; A. S. Morphy, Cabri, Sask.; P. Allin, Lawson, Sask.; J. M. Parkin, Sedley, Sask.; J. P. McLaren, Calgary, Alta.; L. Topham, T. A. Topham, Togo, Sask.; W. W. Moir, Glenside, Sask.; E. L. Trickey, Calgary, Alta.; John Dennison, Brandon, Man.; A. Nelson, Palmer, Sask.; W. N. Bunting, Edmonton, Alta.; E. Adams, Lumsden, Sask.; D. Ruse, Bradwardine, Man.; Geo. Crisp, W. Cooney, Lumsden, Sask.; A. Sargeon, Weyburn, Sask.; W. R. Beamish, Aylesbury, Sask.; W. S. Sloan, Hannah, Alta.; G. C. Cherer, Lac St. Anne, Alta.; R. S. West; P. L. Harvie, Edmonton, Alta.; T. W. Forster, Pinkham, Sask.; C. Hanna, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. August; T. A. Hill; N. M. Craig, Stoughton, Sask.; D. J. Simpson; F. J. Buck, Harry Dixon, Graum, Alta.; W. J. Banister; T. J. Garbutt, Regina, Sask.; R. Cardiff, Walter Furneaux, Govan, Sask.; H. O. Huddleton, Empress, Alta.; N. E. Garbutt, Nanton, Alta.; E. Worman, Maidstone, Sask.; W. F. Durant; W. Fortois, Calgary, Alta.; A. Shaw, Medicine Hat, Alta.; M. D. Scott, S. E. Wallace, Winnipeg, Man.; M. W. Chovin, Vanscoy, Sask.; Thos. Riddle, Grayson, Sask.; W. Weeks, Allian, Alta.; F. L. Harris, F. M. Harris, Edmonton, Alta.; A. L. Courtney, Saskatchewan; W. J. Bundy; J. H. Arnold, W. S. Geddie, J. H. Robinson, Radville, Sask.; K. Eastman, A. Pett, G. T. Jones, Denholm, Sask.; John Parrott, Saskatoon, Sask.; R. O. Cart, Asquith, Sask.; J. Bzanfen, Edmonton, Alta.; J. Wythe, Moose Jaw, Sask.; M. W. Brooking, Chaplin, Sask.; J. H. Curri, Edmonton, Alta.; H. F. Bone, R. LeBlanc, Calgary, Alta.; A. W. Fotheringham, Sceptre, Alta.; M. Garvis; A. Towns; S. Simms; Lee Bros.; E. Dall; H. Vantervee; S. Dale; A. Gilchrist; A. Willmott, Regina, Sask.; H. Heim, Norman Gray, Calgary, Alta.; J. Hambly, J. Bentley, W. Bentley, H. Scott, Fort Saskatchewan, Sask.; C. R. McGeachie, R. A. Begg, Calgary, Alta.; P. F. Flanagan, Saskatchewan; J. H. Kitchermaster, Killary, Sask.; J. H. Jenkins, C. R. Rogers, Saskatchewan; Wm. Bunce, North Battleford, Sask.; Mr. Ferguson, Hargrave, Man.; A. E. Holmes, Dunderin, Sask.; I. T. Polley, Calgary, Alta.; T. E. Liesemer, Titsburg, Alta.; A. G. Bossenberg, Calgary, Alta.; Wm. Heath, Lytleton, Man.; John M. Wilson, Royal St. Vital, Man.; Thos. Polley, Calgary, Alta.; D. Boyle, Regina, Sask.; J. Battle, Allan Ramsay, Winnipeg, Man.; A. East, Maidstone, Sask.; S. O. McLure; Chas. Hayes; Mr. Buttery; John H. Cordou, The Pas, Man.; Thos. McGrattou, Coron, Sask.; Mr. Dennison; D. Ferguson; M. P. D. Metheral, Weyburn, Sask.; D. J. C. Lawson, Winnipeg, Man.; R. Lymburner, Prince Albert, Sask.; J. Govenlock, Edmonton, Alta.; A. Marriott, Branhead, Sask.; E. Barburg, Medicine Hat, Sask.; Mr. Perry, Howardon, Sask.; R. F. West, C. Markle, Elbow, Sask.; R. J. Buchanan, Winnipeg, Man.; A. L. Burrows, Hanna, Alta.; H. Fraser, Dewinton, Alta.; H. E. Hills, Winnipeg, Man.; P. D. Hills, Brandon, Man.; Dr. G. C. Cameron, Winnipeg, Man.; J. A. Knotlie, Calgary, Alta.; M. M. Donald, Strathclair, Man.; H. F. Heal, Sabri, Sask.; N. A. Worth, R. D. Worth, Bergreville, Alta.; A. Finlayson, Winnipeg, Man.; T. Bradwell, Markinch, Sask.; Edward Astley, Cowley, Alta.; D. Hicks, Saskatchewan; Jas. Hope, J. Bossons, Manitoba; A.

Doris, Edmonton, Alta.; Geo. Shillington, Saskatoon, Sask.; E. McKenzie, Mr. Pearce, T. S. Clandinning, Sask.; C. Cruch, Brandon, Man.; E. A. Harris, Clover Bar, Alta.; H. T. L. Ross, Edmonton, Alta.; Roy Dickey, Donald, Alta.; G. Phillips, Edmonton, Alta.; E. A. Carpenter, Chinook, Alta.; J. Ledbettes, Barons, Alta.; H. Swarts, Calgary, Alta.; D. J. Simpson, Okofoks, Alta.; A. R. Hough, Central Butte, Sask.; Chas. Clarke, Tukaska, Sask.; R. Brown, Arcola, Sask.; Thos. McGinn, Moose Jaw, Sask.; N. J. How, Roleau, Sask.; Thos. Ridley, J. W. Kannoky, Meota, Sask.; D. Weir, Virden, Man.; John McKinnon, Lenose, Man.; George Lane, Frank Fibbils, Fillmore, Sask.; C. J. Howard, Rosedale, Alta.; C. J. Binney, T. W. Bradbury, Leonard Bradbury, Regina, Sask.; Martin Mennie, Percy Sim, Delia, Alta.; G. A. Crowder, Regina, Sask.; T. R. Todd, Harding, Man.; Wm. McConnell, Wolfe, Sask.; H. J. Waite, A. E. Bossonberg, Calgary, Alta.; C. Pinfold, Thos. A. Rourlay, Edmonton, Alta.; Thos. Copeland, Langdon, Alta.; H. Thorp, Zealandia, Sask.; J. F. Evans, Saskatoon, Sask.; L. Naughty, Moose Jaw, Sask.; D. Hall, Austin, Man.; R. H. Elliott, Saskatchewan; W. J. Anderson, Moosomin, Sask.; G. A. Stock, Swift Current, Sask.; J. R. Wright, Ponoka, Alta.

The Grazing Lands Of British Columbia

By Dr. Hutchinson of the University of British Columbia.
SECOND ARTICLE

This is the second of a series of five articles on "The Grazing Lands of British Columbia," adapted from a lecture by Dr. Hutchinson of the University of British Columbia, and recently delivered before the Vancouver Natural History Society. In that lecture Dr. Hutchinson gave a summary of the work done under the direction of the Provincial Lands Department. The first article was published in The Province last week.

Sun Jan 17. 1919

MAGNETITE ORE BEST FOR STEEL INDUSTRY

That any large steel industry established in this province must be dependent upon magnetite for its ore, was the opinion expressed by Dr. E. T. Hodge, professor of geology at the University of British Columbia, in an address delivered to the Vancouver Chamber of Mines last night. This magnetite is chiefly of the contact and metamorphic origin, he continued, and investigation had shown that there was sufficient of this type of ore to satisfy the needs of a local iron industry.

Diamond drilling was of little use in testing the quantity of ore in a deposit, he thought. A large exposure might prove to be a deposit of but a few thousand tons while a mere "showing" often proved on investigation to contain ore to an enormous extent. Magnetic surveying could also prove deceitful in determining the extent of a body.

On account of the difficulty experienced in smelting magnetite ore, haemetite or limonite was used for fluxing, he pointed out. Of the latter there was a few nearby deposits. Magnetite ore had been found in many parts of B. C. A few of the districts named were Kamloops, Fort Steele, Texada and Moresby Islands, Nootka Sound, Seymour Inlet, Port San Juan and Sooke.

The address was illustrated by many charts and drawings, and numerous rocks and minerals were exhibited.

Nov Jan 17. 1919

IN CONTRAST with the open grasslands of British Columbia the wooded grasslands have remained practically unused, and in this way much good forage has been wasted. Although the so-called pine grasses, of which there are a number, have not as high forage value, generally speaking, as the bunch grasses, they take an important place in any well-organized system of grazing. The chief problem in the administration of these ranges is one of herding; this difficulty has been solved elsewhere by the co-operation of stockowners. Undoubtedly the carrying capacity of many grazing centres could be doubled through the proper utilization of the wooded grasslands.

The wooded grasslands of British Columbia include the yellow pine grasslands, the Douglas fir grasslands, the jackpine grasslands, the poplar grasslands and the oak grasslands. The yellow pine grasslands border the open areas of the southern dry belt; there is a gradual transition ordinarily from the one to the other, first the open grasslands then open stands of yellow pine grade into more closed stands on the higher slopes.

The Douglas fir grasslands are situated on the higher ridges and rocky slopes of the central drybelt, and descend to the lower slopes or lowlands in the transition areas between dry and wet belts; in the wet belt (i. e. where the annual precipitation exceeds twenty-five inches) the Douglas fir stands on the southern province become so dense that grasses can not thrive.

The jackpine grasslands are characteristically located on the more sandy or gravelly uplands or plateaus; ordinarily the jackpine is indicative of porous soil and the forage plants associated with these trees are of secondary value. A succession of burns in a jackpine region produces a very close stand in which grasses are practically eliminated. After a very severe burn of Douglas fir grassland areas jackpines often take possession, in time to be again replaced by the Douglas fir and the forage plants associated with the same.

PROVIDE ABUNDANT FORAGE.

The poplar grassland areas provide abundant forage. In contrast with the jackpines the cottonwood and aspen occupy the better clay or loam soils. Frequently they occur as clumps situated in pockets or along small ravine-like depressions, in which cases the intervening open spaces produce a good cover of grasses. When they follow a fire which has devastated a Douglas fir area they form open stands beneath which an abundant cover of grasses and legumes provide excellent grazing. In the transition zone, that is between the dry and wet belts, especially after repeated burning, the stand becomes so dense that forage plants do not thrive.

The wooded grasslands of the province greatly exceed the open ranges in area. The yellow pine grasslands are widely distributed and southward they surround the open ranges; along the Fraser Valley to the valley of Canoe Creek; along the valley of the Thompson River eastward to Shuswap Lake and northward to near the confluence of the North Thompson and the Clearwater Rivers; on the slopes and lower plateaus throughout the Nicola basin; along the Similkameen River valley to its confluence with the Tulameen River. On the slopes and lower plateaus of the Okanagan basin from the United States border northward to the divide beyond Okanagan Lake; on the lowlands of the Kettle River; to a limited extent in the valleys of the southern parts of Kootenay and Arrow Lakes and in the East Columbia basin as far north as Lake Windermere.

Because of the proximity of these areas to the open grasslands, and since the tree stands are comparatively open, the available forage plants have been utilized to a greater extent than those on the other wooded areas.

vast area which forms the transition zone between the wet and dry belts, especially about the headwaters of the Chilcotin, provide Douglas fir grasslands of unexplored grazing value.

The Jack pine grassland areas occupying, as has been noted, the uplands where the soil is sandy or where fires have depleted the soil, are irregularly distributed throughout the dry belt. Ordinarily they occur in quite pure stands, which may be surrounded by yellow pines, Douglas firs or poplars.

One of the largest areas is situated on the plateau which extends from 57-Mile Creek to the Bridge River, and from near Green Lake to the headwaters of Canoe Creek. This is part of the area devastated by the fire of '66. The area extending between the Quesnel and Fraser Rivers and southward beyond Beaver Lake, much of which gives evidence of having been covered by Douglas fir, was also swept by this fire, and in place of the former forest Jack pines and cottonwoods have succeeded by invading this burned area.

QUESNEL LAKE DISTRICT.

South and west from Quesnel Lake is a large area of good soil where poplars constitute the dominant tree form. In the open stands grasses and leguminous plants provide excellent forage. This, in fact, is known as the "pea-vine country." The area lying between the Quesnel and Fraser Rivers belongs to the transition region between the dry and wet belts, consequently there are few open grazing areas north of Soda Creek.

Many of the plants named above as belonging to the open grass lands are also found in the yellow pine grasslands, especially in the more open stands; to this list may be added a number of the grasses known as pine grass, such as narrow-leaved pine grass, tall wheat grass, spear grass, little blue grass, and Nevada spear grass. Many of these grasses, in contrast with the bunch grasses, characteristic of the open grass lands, have creeping root stocks sending up a number of shoots from buds which appear at intervals along the root stock.

Because of this character the grass cover has a matted appearance. The possession of these budding root stocks make the production of seeds less imperative in order that the grass may be maintained. These shade-grown grasses are generally lower in food content, but frequently there is a heavier growth because the moisture is preserved.

Leguminous plants of considerable forage value are also more abundant: Milk vetch, birdfoot clover, and so-called loco weed, are among the most common.

OTHER FORAGE PLANTS.

The plants growing on the Douglas fir grass land areas include those already indicated as belonging to the forage plants of wooded regions. The bunch grasses become still less conspicuous, and the pine grasses more predominant. To the list may be added another wheat grass, fescue grass; melick, or sweet grass; brome grass; also much legumes as milk vetches and peavine.

Associated with these forage plants are others of little or no forage value, as: Spiraea, phacelia, miners' lettuce, hawkweed.

With jack pines are found plants whose palatability and food value are generally lower, especially where the stand is closed as the result of frequent burns: pine grass and shining spike grass are the chief forms, while in more open stands needle grass is of common occurrence.

The cottonwood grassland plants do not differ essentially from those of the Douglas fir or jack pine grasslands, when the region is arid. In the transition region, however, the common pine grass gives place to marsh pine grass and the following become conspicuous forms: fowl meadow grass, short awned brome grass and wheat

grass. In the same region leguminous forage plants are abundant and grow to great size. In the "pea-vine country" already mentioned masses of pea-vine, associated with milk vetches, grow to a height of five feet or more.

The area referred to has remained practically ungrazed until the past season and undoubtedly there are many others, equally rich, which still have remained unused. It is important to note, however, that most of the leguminous plants of this region are annuals and depend upon the production of seed for next year's crop. Too close grazing in this instance, as in others, would be disastrous.

RESULTS OF OVERGRAZING.

A large proportion of the open grassland of British Columbia has been overgrazed. Undoubtedly this is because the open grassland has many advantages not possessed by the wooded areas; many of the grasses have a higher food value and are more palatable but the chief advantage lies in the fact that herding is greatly facilitated. For these reasons stock has, in many cases, been kept during the whole year upon what normally should constitute the winter range. Many of the better grasses, belonging to the open grazing areas do not mature seeds before August 1 and consequently severe grazing before that date prevents the production of seeds and incidentally the maintenance of a good grass cover is rendered impossible. Moreover, these grasses, chief among which are the bunch grasses, do not produce seeds until the second year. Such grasses are the first to disappear from the range.

Next to be eliminated are the perennials, which mature seeds earlier in the season. Among these may be mentioned tufted fescue, little blue grass and shining spike grass. With these disappear annual grasses such as annual fescues and on the older ranges introduced annuals such as the brome grasses. Naturally, the grasses of least grazing value are the last to be exterminated, while the best forage plants are eaten most closely and disappear first.

In the meantime, while the grasses are being exterminated by overgrazing the unpalatable weeds remain untouched and lend their aid in crowding out the survivors among the forage species; on lowlands sagebrush, slender tansy mustard, stick weed, hawk's beard, fleabane, yarrow, wild sunflower and tumbling mustard are among the more aggressive. Balsam root is able to persist on account of its deep root system and underground food supply; although its leaves are readily eaten in the early part of the season they are useless for later grazing. Finally, nothing but sagebrush and cactus may remain, or on sandy soils there may be nothing left except woolly plantain.

NEED OF GRAZING SYSTEM.

Near alkaline lakes in the Southern British Columbia and more generally at higher altitudes or farther north the rush is one of the last grass-like plants to remain and beyond the limits of the cactus and sagebrush may be the sole survivor. It is eaten by stock only as a last resort. Moreover, it matures seeds very early. The depth of its woody root system also enables it to withstand abusive grazing almost indefinitely.

In order that overgrazing may be prevented it is necessary that the wooded grasslands of the province be utilized. It is recognized that this entails difficulties in management which can not be profitably overcome except by the co-operation of stock owners and the organization of a grazing system. Fortunately for the grazing business of British Columbia this has been made possible by the appointment of a grazing commissioner.

Through the utilization of these wooded grasslands it should be possible to greatly increase the total number of head of stock and at the same time improve those ranges which have been overgrazed already. By protecting the grasses of the open ranges from grazing until seed has been matured at least once during three years this end may be accomplished, as has been demonstrated by systems of grazing adopted elsewhere.

In some cases re-seeding has resulted favorably.

Ordinarily, on grazing land the forage increase does not compare favorably with the cost of production; grazing land is here distinguished from farming land. In other words it has not proven profitable to sow seeds without cultivation, with the probable exception of certain native or closely related species. Experiments would prove valuable in this connection. The current need is the

proper utilization of wooded grasslands connected with a rotating system of protection for the open grasslands.

Vancouver Institute Lecture.—"The 'New' Poetry" will be the subject of a lecture on Thursday under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute by Mr. J. Ridington, librarian of the university. The lecture scheduled this week was one by Rev. Mr. Battersill, but on account of sickness it has been postponed until March 6, and the lecture by Mr. Sadler of the University Agricultural Department will be given in April. Thursday's lecture will take place at 8:15 in the Physics building.

World Feb. 5. 1919.

JOHN RIDINGTON TO LECTURE

"The 'New' Poetry" will be the subject of the lecture to be given under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute this evening and the lecturer will be John Ridington, librarian, University of B.C. As the university examinations are in full progress this week the auditorium is not available and the large class room in the Physics building (corner Tenth avenue and Laurel street) has been secured for the lecture this evening. The lecture is free and members of the general public are invited.

Sun Feb 6, 1919

POET SEES PORK WEAVING THREADS FROM DANCE MUSIC

"New Poetry," regarded by some as "the rebellion of new, young life against outworn forms and by others as anarchy against order and beauty," was the subject of an address delivered before the Vancouver Institute last evening by John Ridington, librarian to the university.

Judge Howay introduced the speaker, who paved the way for reading some examples of new poetry, by first reviewing the motives that inspire it and the widely different responses that it arouses in the poetry-loving public. The perpetrators of some of the more ruthless forms of new poetry he described as "poetic Bolsheviks," but stated that new poetry and the new poets were quite different propositions. "Many of the advocates of the new school," he said, "can and do write verse as traditional in style as even that of our present poet laureate," and added "it is by the poetic products that differentiate them from the older school that the new poets should be judged. They have set up the standard of revolt. If the insurrection succeeds, well and good."

The audience was moved to intermittent bursts of merriment by the "newest" of the new poetry that the speaker interspersed among his remarks. One example that might be commonly described as "touching the high spots" translated the music of a string quartette into words as "little pigs' voices, weaving among the dancers a white thread."

J. W. GIBSON LECTURES

Gardening as Basis of Nature Study
Subject of Address.

Considering the breaks that sickness has made in the ranks of city school teachers, those in charge of the school and home gardening course are gratified at the attendance at lectures arranged for each Thursday and Friday after four o'clock in the physics building of the university.

Yesterday J. W. Gibson, of Victoria, lectured on "School and Home Gardening as a Basis of Nature Study" to an audience of about 100 teachers. Today J. G. Davidson, associate professor of physics at the university, will speak on the operation of home gardens. Prof. Davidson has acted as a judge of home gardens in the city for the past couple of years. Prof. P. A. Boving and Prof. F. M. Clements have also assisted with lectures on various phases of gardening as carried on in the schools. Mr. Gibson will come over from Victoria again next week to lecture before the teachers.

The course is intended to give practical assistance to the teachers in directing school gardens for the coming season. Attendance is purely voluntary and there will be no examinations nor certificates in connection with it.

Sun Feb 7. 1919.

EXPLAINS EXPLORATION METHODS.

Dr. W. L. Uglov, of the University of B. C., in his address before the Chamber of Mines last evening, outlined the course the platinum prospector should follow as first trying to ascertain the

character of the land. By means of diagrams he gave a very clear idea of the plan to be adopted in finding the paystreak and ascertaining the value. He gave a series of simple tables to show the prospector how to estimate the extent of the ground in cubic yards and also to arrive at what each cubic yard carried in gold and platinum. Methods of sinking holes and panning gravel were described as well as the means usually adopted in removing the material from the holes.

Sun, Feb. 7. 1919.

Talks to Engineers—Under the auspices of the Engineering and Technical Institute of B. C., a lecture was delivered at the Vancouver Hotel on Monday by Dr. Douglas McIntosh on "Electricity, as Applied to the Refining of Metals." The lecturer traced out the present electrolytic processes for the recovery and refining of zinc, copper, lead and many of the rarer metals.

World. Feb. 13. 1919

Dr. D. McIntosh Lectures.

Under the auspices of the Engineering and Technical Institute of B. C., a lecture was delivered at the Vancouver hotel on Monday evening by Dr. Douglas McIntosh on, "Electricity, as Applied to the Refining of Metals." The lecturer was followed with keen interest by a full house as he traced out the present electrolytic processes for the recovery and refining of zinc, copper, lead and many of the rarer metals.

Sun, Feb. 13, 1919

Dr. E. H. Archibald of the University of British Columbia delivered an interesting lecture on paper pulp making before the Natural History Society on Wednesday evening. The lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, gave a complete description of the process of manufacture. The lecturer also showed illustrations of each machine used and gave a full explanation of the operation.

Proc. Feb. 13. 1919

Dr. Sedgwick, professor of literature at the University of B. C., spent the week-end in Victoria, where he gave a lecture on Saturday evening at the Empress hotel under the auspices of the Victoria Teachers' association.

Sun Feb 14. 1919

LECTURE ON SMELTING

Iron smelting and steel making was spoken of last night in the chamber of mines by Professor J. M. Turnbull, who has made a complete study of the different methods of smelting and treating iron ores and consolidating them into several types of steel.

The general idea of smelting is to separate oxygen from the iron with the use of carbons, the cheapest and most used of which is coke. Pig iron is the product of the blast furnace and the waste, called slag, is also part of the blast furnace product.

The speaker went into technical detail to explain the various impurities consistent in the molten iron and the chemical reactions that take place within the furnace.

Sun Feb 19. 1919.

Proc Jan 18. 1919

Smelting and Steel Making — Iron smelting and steel making formed the subject of the address delivered to the Chamber of Mines at its meeting on Tuesday evening by Professor J. M. Turnbull, who has made a thorough study of the different methods of smelting and treating iron ores and consolidating them into several types of steel. The general idea of smelting, it was pointed out, was to separate oxygen from the iron by the use of carbons, the cheapest and most used of which was coke. Pig iron was the product of the blast furnaces, and the waste, called slag, was also part of the blast furnace product. He went into technical descriptions to detail the various impurities in the molten iron and the chemical reactions that took place within the furnace.

World Feb. 19. 1919.

Lecture on Lead Smelting Given.
An interesting and instructive lecture was given by Professor J. M. Turnbull on the smelting of lead at the Chamber of Mines last night. The speaker dwelt on the technical processes of turning out lead.

Sun Feb. 21. 1919

Prof. E. H. Archibald will lecture on "The Rusting of Iron" at a meeting of the Canadian Pacific section of the Society of Chemical Industry to be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Chamber of Mines rooms in the Dominion Building.

Pro. Feb. 24. 1919

Professor Ashton of the University of British Columbia will spend the latter part of this week in Victoria, where he will lecture on Saturday evening at the Provincial Public Library, under the auspices of l'Alliance Francaise, his subject to be "Le vrai hotel de Rambouillet."

World Feb. 25. 1919.

EXPLAINS CORROSION

University Professor Lectures on Action of Rust.

At the Chamber of Mines gathering on Monday evening, Prof. E. H. Archibald, of the chemistry department of the University of British Columbia, lectured on "Iron Rust," reviewing experiments conducted by scientists to determine the cause of corrosion. With regard to the corrosion of iron in water he said the depth to which it was sunk would be a considerable factor. If the plate were immersed the upper surface would corrode more quickly than the lower. Rain water saturated with atmosphere would tend to make the iron rust more quickly, and it was also influenced by light. The rougher the surface the more quickly would corrosion ensue, and once the surface had become corroded the action would be accelerated. This fact, it was suggested, explained why rails did not corrode so speedily when trains passed over them, as the rust was removed almost as quickly as it formed, thus hindering the process.

World Feb 25. 1919.

Dean Klinck, acting president of the B C. University, will leave tonight for Armstrong on business in connection with the University extension short course.

Pro. Feb 25. 1919.

CORROSION EXPLAINED

Professor E. H. Archibald Delivers Address Before Chamber of Mines.

Professor E. H. Archibald, of the chemistry department of the University of British Columbia, lectured at the Chamber of Mines last evening on "Iron Rust." He first reviewed experiments conducted by a succession of scientists to determine the cause of corrosion. The contention of one school that rusting could not take place without the presence of carbon dioxide had been vigorously contested, and the speaker considered the electrolytic theory more tenable.

With regard to the corrosion of iron in water, Professor Archibald said that the depth to which the iron was immersed was a considerable factor. If an iron plate were placed in water, the upper surface would corrode more quickly than the lower. Rain water saturated with atmosphere, would tend to make the iron rust more quickly. Light also influenced corrosion, for iron exposed to diffused daylight would rust about three times as quickly as if it were not so exposed.

The rougher the surface of a piece of iron the more readily rust would form upon it, and once the surface had become rusted the process would be accelerated. It had been suggested, the speaker said, that this fact would explain why railway rails which are not in use rust more than those over which trains frequently pass. In the latter case corrosion was removed from the rails almost as quickly as it formed, which had a tendency to hinder the process.

Sun, Feb. 25, 1919

"Joseph Conrad" will be the subject of the lecture to be given under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening, by C. H. Sedgewick, B. A., Ph. D. The meeting will be held in the Assembly Hall of the University, near Tenth avenue and Willow street, at 8:15 p.m., and is free to the general public.

Pro. Feb. 26. 1919.

GAVE LECTURE ON IRON CORROSION

An interesting lecture on corrosion of iron was delivered at the Chamber of Mines on Monday evening by Professor E. H. Archibald of the chemistry department of the University of British Columbia. Prof. Archibald first reviewed the experiments conducted by a succession of scientists to determine the cause of corrosion. One school contended that it could not take place without the presence of carbon dioxide, while another, to which the speaker was inclined to adhere, was that it took place through an electrolytic action.

Speaking of iron in water the professor declared that the depth at which the metal was submerged had considerable effect on the process of corrosion. Also the upper surface when immersed, would rust more quickly than the other surfaces. Rain water, saturated with atmosphere would cause quick rusting, and corrosion was also influenced by light, exposed iron rusting three times as fast as that which was not exposed to light.

Pro. Feb. 26. 1919.

Vancouver Institute Lecture — "Joseph Conrad" will be the subject of the lecture to be given under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening by C. H. Sedgewick, B.A., Ph.D., in the assembly hall of the University.

World Feb. 26. 1919.

DR. SEDGEWICK LECTURES.

Literary Career of Joseph Conrad Presented at Institute Meeting.

The peculiar circumstances of Joseph Conrad's literary career and the true twentieth century flavor of his work were presented to the Vancouver Institute last evening by G. G. Sedgewick, B.A., Ph.D., associate professor of English at the university. The meeting was held in the university auditorium.

Dr. Sedgewick spoke of Conrad as "the foreigner who writes in English as though it were his mother tongue." Of Polish ancestry, Conrad did not even speak English until he was 19 years old and did not write it for publication until he reached the age of 35 years. With the linguistic talent of his race, he has become master of an English style almost above criticism.

The community sense, the dominant note in the novel of the present time, is one of the main themes of Joseph Conrad's writings, said Dr. Sedgewick. He frequently pictures the loneliness of the human soul, but it is always a loneliness accompanying the struggle to get back into community with its fellows.

Sun, Feb. 28, 1919.

"THE NEW POETRY"

University Librarian Deals With Some Rhymless Versifiers.

Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the provincial university, gave a lecture at the Carnegie Library on Saturday night on the "New Poetry." Mr. Ridington stated that his object was to lay before his hearers selections from these newer poets, and to let them judge for themselves how much of it was freakish and absurd and just how much had real vitality and was likely to survive. His claim for the new poets was that they aimed at simplicity, directness and realism and to express themselves naturally in scorn of conventional fashions of rhyme.

In illustration of this he quoted at length from such writers as Amy Lowell, Masters and Major Lindsay, bringing out by elocutionary emphasis their peculiarities, their strength and their weakness. On the whole the quotations appealed to his hearers as being more amusing than impressive, since laughter was more frequent than applause.

World, March 10. 1919.

POULTRY LECTURE

POINT GREY, March 15.—All those interested in the intricate science of successful poultry raising had an opportunity to get many pointers in that respect last evening when Professor Lunn, of the agricultural department of the university, delivered an instructive address on the hatching and rearing of chickens. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Poultry and Pet Stock Association. The offer of the association to supply settings of eggs to children is meeting with some popularity, about 20 of them having given in their names to secure settings.

World Mar. 15. 1919.

On Thursday, Mr. Ridington, of the university, gave the first of a series of lectures on "School Libraries." In a most interesting talk he showed the opportunities of a teacher's work and the great influence he or she could exert. In this way, Mr. Ridington laid the foundation for the rest of his course.

Sun March 22 1919

Closing Lecture to Be Given.
The closing lecture of the Vancouver Institute will be given tonight when Professor O. J. Todd, of the University of British Columbia, will give an illustrated lecture entitled, "The Architecture of the Athenian Acropolis." The meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the university near Tenth avenue and Willow street, at 8:15 o'clock, and is free to the general public.

Sun, Mar. 27, 1919.

On Thursday Mr. Ridington gave the second of his series of lectures on "School Libraries." On the same afternoon Mr. Hartness and Mr. Smith gave an interesting talk to the war workers. The latter are indebted to these two gentlemen for a very enjoyable afternoon. Tea was afterwards served by the girls of Class IV.

Sun, March 29, 1919.

On Thursday Mr. Ridington gave the second of his series of lectures on "School Libraries." The lecture was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. On the same afternoon Mr. Hartness and Mr. Smith gave an interesting talk to the war workers. The latter are indebted to these two gentlemen for a very enjoyable afternoon. Tea was afterwards served by the girls of Class IV.

Prw Mar. 29, 1919.

On Thursday Mr. Ridington gave the second of his series of lectures on "School Libraries." He showed the superiority of man over the rest of the animal kingdom by virtue of his power of reasoning, which showed itself in his characteristic of classifying everything in his world. Mr. Ridington applied this to great libraries of the world and showed how they were conducted on this principle.

World Mar 29, 1919

On Thursday Mr. Ridington of the university, gave his customary lecture on "school libraries." He dealt with some of the systems of classification used in some of the great libraries of the world.

Sun Ap. 5, 1919.

On Thursday, Mr. Ridington, of the University, gave his customary lecture on "School Libraries." He dealt with some of the systems of classification used in some of the great libraries of the world.

World, Ap. 5, 1919.

On Thursday, Mr. Ridington of the University gave his customary lecture on "School Libraries." He dealt with some of the systems of classification used in the great libraries of the world.

Prw Ap 5, 1919.

Mr. Riddington of the University of B. C. delivered the fourth of a series of lectures, on Thursday afternoon. He dealt with the Dewey or Decimal system of classification which is used in the Carnegie Library of Vancouver. He spoke of the different methods of cataloguing and showed the advantages of a card catalogue over the printed book catalogue.

Sun Ap. 12, 1919.

DECIMAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Ridington of the University of British Columbia delivered on Thursday afternoon the fourth of his series of lectures. He dealt with the Dewey or decimal system of classification which is used in the Carnegie Library of Vancouver. He spoke of the different methods of cataloguing and showed the advantages of a card catalogue over the printed book catalogue.

Prw. ap. 12, 1919.

Mr. Ridington, of the University of British Columbia, delivered the fourth of the series of lectures he is giving on Thursday afternoon. He dealt with the Dewey or decimal system of classification, which is used in the Carnegie library of Vancouver. He spoke of the different methods of cataloguing and showing the advantages of a card catalogue over the printed book catalogue.

World ap. 12, 1919.

ECONOMIST TALKS ON LABOR UNREST

Prof. Boggs Contends System, Not Classes, Causing Friction Between Faction.

The fault does not lie with capital or with labor, but it is in the defects of the industrial system which has grown up during the past century and a half, said T. H. Boggs, professor of economics at the University of British Columbia, in speaking to the members of the Men's Brotherhood of the First Congregational church at their meeting on Sunday afternoon. Prof. Boggs took as his subject the modern industrial problems, their origin and proposed solutions. He outlined the fundamental factors which have brought into existence the present troubled condition in industry, an industrial situation that is critical.

The trend during the past few centuries has been, he said, from unity toward disunity and disastrous competition. This trend placed a great emphasis on individualism, exalting the rights and privileges of the individual. Another cause was the advent of the factory system through the development of machinery and steam power. Under the preceding stage, the handicraft stage, the master worker or employer and the worker were on a basis of daily contact, and therefore intimacy was possible. The journeyman, in the course of time, was expected to become a master worker.

No Social Development.

Under the factory system neither of these two phases is possible, save in exceptional cases, with the result that a cleavage has arisen between the two classes inevitably and unavoidably. For a century and a half the industrial and mechanical brains of the world have been devoted to the perfection of the means and methods of production, but during this time relatively less attention has been given to the human and social relationships in industrial organizations. Methods of production have far outstripped the social organization of industry.

In stating that the fault lies with the system, Prof. Boggs said that the question arises whether the system is to be destroyed and thrown aside, or is it to be amended and modified. Is there no ground, he asked, for constructive reform? First among the proposed solutions was that put forward by the supporters of destructive radicalism, who urged the overthrow of the present industrial system. They would cast it aside and begin anew. This was one extreme, while the other the speaker labelled "standpattism." Those who hold to this view are dwindling in number, happily, because they would insist by force, if neces-

sary, the retention of the present order of things in status quo. Constructive radicalism was the third solution, those holding to views of this class maintaining that changes must come; radical changes, too, in the present system, but they would change and modify the system rather than destroy it. These supporters would retain the good but eliminate the evils inherent in the system. The reforms to be adequate, said Prof. Boggs, must be deep and far-reaching. No longer will it do to apply palliatives, for the root cause or the source of infection must be ascertained and removed.

Comparisons on Attitude.

The speaker then summarized the views of Lord Leverhulme and prominent employers of labor; also the views of J. R. Clynes and other men prominent in the labor world. He quoted the remark of a captain of industry to the effect that "democracy cannot fight for a principle on the battlefield and allow its abrogation on the industrial front." Mr. Boggs emphasized the principles embodied in the Whitley report adopted by Lloyd George's government as the official position of Great Britain on the labor and industrial situation. He also outlined the now famous and important reform programme set forth by several great Quaker employers of England, dwelling especially on the provisions of the programme relating to the question of wages, interest, surplus and the status of the workers. "There are extremists in both groups," he added; "neither group has been without fault, yet both contain many individuals of vision and faith who are seeking an equitable basis for mutual understanding. Whatever the policy may be which shall bring reform, we can at least agree that it must be marked by an intelligent understanding of the views involved, a candid straightforwardness and an unswerving honesty."

The meeting was well attended, and included among the audience were several of the labor men of Vancouver, who at the conclusion of the address spoke briefly. Owing to the shortness of the time, these labor men were not able to speak at any length, and it was decided to adjourn for a special meeting to be held on Tuesday evening.

Sun ap 14, 1919

"THE WEST COUNTRY"

"Here all the summer could I stay,
For there's Bishop's teign and King's teign,
And Coomb at the clear teign head—
Where close by the stream you may have your cream
All spread upon barley bread.

Then who would go into dark Soho,
And chatter with dack'd-haired critics,
When he can stay for the new mown hay,
And startle the dappled Prickets?"

THUS wrote Keats of the land of Devon: thus felt I. A few summers ago it was my privilege to spend some time in parts of Devon and Cornwall; and while the West Country proper includes in addition the counties of Somerset and Dorset, it is more particularly to the twofold former that the lover of tradition, of folk lore and of historical association, is constrained to turn. The immediate reason for my being thus privileged was the undertaking of an investigation into the clotted cream industry, and on account of the nature of the work an opportunity presented itself for seeing the people as they really are, and not as seen by the sightseer and the tourist.

To discuss cream and tradition is not as strange as it may appear, for to the Devonian and the Cornishman, no matter where he be, the traditions and historical associations of his county are indelibly interwoven with his remembrance of the cream that has insured such lasting fame-

"Nothing on earth or in poet's dream
Is so rich and rare as your Devonshire cream"

sang the bard, and as a description of the cream of two thousand years it is not too much to say.

Not only does the scion of the West Country experience a feeling of tenderness almost devout towards the land of his fathers, but to no part of England is the world of the Western Hemisphere more closely wedded than to Plymouth of Devon; for was it not from here that in the days of long ago set sail the Pilgrim Fathers? I have seen the spot off which the pilgrims stepped when boarding their barque the *Mayflower*. It is marked by a little slab of stone and dated 1620. Today the historic quay is the centre of the fishing trade of Plymouth—the picturesque Barbican. Skirting the waters of the Sound is the promenade of the city, Plymouth Hoe. One cannot but be impressed with the beauty of the setting, particularly in the evening; away beyond, the Sound; the Hoe lit up with little twinkling lights of every shade and tint; the strains of a military band wafted by the breeze from the pier which juts out in the Sound; and behind it all the hum and rumble of the city. From Plymouth had emanated the spirit of freedom even before the setting sail of the Pilgrim Fathers; for it was from this same Hoe that the Armada of the Spanish was sighted. And to-day the game of bowls is still played on the self same green from which Drake and his fellows went forth when they set out to clear the seas. Close to Plymouth are the Government shipbuilding yards of Devonport, where in normal times lie anchored many of the guardians of the deep.

The usual method of conducting an itinerary is to arrange as far as possible that turning back is avoided. I must be forgiven for transgressing, for I would that we go back to Exeter, the hub of the Devon wheel, the capital of the county, the site of the smallest yet one of the most beautiful of the English cathedrals, and a city as old as the hills,—the *Caer Isc* of the early Britons. Some remains of the old Roman walls are to be seen, but not in any degree of completeness as compared with those preserved in Chester, the capital of Cheshire. The buildings are fascinatingly old and picturesque, and one narrow little street—*Luxury Lane*—is renowned for the simple reason that narrow though it is and short though it be, it can boast that within its bounds can be purchased all those luxurious delicacies for which its county has rightly attained its fame. I had the unique experience while in Exeter of staying for some days at a hotel which had successfully and with dignity weathered the storms of 400 successive winters, but just at that time was being prepared for the solemn rites associated with that disintegration which sooner or later must be the lot of all. It was a ~~veritable~~ ^{unique} experience, for I had begun to love the old place with its rambling rooms, its wainscoted walls, its oaken timbers and its almost medieval atmosphere.

Liverton, not far North of Exeter, is renowned as the seat of the old Blundell school—founded in 1604—one of whose most distinguished scholars was Richard Blackmore, the author of *Lorna Doone*. The whole of the West Country, however,

is so redolent with memories of the great that one scarcely knows upon which particular historic pinnacle to dwell. At Ottery, St. Mary, Samuel Taylor Coleridge was born, and carved in the sandstone of a neighbouring cave his initials S. T. C. are still intact. The same county produced that fearless voyager, that personification of gallantry, that precursor of the herb so dear to the heart of women, nay, all mankind as well; he who introduced into England that which in Kingsley's words is a lone man's companion, a bachelor's friend, a hungry man's food, a sad man's cordial, a wakeful man's sleep, and a chilly man's fire—in short, Sir Walter Raleigh of Elizabethan times.

Near Exeter on the South Coast are many dear delightful watering places,—Teignmouth, Torquay, Paignton and the rest. It was in the district of Paignton that Miles Coverdale, then Bishop of Exeter, worked in the Sixteenth Century on his revision of the translation of the Bible.

Not far away is Newton Abbott, where, having landed at Brixham on Tor Bay, William Prince of Orange caused to be read his manifesto from the steps of the Market Cross. I spent a little time at Newton Abbott and enjoyed the distinction while slowly disposing of my modest lunch of being ministered to by a waiter austere of countenance, of figure well built, of demeanour superb, and of deportment delectable in the very extreme. For the time, he was the only waiter, I was the only guest. It is not strange that we should be able to give each the undivided attention of the other. The necessities of the case decreed that he should stand and I should sit,—the geographical environment essential to insure my not unusual avocation of looking up to others. He talked of days of which I knew not much; he talked of money of which I knew much less. I queried him as to the financial prospects of his profession, and hoped thereby to gain some slight idea as to the presumed monetary obligations of myself. He pondered long, he pondered well, and then vouchsafed to me that when times were good he not infrequently secured an honorarium of five and thirty dollars a week. Five and thirty dollars a week, and I the only guest!! My interest flagged and we returned to the subject of dogs.

To reach a farm some miles away I cycled over hills and over streams, through country as beautiful as ever was made. I forgot my late embarrassment and remembered only that it is good to be alive. That is the feeling one gets in Devon; not that the necessary stimulation to such feeling is confined to Devon; not at all; but that's the feeling one gets in Devon.

But let us pass on to the English Riviera—Cornwall; a Riviera without its casinos, without its theatres and without its nights turned into day. I stayed at Camelford on the Cam, in the very heart of the country of King Arthur. The Arthurian tradition is permeating and all pervading. Near the town is the little bridge sequestered beautifully among the oaks of a narrow, rocky and pretty country lane at which the mythical (?) king is said to have met his death,—its name is

Slaughter bridge. Not far away is the spot under which the body of the dead king was laid—King Arthur's grave. Some miles from Camelford, however, is the main interest attached to the legendary king, King Arthur's Castle at Tintagel. Eden Phillpotts, whose stories of the West Country should be read, has said "that Arthur was begotten at Tintagel we may please to believe; but that he died far from the land of his birth seems sure." Real or unreal, legend, myth or historical fact, the spirit of King Arthur can be felt, and it is sure that no one will readily take away from the man of Cornwall his dearly cherished and fondly loved tradition.

In Camelford itself I met a delightful product of the green Isle of Erin,—the Grammar School master. He had all the vivacity of his race and had freely drunk of the spirit of his adopted land. He had educated the present generation and had done it well; he was educating the rising generation, and not less well. He was a rider to hounds and an official of the hunt. He could judge a horse not less critically than he could estimate the intellectual capacity of those to whom he daily administered the academic food with which his storehouse was replete. He could entertain as only an Irishman can. He was a perpetual spring in a vineyard worthy of Arcadia.

I have never been on our Canadian prairies, but I have tramped a Cornish moor and I have climbed a Cornish Tor, and I have experienced the feeling of nothingness in the vast domain of Nature. I have said nothing of the almost incomparable natural beauties of Devon and Cornwall, nothing of the mystery of Dartmoor and the grandeur of the Tors. My limita-

tions are too many. If we would imbibe the mysterious spell of the West Country to the full, we must read Kingsley's "*Westward Ho!*", Blackmore's "*Lorna Doone*", Tennyson's "*Idylls of the King*", Thackeray's "*Pendennis*"; Baring-Gould and Eden Phillpotts.

I have already said that I saw the people as they really are. I saw them in their homes, and hence I saw them at their best. One remembered and could not fail to feel the truth of the words of the author, who wrote, "manners, like genius, may be improved, they cannot be taught; they are as wayward in their visits as genius itself. They may alight at the palace or the cottage door, and when they have once smiled upon the child in the cradle he need not fear for the future." One feels in meeting the people of the West Country that indescribable something which charms and does not fail to captivate. One is glad to have met them, and hopes to meet them yet again. They are hospitable to a degree, and courteous to a fault. They have still the charm of Raleigh, but they lack not the strength of Drake.

WILFRID SADLER.

The Beacon,
St Andrews, N. B.,
Sept. 30, 1916

PROF. BOGGS SPOKE ON LABOR UNREST

Tracing the causes of the present industrial unrest, Mr. T. H. Boggs, professor of economics at the University of British Columbia, in speaking to the Men's Brotherhood of the First Congregational Church on Sunday, said that the trend of the past few centuries had been towards disunity and disastrous competition.

Prof. Boggs stated that the fault lies with the system. He said, replying to the question "Is there no ground for constructive reform?" that three proposed solutions had been put forward. First, that which urged the overthrow of the present industrial system. At the other extreme was that which Prof. Boggs labelled "stand-pattism." Constructive radicalism was the third solution, supporters of which would retain the good but eliminate the evils of the present system. To be adequate, reforms must be deep and far-reaching.

The speaker then reviewed the attitude of British organized labor, summarizing the views of J. R. Clynes and other labor leaders, and referring to the Whitley report and the statement of a captain of industry "that democracy can not fight for a principle on the battlefield and allow its abrogation at home."

At the conclusion of the address several labor men who were in attendance spoke briefly. Owing to the shortness of the time it was decided to adjourn for a special meeting to be held Tuesday evening.

Pro. ap. 14/1919.

ing who were honestly seeking an equitable solution.

J. Ewart, of the Socialist Party of Canada, said, "It is a question of ownership. Those who use the tool of production should own it. Until that happens, there is no solution."

J. G. Smith, also of the Trades and Labor council, said that if the council had been informed that only three minutes would be allowed per speaker, he did not think they would have had any representatives there. The Quaker report had been put forward by those who had "run a slave market in Great Britain very scientifically," but the worker could not now be fooled as in the past. Ninety-eight per cent. of the population made the tools and knew how to use them; the other two per cent. owned them, lived in luxury, and owned the workers body and soul. The only thing of any use to relieve the situation at the present time was the six-hour day. The only co-operation on the part of the manufacturers was with a view to reduce the pay-check.

At the close of the address the chairman stated that it was too late to allow of more than three-minute speeches from the members of the audience.

P. MacDowell, of the Trades and Labor council, said that the speaker had declared the present system the most efficient ever known and had also blamed it for the trouble of today. He had suggested they must administer an anaesthetic to capitalism, but had not stated whether the anaesthetic was destructive radicalism, stand-pattism or constructive radicalism.

S. Campbell said the suggestion of compromise was useless. "Labor does all the work; nature provides all the material: what more do we want?"

F. W. Hobson, principal of the deaf school, thought it inconsistent to call for a six-hour day while expounding the futility of palliation in general.

J. Vincent, of the Socialist party, rose to speak, but as the time had expired the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday evening, when opportunity for further discussion will be given.

World ap. 14. 1919

Emergency Lecture.

The manner in which the various engineers of construction, both civil and mechanical, can work together, and perforce must, in the future for the betterment of the profession of science, was outlined in an address given by E. T. Hodge, professor of geology at the University of B.C., at the Hotel Vancouver last night. The lecturer illustrated several works of engineering, in which he had been personally connected, and through which the knowledge of geology proved essential to the success of the undertaking, citing instances of the great structures of New York and other states.

Sun ap. 15. 1919.

PROF. BOGGS AND SOCIALISTS DEBATE

Discuss Present Order and Respective Theories to Adjust Conditions.

The open invitation to join in a discussion of the address given by Prof. Boggs before the brotherhood of the First Congregational church last Sunday on the defects of the present industrial system brought a number of the labor speakers to the meeting of the brotherhood last night. They represented the extreme Socialist wing of the labor group, and a keen debate followed between them and Secretary Neil, of the Employers' association, who expounded the new thought of the day from the side of capitalism as embraced in the proposals for industrial councils.

The Socialists were most emphatic that they were not going to bolster up the present system; they were going to pull down the existing order and they said they were going to build up a society in which every child would have a better and nobler existence.

Denounce Craft Unionism.

Craft unionism had had its day, they insisted. Craft unionism bred classes, and it must be replaced by a different organization. Capitalism in this country, it was charged, had been capable of more autocracy and resorted to secret agents, even more than the czarism of Russia. Labor was out, not to destroy the machinery of wealth, but only that part of capital which was used to exploit, and they pointed out that no great change was brought about without force or without a show of force.

Mr. Neil replied that it was all very well to say that everything was rotten and nothing was right in the world, and in some mysterious way they were going to right all causes of complaint. It was not in approaching the subject in the way the red-flag spokesmen had done that they would find for the multitude a solution of the problem. There were many difficulties in this world to overcome; his personal experience was that the way out was to apply education.

Keeps Industries Away.

It was all very well to theorize, but what was wanted, said Mr. Neil, was to advance step by step and co-operate. He knew of three cases in the last month in which people were considering establishing industries in this province, but who thought better of it because of unstable conditions. Co-operation was the logical, sane movement, and it was taking place between employers and employed in Great Britain and other parts of the world. In his opinion the different classes were not sufficiently represented either in the government of industries or of the state.

Would his plan of co-operation involve provision for the man who wanted to work and could not and require that the man who did not work also should not eat, Mr. Neil was asked. He bound himself to the policy that every man should be required to work on a productive operation; so far as the physically incapacitated were concerned, he believed they were taken care of at present, and under the co-operative plan he would still be cared for by the community. There would always, in some place or other, be a certain percentage of unemployment, continued, but there were large bodies of men now coming back from the war who were classed as unemployed, and certainly all of them did not want to straightway go back to work.

Analyzes Industrial Democracy.

The new industrial democracy, as he saw it, involved better means of production, the stabilizing of industry, the payment of a wage sufficient to keep the family in comfort and provide for contingencies and periods of rest, and a certain participation in the total selling price. But underlying that whole proposition there had to be a whole lot of education, because if they gave some men \$10,000 a year they would be still in debt at the end of the year. This country had nothing to fear from industrial councils, and it was not only capital that was seeking it, he assured them. Touching on the question of profit, he said it was the incentive which kept a man from sliding, which induced him to make an honest and full attempt to meet his obligations.

Sun ap. 16. 1919.

INTERESTING TALK TO CANADIAN CLUB

Women Learn Much of Work for "Saving Babies"; Child Welfare Work Important.

"SAVING BABIES," was the subject taken by Mr. R. H. Mullen, M. B., director of laboratory of Vancouver General hospital and professor of bacteriology in the University of British Columbia, for his address before the Women's Canadian club on Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. Mullen thanked the club for giving him an opportunity of speaking before them on this subject, which he said always appealed to women. He expressed it as his opinion that the problems dealing with child welfare were the most important we have to deal with today in connection with public health.

BOGGS SPEAKS ON ECONOMICS

University Professor Deals With Live Labor Topic—Says Present System is at Fault.

A largely attended meeting at the Men's Brotherhood gathering at the First Congregational church on Sunday afternoon, heard Professor T. H. Boggs, of the faculty of economics, in the University of British Columbia,

speaking on the industrial situation. After sketching the development of industry from small shops where master and men worked together to the modern factory system with its complex organization, and its inevitable cleavage between class and class, he stated that the fault today lay not with the men so much as with the system. Consequently the question arose as to whether the system should be thrown aside or simply amended and modified.

"Is there no ground," he asked, "for constructive reform?" First among the proposed solutions was that put forward by the destructive radicals who urged the overthrow of the present industrial system. They would cast it all aside and begin anew. This was the one extreme, while the other might be labelled the "stand-patters." The latter were happily diminishing in numbers because they would insist by force, if necessary, on retaining the present system. The third course lay in the constructive radicalism of those who would rather change and modify the system than destroy it. At the same time it must be recognized that reforms to be effective must be deep and far-reaching.

Professor Boggs summarized views on the subject as set forth by Lord Leverhulme, J. R. Clynes, and of the Whitley report adopted by the Lloyd George government as the official view of the labor situation in Great Britain. He also referred to the reform programme as set forth by the great Quaker employers of England. The speaker added that neither side in the controversy was without fault, but he believed that on both sides were men of vision and understand-

In discussing the different organizations interested in this particular work, the doctor spoke of the voluntary societies who had a sufficiently high ideal of citizenship to give their time to these problems so important to the race. He also stated that a great number of commercial concerns were taking energetic steps to prevent infant mortality among their employees. This was due not alone to philanthropic motives, but they had found that when a man was worried over the health of his family he did not give the same attention to his work as he would under more favorable circumstances. Insurance companies are also taking an interest in this matter. The Metropolitan Life Insurance company, of New York, have found that it is a paying investment to spend as much as \$25,000 yearly to protect their policyholders against the ill effects of infant mortality.

Rights of a Baby.

"Few people stop to consider that a baby has any rights," said Dr. Mullen. "Even before a baby is born it has rights. First of all it has the right to be born; it has a right to be born with a reasonable expectancy of life, and it has a right to be born well. The doctor then gave statistics in regard to the birth rate and death rate in the different countries, and also spoke in regard to immigration in connection with these different statistics. He also spoke in regard to the registration of babies, showing how necessary this was, as in a great many cases during the war mothers had been deprived of pensions because they had neglected to have their sons registered and hence they were not legally alive."

The speaker said that unfortunately education seemed to decrease rather than increase the tendency toward a higher birth rate. "The man with most education is generally the man who has the smallest family," he said. "Twenty-two of every 100 children born alive never reach the productive age," he said, "and statistics show that seven per cent. of the people who marry do not have any children at all." Speaking further on this subject, he said that quality was quite as important as quantity, and quoted Premier Lloyd George, who said "You cannot have an A-1 community with a C-3 population." "It is the quality of the population which makes it either an asset or a liability."

More Dangerous Than Naval Service.

"There are more women die from child birth than from any other cause save tubercular diseases. It is more dangerous for a woman to have a child than for a man to be a sailor in the British Navy," Dr. Mullen said. He also stated that infant mortality was generally caused by pre-natal damage to the child, diseases of the parents, ignorance of the parents, or poverty. "We can cure the diseases in a great many instances," he said, "remove ignorance and relieve poverty by state aid in the various forms in which it may be given."

Dr. Mullen spoke at some length upon the dangers of venereal diseases, stating that the military authorities had taken steps to protect the men against these diseases, and that now the civil authorities are realizing their responsibilities in this matter. He stated that in practically every province in Canada there had been enactments passed for the control of such diseases and that there was one passed in Victoria at the last session of the house which he believed would give adequate protection to the community. "However," he said, "any act has effects only to the extent that the people demand it. You cannot force it down their throats, and if they do not want it it is their own fault."

At the close of the meeting, the president, Mrs. Scott, thanked Dr. Mullen in behalf of the club for his very interesting address.

Sum. Apr. 16, 1919

Under the auspices of the Engineering and Technical Institute, Dr. E. T. Hodge on Monday evening addressed a large gathering of engineers and technical men at the Vancouver Hotel on the subject of "Practical Engineering Geology." The lecturer held the close attention of his audience as he traced the changes in the earth's surface and showed the absolute necessity of a full local geological knowledge previous to the design of all engineering work, whether railways, roads, water supplies, bridges, tunnels, etc. He referred to the necessity of every city compiling a geological record of the district from all borings and excavations; showing by actual examples where failure to secure such knowledge had led to costly failures. A keen discussion followed and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer. The institute is arranging for monthly Saturday trips to large industrial plants during the coming summer.

Pro. Apr. 16 1919

Child, Not the Dollar

Is Greatest Asset of Nation

"YOU can not have an A1 community with a C3 population," said Premier

Lloyd George during a speech made during the war. And to insure the health and well being of a community, one of the vital questions to be looked into is the high rate of infant mortality. This was brought out by Dr. R. H. Mullen, M. B., director of the laboratory of the Vancouver General Hospital and professor of bacteriology in the University of British Columbia, in his address on "Saving Babies" before the Women's Canadian Club yesterday afternoon.

The child, and not the dollar, is the asset of the nation, he said, and the problems which are connected with child welfare are the most important which we have to deal with today in connection with public health.

SCIENCE OF SAVING.

The science of saving infant life is a comparatively new one, the speaker continued. In the year 1917 there were only a very small number of agencies striving to prevent infant mortality; in 1917 there were nineteen, and in 1918 a total of forty-four. The importance of striving to lift blight which destroys so many wee lives is commencing to be realized more and more each year, and now even the great commercial concerns are taking a very active interest in this matter. They have found that employees who are worried about home conditions such as the health of their children are less efficient, and so, less satisfactory workers. Insurance companies, such as the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company, have also taken up the matter, and the latter company does not consider that \$125,000 is too great a sum to expend yearly in protecting its policy holders against the menace of infant mortality.

INCREASE EFFICIENCY.

"Each child should be an asset to the community," Dr. Mullen said. "To-

day there are children who are a direct liability to the community, and others who are just 'deadwood,' producing little more than they take from a community. By improving these liabilities only can we increase our national efficiency.

"Even before a child is born it has certain rights, one of which is the right to be born with a reasonable expectancy to live. Of every 100 children born, there are twenty-two who will not reach the productive age."

That four-fifths of these deaths are due to preventable causes was claimed by the speaker, and these causes may be placed in three classes—disease, ignorance or poverty of the parents. In a great majority of cases the disease can be cured, and by the aid of the state the two latter causes could to a great extent be removed.

UP TO THE PEOPLE.

Towards the conclusion of his lecture, Dr. Mullen spoke of the menace to child life of hereditary diseases, and pointed out that there was now legislation to control some of them. But, he warned, it is the people themselves who must demand the enforcement of the enactments. Legislation alone, without the support of the people, would be of little avail.

Dr. Mullen was introduced to the meeting by the president, Mrs. S. D. Scott, and at the close of his lecture, thanked by her on behalf of the club for his interesting and instructive address.

Solos were given by Miss Eura Lesson and Mrs. Frederick Elkins, who were both accompanied by Miss Annette Speer.

Pro. Apr. 16, 1919.

"Saving Babies" Subject Of Canadian Club Address

That there should be four children in each Anglo-Saxon family in the race is to perpetuate itself, and that the large mortality among infants and mothers is due to ignorance, poverty and disease, were among the statements made yesterday before the members of the Canadian Club in an address on "Saving Babies" by Dr. R. H. Mullen, M. B., director of laboratory of Vancouver General Hospital and professor of bacteriology in the University of British Columbia, and frequent applause greeted his lucid descriptions of the causes and remedies which figure so largely in the problems connected with the child, which Dr. Mullen specified as "the most important with which we have to deal today."

Dr. Mullen dealt chiefly with the causes and measures of prevention of the mortality of infants under one year, and gave statistics bearing on this subject which brought out the astonishing fact infant mortality in Canada is enormous, owing to absence of government agencies of prevention, such as are exercised in New Zealand, to take an outstanding example, where the death rate has been reduced to a minimum.

That quality as well as quantity should be considered was the speaker's statement. "A child should be an asset to the community, but the mere fact that he is a child doesn't make him an asset. Some children are direct liabilities. Some go along producing as much and no more than they take out of the community." Dr. Mullen pointed out the fact that a farmer kills off the unproductive cattle, but that since the days of the Spartans this practice has been abandoned, and the only way out of the difficulty now is to improve the race. That the Anglo-Saxon is jealous of his rights, stated the speaker, and that "he has rights even before he is born, a right to be born, a right to be well born, and a right to be born well," the topic of infant mortality being greatly concerned with these three fundamental privileges.

In thinking of an advance of a community we must always compare the birth rate to the death rate, the results showing whether the community is going up or down. It was said of France before the war that she was a decadent nation, but in computing the birth rate there should also be considered the great factor of immigration, and this leads up to the

subject of quality, for it is known that the foreign-born population is to a large extent more prolific than the Anglo-Saxon stock in the United States, where statistics of accuracy are available.

Elimination of Ills.

That the three underlying causes of the large infant and maternal death rate can be reduced was the cheering statement of the speaker, disease being curable to a great extent, particularly those diseases which are to affect the child, poverty being eliminated by the government, and ignorance vanishing with measures promulgated for the purpose of educating the parents.

That voluntary societies should be formed in every community was the opinion of the speaker, and that these should be strengthened by the interest of all until the government is brought to see by the pressure from these organizations that the people are determined to protect the child, was the beginning of a great wave of prevention of the ills which are now upon us.

Increasing interest in conserving the health of the mother and child is now being shown by industrial concerns, who realize that if the child is not well, the worker is affected; in the insurance companies, who have been able to reduce the death rate of their patrons to a large extent by education, and by government agencies.

Recent legislation enacted in Victoria in regard to control of certain types of diseases was commended by the speaker, who stated that it was the best piece of legislation anywhere, New Zealand not excepted. That this will do much to reduce death, blindness and many other ills is the assurance of those who are in position to realize the enormous extent that this factor is responsible for present conditions. That this enactment will give the proper protection to the community only as the people demand its enforcement was the concluding statement.

Dr. Mullen was cordially thanked by the president, Mrs. Scott, for his excellent and highly educational address.

It was decided to give a luncheon on the day Captain Henshaw addresses the club, which will be about May 1.

World ap. 16. 1919

Geology and Engineering — In his recent lecture under the auspices of the Engineering and Technical Institute, Dr. E. T. Hodge, on the subject of "Practical Engineering Geology," traced the changes in the earth's surface and showed the absolute necessity of a full local geological knowledge previous to the design of all engineering work, whether railways, roads, water supplies, bridges, tunnels, etc., and the necessity of every city compiling a geological record of the district from all borings and excavations, showing by actual examples where failure to secure such knowledge had led to costly failures. A keen discussion followed. The Institute is arranging for monthly Saturday trips to large industrial plants during the coming summer.

World ap. 16. 1919

BOGGS SPEAKS ON ECONOMICS

University Professors Says the Present Social System Is at Fault

A largely attended meeting at the Men's Brotherhood at First Congregational church Sunday afternoon, heard Professor T. H. Boggs of the faculty of economics in University of British Columbia, speak on the industrial situation. After sketching the development of industry from small shops where master and men worked together to the modern factory system with its complex organization, and its inevitable cleavage between class and class, he stated that the fault today lay not with the men so much as with the system. Consequently the question arose as to whether the system should be thrown aside or simply mended and modified. "Is there no ground," he asked, "for constructive reform?" First among the proposed solutions was that put forward by the radicals who urged the overthrow of the present industrial system. They would cast it all aside and begin anew. This was one extreme while the other might be labeled "stand-patters." The latter were happily diminishing in number because they would insist by force, if necessary, on retaining the present system. The third course lay in the constructive

radicalism of those who would rather change than modify the system than destroy it. At the same time it must be recognized that reforms to be effective must be deep and far-reaching.

Professor Boggs summarized views on the subject as set forth by Lord Leverhulme, J. R. Clines and of the Whitley report adopted by the Lloyd George government official view of the Labor situation in Great Britain. He also referred to the reform programme as set forth by the great Quaker employees of England. The speaker added that neither side in the controversy was without fault, but he believed that on both sides were men of vision and understanding who were honestly seeking an equitable solution.

*Mt. Pleasant Advocats
Ap. 18. 1919.*

SHAKESPEAREAN AND ST. GEORGE'S MEMBERS PLAN DUAL FESTIVAL

The commemoration of the poet's birthday promises to be of exceptional interest this year. As in previous years essay competitions are being held under the auspices of the Shakespeare society, and, besides those in the city and suburban high schools, there is an open competition covering Greater Vancouver. Three themes are open: "Civic Ideals in Shakespeare," "Shakespeare and Nature Study" and "Shakespeare and Sport." Essays are limited to 1500 words, and must be signed by motto or nom de plume only and accompanied by sealed envelope of identification. The essays should be in the hands of the honorary secretary, F. J. Bursill, The Athenaeum, 319 Pender street west, today. It is possible that a short extension may be allowed.

Tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Aberdeen school, Burrard street, the first of a series of four lectures will be given, the lecturer being John Ridington, university librarian, and the subject, "Shakespeare's Debt to the Bible." A Dunbar Taylor, K. C., the president, will preside. The succeeding three lectures are as follows: 24th inst. in Lord Tennyson school, Rev. Dr. C. J. Cameron, on "Hamlet"; 26th inst., in the Aberdeen school, S. Wellwood, on "The Stage of Shakespeare"; 28th inst., in The Athenaeum, 319 Pender street west, Mr. W. R. Dunlop, on "Macbeth." Admission is free. Shakespearean music and recital will be given, and the great tragedies will be illustrated.

On Saturday at 3 p.m. a visit will be made to the Shakespeare garden, by the greenhouses in Stanley Park, when the garden will be inspected, brief speeches made and an adjournment thereafter to the pavilion for tea. The parks board has recognized the educational and aesthetic value of the garden and several developments are in contemplation.

St. George's Day and the poet's birthday are coincident, and the two societies representing these great names are uniting in a social evening in The Athenaeum on Wednesday at 8 p.m., where, in the course of a fine programme, "the immortal memory of William Shakespeare" will be proposed by Mr. Dunbar Taylor, K. C.

Sun ap. 21. 1919.

LECTURE SERIES ON SHAKESPEARE TOPICS

The commemoration of the birthday of "the immortal bard" will be of exceptional interest this year, for not only will the Shakespearean Society take part, but it will be assisted by the Royal Society of St. George. On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Athenaeum, 319 Pender street west, the two societies will unite in the crowning social event of the commemoration. At this gathering Mr. Dunbar Taylor, K.C., will propose a toast to "the immortal memory of William Shakespeare."

The essays this year are open to city and suburban high school students, as well as an open competition covering Greater Vancouver. The subjects are: "Civic Ideals in Shakespeare," "Shakespeare in Nature Study" and "Shakespeare and Sport." The entries close today, and the essays are being received by the secretary, J. F. Bursill.

Tomorrow evening the first of a series of four lectures will be given by John Ridington, librarian of the University, at Aberdeen School. The subject will be "Shakespeare's Debt to the Bible," and the chairman will be Dr. Garnet Sedgewick of the department of English, at the University. On Thursday in Lord Tennyson Schools, Rev. Dr. C. J. Cameron will lecture on "Hamlet." On Friday in the Aberdeen School, S. Wellwood will lecture on "The Stage of Shakespeare." The final lecture will be held in the Athenaeum on April 28, when Mr. W. R. Dunlop will speak on "Macbeth."

Pro. Apr. 21. 1919.

CHANGE PLACE OF SHAKESPEARE LECTURE

The public lecture tonight at 8 o'clock by Mr. John Ridington, University librarian, on "Shakespeare's Debt to the Bible," will be given in the Athenaeum, 319 Pender street west, corner of Hamilton street, instead of Aberdeen School.

Pro. Ap. 22. 1919.

BIBLE OFT QUOTED BY SHAKESPEARE

Interesting Lecture on Great Author by John Ridington Opens Shakespeare Week.

The opening lecture in the series that will be given during the Shakespearean week under the auspices of the Shakespeare Society was delivered last night in the Athenaeum by John Ridington, librarian at the University. "Shakespeare's Debt to the Bible" was the subject of his study. Amazing superstructures dealing with the personality of Shakespeare, had been erected on scanty foundations of fact, he said; were matters of inference and the inference varied according to the literary taste or bias of the investigator. There could, however, be no doubt as to Shakespeare's knowledge and use of the Bible.

Many References to Bible.

Shakespeare's works contained hundreds of references and allusions to the Bible and the lecturer thought it would have been amazing if it were not so. The Renaissance and the Reformation were in point of time parallel events. Under such conditions of ecclesiastical regulation and control, it would be strange if Shakespeare did not have a good working knowledge of the scriptures. In Shakespeare's time the Bible was the standard literature of England; it was no longer a forbidden book; it was almost the only book within the reach of the common people.

Founded on Holy Writ.

After quoting many passages from Shakespeare which afforded direct parallels and paraphrases of passages in the Bible, Mr. Ridington said the parallel did not end there for through Shakespeare's works one found the same standards of right and wrong set forth as in Holy Writ. All his plays were studies of moral causes and their effects and the instrument of punishment was often the wrongdoers own violated sense or right and duty.

Shakespeare brought sin to judgment and throughout his works there existed an assumption of belief in immortality; a conviction of life after death as one of the eternal varieties.

Other Shakespeare Features.

Professor Sedgwick presided and W. R. Dunlop announced that on Thursday in the Lord Tennyson school Dr. Cameron would speak on Hamlet and there would be scenes from the drama by Miss Helen Badgeley and friends; on Saturday in Aberdeen school Sam Wellwood would speak on "The Stage of Shakespeare" with Elizabethan scenes and dances; on Monday night Mr. Dunlop would lecture on Macbeth. Tonight the Royal Society of St. George and the Shakespeare Society will join in a social at the Athenaeum; on Saturday afternoon in Stanley Park will come the garden ceremony.

Sun, Apr. 23, 1919.

LECTURE ON SHAKESPEARE

Opening Meeting of Commemoration Held at the Athenaeum.

Bard's Indebtedness to the Bible Discussed by John Ridington.

The annual celebration held in Vancouver in honor of Shakespeare commenced last evening at the Athenaeum, 319 Pender street, when a large audience attended the first of a series of four lectures dealing with various aspects of the genius of the great dramatist, whose birth the world today commemorates. Dr. Garnet Sedgwick of the Provincial University presided.

The lecturer was Mr. John Ridington, University librarian, and his subject was "Shakespeare's Indebtedness to the Bible." He pointed out that the known facts of Shakespeare's life were few, and on the whole uninteresting, so that when, a century since, Coleridge and his successors in the school of romantic critics placed him on the pinnacle he yet, and will probably forever, occupy in the hall of fame, men, in default of definite knowledge, began to "reconstruct" or "restore" Shakespeare from his writings, just as scientists restore a pre-historic saurian from a bone of its tail, or a classic temple or statue from a few fragments. All the imposing superstructures thus reared, Mr. Ridington asserted, were matters of mere inference, varying according to the literary taste or moral bias of the investigator, and few are in substantial agreement, except for the common element of admiration.

Illustrating this from Shakespeare's alleged religious beliefs, some writers had claimed the dramatist was a Roman Catholic, others that he was a Puritan, yet others that he was an atheist. Some had gone so far as to pronounce him a devout personal Christian. The lecturer's own conviction was that none knew, but he inclined to the view that Shakespeare's religion was part of his general attitude to life and humanity—was that of a man interested, though not necessarily participating, in all that men thought, felt and hoped. His works set forth concrete impulses, tendencies and habits, rather than abstract statements of spiritual truths.

CHURCH'S CONTROL.

Mr. Ridington pointed out that the Renaissance and the Reformation were parallel events, that the church in the reign of Elizabeth held enormous disciplinary control over England, that church attendance was compulsory, and that Shakespeare, as a member of the Lord Chamberlain's company of actors, would of necessity hear much Scripture reading. This, to a man of his receptive and retentive mind, would of itself perhaps be sufficient to account for the extensive use of the Bible in his dramas.

The lecturer described the Great, the Bishop's and the Geneva Bibles in general use before 1600. He believed Shakespeare to be an omnivorous, a rapid and a retentive reader, with the ability to recall at will phrases, illustrations and incidents long after they had been read. As to the extent to which Shakespeare used the Bible in his dramas, Mr. Ridington stated that God was mentioned 700 times therein. Forty-four Bible characters are mentioned, and, in addition, thirty-three Scriptural incidents. One writer gives 140 pages of Shakespearean quotation, alleged to have Scriptural reference.

BARD AND IMMORTALITY.

Mr. Ridington pointed out that in a larger sense than in the use of biblical phrases and incidents, the work of Shakespeare was essentially religious, Christian. The code of morals, the philosophy of life, the ethical atmosphere he creates, all accord with the standards set up in Holy Writ. With him, retribution is bound up in the very act of wrongdoing, and the instrument of punishment is often the conscience, the wrongdoer's own violated sense of right and duty.

Dealing with the accusation sometimes made that Shakespeare had no sense of the immortal because he did not, like Virgil and Dante, enter the realm of an imaginary heaven or hell, Mr. Ridington expressed his own view that the spirit of any religion, the belief in immortality can not be successfully dramatized. All that art can do is to portray the expression of the human in whose soul religion and immortality are a constant belief and an abiding hope. Even the Bible, the lecturer affirmed, assumed, but nowhere asserted, immortality. Christ himself taught the conditions, but throughout assumed the fact. Shakespeare's method was identical. Behind and above all Shakespeare's thinking there existed the assumption, the belief that was an unarguable connection, that life verities. Though he knows eternity verities. Though he knows eternity only through that part of it called by men time, he is throughout a consistent and faithful witness to the scriptural doctrine of immortality.

The great mass of the plays, Mr. Ridington said, were of the very stuff and texture that constitutes the written Revelation. On them has been expended more diligent study than has been accorded to any book but one. The eternal truths as to man's life and destiny, set forth in that other Book, constitute an important element woven into the very fabric of Shakespeare, and are part of the secret of his power over the sense of duty, the sense of beauty, and the conscience of mankind.

The lecture, which was followed with keen interest throughout, was liberally illustrated by both biblical and Shakespearean quotations. At its close Mr. W. R. Dunlop, secretary of the Shakespeare Society, moved a vote of thanks in terms of warm appreciation, and Mr. J. Francis Bursill, in seconding the motion, said he regarded the lecture, both in subject and treatment, as the dedicatory sermon of the new Athenaeum.

Dr. Sedgwick, who pointed out that similar ideals of justice and punishment were to be found in the great Greek dramatists, agreed in substance with the positions taken by the lecturer, and made interesting and illuminating comments, after which the National Anthem closed the proceedings.

Provo Apr 23, 1919.

BARD OF AVON WAS KEEN BIBLE STUDENT

Enlightening Shakespearian Address Given by John Ridington

That the Bard of Avon was a Bible student in the old and not the modern sense, was proved by Mr. John Ridington in a lecture at the Athenaeum on Tuesday night. This was the first of the series under the auspices of the Shakespeare Society, Prof. Sedwick presided. "Shakespeare's Debt to the Bible," was the title of Mr. John Ridington's address which was described by one present as "a masterly contribution to Shakespearian literature."

It was all that, for the statistics alone were exhaustive and illuminating. Mr. Ridington showed that in hundreds of passages Shakespeare used Biblical phraseology, used Biblical illustrations, and alluded to Biblical personages and incidents. He was saturated with the Biblical spirit, had moral standards formed on the Bible, and he taught the same lessons of truth, mercy and justice that are found in Holy writ. It would have been remarkable had it been otherwise, for a mind so receptive as Shakespeare's must have been influenced by the "atmosphere" of his environment.

The Renaissance and the Reformation were in point of time parallel events. Under such conditions of ecclesiastical regulation and control, it would be strange if Shakespeare did not have a good knowledge of the scriptures. In Shakespeare's time the Bible was the standard literature of England; it was no longer a forbidden book; it was almost the only book within the reach of the common people.

Shakespeare brought sin to judgment, he was not a theologian but a student of life, and not heeding the shibboleths of creeds he gave the world the real vital essences of questions affecting human conduct, divine revelation, predestination, death and immortality.

At the close of the lecture Mr. Dunlop and several other speakers voiced appreciation of an illuminating address.

Tonight at the Athenaeum, Pender Street, there will be a social of the St. George's and the Shakespeare societies.

World Apr. 23, 1919.

I was quite in the mood for poetical quotations last night, for there lingered in my ears, mind and heart memories of the delightful little speech Prof. Sedgwick gave us at the Shakespeare garden. It was a gem. * * *

He bade us know and love Shakespeare as a man, a personal friend, a companion. His comrades did not worship him as a god. They knew him as a man who loved the Elizabethan stage and had mastered its craft. They knew him as one who loved his fellow man and knew the face of the earth as no other man had known it, expressing love for nature in words of surpassing beauty and full of meaning. And he quoted the lovely lines spoken by Perdita:

....."Here's flowers for you;
Hot lavender, mint, savory, majoram;
The marigold, that goes to bed with the sun,
And with him rises weeping;

.....Daffodils
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty;

.....Pale primroses
That die unmarried, ere they can behold
Bright Phoebus in his strength."

* * *
It was good to be in that garden Saturday afternoon. I know not how others felt, but to me there came the thought of Rupert Brooke. The little plot of ground where Old Country flowers blow, consecrated to the memory of the sweet singer of Avon, is a little bit of earth to be "forever England."
—F. P.

World Apr. 28, 1919.

Mr. Riddington continued the series of lectures he is giving to the Normal students, on Thursday afternoon. He dealt with the method of building up a catalogue. His lecture was illustrated with cards and a portion of the card catalogue used at the university. He introduced the final topic of the lectures, "The Evolution of the Book." This subject is to be dealt with more extensively next week.

Anxious eyes have sought fashion plates very often in the last few weeks. Dainty and effective materials and attractive hats combine to create an atmosphere that transports us to the days of good Queen Anne. All are very busy preparing for the dress rehearsal of the opera to be held on Saturday, May 10th.

World, May 3, 1919.

John Riddington, librarian at the University, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Royal Society of St. George at the Athenaeum, 319 Pender west, next Tuesday night. His subject will be the contribution of the Englishman to the national life of Canada.

Proa May 6, 1919.

INTERPRETATION OF POETRY HIS TOPIC

Few of the students of the Normal School will forget the lecture given on Friday, May 2, by Dr. Sedgewick of the University. In response to the invitation extended by the Literary Society, Dr. Sedgewick, although in the midst of examinations, consented to address the students. His subject was "Interpretation of Poetry." At the conclusion of an address, which held the audience spellbound, Mr. Aldworth moved a vote of thanks in fitting terms. This was seconded by Miss Kerr.

On Saturday, the bright sunny weather attracted about seventy of the students to Lynn Valley. After lunch many of the party took advantage of the opportunity of viewing the finer scenery at Seymour Canyon. Some very fine pictures of both canyons were obtained. The parties later drifted back to Lynn Valley, and about 5 o'clock all had supper. Not until the last flaming ray was fading in the west did the hills around cease to echo to the laughter and noise of the picnic.

The students are glad to welcome Miss Kerr back to her place after a week's absence, due to injury received when she was knocked down by a street car.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Riddington delivered the final lecture of his series. He spoke of the formation of the book and traced its growth from the stone carvings of Assyria, and through the Egyptian papyrus to its form of the present day.

Proa May 10, 1919.

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On Saturday, the bright sunny weather attracted about 70 of the students to an outing. With Lynn Valley as their destination they boarded the 10:20 ferry. Many and varied were the packages carried. Reaching the canyon the first item of importance to every one's mind was—lunch. Then, indeed, were the secrets of mysterious packages disclosed and the contents found highly satisfactory. After lunch many of the party took advantage of the opportunity of viewing finer scenery at Seymour Canyon. Some very fine pictures of both canyons were obtained. The small parties drifted back to Lynn Valley, and about five o'clock the party had supper. Not until the last flaming ray was fading in the west, did the hills around cease to echo to the laughter and noise of the picnic.

The students are glad to welcome Miss Kerr back in her place in their ranks. After a week's absence, due to injury received when she was knocked down by a street car, she has returned and is taking her place as before.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Riddington delivered the final lecture of his series. He spoke of the formation of

the book and traced its growth from the stone carvings of Assyria and through the Egyptian papyrus to its form of the present day. The students have considered it an honor to have made the acquaintance of the librarian of the university.

Sun, May 12, 1919

SCHOOL CHILDREN READ ESSAYS IN ATHENAEUM

The fourth annual Shakespearean prize-ceremony was held in the Athenaeum on Pender street last night, when a large audience, presided over by A. Dunbar Taylor, K.C., heard school children read essays, and concluded with addresses by Professor Sedgewick and Inspector J. S. Gordon.

Dr. Sedgewick directed his remarks chiefly to the high school students. He dwelt on the need of interpreting Shakespeare by the language of his day, that would disclose a depth of wisdom sometimes hidden by the changing use of words.

Mr. Gordon said that while education was developing along technical and practical subjects, it would become more necessary to cultivate this with music and poetry and he expressed gratitude to the Shakespearean society in respect of the work it was doing in development of the artistic sense.

Following a dainty pianoforte prelude, two charming Elizabethan songs were sung by Miss Ethel Taggart. Excellent recitals were given by Mr. Shearman and Mr. Dunlop. Two first prize essays were read by the high school students, who with others received bouquets of flowers. At the close of the evening, the president and J. Francis Bursill spoke briefly.

The prize winners were: City schools, 1st, Miss Ethel Knight, King Edward High School; 2nd, Miss Phyllis McKay, King George High School, subject, "Character of Portia."

"Chief Characters of Henry V." won first prize for Fraser Melvin Wallace, and second, Miss Grace E. Roberts, Britannia High School.

South Vancouver schools, first, Miss Margaret G. McPhee; second, Miss Alice Musson.

North Vancouver schools, first, Miss Marjorie Bell; second, Irvin Robb.

Point Grey schools, first, Miss Loise McGrath; second, Miss Margaret Ingram.

Sun, May 13, 1919

PRESENTED PRIZES FOR SHAKESPEARE ESSAYS

At a meeting of the Shakespeare Society Monday night in the Athenaeum, Pender street, Mr. A. Dunbar Taylor, K. C., as chairman, presented the prizes won by the high school students in the recent Shakespeare essay competition. The chairman explained that the prizes in the open competition had not been awarded, as none of the entries came up to the standard set by the committee. Miss Taggart sang "Ariel's Song" and "The Cuckoo." Mr. Shearman recited the description of Queen Mab, and Mr. W. R. Dunlop, Othello's defence. The speaker of the evening was Dr. Sedgewick of the University of British Columbia, who spoke on the characters of children in Shakespeare, and proceeded to discuss the teaching of Shakespeare in school. Mr. Gordon spoke of Shakespeare's relation to modern life. The first prize winners, Miss Ethel Knight and Mr. F. M. Wallace read their essays. Mr. J. F. Bursill spoke briefly on the Shakespeare garden.

The prize winners were: City schools, first, Miss Ethel Knight, King Edward High School; second, Miss Phyllis MacKay, King George High School, subject, "Character of Portia." "Chief Characters of Henry V." won first prize for Fraser Melvin Wallace, and second, Miss Grace E. Roberts, Britannia High School.

South Vancouver schools, first, Miss Margaret G. McPhee; second, Miss Alice Musson.

North Vancouver schools, first, Miss Marjorie Bell; second, Irvin Robb.

Point Grey schools, first, Miss Loise McGrath; second, Miss Margaret Ingram.

Proa May 13, 1919

SHAKESPEAREAN ESSAY WINNERS ANNOUNCED

Fourth Annual Festival Over at Prize-Giving

There was quite a large audience at the prize-giving ceremony which concluded the fourth Shakespearean Festival Monday night. The meeting was held in the Athenaeum, Pender St. Mr. A. Dunbar Taylor, K.C., president of "the Shakespeare Society", was in the chair. There were present also Professor Sedgewick, School Inspector J. S. Gordon, Mr. John Riddington, Mrs. Ecclestone Mackay, Mr. R. D. Rorison and many others connected with educational movements. Miss Ethel Taggart sang delightfully Ariel's song from "The Tempest", and "When Daisies Pied." There was also some charming pianoforte music of an Elizabethan character; Mr. Shearman recited "Queen Mab," and Mr. Dunlop gave, with fine dramatic effort, Othello's apology.

The president gave a brief review of the society's work, and thanked the lecturers and all who had helped. Mr. J. Francis Bursill spoke briefly on the Shakespeare garden. Dr. Sedgewick gave a charming address on the children in Shakespeare, and speaking to the students dwelt on the need of interpreting Shakespeare by the lan-

guage of his day, that would disclose a depth of wisdom sometimes hidden by the changing use of words.

Mr. Gordon said that while education was developing along technical and practical subjects, it would become more necessary to cultivate this with music and poetry and he expressed gratitude to the Shakespearean society in respect of the work it was doing in development of the artistic sense.

In four years, and hampered in many ways by abnormal conditions, the Shakespearean Society had made the study of the poet popular and intelligent.

The Prize Winners.

Two first prize essays were read by the high school students, who with others received bouquets of flowers.

The prize winners were: City schools, 1st, Miss Ethel Knight, King Edward High School; 2nd, Miss Phyllis MacKay, King George High School; subject, "Character of Portia."

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North Vancouver schools, first, Miss Marjorie Bell; second, Irvin Robb.

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A prize also goes to Bridgeport school, but the name of the author was not known last night. Handsome prizes are held over until next year, the essays in the "open competition" not having reached the society's standard. "We are, we hope, an educational society," said the president. "We recognize effort, but at the same time we demand that an essay shall be marked by characteristics worthy of our traditions and aims. The essayists must spur themselves to better effort and achieve deserved success."

The National Anthem closed a very interesting meeting.

World, May 13, 1919

IN the never-to-be-forgotten address which Prof. Sedgwick delivered to the Shakespearean students of Vancouver last night, he dwelt on the "precocity" or "worldly wisdom" of the children who appear in Shakespeare's plays.

A light new to many was thrown upon this subject by pointing out that Shakespeare was not only a poet but a playwright and theatrical manager, that his knowledge of children was his experience of "stage children"—boys who were in training for the stage on which no females appeared. Not until

the student grasped the fact that Juliet, Beatrice, Rosalind, even the stately Volunnia and the arch-enchantress Cleopatra were played by boys, with unbroken voices, not until the language of Shakespeare's day was mastered could the wonderful beauty and wisdom of the master's work be understood. "Memorize some of Shakespeare's lines," said the professor; "they will increase your vocabulary and the vocabulary of the average man here is wretchedly poor. You will get hold of a few hundred words useful to you; and even the old words, no longer current and understandable, roll them over your tongue—they sound so good."

World May 13, 1919.

STUDENTS ENJOY TRIP TO CANYON

Interesting Lectures Delivered by Dr. Sedgewick and Mr. Ridington, of the University.

NORMAL SCHOOL, May 10.—Another week has sped by, leaving little except memories to remind one that it has come and gone. But memories are strong and few will forget the lectures given to the students on Friday, May 2, by Dr. Sedgewick, of the university. In response to the invitation extended by the Literary Society, Dr. Sedgewick, although in the midst of examinations, consented to address the students. His subject was "Interpretation of Poetry." At the conclusion of an address which held the audience spellbound, Mr. Aldworth moved a vote of thanks in fitting terms. This was seconded by Miss Kerr, and the applause of the students showed their appreciation. On Saturday, the bright sunny weather attracted about 70 of the students to Lynn Valley. Many and varied were the packages carried. Reaching the canyon the first item of importance to everyone's mind was—lunch. Then, indeed, were the secrets of mysterious packages disclosed

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World May 10, 1919.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN OUR NATIONAL LIFE

Mr. John Ridington Tells of England's Notable Contribution

"The contribution of the Englishman to the national life of Canada," was the title of a lecture delivered in the Athenaeum on Tuesday night by Mr. John Ridington, under the auspices of the Royal Society of St. George. Mr. Ridington admitted that in the early stages of the settlement of western Canada, there was an antipathy between the English and the Canadians that it took years to overcome.

The two types of Englishmen that were most unpopular were the supercilious remittance man, with his contempt for all things that were not as they were in England, and the denizen of the slums with his self-assertion combined with ignorance and blundering in his new environment. In spite of this many of these Englishmen had made good in the west. It was also true that in many of the professions and in public life more than one Englishman had attained distinction. This was particularly so in mechanical, engineering and expert artizan work, where Englishmen seemed at their best, although their positions were not those that led to great publicity. In conclusion he called attention to all that Englishmen have done in the past in laying the foundations of Canada as we have it today.

Pro. May 14, 1919.

ENGLAND'S CONTRIBUTION

Influence of Motherland on Canadian Life Described by John Ridington.

Prejudice Dispelled by Large Percentage of Enlistments.

The last indoor meeting of the Royal Society of St. George was held Tuesday in the Athenaeum, Pender street, when Mr. John Ridington, University librarian, lectured on "The Contribution of the Englishman to the National Life of Canada." Mr. Birtwhistle, the secretary, presided, and the programme included two songs and a recitation.

Mr. Ridington defined the characteristic spirits of the races of mankind as the aggregated, averaged, unified total of typical individual impulses. He noted the manifestations of these impulses in the Welshman, the Irishman, the Scotchman, before proceeding to discuss those of the Englishman. The latter, he admitted, had not been an overly popular Canadian immigrant, largely, he believed, for the reason that England being a highly stratified country, socially and economically, most of its people have reasonably certain futures, and only the more adventurous, or those with poor prospects, emigrate. The unfit city dweller who came to a Canadian farm, provoking the amusement—sometimes the contempt—of his Canadian neighbors, and the "remittance man," had between them created the tradition of ineffectiveness from which all English immigrants to Canada had long suffered. Interesting, and in parts amusing, analyses of these types were given by the lecturer, who yet found in both much to praise. He pointed, for instance, to the efficiency of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, a body regarded by all Canadians with pride, and stated that the basis of the personnel was English, and largely of the "remittance man" type. Due recognition was made of the highly trained professional men who came from England to Canada in a small but steady stream, and who had done much for the Dominion's material development and prosperity, but the numbers and the restricted though powerful influence of these was sufficient to counteract the general impression created in Canada by successive shiploads of other types.

It was the Englishman on the land not the Englishman in the city, who was responsible for any anti-English prejudice formerly noticeable in Canada. With the city newcomer there was but little occupational wrench or change; whereas many Englishmen had the idea that neither knowledge, experience or skill was necessary to make a success of farming in Canada.

ENLISTED FREELY.

A slow revolution in this attitude became noticeable, Mr. Ridington stated, about the beginning of the century, when larger and larger numbers of effective men from England, including an increasing percentage of trained farmers, came to the Dominion. The outbreak of the great war almost finally disposed of the remnants of this prejudice, 80 per cent. of the first Canadian contingent being of British birth. The long struggle had knit together the hearts of all the men of the Empire, of all Canadians, whether native-born or adopted citizens.

It was pointed out that the racial base of Canada was predominately English, though in public affairs Canada was governed by the Scotch-Canadian and the French-Canadian. The U. E. Loyalists, who from the foundation of the population of the Maritime Provinces, the Eastern Townships and the Lake Shore settlements, were overwhelmingly English, and the largest tributary stream of colonization flowing into Canada was that which had its source in England. Admission was made that no Englishman in Canada had gained any pinnacle of undisputed supremacy—England could point to no Sir John A. Macdonalds, George Brown or Sir Wilfrid Lauriers, in Canada. Yet much of what Canada is today was due to the work of Englishmen. From the Plains of Abraham to the passing of the B. N. A. Act it was men of the older land that controlled Canadian destiny, and, on the whole, guided it well.

TO PRESERVE QUALITIES.

"Before us, as Englishmen, as Canadians," concluded Mr. Ridington, "there lies a clear, plain duty. It is to conserve, to develop, and to perpetuate in the land of our adoption those qualities that constitute the real grandeur of the land of our nativity. Let it be ours to keep unsoiled the escutcheon of our race; to pass on to our successors the noble traditions of which we are the heritors, with something of added glory. To Canada all of us owe much. It is our home. It will be the home of our children. Let us incorporate ourselves into, and identify ourselves with the life and the aspiration of this great and free land. In the past four years thousands have died for the Dominion; let us, in this year of vindication and regenerated freedom, dedicate to our new homeland all our energies, our affections, the very best we possess. So shall we play our personal part in upbuilding Canadian happiness and prosperity, and promoting the welfare of our race. May the everlasting memorial of this generation of English men in Canada be this: That by their words and their works they forged the links that will forever bind together the British and the Canadian homelands; that they knit in one the hearts of the men of the Land of the Rose and the men of the Maple Leaf."

Pro. May 15, 1919.

Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University of B. C., leaves next month for Del Monte to deliver by special invitation two lectures before the State Association of Librarians at their annual conference. One address will deal with modern movements in poetry.

World, May 21, 1919.

Prof. Boggs to Speak.

At the next luncheon of the retail bureau of the Board of Trade to be held on Friday, May 30, the speaker will be Prof. T. H. Boggs, of the University of British Columbia. His address will be "Can the Dollar Be Stabilized?"

Sun May 23, 1919.

Prof. T. H. Boggs of the University of British Columbia will address the retail section of the Board of Trade at luncheon on Friday. The subject will be "Can the Dollar Be Stabilized?"

Pro June 4, 1919.

Mr. John Eldington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, left last evening for Del Monte, California, where he will deliver an address before the members of the Library Association. Before returning to Vancouver in about three weeks he will visit Leland Stanford University.

Pro. June 5, 1919.

Speaks on Finance.

Prof. T. H. Boggs of the University of B. C. gave a very interesting talk on the "Stabilizing of the Dollar," referring to the causes of high prices. These he said were caused not so much by profiteering and other accepted reasons, but because of the changing value of gold and fluctuation of credit. He will explain the theories of Prof. Fisher of Yale University in respect to the stabilizing of money at the luncheon next week.

Pro. June 7, 1919.

To Speak on Dollar.

At the luncheon of the retail bureau of the board of trade on Friday, Prof. T. H. Boggs, of the University of British Columbia, will resume his address, "Can the Dollar Be Stabilized?" Prof. Boggs spoke on this subject at the luncheon last week and was asked to deal further with it at this one.

Sun, June 12, 1919.

SHOULD STABILIZE DOLLAR BY FIXING THE PRICE OF GOLD

The high cost of living, which is contributed to by profiteering, high wages and other generally accepted conditions, is caused fundamentally by the expansion and contraction of business and credit in its relation to the value of gold, declared Professor T. H. Boggs of the University of British Columbia in an address to the retail bureau of the Board of Trade today. The remedy is to be found in the stabilizing of the dollar by fixing the value of gold.

In the past years the price of gold had remained the same, although prices of different commodities had risen tremendously, declared the speaker. This was caused by reason of the fact that while every other unit of measurement had been stabilized, the value of gold had not been fixed. The price of gold had been fixed unalterably at \$20.67 an ounce, and the weight of gold had been fixed, but its value, the most important factor in commercial life, had been neglected.

If the value of gold was fixed and regulated on the index system prices would reach a uniform level and would automatically adjust themselves to the expansion of business. This would mean that all gold coin would be withdrawn from circulation and its place would be taken by gold certificates of changing value compared with gold.

Thus a miner might find on presenting gold to the mint that he would be asked for an extra 1 per cent. in exchange for a gold certificate of a certain denomination. As conditions altered he might be able to secure a certificate of the same denomination for a lesser amount.

By controlling the value of gold, all other prices would automatically be controlled, declared the speaker in conclusion.

Pro. June 13, 1919.

Profiteering, high prices and similar conditions are not new to the world, according to Prof. Boggs of the University of British Columbia, who addressed the Rotary Club on Tuesday. He showed how general prices had their upward and downward trend since records were available, and declared that the remedy for great fluctuations in price values was in the stabilizing and standardizing of the unit of value, the dollar, as other units of measure have been stabilized and standardized.

Pro. June 18, 1919.

Many Lives Saved By Visiting Nurses

Dr. H. H. Mullin of Vancouver Gives Address on Public Health.

VICTORIA, July 9.—A feature of the public health session of the British Columbia hospitals convention here last night was an address by Miss Stewart of Columbia University. She told of the problems confronting public health workers in the United States, pointing out that 90 per cent. of the sick were cared for in their homes and 10 per cent. in the hospitals. Of the 90 per cent., while some were cared for, some were sadly neglected. By the visiting nurse system mortality had been reduced 12 1/2 per cent. She spoke of the Rockefeller Institute as affording the best training in public health.

Dr. H. H. Mullin, director of laboratories at the Vancouver General Hospital, read a lengthy paper on the public health service. The success of the provincial service, he pointed out, depended on organization, budget, personnel and co-operation and in the organization of the service freedom from politics, legal machinery and provision for growth and elasticity were necessary. Resolutions will be dealt with by the convention today.

The following are the Vancouver delegates who registered yesterday: Dr. H. T. MacEachern, Mrs. J. D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. T. Burd, G. E. Cottrell, Edward L. Day, Robert Day, Dr. R. N. Mullin, Dr. T. R. Ponton, Miss Helen Randal, Miss C. M. Raskin, Daniel C. Hay, Miss R. Henry, Mrs. M. E. Johnson, A. Muirhead, Lieut.-Col. J. W. McIntosh, M.P., L. McNair, F. McPhillips, Mrs. J. F. Noakes, W. E. Payne, J. F. Noakes, Miss Barrett O'Brien, Miss Emily O'Brien, Sister Alexina, Jean Hemming, Sister Mary Alphonsine (St. Paul's Hospital), Dr. Underhill, Dr. C. A. Vrooman, Dr. A. Whiting and Mr. Robert Whiteman.

Pro. July 9, 1919.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE VITAL

Percentage Plan Should be Adopted in Making Appropriations, Mr. Mullin Tells Convention.

OUTLINES NEW SCHEME TO INSURE PUBLIC HEALTH

Advisory Board, Commissioner and Technical Staff Suggested.

VICTORIA, July 9.—A strong plea for the providing of more funds for the promotion of public health by the provincial government by adopting the percentage plan, was made by Dr. R. H. Mullin, director of laboratories for the Vancouver General Hospital, and professor of bacteriology for the University of B. C., in the course of an interesting paper on "Public Health Service" at last night's session of the B. C. Hospitals Convention. He also suggested a concrete plan for the establishment of a new system for the promotion of health.

"It must be admitted that the matter of budget is the great stumbling block in the organization of public health service," he said. "This difficulty may be obviated by altering the basis upon which appropriations are made. Instead of appropriations of each department depending upon what they have received before or the personal influence of the minister in charge, they might be made on a percentage basis. It would become simply a matter of determining the relative importance of any particular service and assigning to it the corresponding percentage of the revenue. It has been estimated that from 1-2 to 2

per cent of the annual expenditure in most progressive states should be given to public health service. If such a basis were adopted in British Columbia it would provide between \$135,000 and \$180,000 for this work—a sum very much in excess of the present appropriation."

Lives Could Be Saved.

The speaker then gave some figures which justified the additional expenditure. In 1917, according to the provincial board of health statistics, there were 762 deaths of children, including stillborn, under one year of age. Approximately 200 of these children might have been saved, that is by apportioning an additional amount of money, as in other countries, to public health. During the same period there were 59 deaths due to pregnancy. If the same percentage occurred in British Columbia as in Sweden, then of these deaths ten could have been prevented. There were 24 deaths from typhoid, all of which could have been prevented. Placing a value of \$5000 for an adult and \$500 for an infant (the amounts paid by certain companies for deaths) there was a loss to the community in five such conditions of \$305,000.

"More and more the idea of trying to combine private practice with public service is dropping into the discard," he continued. "Such a mechanism usually means that the public service part of the work is more or less neglected for the more remunerative private work." The speaker drew the inference that these public health officials should be paid an amount equal that which could be made in private practice. Any commercial concern in employing an individual does so with the idea of making a profit out of the services he renders. It would then, he contended, be better for the community to obtain these profits by giving a remuneration at least comparable with that which commercial concerns are prepared to pay.

Should Use University Men.

The speaker made a strong plea for co-operation both within and without the service. He also emphasized the importance of the public health department making use of every possible means of perfecting the service. In this connection he urged that the government, which maintains a more or less extensive university, which is supposed to carry on its teaching staff the most highly trained and proficient men obtainable, should make use of this expert information which is obtainable from the university faculty for the various provincial services. These men could be technical advisers to the government, he declared.

He suggested an organization for an adequate health service for this province. It might consist of an advisory board, a commissioner and a technical staff arranged in bureaus. The board could consist of men who are willing to serve from a sense of loyalty to their community. The board might be appointed for a term of five years. One of its functions would be to encourage co-operation. The commissioner should be a full-time, well-trained man, who should be paid a good salary to make the post attractive to him. He should act as secretary and administrative officer and enforce all health acts. The technical staff should be divided into several bureaus such as the following: Vital statistics, publicity and education, communicable diseases, sanitation, food and drugs, mothers and children, mental hygiene, etc.

Such an organization as suggested, he explained, follows in general principle that was found advantageous in other provinces and states. Variations have been made which appeared to suit this particular province. It provides a practical and expert health service for every portion of the province and promotes opportunities for co-operation and elimination of over-

lapping in effort which always means economic loss. It has an additional advantage of offering a concrete plan for discussion, which is always more effective than a more or less nebulous one.

Wed July 9, 1919.

WILL ADDRESS BOARD OF TRADE ON VARSITY WORK

President Klinck to Speak at Gathering Tuesday Evening

President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia will be the principal speaker at the meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade called for Tuesday night next and will speak on the work of the university, referring in particular to the plans outlined for the coming season. President Klinck recently returned from a trip to the east and will also deal with his experiences in that section of the Dominion.

Among other items of business the bills of lading committee will present its final report for adoption. This committee has been working on this matter for the past few months and has made a thorough investigation into the subject.

World Sept. 4. 1919

STUDENTS MAY 'SWAMP' VARSITY

Spontaneous Desire of People Seeking Higher Education Driving University to Point Grey.

PRESIDENT KLINCK STATES PROSPECTS FOR FALL TERM

Teaching and Research to be Preferred to Extension Courses.

"Indications are that we will be swamped with students," was a point emphasized by President Klinck of British Columbia University in conversation with a representative of The World, who asked Mr. Klinck what were the general prospects for the University during the fall session.

Elaborating on the impression gained by him after his recent trip east and the great dearth of men qualified for university teaching, President Klinck said the dearth of professors was specially serious as indications point to the university being "swamped with students."

"I don't know where we will put them all. It will probably be necessary to increase the number of eight o'clock lectures and adopt similar devices for the disposal of classes," he added.

"We must first of all take care of what is already organized. We have, however, added to the curriculum the last two years in agriculture. This is a continuation of the work we have been doing in that faculty. It was necessary to add to the course to accommodate the students who completed their second year in agriculture at the close of last term," added President Klinck.

Teaching and Research First.

"There are three lines of work for any university, teaching, research and extension. We are concentrating at present on the first two, rather than attempting to build up the third, which would be a new field for us. We have received permission from the Dominion authorities to use the \$16,000, granted us for extension work under the Agricultural Instruction Act, for research work instead, and have been granted another thousand by the research council for work in the bacteriological department.

"The complaint is often made that lack of precedent handicaps our university, but sometimes it helps us to lead the other older institutions. Our entrance requirements are higher in science and agriculture than are those of the eastern universities, McGill and Toronto included. We have always demanded as much work for a degree in agriculture as for one in arts, and in science we demand one year in arts as a pre-requisite for admission to the faculty. This may shut out some students in the province from our courses, but in the long run will be for the general good. These regulations as to admission requirements already made are aimed at by the eastern colleges and eventually, I am assured, they will follow our lead.

Being Forced to Point Grey.

"The matter of getting to the site at Point Grey is one that concerns us greatly," stated Mr. Klinck. "At present the block we are occupying is as crowded with buildings as possible. Last year a determined effort was made by the board of governors to move, but we seem to be as far from it as ever. The one thing that is likely to do more than anything else, the only thing that will eventually send us to the Point, is that the people of the province, by embarrassing us with the flood of students they send, force our removal to larger quarters.

"In this province it is not advertising on our part, but a spontaneous desire for higher education on the part of the people that makes the time ripe for a forward movement in education and higher training. There is no end to the demand for additional courses of instruction, and extension of our present courses."

World Sept 9. 1919

TELLS OF WORK OF UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

President Klink Expects Over 800 Students This Year; Lack of Room.

The time has come for an aggressive forward movement to educate the people of British Columbia as to what the university stands for and what it is doing, said Leonard S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, addressing the board of trade at its meeting on Tuesday night. His subject was "The University and Its Relation to the Province," and President Klinck said that there was a general lack of information on what the university was doing and what was its aims, not only throughout the province, but also in this city.

The university was, however, greatly handicapped by lack of sufficient grounds and buildings. While laboring under difficulties none on the staff were complaining and the members were giving their enthusiastic, whole-hearted support. Until the university moved to its permanent site at Point Grey it could not do its work efficiently and well. Neither could it hope to keep pace with the demands made upon it until it received larger government grants.

While for the 1917-18 session there were 416 students and for the 1918-19 session there were 538, the speaker said that it was expected the enrolment for this year would be 800 students. The accommodation had been taxed to the limit last year and the problem to be faced this year was where could the students be placed. One fairly large building had been secured near the university which would be used to accommodate some of the students. President Klinck said that it was desired to add a faculty of forestry, also a department of household economics and a department of advanced commercial science.

Endorse Money Bylaws.

Endorsement of the board was given to the money bylaws to be submitted by the school board to the ratepayers on September 30, totalling \$465,000. The special committee which considered these bylaws recommended this endorsement, first, for the reason that the capital funds of the school board were entirely expended, which meant complete retardation of construction and equipment, and also that it is impossible to supply the necessary class rooms or desk room for the natural increase of school attendance, and it would be a severe blow and discredit to the educational system and institution of the city if the bylaws were defeated.

The report of the special bills of lading committee was adopted by the meeting. In this report, presented by C. F. Miller, it asked that the Dominion government should be petitioned to amend the Canada Shipping Act by providing in case of loss or damage to, or of cargo, the port warden may, and on request by the proprietor, shipper or consignee of the cargo or any portion thereof, shall require the owners of any vessel to furnish a bond in sufficient sum against loss for which the owners of the vessel shall be legally liable. If the bond is not furnished the port warden would have the power of holding the vessel in port.

1,000,000 Club Proposed.

The transportation committee submitted a report in which it suggested that the board should not oppose the proposed increase of tolls by the telegraph companies in Canada if these were found necessary by the railway board. The board decided it was unwise to take any immediate action and the report was laid on the table. The secretary reported that the council of the board had sent to J. J. Coughlan, now at Ottawa, a telegram dealing with the need of continuing shipbuilding in this province. It was stated that W. J. Blake Wilson, vice-president of the board, was leaving for Ottawa also to attend the conference of Canadian ship builders, to be held there this month. C. S. Battle, in a letter to the board, proposed a 1,000,000 club for British Columbia, aiming to bring the population to this figure. The suggestion was referred to the council.

Sun Sept. 10. 1919

IN SUPPORT OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Board of Trade Endorses Money Measures for Education.

Head of University Tells of Work and Needs of That Institution.

Satisfactory Results Impossible Until It Is Removed to Point Grey.

Number of Students Rapidly Increasing—Need of Additional Grants.

Educational matters occupied the attention of the Board of Trade at its monthly meeting, on Tuesday night, when the members were addressed by President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia on the aims and objects of that institution, and discussed a report submitted by Mr. N. Thompson on technical education, which ended with the endorsement of the proposed by-laws for the expenditure of \$465,000 for a technical school in Vancouver.

Mr. Thompson, reporting for a special committee appointed to consider the school money by-laws, stated that the already high rate of taxation had been considered by the committee, but it was felt that the importance of the school of technical training was such that the ratepayers would not begrudge the payment of 25 cents per \$1000 of assessment for the extension of the educational system.

As an evidence of the need of the \$465,000 which the school board was seeking, Mr. Thompson stated the classrooms in Vancouver had increased from 274 in 1912 to 424 at the present time, and today there existed such a lack of accommodation that education was being hampered.

ITS WORK AND NEEDS.

President Klinck, who was given a good reception on being called to address the members, reviewed the work being done by the University, and the difficulties encountered in taking care of the increasing number of students in the limited accommodation at the disposal of the board of governors.

"Until the University moves to Point Grey we can not do our work efficiently or as well as we would like to do it," declared President Klinck, adding that the demands made upon the university could not be met unless the government was prepared to make additional grants.

While it was true that the university had been endowed with 2,000,000 acres of land, he said, the revenue which might be derived from this source, judging by the land which he had viewed, would not meet the charges of administration. Much of the land was valueless for agricultural purposes, and most of it was undeveloped.

It was a physical impossibility to extend the present building in Fairview, stated the university president. There was no space available for military or physical drill, no gymnasium or athletic field so necessary to the general life of any student body, but realizing the handicaps which confronted them, he added, all were determined to make the best of it and were carrying on the work of the university with a splendid spirit. The situation was an embarrassing one, but the response on the part of the people of British Columbia was most gratifying.

STUDENTS INCREASING.

Starting with an enrollment of 379 students four years ago the university now has enrolled more than 800, said the speaker. This represented under-graduates. In addition the veterans taking courses under the soldiers' civil re-establishment department plan, and civilians engaged in short courses augmented the number of students by more than 1100.

Students are drawn from seventy-five different localities, of which sixty are within the province," declared the speaker. "This fact constitutes the best answer to the oft-repeated criticism that the university is little known in the province. There is, however, much justification for this criticism because for the best of reasons no sustained systematic attempt has been made to bring the University prominently to the attention of the people. The time has now come for an aggressive forward movement since it is evident that the people themselves are demanding more than the University is prepared to give."

People were pressing for the enlargement of the university courses, many suggestions being made. The chief demands, however, were for the establishment of a faculty of forestry, a department of home economics, a public health laboratory and a department of advanced commercial science. These had been approved.

WITH FEDERAL AID.

A timber testing laboratory had been established with the assistance of the Dominion Government.

In connection with the department of home economics, President Klinck laughingly referred to the suggestion that the degree to be given should be B. D., meaning "Bachelor of Doughnuts."

The department of advanced commercial science had been energetically advanced by the special committee of the Board of Trade, said the speaker. The Senate endorsed such a faculty or school in February, 1917. The object was to provide a training adapted for those who intend to engage in business or undertake the management of commercial enterprises. The matter of financing the department has delayed its establishment.

Mr. H. A. Stone, chairman of the committee on advanced commercial science, in moving a vote of thanks to President Klinck, said that the committee was again taking up its work and would endeavor to evolve a scheme of assistance to the university.

PLEDGE CO-OPERATION.

The board endorsed a telegram sent by the council to Mr. J. J. Coughlan at Ottawa offering co-operation in the efforts he is making to secure government contracts for British Columbia shipyards. Vice-president W. T. Blake Wilson left for the East on Tuesday night to attend conferences being held at Ottawa representing the board there, and supplementing the efforts of local shipbuilders to obtain orders.

Mr. C. F. Miller reported for the bills of lading committee, and recommended that the government be asked to amend the Shipping Act to include a clause reading:

"In case of loss or damage to, or of, cargoes, the port warden, on request of the proprietor, shipper or consignee of the cargo or any portion thereof, shall require the owners of any vessel to furnish a bond in a sufficient sum against loss, for which the owners of the vessel shall be legally liable. If the bond is not furnished the port warden may hold the vessel in port."

After considerable discussion as to the right of the Dominion Parliament to enact legislation affecting the shipping of cargoes from foreign ports, the recommendation was adopted.

A suggestion contained in a letter from Mr. C. S. Battle that a Million Club be formed in British Columbia in an effort to increase British Columbia's population to that number, was

referred to the council of the board for consideration.

Mr. A. Z. De Long addressed the board on behalf of the hospital drive committee, urging the members to assist in every possible way the efforts of the committee to free the institution from debt. President C. Spencer assured Mr. De Long of the sympathy of the membership in that campaign.

Pro. Sept. 10. 1919.

VARSITY WORK IS RETARDED

President Klinck is Frank in Outlining Hindrances to University Work Here.

ENLIGHTENING TALK TO BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS

Orders for Shipyards and Port Regulations Are on Agenda.

"Until the University of British Columbia moves to its new site in Point Grey they cannot hope to do their work effectively and cannot meet the growing demands of the province," said President L. S. Klinck of the U. B. C. Tuesday night to the Board of Trade. "We will also be greatly hindered in our work as we will get no financial benefit from the land now held by the university as a bequest," continued the speaker.

In taking as his subject, "The University of B. C. and its revelation to the rest of the province, President Klinck pointed out the fact that there was a general lack of information regarding the work accomplished by the university. "There are two ways to overcome this, first by brief addresses given ordinarily by the extension committee in the main to the interior towns in the province; secondly and the most important way, by showing the people what is going on in the university itself."

"There are no grounds for physical training or sports, no gymnasium and the students are forced to listen to the engines at work in the S. C. R. vocational school next door," urged the speaker. "Despite all these hindrances the staff are as whole-souled, loyal and enthusiastic a staff as there could be, and none complain about the bad quarters."

President Klinck pointed out that there were three branches already established in the university, namely, arts, science and agriculture, and the latest addition to these is the nursing branch, which makes the University of B. C. the first of its kind in Canada to establish this course. Students taking this course must have a matriculation certificate and must take a two-years course in arts first and then they may go on to take three years of hospital training.

Rapid Growth of Attendance.

In referring to the attendance, President Klinck stated that during the year 1915-16 there were 378 students at the university, in 1916-17 there were 369, during 1917-18 there were 416, and last year there were 538. This term, however, all these records will be broken and the university expects 400 freshmen in the arts and science classes, which will make the total enrollment over 800. "Where are we going to put them?" asked the president. Last year there were 75 outside points represented at the university, and of these 60 were points within the province and many more will come this year.

Besides the regular courses at the university there are two lines which do not come under that head. There are short courses of all kinds offered to civilians and the other are the pre-vocational courses for the returned men. Several requests have been sent

in to the board of governors to establish new courses. Among these is the forestry course, which would do a great deal for the men of this province. Another is the advanced commercial work, and lastly the advanced home economics, following out the work carried on in the high schools. This last course has been approved by the senate, but when talking about degrees someone suggested that the honor, B.D., should be given. When asked what that stood for, he replied: "Bachelor of Doughnuts."

Telegram to J. J. Coughlan

Regarding the shipbuilding of this city, the Board of Trade sent a telegram to J. J. Coughlan at Ottawa, pledging their support in his efforts to get contracts for this city, and also stated that Mr. Blake Wilson left last night to confer with him and the government regarding the matter.

The report of the bills of lading committee led to a heated discussion. Eventually the following addition to the Shipping Act was passed: "In case of loss or damage of cargo, the port warden may and on request by the property owners, shipping men or consignees of the cargo or any portion thereof, require the owners of the vessel to furnish a bond or sufficient sum against loss from which the owners of the vessel shall be legally liable. If they don't, the port

warden may hold the vessel in port." In connection with the passing of the school by-laws on September 30, the Board of Trade took the following stand: "The Board of Trade are unanimously of the opinion that the school by-laws, totalling \$465,000, are only right and just: first for the reason that the capital funds are today

entirely expended and which will mean a complete retardation of construction and equipment and also that it is impossible to supply the necessary class rooms and desks for the natural increase of school attendance. It would be a severe blow and very discrediting to the educational system if these by-laws were defeated."

Word Sept 10. 1919.

Prof. Sedgewick At Canadian Club

"The schools have not kept pace with the changing conditions of society," was one of the charges in Professor Garnett Sedgewick's arraignment of the Canadian educational system, before the Women's Canadian Club yesterday. "Education," he explained, "is a matter of suiting things to the child's growth, not of imposing them from above, as our present method does." "The bookish education of today is no longer felt to have any place in a boy's actual life; he doesn't get into contact with life; the curriculum of our schools is totally abstract to his mind." "The vast body of our schools and the vast body of our teaching profession are not applying and do not even seem to be acquainted with the new facts that child study has revealed within the past two years." "There is not a single college in Canada where instruction in English in the first two years is carried on in a rational manner. One can't lecture abstractly to freshmen, who have less than a summer between high school and university; they need to be taught instead of being talked to." "The college curriculum does not satisfy 70 per cent of the students of today, and we find them in their first year mowed down by the score, by the hundred. They find no contact in the university with life. Our programme is fifty years behind the times and takes no account of the changes of thought and of method going on around it."

"The colleges of liberal arts and the universities of Canada are twenty-five years behind leading thought as it is this continent over. Noble as are the educational ideals and methods of the Old Country, and I would be the last not to acknowledge our debt, their needs are not our needs, their constituencies not like ours, their methods not ours. Much as we may dislike it, conditions to the south, social economy, thought—twenty other things are ours, their methods and ideas those that will suit us. But we have fallen between two stools striving to keep an eye on each one."

"The war has given an impetus to the teaching of false nationalism. Our teaching of history was largely rooted in a false conception of how to teach patriotism. When I went to school, we were not taught the truth about the war of 1812 nor was any child south of the border taught the truth. National overestimation is simply vile superstition, not patriotism at all. National superstition is as bad as superstition in religion which is a defeat of religion wherever found. There is liable to be inept muddling over the teaching of morals and religion in the schools. It is not by putting new things in text books, or by any mere ritual or by any mere Bible reading. It is by seeing that proper men and women, matured in thought, self-respecting are put in the schools.

"A great part of teaching consists of impositions. The man of thirty imposes upon the child what he thinks a child of thirteen ought to know. Education, on the contrary, is a matter of suiting things to the child's growth. Every child of five is a citizen of the community of children of that age. If you are going to make him a citizen at the age of twenty-five begin by making him one of his own community at the age of five."

World Sept 13, 1919.

**Postpone Lecture
On Alsace-Lorraine**

The first regular business meeting of the University Women's Club for the present season was held on Saturday evening in the auditorium of the university. The club, by a unanimous resolution, endorsed the stand taken by the Federation of Parent-Teachers' Associations favoring the passing of the school by-laws.

Amongst other items of business transacted, the date for the public lecture on Alsace-Lorraine by Professor Max Eastman was postponed from Saturday, October 11 to Friday, October 17. This decision was made because of the fact that the former date clashed somewhat with the Thanksgiving holidays. The lecture, which is in aid of the proposed Ann Westbrook scholarship for post-graduate students, will be delivered, as originally planned, in the auditorium of the University. Some novel and interesting features will characterize the lecture which promises to be one such as Vancouver residents seldom hear.

The lecturer, who is professor of history at the University, has been, both before and during the war years, in direct touch with the conditions and people of Alsace-Lorraine, and since the signing of the armistice has again visited that part of Europe twice. It is with confidence, therefore, that the club asks for the patronage of the public for this lecture which will be held under the joint auspices of the women's Club of the University and the University Women's Club.

Sept 29, 1919, Prof. + World

WILL LECTURE ON BULBS
POINT GREY.—Under the auspices of the Point Grey Horticultural society, a lecture is to be given in the Municipal hall, Kerrisdale, on Wednesday evening, by Prof. F. M. Clement, B.S.A., dean of the faculty of agriculture. No admission fee is charged, and the subject to be discussed, "Bulbs for the Home and Garden," it is believed, will prove of sufficient interest to attract a large audience.

Sun, Nov. 11th, 1919.

Prof. Sadler to Speak—At the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday, Prof. Wilfred Sadler, N.D. D., B.S.A.Sc., of the University of B. C., will lecture under the auspices of the B. C. Academy of Science, his subject will be "A City Milk Supply." The meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the university, near Tenth Avenue and Willow Street, at 8:15 p.m., and is free to the general public.

World, Nov. 11th, 1919

**LEAVES HIGH SCHOOL
FOR UNIVERSITY POST**

Stanley W. Matthews, M.A., Succeeds Mr. Paterson, Resigned

The position of registrar of the B. C. University, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Paterson, was filled through August and September by Prof. Lemuel Robertson, who was kept will occupied by the large number of applications. On Tuesday evening Mr. Stanley W. Matthews, M. A., former head of the King Edward High School, was appointed to the position. Mr. Matthews may also have some classes in mathematics.

Dr. J. G. Davidson resumes the position of associate professor of physics.

Two graduates of the university have received appointments on the staff of instruction. H. F. G. Letson, B.Sc., will be a tutor in applied science and demonstrator in geometry. John Allardyce, B.A., is to be demonstrator in chemistry and zoology. Both are returned soldiers and Mr. Allardyce took the prize last year for the highest marks made by a returned man.

Mr. G. M. Irwin, a graduate of McGill, is engaged as demonstrator in descriptive geometry. Mr. W. A. Middleton, B.S.A., is to carry on extension work in the department of horticulture.

In connection with soldier training L. R. Jones, B.S.A., has been appointed instructor in horticulture to returned men. This service is maintained by the federal department under the direction of the university.

World, Oct 1st 1919

**NOW WORK UNDER
GREAT HANDICAP**

President Klinck Says University Must be Moved to Point Grey as Soon as Possible.

"The University of British Columbia can never take its proper place in the educational system, nor in relation to the people of the province till it is permanently located at Point Grey," said President L. S. Klinck of the University at the University Club dinner on Friday night given to the members of the faculty at the club quarters.

There were about 100 people in attendance among them being Archdeacon Heathcote, Mr. Justice Clement, Magistrate Shaw, F. T. King, Dr. R. E. McKecknie, Lieut.-Col. Driscoll, W. J. Risk and the three lady members of the university staff, Miss MacInnes, Mrs. Clark and Miss Karr-Simpson.

Taking as his subject "The University of British Columbia and its Relations to the Province," President Klinck told of the very rapid growth of the university and stated that there were 70 students from different points in the province and that the total attendance this year was 832. The students were laboring under great difficulties on account of the poor equipment at the university at present.

President Klinck at some length outlined the courses now being taken at the university and what others will be established as soon as the funds were available.

World, Nov 8th, 1919.

Prof. W. Sadler to Speak.
At the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday, Nov. 13, Professor Wilfred Sadler of the University of B. C. will lecture under the auspices of the B. C. Academy of Science. His subject will be "A City Milk Supply." The meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the University, near Tenth Avenue and Willow Street, at 8:15 p. m. and is free to the general public.

Sun, Nov. 12th, 1919

**SPECIAL TRAINING
IS ABSOLUTE NEED**

Prof. Sedgwick Points Out Value of Technical Education

"Some Aspects of Technical Education" was the title of a pleasant "talk" which Prof. G. G. Sedgwick of the University of British Columbia gave at "The Electric Club" lunch on Friday. The speaker said he would not go into the reasons why the Technical School bylaw had been "turned down," but all who knew the needs of education must deplore the fact. He could not but express his opinion that it was unjust that thousands who really contributed to the city's coffers should be deprived of a vote on a money bylaw because they were not, technically, "property-owners."

Prof. Sedgwick pleaded for technical education which would help to equip boys and girls to contend with the actualities of life. He had noticed at Rossland and Trail there were few boys in the schools because they were not interested in a curriculum which did not touch their daily life. In giving technical teaching—making the "producer" more efficient—there was a danger of overlooking others who rendered service and "the working man," those who work with their hands, were apt to under-rate those whose services to the community were valuable but, by the narrow-minded, not so easily recognized.

He pleaded, too, for the university, which would have to provide the technical teachers, which the growing industries of the province would demand. "We cannot continue to import our teachers. Canada must train a body of her own teachers, equip them for the work of not only producing good technical mechanics, but men and women with the wider vision of good citizens."

Dr. Sedgwick was heartily thanked for his address.

World, Nov. 8th, 1919

Lecture On Bulbs—Under the auspices of the Point Grey Horticultural Society, an instructive lecture is to be given in the municipal hall, Kerrisdale on Wednesday evening, by Prof. F. M. Clement, B.S.A., dean of the faculty of agriculture. No admission fee is charged, and the subject to be discussed is "Bulbs for the Home and Garden."

World, Nov. 11th, 1919.

Dr. Hodge to Speak—Dr. E. T. Hodge, head of the geology department at the University of British Columbia, will be the principal speaker at the Rotary Club luncheon on Tuesday at the Hotel Vancouver. A new definition of Rotary has been issued and all members are asked to learn it. "Rotary is a fraternity without ritual, password or secrets; a business organization without commercialism or personal gain; a religion of service and good fellowship without church or creed."

World Nov. 15th, 1919.

Preparing for Institute.
The board of trade luncheon to the delegates to the Canadian mining institute convention, to be held here November 26, 27 and 28, will be given on Friday, November 23, it was arranged yesterday. It will be held at the Hotel Vancouver. A prominent speaker will deliver an address on mining in this province. C. F. Law, of the mining bureau of the board, is in charge of arrangements for an address by Major R. W. Brock, of the faculty of the university, which is planned for Wednesday evening in the ball room at the hotel. Major Brock will speak on the geology of Palestine. The public will be invited to hear the address.

Speaks at Kiwanis Club.
Dr. Garnett G. Sedgwick of the University of British Columbia will speak at the Kiwanis club luncheon today in the Hotel Vancouver, at 12:15 o'clock. His subject will be "The Kiwanis Club's Relation to Education." Harry Wills, a Pantages artist, will entertain with tenor solos.

Sun, Nov. 20th, 1919

NO INTEREST IN EDUCATION

Kiwanis Club Urged to Pay Attention to City School Conditions.

Prof. Sedgewick and School Trustee Dr. Black Speak in Frank Manner.

Discussing an objective for the activities of the Vancouver Kiwanis Club, Prof. Garnett G. Sedgewick of the University of British Columbia and School Trustee Dr. J. E. Black made a plea for the interest of members on matters educational in the city.

Prof. Sedgewick declared that there was no coherent thought in Vancouver on educational affairs or for that matter any place in Canada, communities the size of Vancouver in the United States being far ahead of the city in this respect. As a result the schools of Vancouver were intolerably ugly, ill kept, and failed to attract or compel respect of teacher or pupil. Fences were tumbling down, grass was faded, and the schools and surroundings generally had the appearance of neglect, a condition which affected the ability of teachers and the education of pupils. There was an enormous influence, the speaker maintained, in dignified and gracious surroundings.

FAVORS SALARY RAISE.

Financial sacrifice on the part of ratepayers in the matter of taxes was necessary, he continued, in order that some of the fundamental things of educating our children should be supplied.

Prof. Sedgewick strongly upheld the new salary schedule recently drafted by the Teachers' Association, and asserted that teachers were either going to have larger salaries in order that they could live, respectably, or the schools were going to have indifferent teaching. The social standard of teachers was not as high now as it was twenty-five years ago, he claimed, and male teachers were becoming fewer.

"There are thousands of boys in Vancouver who require the hand of a man if they are going to be properly trained and educated," the professor declared amidst applause.

The citizens of Vancouver were scored for their apparent neglect of the University and the fact that they gave such an important institution practically no backing in the Legislature. The result was that this provincial institution was hampered in its work by its enforced occupancy of inadequate buildings.

URGES MORE PLAY.

Trustee Dr. Black drew attention to the necessity of play in the education of children, and pointed out that there was not an hour allowed on the school curriculum in Canada for play. There was not a single gymnasium in any Vancouver school, he said, and he added that children who entered the Vancouver schools did not leave them in five years' time as healthy children. He urged the Kiwanians to give more attention to educational affairs in the city and to endeavor to establish some system whereby the health of the boys and girls could be improved by more attention given to play—if possible an hour a day devoted to this important method for maintaining healthy bodies and minds.

The talks of Prof. Sedgewick and Dr. Black were but the first of a series of short addresses that will be given to the club during the next few weeks in order that the organization shall decide on what public service it shall crystallize its energies.

Province, Nov. 20th 1919

To Speak on Palestine.—Major R. W. Brock, of the faculty of the university, will be chief speaker at the evening meeting on November 26 to the members of the Canadian Mining Institute. Major Brock has consented to speak on the geology of Palestine. The lecture will be given in the ball room of the Hotel Vancouver, and the public is invited.

World, Nov. 20th 1919.

BETTER PLAYGROUNDS REQUIRED AT SCHOOLS

Broken Fences Bad, Says Professor at Kiwanis Luncheon

Professor Sedgewick of the University was the chief speaker at the Kiwanis Club luncheon yesterday and spoke on the need of education in the province. He urged the citizens to educate themselves in education and pointed out the sad lack of proper school buildings, grounds, teachers' salaries and conditions. He said bad conditions surrounding the schools were not conducive to good teaching on the part of the teachers, and urged that the Kiwanis Club undertake the establishing of proper playgrounds and to urge upon the government the necessity of having an hour each day spent by the children in physical games and exercises.

"We have ugly and ill kept schools

with no school grounds but with broken fences and high grass around the buildings and which do not attract the attention of the children and keep them from the work they might do if they were subject to better conditions," said the speaker.

In speaking of the University and its present quarters, Professor Sedgewick asked what part Vancouver had played in getting the government to provide the new buildings and said that they had done practically nothing. He told of teaching conditions at the university and stated that there were 110 students in some of the classes. He asked the members of the club to look into the situation and then go back and work for the betterment of the children. In speaking of the new teachers' schedule he remarked that the men were much fewer these days and that the quality was not as good because of the poor salaries and the lowering of the social status of the teachers.

Mr. Harry Wills of the Pantages sang several songs, while several visitors were introduced into the club, among them the president of the Winnipeg club.

World, Nov. 20th 1919.

Lecture on Palestine.—Dean Brock will deliver a lecture on Wednesday evening in the Hotel Vancouver ball room on "Palestine In the Last Crusade." It will be under the auspices of the Canadian Mining Institute.

World, Nov. 22nd 1919

Will Speak on Mining.
Dean Milnor Roberts, college of mines, University of British Columbia, will speak at the luncheon to be given by the board of trade on Friday noon in honor of the mining delegates. Dean Roberts will speak on "The Value of a Mining Centre to the Business Community."

Sun, Nov. 26th 1919.

CONVENTION OF MINING EXPERTS

Programme of Canadian Mining Institute Sessions Will Open Wednesday.

Many important addresses by men prominent in mining circles of the Pacific Northwest will be delivered during the four-day convention of the Canadian Mining Institute which will open in the Hotel Vancouver on Wednesday morning. It will be the first annual general meeting of the Institute in the West, and fully 150 delegates from various parts of the Dominion, Washington and Colorado are expected.

At the Wednesday evening session, which will be of special interest to the public as well as the mining men, Major R. W. Brock, dean of the University of British Columbia, will give an illustrated address on "Palestine and the Last Crusade." Major Brock has but recently returned from Palestine where he was engaged in war work.

Mr. Frederick Bradshaw of San Francisco, will read a paper on "Taxation of Gold Mines." This will be followed by addresses on "The Future of Coal in Alberta," by Mr. O. E. Whiteside of Coleman, Alberta; "The Cassidy Coal Mine," by Mr. E. G. Wilson of Cassidy; "Future of Coal in Washington," by Mr. H. N. Freeman of Washington State, and "By-Product Ovens at Anyox," by Mr. W. A. Williams, closing the afternoon session.

Among the chief addresses to be delivered at the Thursday morning ses-

sion at which Major Angus Davis will preside, will be "Possibilities for Platinium in Western B. C.," by Mr. R. W. Uglow, Vancouver; "Hydrometallurgy of Copper Sulphides," by Mr. William E. Greenawalt, Denver, Col.; and "Concentration of Copper Ores," by Mr. E. P. Mathewson of New York City. Mr. R. W. Dimond of Trail, will also give an address on "Recent Ore Concentration Developments by the Consolidated Mining and Development Co."

A complimentary luncheon will be tendered the delegates by the Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Vancouver, Thursday at 12:15.

At the Thursday afternoon session, Mr. D. C. Bard of Seattle, will give an address on "Some Interesting Geological Problems," and Maj. Angus Davis will speak of the Dolly Varden Mine. "The New Mineral Deposits of the Stewart District," will be the subject of an address Thursday afternoon by Mr. E. E. Campbell, mine manager of the Granby Mine at Anyox, and "New Methods in Hydrometallurgy of Gold and Silver" will be the subject of a paper by Mr. H. N. Freeman. In the evening the delegates will be guests at a smoker at the Terminal City Club.

One of the addresses on Friday morning will be delivered by Major Brock on "Relations Which Should Exist Between Governments and the Mining Industry."

From 1 to 2:15 p.m. the delegates will be the guests of the Board of Trade at luncheon at the Hotel Vancouver. "The Iron and Steel Industry in Western Canada" will be the subject of an address on Friday afternoon by Mr. F. W. Gray of Montreal. A banquet will be held at the Hotel Vancouver on Friday evening commencing at 7:15 o'clock.

On Saturday the delegates will visit Britannia Mines. Clayburn will also be visited.

Province, Nov. 24th 1919.

MINING MEN HEAR MAJ. BROCK SPEAK

Gave Address on Palestine and the Last Crusade; How Allenby Defeated Germans.

Major R. W. Brock, a member of the faculty of the U. of B. C., who was attached to the British forces in Palestine, gave an address entitled "Palestine and the Last Crusade" at the Hotel Vancouver last evening before the delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute.

The speaker gave a detailed explanation, illustrated by lantern slides, of the country and its geological formation, and also a number of slides concerning the British operations in the country.

How Germans Were Slaughtered.

The way in which the retreating Germans were slaughtered while retreating along the Nablus road by bombs dropped from British airplanes was explained. The road was in the form of a cutting. The British artillery hurried the retreating enemy into this road and when it was choked with the enemy all the available British airplanes, Handley-Pages, Camels and others, made repeated trips with bombs, dropping them upon the helpless foe. There was enacted the most awful scene of carnage of the war, said the speaker, not even excepting the western front. Transports, artillery and men were blown to atoms.

Speaking of the German occupation of Jerusalem, Major Brock told of the use by the Germans of the monastery on Mount Carmel as a fort. There was a monument on the mount in memory of some Napoleon's soldiers which the Germans destroyed.

A clock tower had been erected at Jerusalem to commemorate the visit of the ex-kaiser. This, he believed, was not there now.

Early in the war the Germans had geologists working in Palestine and archaeologists were working at a number of points. One of these Germans, a professor, made complete topographical maps of the entire country. The British had to get along with an old reconnaissance survey made by the late Lord (then Lieut.) Kitchener in 1879.

Searchlight on Tower.

The Germans had a hospice on the Mount of Olives. There was a tower on this in which there was a searchlight. The Germans had hospices at every strategical point in the country, each one similarly equipped, any one of which could contain more tourists than visited Palestine in a year.

Some of the German sisters at the Mount of Olives hospice offered to keep house for the British officers. This was done for some weeks, but the general had found it easier to keep his plans secret by moving.

The Egyptian native troops disappointed the Turks by their attitude. While they could not be persuaded to fight the Turks they would not join them, keeping a neutral attitude.

When the enemy evacuated Jerusalem they gave out that they would soon be back. But the populace put more faith in certain prophecies that had been made. One of them was that Jerusalem would not be captured until a prophet came. As the populace pronounced the name of Gen. Allenby, it meant, in their tongue "the prophet." Another prophecy was that the city would not fall until Nile water flowed into it. Nile water flowed in through a British pipe line. The other prophecy was that a wealthy man would be appointed governor. The British appointed General Money governor.

The major told of having met a Turk in Jerusalem who saluted him most profoundly. He returned the salute, to be addressed in English by the man, who told him his home was in Toronto. He had been on a visit to his old home when the war broke out.

Sun, Nov. 27th 1919

HOW PALESTINE WAS WRESTED FROM TURK

Dean Brock Addresses Canadian Mining Institute on Near East Campaign.

Allenby's Lightning Move and Dramatic Success Over Ottoman and Hun.

Intelligence and Strategy Combined to Make Defeat Complete and Ending.

Ancient History Recalled by Modern Crusade for Christianity.

Esdrælon, the scene of Armageddon, and the centre of the immemorial battleground between the Eurasian and African worlds, once again became the cockpit of the Near East, when General Lord Allenby smashed the last remnants of the Turco-German armies in September, 1918. Dean R. W. Brock of the faculty of mineralogy of the University of British Columbia, in an address to members of the Canadian Mining Institute and the public at the Hotel Vancouver on Wednesday night, gave a fascinating outline of the story of that lightning campaign. His lecture was well illustrated with lantern slides from photographs, many of which he had taken himself. Major Brock was attached to the British force operating in Egypt and Palestine as geological officer.

DRAMATIC TRIUMPH.

As on the western front, so in Palestine, the final accomplishment of the defeat of the enemy was brought about as the result of an efficient system of intelligence, coupled with secrecy, and the required "nerve" to bluff the enemy successfully. As a parallel to the silent move of the Canadian corps from Arras to Amiens in August last, Major Brock described the sudden move under cover of darkness of the bulk of Allenby's forces from the northern end of the Dead Sea to the weak spot in the enemy's line, where he least expected attack, near the coast. Feints were made to the east, while at dawn on September 8 a terrific barrage was thrown across the weak part of the enemy's front. The infantry advancing close to the barrage, threw rough wooden bridges across the trenches, and the cavalry dashed across, encircling the astonished Turks and Huns, and capturing or killing the greater part of their forces. Gaza was captured, and the Gaza-Beersheba line definitely broken, one Turkish army being driven to the Judæan hills on the east, and the other to the plain of Sharon, on the west.

Marshal Falkenhayn's orders to the Turks and Germans to "drive the British out of Palestine," ended ingloriously in the capture of the city of Jerusalem by the British on Dec. 9.

APPALLING DIFFICULTIES.

"Palestine has seen some queer armies," said Major Brock, "but surely never such a polyglot collection of races as Allenby's. Yet in a few months they were welded into a united and well-trained army, and the defeat of the enemy was accomplished in the face of appalling difficulties."

Before dealing with the details of the campaign in Palestine, Major Brock exhibited a number of lantern slides showing the geological formation of the country and many of the most sacred and historical spots in the world's history.

The lack of water, difficulties of transport, the heat and the lack of reliable knowledge of the country were pointed out to the audience, but some compensation, at least, for these disabilities must have been gained from the fact that they were fighting over ground, every inch of which had a history of thousands of years. "History in layers," Major Brock termed it. One picture shown was taken from the ancient site of the city of Jericho, looking to the east towards a rough, rocky hill, in which, it is said, is the cave where Christ fasted forty days

and was tempted. Under the shadow of this rock British cavalry rested on their advance. Hebron, a city which antedates by far the Egyptian period, was seen. Here Abraham, Sarah and Isaac are said to be buried, and a mosque marks the sacred spot. Nazareth was shown, with Mount Jezreel in the background, where, the Samaritans claim, Abraham offered his son Isaac as a sacrifice.

HISTORIC FORT.

The great fort at the northern end of the Dead Sea, built by Herod and the last stronghold of the Jews against the invading Romans was seen. This fort, the speaker explained, stands today, its crumbling ruins still displaying traces of the terrific struggle which took place before it was finally reduced by the Romans. Battering rams were used in those days and against such weapons the site looked almost impregnable. When, finally, the Romans entered the fortress they found that every man of the garrison had taken his own life. Since that day the ruins have not been touched.

In striking contrast to these ancient methods of warfare, Major Brock described the awful carnage which occurred when the fleeing Turks and Germans were driven into the narrow pass which leads to the plains of Armageddon. There they were attacked by every British bombing plane available, with the result that men, guns, horses and transport were piled up, blocking the passage, and one of the most ghastly slaughters of the war occurred.

From the sombre, massive architecture of the ancients, which still survives in Palestine, the ornate bizarre creations of the German Emperor stood out in crude contrast. Pictures were shown of the great hospice which the emperor built at Jerusalem. Three sets of panels were built into one of the halls. The first depicted God and the major prophets; the second, Christ and the disciples, and the third, Wilhelm II. and his Empress. The Jaffa gate was seen, cut through the massive walls to admit of the German emperor making his triumphal entry into the ancient capital of the Jews. The modern German clocktower — on which a powerful searchlight was mounted — could be seen towering over the low-roofed buildings.

At the conclusion of his lecture a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Major Brock.

GAVE INTERESTING TALK TO MINING MEN



MAJOR R. W. BROCK. The major gave an informative address before the Canadian Mining Institute last evening upon the operations of the British army in Palestine.

Sun, Nov. 27th 1919

Province, Nov. 27th 1919

PLATINUM IN CANADIAN WEST

Professor Uglow Tells Mining Convention His Views on Best Research Methods for Province.

"Platinum still continues to be a very scarce article, and has advanced from the fixed war price to the present one of about \$130 per Troy ounce," said Professor W. L. Uglow, of the University of British Columbia, in his address on possibilities for platinum in Western Canada at the morning session of the Canadian Mining Institute today. Professor Uglow has gained a wide reputation for himself on the mining questions of the province, and is a great authority on all the finer ores. He stated that the largest producer of this precious metal was Russia, where in the Ural mountains the pre-war supply had been about 300,000 ounces a year, but since the war this had greatly decreased. The United States is the second largest producer of this metal, and in 1917 the total output was 32,000 ounces, while Canada was running a close third, but this country had lost a lot of the credit on account of the fact that when the metal is discovered in the blistered copper from the Sudbury mines it is sent to the States, where it is refined.

"Native platinum has been found in various parts of Western Canada, chiefly in the Tulameen district of the Similkameen Mining Division, from which, during the year 1887-1891, an average annual output of 1500 ounces was recorded. It seems, therefore," said Professor Uglow, "on account of the present conditions of the platinum market, on account of our past production and because of the fairly wide distribution of platinum minerals in the west, that increased emphasis should be given to the possibilities of augmenting the Canadian output."

Metal in This Province.

In dealing with the different metals in which platinum was found, the speaker told of a large number, mostly in Russia, Spain and Tasmania and on this continent. He stated that over 99 per cent. of the world's supply of the metal was derived from placer deposits, and that all present information pointed to the increase of deposits in this way in the future. He related several instances in British Columbia where platinum had been found associated with dunite, which occurs in gravel and in river beds. In some other cases the presence of platinum has been located in quartz veins around Burnt Basin, B. C. Another method of getting platinum has been discovered recently by treating blistered copper sulphide ores and yet, in spite of the fact that the largest portion of the world's production is derived from placers and of the fact that Western Canada is noted for the occurrence of platiniferous gravels, it is worthy to note that the Canadian production of the metal is at present very largely derived from ores of the lode type.

Methods of Attack.

In conclusion Professor Uglow that in view of the great possibilities there were three lines of attack to develop them. First, attention should be directed to those localities whose geology is similar to that in producing districts; second, the ground should be accurately tested in accordance with approved methods, and third, progress must be made in the matter of facilitating the recovery of platinum from lode ores and auriferous gravels.

He gave at some length the reports of many prominent mining engineers of the province regarding the possibilities, along with a number of figures to show the percentage of platinum that existed in the various ores.

World, Nov. 27th 1919.

MAY OPEN MORE COPPER MINES

Mining Institute Meeting Told of Process Which Would Make Radical Change in Industry.

GREETINGS WIRED FROM ENGINEERS OF CANADA

Platinum Possibilities and Ore Concentration Methods Subjects of Papers.

The morning session of the general meeting of the Mining Institute of Canada was confined to the reading and discussion of a number of technical papers, chief among these and of greatest interest to British Columbia being the paper by William E. Greenwalt of Denver, the world's recognized authority of hydro-metallurgy on the application of his process to copper ores with electrolytic smelting and refining at the mine. Mr. Greenwalt's suggestions would eliminate the handicap of high shipping costs which keep many promising copper prospects in British Columbia closed down, as he proposes that the mine itself should reduce the metal saleable to the consumer without the intervention of outside smelters and the consequent tremendous charges for ore shipments.

Other papers included an interesting account of the platinum possibilities in western Canada by Mr. R. W. Uglow, and an account of recent ore concentration developments by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, reported elsewhere.

The Engineering Institute of Canada through their secretary, Fraser Keith, sent from Montreal best wishes for the success of the meeting in Vancouver and hopes that the beneficial results to the mining industry which are anticipated from this meeting might be realized.

In the course of his paper Mr. Greenwalt predicted that in future years electrolytic extraction methods will be so well established in connection with the copper industry as to successfully compete with the smelters. The chief advantage of the process would be the elimination of the high cost of shipping ore from the mine to the smelter. The freedom from the requirements of obtaining fluxes suitable for the ores would be of considerable value owing to the fact that suitable fluxes are often not found in association with or reasonably close to the copper ores to be smelted, with a consequent big bill for transportation for bringing these fluxes to the smelter. With the frequent and abundant water power to be obtained in British Columbia close to the copper prospects, Mr. Greenwalt's paper opened up a dazzling picture of possibilities as regards the development of copper mining in this province, at present largely handicapped by the remoteness of the prospects and the consequent high transportation charges which make the cost of getting out a low grade ore prohibitive.

Mr. E. P. Mathewson of New York presented a paper on the concentration of copper ores, in which he reviewed the various processes now in use.

World, Nov. 27th 1919

Spoke on Copper—Professor H. N. Thomson of the University of B. C., was the chief speaker at the Chamber of Mines on Tuesday night, and took as his subject, "Copper Smelting." He pointed out that the industry had its greatest hold in the United States, but the prospects in B. C. were very promising. This was accounted for by the large amount of coal and coke found in the province and which were essentials in the process of copper smelting.

World, Dec. 10th 1919

MINERS FROLIC ON LOWER LEVEL

Members of the C. M. I. Abandon the Dignity Displayed at Formal Sessions at Smoker.

With Randolph Bruce occupying the place of chairman, the members of the Canadian Mining Institute, escaped from his ineffective control and frolicked for several hours on Thursday night, when they were guests of the Terminal City Club and given the use of the large club dining room in which to tell stories, sing songs, consume tobacco in large quantities and otherwise hold what the mining institute is accustomed to call a smoking concert.

There was a singer at the concert, "Explosives" Wilson, who sang two songs which almost penetrated the hub-bub, although they listened to his

topical song in which Mary's little lamb and the lamb of the C.M.I. and other personalities figured largely "Caruso" Turnbull of the University of British Columbia exhibited truly professional dignity in the rendering of his well known repertoire, "Drill Ye Tarrriers, Drill," with the net result of three casualties and eighteen cents. The flow of cash encouraged Dean Brock to volunteer as accomplice in the nefarious attempt.

Andy Larsen on his return from Paris told Swedish stories in the Scottish language. The stories are not printed here or elsewhere in this paper, nor is the story of S. S. Fowler, D. B. Dowling told a romance which

was not about oil and "by-products." Conway experimented with a refractory brogue that assayed fifty per cent Irish.

The climax of the evening came with the arrest of Andy Larsen charged with the nefarious crime of smuggling forbidden goods across the border from Spokane. One bottle, when produced in court, was empty; the other exhibit was destroyed by the jury much to the disappointment of the judge, and the prisoner was released on the finding of the twelve good men and true that six bottles did not make a case.

In order that the room might be plunged into darkness and the guests might be spared embarrassment in helping themselves to cigars, a handfull at a time, the film of the Granby mine and smelter at Anyox, which belongs to the provincial ministry of mines, was projected on the screen by D. A. Keane, the photographer who took the picture, copies of which are being used by the Dominion department of trade and commerce in their campaign to advertise the industries of the country.

World, Nov. 28th 1919.

Mining Problems Of B. C. Placed Before Delegates

Many Interesting Papers Read Yesterday and This Morning at Annual Meeting of Canadian Institute.

THE importance of the experimental work in the treatment of low-grade copper ores, which has been carried out by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Trail, has only now begun to be realized by British Columbians. The refinement of copper of a lower grade than anywhere else in the world is now carried on by the Consolidated company on a profitable basis.

The long series of experiments which had to a large extent solved the problem of utilizing low-grade copper ores at a profit was described this morning by Mr. R. W. Diamond, superintendent of concentration at Trail, in a paper read before the Canadian Mining Institute at Hotel Vancouver. Major Angus Davis, of the Dolly Varden mine, acted as chairman of this morning's session.

COMPLEX PROBLEMS.

"The great advancement in the science of ore concentration by the oil flotation process," he said, "has led to tests being made by this method in the case of the low grade ores from the company's property at Rossland and the complex lead-zinc-iron ore of the Sullivan mine at Kimberley, B. C. An experimental mill of 250-ton daily capacity was built for the treatment of the Sullivan ore, and equipped with concentration machines which it was hoped would solve the treatment. They consisted of gravity concentration tables, magnetic machines and one large mineral separation standard machine, together with the necessary auxiliary machines. The Sullivan ore," the speaker explained, "is a finely crystalline complex mixture of lead, iron and zinc sulphides carrying out 3 to 6 per cent. insoluble.

The experience gained in preliminary laboratory tests was utilized, it being known that a good separation of zinc could be made from the lead and iron by flotation of the ground ore after it had been roasted at such a temperature as to almost completely oxidize the lead and iron sulphides, but only a small percentage of the zinc sulphides.

After much preliminary work a series of large scale concentration tests was made and it was demonstrated that wet magnetic separation of pyrrhotite from blende was possible commercially. It was not, however, until a novel preparatory heat treatment for the ore, previous to wet separation, was suggested that the real possibilities of the process became apparent. Following complete tests a new 150-ton test mill was built and equipped with special machines. This plant has been increased to 250-ton capacity and is now about to start up at an increased capacity of 600 tons daily. Laboratory preferential flotation tests have been carried on for effecting a separation of Sullivan ore into lead, zinc and iron sulphide.

As a result of these tests, a satisfactory treatment by concentration is possible for the Sullivan ore and will consist of some combination of the following: (1) Table concentration; (2) Wet magnetic separation; and (3) Preferential flotation. Large scale flotation tests were inaugurated on the electrolytic zinc plant tailing. The leaching tailing contains some zinc sulphide and flotation tests showed that this could be recovered and returned to the process with advantage.

ROSSLAND ORES.

Dealing with the treatment carried on on the Rossland ore, Mr. Diamond referred to the early experimental work which was carried on and told of the conversion of the mill built at the Le Roi mine for work on low grade ore, into a test mill by his firm. The tailing from the flotation tests carried on there contained enough gold to make cyanidation necessary.

Again in 1917 flotation of the Rossland ores was investigated with results indicating that both flotation and cyanidation were necessary, similar to the results previously obtained.

When the Sullivan concentration problem was pretty well solved it was found that good recoveries were obtainable from Rossland ores by a combination of flotation and tabling, the ratio of concentration, however, being low. It was found also that fair recovery could be made, with a higher ratio of concentration, by flotation only. The Sullivan experimental flotation mill was arranged so that both processes could be used or flotation only. As a result of exhaustive tests it was found that, with the flotation process alone, as high a recovery was made as with both tables and flotation processes in the laboratory tests. Further study of the flotation treatment has since resulted in obtaining a still higher ratio of concentration. Plans were being completed for the in-

OIL PROSPECTS AND B. C.

Intimating that the mouth of the Fraser River was the most favorable location, according to geological deduction, for finding oil, Mr. D. B. Dowling of the geological department of the Dominion Government told the convention at yesterday afternoon's session that he could find no proof of any oil in this section of the Delta. The formation was against the finding of oil in any quantity, he declared.

"It would be strange if you should get much oil; if you catch it so much the better, but there is no indication of a big oil field here," he added. "It is a hard thing to say, but I have no other information to give you. You have heard the prospector and the man trying to raise money, but they don't tell us. They keep away from us," continued the speaker, meaning the geologists, "and that's where they make a mistake."

Mr. Dowling, who has travelled extensively in his oil exploration surveys, was introduced by the chairman, Mr. S. S. Fowler of Nelson, as one of the best-informed men on the American continent on the subject on which he was to speak, "Oil Possibilities in Western Canada."

In opening his address Mr. Dowling said that geologists were called by some oil men the greatest pessimists known. His closing remarks created a mild sensation in his reference to the oil situation here.

PEACE RIVER OIL FIELDS.

The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides of the formations of the earth where oils of various kinds were formed in all the known oil fields of Canada and was listened to with intense interest by an audience that filled the convention room of the Hotel Vancouver.

In his statement of conditions in the Peace River country, especially along the Mackenzie River basin, Mr. Dowling gave a very favorable report, saying that this area was very promising and no doubt a large oil field. The problem of getting the oil out from the Mackenzie district would be solved, he said, as nothing was impossible now in the way of transportation.

Referring to the oil field directly south of Calgary, the speaker said that the production in that field last year was 13,000 barrels of oil valued at \$100,000.

In British Columbia, he said, tertiary beds were being examined in the Flathead Valley and at the mouth of the Fraser River. In the southern part of the Rocky Mountains bordering on Alberta, seeps of oil, apparently from sediments of Cambrian age, were being studied with the view of tracing the origin of the oil. Oil shales were also found on Queen Charlotte Island, but the extent and value had not yet received much consideration.

Mr. R. R. Wilson's description of what has been accomplished by the

Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at the scene of its coal-mining operations at Cassidy, Vancouver Island, evoked expressions of commendation from coal-mining men from widely-separated parts of the Dominion. Mr. Wilson said that it was considered that the plant and "lay-out" of the company at Cassidy represented the last word to date in the betterment of industrial conditions.

He described in detail the up-to-date plans which had been followed in laying out the townsite. Provision was made for baseball, tennis, football and other outdoor recreation, while the equipment of rooming-houses for the single miners and houses for married men were on a scale hitherto not attempted in Canada.

"Cassidy is the conception of Mr. F. M. Sylvester," Mr. Wilson added. "It is his idea of the way in which a great corporation should look after the welfare of its employees. I believe it marks a long step forward toward the dawn of the day when capital and labor will realize that their interests are one."

Mr. Thomas Graham, well known to all mining men as provincial inspector of mines, said that the Granby company had set a pace which it was difficult for others to follow, but which should be the ideal to be aimed at.

Mr. J. W. Gray, editor of the Canadian Mining Journal, said that where he came from in Cape Breton Island, the conditions were in striking contrast to those outlined by Mr. Wilson. While the equipment of the plant at Cassidy did not differ materially from that employed in the Atlantic coast mines, the measures taken for the welfare of the employees went far beyond anything that had been attempted in the East. He referred to the excellent results which had followed in those provinces where the present system of workmen's compensation boards had been established, and agreed with the chairman, Mr. S. S. Fowler, who said that such methods and such devices against ill-health and injury to employees as had been installed at Cassidy would mean a decrease in the assessment of employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Drummond, from Alberta, also voiced his admiration of the methods employed by the Granby company.

Many of the delegates will make the trip to the Cassidy plant under the direction of Mr. Thomas Graham on Saturday.

Mr. H. H. Sanderson of Seattle presented a paper on "Coal Formations and What They Consist of," written for the convention by Mr. H. N. Freeman of Seattle. The technical composition of the three main varieties of coal found on the Pacific Coast were dealt with in the paper—bituminous, lignite and anthracite. The need of educating the coal prospector on the composition of the various strata encountered, and the best procedure to be followed in opening up promising prospects were described.

B. C. COAL IN WASHINGTON.

Professor Joseph Daniel of Seattle followed with an interesting description of the coal resources of the State of Washington.

"I don't know what the State of Washington would do just now," he said, "if it were not for the timely arrival of the barges of coal from Vancouver Island."

Speaking without notes Professor Daniel dealt at length with the qualities of the product of the State of Washington. With an output of from three to three and a half million tons of coal annually, he said, the State of Washington probably had to contend with a higher cost of operation of its coal mines than any other state in the union.

This was due to several causes. First, the high cost of labor and second, what he termed "the structural" difficulties, practically the whole output of the state having to be washed before it could be placed on the market. The success of British Columbia coal on the Washington market he attributed to the high proportion of clean-looking lump coal, which appealed strongly to the householder for domestic use.

The work of the Granby Company in installing their own plant for producing coke had had considerable effect on the coking-coal market for the product from Pierce county. There had been a considerable falling off in the demand for this product but it was utilized in the Tacoma smelter and in other smelters in California.

In an exhaustive paper on the "Possibilities for Platinum in Western Canada," Mr. R. W. Uglow of the University of British Columbia at this morning's session showed that a survey of platinum-bearing deposits gave every indication of there being a good supply of the metal.

He declared that three lines of attack were needed to develop these possibilities. First, attention had to be directed to those localities where the geology was similar to that in producing districts; second, the ground should be accurately tested in accordance with approved methods; and third, progress had to be made in the matter of facilitating the recovery of platinum from lode ores and auriferous gravels. Attention might well be directed, Mr. Uglow said, to methods of recovering platinum by amalgamation as described in the Mining and Scientific Press, October 12 and December 21, 1918.

It was pointed out that a platinum determination was a difficult one for an assayer to make with his regular equipment and samples of material in which the presence of platinum is suspected should be sent to a reliable chemist who is accustomed to such work.

GUIDES TO PLATINUM.

Many samples, Mr. Uglow said, had come to his notice of ores which have been reported as platiniferous by local assayers, but which proved barren after the material had been analyzed by such companies as A. R. Ledoux & Co. and Baker & Co., Newark, N. J.

Prospectors and mining companies were advised to pay particular attention to the following types of rocks and ore bodies as possible carriers of platinum:

1. Masses of dark green, greenish gray or black dunite, peridotite, or serpentine, especially when they carry chronite.
2. Masses of pyroxenic or hornblende rocks of green to black color, especially when they are accompanied by chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, etc.
3. Gold-copper-quartz veins carry chalcopyrite and complex antimonial and arsenical compounds of copper and other metals, such as bornite, tetrahedrite, bournonite, plumbogjarosite, enargite, etc.
4. Placer deposits, which contain olivine or chromite, associated with their black sand, or which are located in areas whose drainage systems cross masses of

ON HYDRO-METALLURGY.

The paper on "Future Hydro-metallurgy of Copper Sulphides," prepared by Mr. William B. Greenawald of Denver, Colo., was presented by Mr. G. F. Elvidge, who reminded his audience that when Mr. Greenawald's book on "Hydro-metallurgy of Copper," had been published in 1912, there was not a single electrolytic copper extraction plant in successful operation. Since then many large copper leaching plants had come into successful operation, two of the largest copper plants in the world now using the electrolytic processes exclusively. These plants, he said, were operating on low-grade oxidized ores and there did not appear to be a plant in operation treating concentrates or high-grade sulphide ores.

Mr. Greenawald dealt with the general application of the hydro-metallurgical processes to the treatment of copper ores. He dealt exhaustively with his subject which was of special interest to mine operators, large and small. He predicted a rosy future for the latter when he said:

"The small and independent miner, who can rely on steady supply of ore, may, no doubt in a few years, be shipping electrolytic copper instead of ore and concentrates. This conclusion seems to be inevitable."

REQUEST WITHDRAWN.

The Canadian Mining Institute convention is not to receive a civic grant toward payment of convention expenses. A grant of \$500 was requested, but the mining convention executive withdrew its request through Mr. J. D. Kearns before the finance committee on Wednesday afternoon.

When the matter originally came before the City Council, the request was referred to the Exhibition Association which received a \$10,000 grant from the city for publicity purposes. Mr. Kearns stated yesterday that the mining convention executive did not desire to penalize the publicity fund and would withdraw the request if the city could not make a straight grant.

Promise, Nov. 27, 1919

German Cyanide Got First Blow From Vancouver

Forever Displaced Upon Canadian and American Market, Mining Institute Learns.

LOCAL MAN IS INVENTOR

Brilliant Programme of Addresses Enlivens Session of Men Who Delve For Gold.

HOW German made cyanide was replaced upon the Canadian and American market and forever displaced by the new product, was explained to the delegates to the Canadian Mining Institute convention yesterday afternoon by Horace Freeman, the chemist whose research work resulted in the discovery of the new process. A feature of the address was that it was made by a Vancouver man, for Mr. Freeman is a resident of this city, with his laboratory at 567 Hornby street. He carried out the work leading to the discovery of the new process in Vancouver.

The address, "New Methods in the Hydrometallurgy of Gold and Silver," was listened to with intense interest by the large audience. It was followed by a discussion, during which many tributes were paid to Mr. Freeman for his work toward reducing the cost of gold production, a bright spot in these days of ascending costs.

"Mr. Freeman seems to bring comfort to the distracted gold miner," remarked the chairman, Charles Camsell.

Great Day for Mining Men.

The day was a great one for the mining men present, a brilliant programme of addresses being read. Another address that aroused considerable interest and led to learned discussion was that delivered by E. E. Campbell, mine superintendent of the Granby company at Anyox, on "The New Mineral Deposits of the Stewart District." Importance was attached to Mr. Campbell's address for the reason that his advice on the district has long been sought. This was his first public utterance on the subject. This address appears on another page.

Another informative address dealing with the Dolly Varden mine, in the Alice Arm district, was delivered by Major Angus Davis. The speaker told of the mine having commenced ore shipments about the end of August last and since then had mined approximately 430,000 ounces of silver.

The morning session heard another series of excellent addresses, among them being that of W. L. Uglow on the "Possibilities for Platinum in Western B. C."

Mr. Freeman's address set forth that he had commenced carrying out his researches into methods for the extraction of gold and silver in this city six years ago. His hope then was to produce a cheaper grade of cyanide in Canada for Canadian mines, to replace the more expensive German product.

Made Special Study.

Before the war he made a special study of the German product, sodium cyanide, with a view to improving it. The outbreak of the war resulted in the discontinuance of German shipments and a shortage early developed. A heavy demand for cyanide developed from South African mines and the fact that no more could be secured from Germany gave, Mr. Freeman an added incentive to increase his efforts to improve the process.

He was called upon by the American Cyanide company to rush his research work. This consequently was carried out in Vancouver in collaboration with the company. Mr. Freeman explained in detail, with the aid of a blackboard, the process of manufacturing the new form of cyanide.

Firstly, the calcium carbide is prepared by fusing coke and lime in an electric furnace. Secondly, pure nitrogen is procured from the atmosphere by the distillation of liquid air. The nitrogen is then brought into chemical combination with finely crushed calcium carbide, producing calcium cyanamid. This is then powdered and mixed with ordinary salt, which supplies, in the cheapest form, the sodium necessary.

PLATINUM ORES IS SUBJECT HE KNOWS



W. L. UGLOW Possibilities in Western B. C. Discussed before Mining Institute.

Process is Rapid One.

The mixture next is brought to a molten state and is chilled quickly, to prevent return to its former components. The process of chilling is patented, and the operation which retains the cyanide, takes only 10 seconds. The process is rapid.

The product can be produced at a considerably lower price than the German variety. The production of the plant, located at Niagara Falls, Canada, is now being disposed of in Mexico, New Ontario and the Western states. Mr. Freeman said the production for the six months ending this year would exceed 10,000,000 pounds. The experience in Cobalt, he said, was that purer silver was produced at a lower cost. Less of the cyanide was used.

The plant at Niagara Falls was built under Mr. Freeman's supervision.

Another process which has been evolved by Mr. Freeman is a lead sodium alloy for the recovery of cyanide. Under the old process the cyanide was all lost, but with this process part of it may be recovered and used anew. Under the old process, the cyanide was lost, making the process an expensive one.

Discoverer Is Complimented.

In moving a vote of thanks, S. S. Fowler, of Nelson, said the new manner of producing cyanide was a radical advance in the metallurgical art. He highly complimented, as did other

speakers who followed, the discoverer of the process.

J. A. M. Dawson said Vancouver chemists thought a great deal of Mr. Freeman, taking great pride in the fact that he was a citizen of this city. Mr. Freeman had done work of great importance in discovering the new cyanide process, when the mines were cut off from the original source of supply. Local chemists were looking forward with a great deal of hope in connection with the work Mr. Freeman was carrying on.

Only Plant of Kind.

A paper by W. A. Williams, Anyox, on "By-product Ovens at Anyox," was read by E. J. Conway, who pointed out that this was the only by-product plant of its kind in the west. The products of the plant consisted of coke, gas, tar, ammonium sulphate, benzol, toulou, solvent naphtha and naphthalene.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power company consumed an average of 250 tons of coke per day, said the speaker. This coke was formerly shipped in and various hazards often resulted in delays, which caused great inconvenience.

The company finally decided to build its own coke plant at the smelter, using the coal from its Vancouver Island Cassidy mine. Barges carry the coal to the coke ovens. The liquor and the tar are extracted and are pumped to a tank where they are separated. The tar averaged eight

imperial gallons to the ton. The liquor was treated to secure the ammonia from it. Light oils were also recovered.

The Dolly Varden.

Major Davis, in speaking of the Dolly Varden mine, said it was the first to ship in quantity from the district. The mine was at an elevation of 1700 feet above the sea level. The maximum vein width was from 25 to 30 feet. Owing to repeated faulting, the mining operations had to be carefully carried out. The greatest depth obtained so far was 300 feet. A lower tunnel was being driven this winter which would give an additional 230 feet. Native silver as found at and near the surface. In some places it as extremely rich. Lower down native silver, argentite, stephanite and ruby silver were encountered.

It was not necessary to do any timbering in the mine, the walls standing up well. This reduced stoping expenses, which, when timbering was necessary, were immense.

Only High Grade Ores.

Only the highest grade of ore was being shipped this year, the lower grade being held for use when milling is started.

A discussion ensued, in which the question of secondary ores was dealt with.

Prof. Hodge, of the university, stated it had been often said that British Columbia was a province for large mining companies which could develop secondary ores. But there were ore deposits which could be mined by smaller companies. He did not doubt but that the Dolly Varden would encounter secondary ore at

lower levels. But there were many deposits in the province, in the Yukon and Alaska of the spectacular or bonanza type of ore.

Enjoyment at Smoker.

Members of the Canadian Mining Institute had an enjoyable smoker at the Terminal City club last evening. R. Randolph Bruce acted as chairman.

An interesting film depicting the mining activities at the Granby company's plant at Anyox was thrown upon the screen by "Cowboy" Keen, who made the film. The picture contained one unusual feature, in that it showed in an underground scene, miners at work. It was stated that so far as known, this was the only authentic underground mining scene ever taken by a moving picture man.

Campbell Sweeney gave reminiscences of the old days, referring particularly to the wild catting which had once prevailed in the province. The proper course to pursue, as he had said years ago, was to make careful investigations and if the location did not prove up, try out another spot. This was possible for large companies and this system had been successfully tried out.

Wild Catting Days Over.

Mr. Bruce said he believed the wild catting days in British Columbia were over. Wild catting was no longer necessary, he declared.

Among the features of the evening programme were: Song by A. G. Wilson, of Nelson; song by Prof. J. M. Turnbull, assisted by Messrs. Langley and Freeland; stories by A. G. Larsen, D. B. Dowling and E. J. Conway. Charles Camsell also spoke. The climax of the evening was a mock trial in which Mr. Larsen was the principal, charged with an offence under the laws of Canada.

Sun, Nov. 28th, 1919

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND SOME OF ITS THEORIES

Interesting Paper by Prof. Hebb Before Chemistry Society

The Solar system and some of its theories was the subject of a highly interesting paper given by Prof. Hebb at the University Chemistry Society on Tuesday night. In outlining the various theories relative to the manner in which the sun supplies heat to the earth the speaker stated that in 1850 men believed that according to the law of the conservation of energy the sun would eventually lose all its heat giving powers.

Later theorists hold that the sun is a combustible substance, but this theory is discounted because carbon could not produce such heat over a thousand years. Others hold that the heat is caused by meteors falling on the sun. A German scientist maintained that the heat was caused by the contraction of the sun, but this theory has lost weight because the

sun would be entirely shrunk twenty thousand years. A theory is that the sun is of radio active substances. The speaker stated that the theory is a combination of the 1 mentioned.

A spirited discussion followed and the large number came out for the lecture due to the interest taken in the Society by the students. This of the most complete course given at the university.

World, Nov. 28th, 1919

DELEGATES TO THE CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE



Tenth from the left on the front row is Mr. F. W. Gray, editor of the Canadian Mining Journal, and next to him is Dr. Hodge of the University of British Columbia, and organizer of the convention. Standing on the extreme right in the front row is Dean Brock. Second from the left on the second row is E. E. Campbell of Anyox. Fourth from the right in the second row is Andy Larsen.

World, Nov. 28th 1919.

INSTITUTE MEMBERS AT BRITANNIA BEACH

On Saturday the members of the Canadian Mining Institute to the number of about thirty, including students from the mining department of the University of British Columbia, and several S. C. R. men, visited Britannia Beach, where they were shown over the mill, hydro-electric and compressor plants by Mr. Browning, general superintendent, assisted by Mr. Peterson, superintendent of transportation, Mr. Lee, mining engineer, and Mr. Hughes, mill superintendent.

The method of operation was fully explained by Mr. Browning, and Associate Professor Gillies took the students through the details of the operation. After an inspection of the mill, plants and townsite the party met at the company's offices, where they tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Donohue, assistant manager, and the officials who had entertained them.

High appreciation was expressed of the enterprise shown in the development of the Britannia mine and its equipment, and of the patriotic work done at Britannia Beach during the war. Dean Brock and Mr. H. Mortimer-Lamb, secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute, were appointed a committee to draft a letter of thanks to the company for the information afforded the visitors by the inspection of the plant; conveying to Mr. Moodie, the general manager, their admiration of the remarkable enterprise which they had seen, and the efficient manner in which it had been carried out; also conveying to Mr. Moodie, the sympathy of the institute in the family bereavement, which prevented him from being present on the occasion.

Three cheers and a tiger were given for the company and its officials. The visitors were then entertained to dinner by the company and left at 8 p. m. on the return trip to Vancouver well satisfied with the day's outing.

Province, Dec. 1st 1919.

Will Discuss Clinic Future.—Dr. E. T. Hodge will be the chief speaker at the Rotary Club luncheon tomorrow. At the meeting the board of directors will present a new agreement which they propose making with the city in connection with the Rotary Clinic whereby the Rotary Club will provide 20 per cent of the money and look after the management of the clinic and the city will do the rest. This new agreement, if the members decide it's all right, will take place on May 1, 1920.

World, Dec. 15th 1919.

DR. HODGE TO BE SPEAKER.
Dr. Hodge, of the University of British Columbia, will be the speaker at the luncheon given by the Rotary Club of Vancouver which is scheduled for 12:15 today at the Hotel Vancouver.

Sun Dec. 16th 1919

Dr. E. T. Hodge of the department of geology, will deliver an illustrated public lecture on "Animals of Bygone Days," in the biology class-room of the University, Laurel street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. This lecture will be part of the winter programme of the Vancouver Natural History Society and the public is cordially invited to attend.

Province, Dec. 16th 1919

Lecture at University.—Dr. E. T. Hodge, of the department of geology, will deliver an illustrated public lecture on "Animals of Bygone Days" in the biology class-room of the University Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

World, Dec. 16th 1919.

HOLY LAND SHOWN AS IT EXISTS TODAY

Major Brock Gives Interesting Description of Biblical Scenes

A most interesting description of the Holy Land, illustrated by photographs taken by himself and reproduced upon the screen, was given Sunday night in the Kitsilano Methodist church by Major Brock. The talk was the principal feature in the post-Christmas services and proved of engrossing interest. Major Brock was with Gen. Allenby's column in Palestine, attached for geological work, and the views he took were therefore very comprehensive. With a group of other officers he went down on Christmas Eve of last year and spent the evening and most of the night at Bethlehem. The site of the Nativity, of Solomon's gardens and pools, of Abraham's great offering, and of scores of points familiar to the students of the two testaments, and made sacred by the ministry of Christ, were shown as they exist today. The pictures were accompanied by luminous comment by the speaker linking each with its Biblical setting, and adding interest to both.

The pastor, Rev. F. W. Hardy, took occasion during the evening to extend a graceful welcome to Major Brock, to Capt. Kerr, who operated the lantern, and to other soldier members of the congregation who have returned during the year.

The musical service was led by Mr. A. R. Dingman and was of a high character. The choir was supported by a number of visiting soloists and choristers, including Mrs. McGeer.

World, Dec. 29th 1919.

Prof. Sedgwick to Speak.—Professor Sedgwick of the University of B. C. will deliver an address before a special meeting of the B. C. Teachers' Federation in the auditorium of the Aberdeen School tonight at 8 o'clock.

World, Dec. 30th 1919

REPORTS TO THE CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE IN CONVENTION HERE



the front row is Mr. F. W. Gray, Mining Journal, and next to him is the University of British Columbia, convener and organizer of the convention. Standing on the extreme right of front row is Dean Brock. Second from the left on the second row is E. E. Campbell of Anyox. Fourth from the right in the second row is Andy Larse

second row is Randolph Bruce of Windermere, next to corner is Mr. S. S. Fowler, acting president, and scattered among the visitors. Standing at top right hand corner is Major Angus Davis. A number of well-known Vancouver men will easily be recognized by the reader.

World, Nov. 28th 1919.

NEW PROCESS IS DESCRIBED

Mr. Horace Freeman Addresses Mine Convention on Hydrometallurgy.

Rich Stewart District and Dolly Varden Mine Subjects of Addresses.

Gold-mining men were intensely interested in the address of Mr. Horace Freeman at the mining convention on Thursday afternoon, when the speaker outlined the new cyanide process which had been developed during the war in Vancouver itself. Mr. Freeman, who was responsible for the invention of the new process, is a chemist whose laboratory is in the city, and his work was spoken of in the highest terms by delegates, who declared that his research efforts when the ordinary supplies of the world from Germany had been cut off, were invaluable.

While Mr. Freeman's paper undoubtedly was the feature of the afternoon session, there were others of great interest to the crowded gathering at the Hotel Vancouver.

THE GRANBY PLANT.

An interesting and detailed description of the objects and the operation of the Granby Company's great by-products coke ovens at Anyox by Mr. W. A. Williams formed one of the chief features of yesterday afternoon's session of the mining convention. This vast plant has been in operation only a few months, and being the first of its kind to be erected on the Pacific coast, attracts considerable interest.

The plant consumed 250 tons of coke per day, Mr. Williams said. The object was to secure a more reliable supply of coke and with this in view a modern coal-mine was put into operation at Cassidy, Vancouver Island. The coal was screened at the mine, the marketable sizes being sold and the slack washed and shipped to the coke plant. Barges, with a capacity of 2000 tons, carried the product to the coke plant, where they were unloaded by a steam hoist operating a one-ton hoisting bucket with a capacity of 120 tons per hour. The product was emptied into a hopper from which it was carried to a storage bin 300 hundred feet in length and holding 12,000 tons. The crusher had a capacity of 50 tons per hour and crushed the coal so that 90 per cent of it would go through a quarter-inch screen. Thence a bucket conveyed the coal to a 500-ton bunker over the coke ovens.

There were 30 ovens (capacity 270 tons every 24 hours) having vertical flues. The coking chambers have a capacity of 13 tons. Directly underneath each oven was a regenerator. The heating wall was made up of 300 vertical flues, underneath which were two gas ducts feeding the gas through movable nozzles, the gas being reversed every half hour. The stack was built of radial brick, 177 feet high, nine feet in diameter at the bottom and seven feet at the top.

On reaching the by-products plant the gas entered the primary coolers of which there were three. From extractors the tar-free gas was carried to saturators, large lead-lined cast-iron containers, then passing through a bath containing from 5 to 7 per cent sulphuric acid. Here the ammonium sulphate were formed. The liquor and tar were pumped to separating tanks of 45,000 gallons capacity. The liquor overflowed to a 50,000 gallon storage tank and the tar was drained off to a 200,000 gallon tar storage tank. Later processes produced benzol, toluol and naphtha.

RICH STEWART DISTRICT.

One of the most interesting papers of the convention was that of Mr. E. E. Campbell, mine manager for the Granby Company at Anyox, on "Mineral Occurrences in the Stewart District."

After reference to the boom of ten years ago when "the district was somewhat discredited by foolish exploitation of properties of questionable value," Mr. Campbell stated that the present interest in the district was based on many valuable discoveries of high-grade ore covering such a wide area that the district could not fail to be one of the first importance. The Salmon River part of the district was being chiefly discussed, for there the most recent rich finds had been made.

"The northern prospector generally has low-grade ore to deal with," added the speaker, "the development of which entails the expenditure of much capital unless specially favored as to location and other physical features."

For the first five miles up the Salmon River from where it empties into the Portland canal the country rock consists of gravel in contact with this is highly altered schist of apparently sedimentary origin, and beyond this is a vast area in the rocks of which the recent discoveries have been made.

The general structure of the mineral zone was dealt with at length and in detail by the speaker, who made frequent reference to well-known mineral groups which have given evidence of being exceedingly rich in ore values.

DOLLY VARDEN MINE.

Major Angus Davis, manager of the Dolly Varden mine at Kitsault River, 17 miles above the point where it empties into Alice Arm, told of the successful development work which had been done on this property. Total shipments of ore from the mine, he said, amounted to about 6500 tons of ore while the total silver production for this year to November 15 was 340,000 ounces. Shipments started last August and were the first to be made from this district.

The ore bodies were almost certainly of secondary origin. Owing to repeated faulting and cross-fissuring, mining operations had to be carried on with great care. The greatest depth obtained at present was under 300 feet. A lower tunnel was being driven this winter which would give an additional 230 feet. At or near the surface native silver occurred, in some places in extremely rich streaks, and lower down native silver, ruby silver, argentite and stephanite occur. About 270 feet from the surface ruby silver was the principal silver-bearing mineral. Fine-grain pyrites, carrying good silver values, also occurred in ore from the present bottom level up to the surface. Only higher grade ore was being shipped this year, the poorer ore being left always available when milling operations are possible.

The papers on the Stewart district and the Dolly Varden mine elicited considerable discussion as to whether or not the ores mentioned were of secondary origin. Among those taking part in this discussion were Dr. Doldridge and Messrs. Campbell-Johnston, Hodge, Fowler and Hagen.

IS CARRIED ON HERE.

The paper by Mr. Horace Freeman of this city on "New methods of hydrometallurgy of gold and silver," provoked some discussion and complimentary remarks from delegates. Mr. Freeman said that the cyanide process made use of the fact that gold and silver dissolved in very weak solutions of sodium cyanide and the latter was now used to the exclusion of potash. The process was costly owing to the difficulty of employing the nitrogen of the air, and of treating the sodium in the manner required for the process.

Before the war most of the cyanide supply came from Germany. It was interesting to record, he said, that the research work, leading up to the manufacturing development of cyanide from calcium, was carried out in Vancouver in collaboration with the American Cyanide Company of New York. Mr. Freeman sketched the method now used to manufacture a cheaper form of cyanide in Canada.

In the second part of his address the speaker referred to the process of recovery of gold and silver from cyanide solutions in mills. There were two distinct steps: First, the bringing of the precious metals into solution, whereby they were separated from the matrix, and second, the recovery of the metal from this solution. After

reviewing the chemical process involved, Mr. Freeman, in conclusion, said that several methods had been developed for the production of the sodium-lead alloys requiring only ordinary salt as raw material. For this purpose it was electrolyzed in the fused state over a cathode of molten lead.

It was clear from the discussion which followed this paper that gold-mining men present regarded the developments in the cyanide process as of first importance to the industry. Mr. Freeman's work during the war when the necessary supply of cyanide from Germany was cut off, was described in eulogistic terms by several delegates, who emphasized the pride that Vancouver mining men and chemists felt in his work.

DELEGATES AT SMOKER.

No session of the Institute was held on Thursday night, the delegates attending a smoking concert at the Terminal City Club. An enjoyable time was spent with Mr. R. Randolph Bruce as chairman. One of the features of the evening was a mock trial in which Mr. Larsen was charged with an offence under the laws of Canada. The musical programme was contributed to by A. G. Wilson, Prof. J. M. Turnbull and Messrs. A. G.

Larsen, D. B. Dowling, E. J. Conway, Charles Camshell, Langley and Freeland.

A moving picture of mining activities at the Granby Company's plant was shown by "Cowboy" Keen, who took the pictures. Unusual interest was attached to the picture in that underground scenes were shown.

Mr. Campbell Sweeny gave a talk of the early days on mining in the province, referring to the "wild catting" which had once prevailed.

Province, Nov. 28, 1919

A NATION-WIDE UNION OF ENGINEERS

Mining Convention Adopts Proposal of Prof. Turnbull "to Organize."

Such an Association in Best Interests of Public and Profession.

British Columbia's Prospects in Iron and Steel Industry Discussed.

Concluding Addresses and Chief Resolutions of the Convention.

The final session of the members of the Canadian Mining Institute took up the most controversial questions of the whole convention. The debates brought forward no animosity indeed, but on such questions as the possibility and feasibility and methods to be employed in the establishment of an iron and steel industry on this coast, and the further question of the formation of some form of organization to obtain better recognition of the status of the engineering profession there was bound to be considerable difference of opinion.

That there was pressing need for the formation of some sort of organization or union in the engineering profession was the burden of the paper delivered by Prof. J. M. Turnbull of the University of British Columbia.

The objects of such an organization, he stated, should be to raise the standard of ethics of the profession and promote economic and social welfare of engineers, especially by affording means for the interchange of information beneficial to members of the profession. Also to maintain a "service clearing house" for the benefit of the members, to influence proper legislation affecting the profession, and to take any action necessary to safeguard the professional welfare.

"SERVICE" THEIR MOTTO.

Prof. Turnbull said that all engineers had recognized the unsatisfactory standing of technical men. The civil service classification was one evidence that their services were under-valued, and there was abundant additional testimony to show that they did not receive adequate remuneration.

There existed, he continued, a widespread feeling that recognition of their claims could only be secured by organizing to enforce their demands—in brief, they must form a union and obtain the "closed shop" by means of legislation. Whatever organization was formed, the basis of it must be the idea of "service." Such a move must be based on the idea of service rather than of self-interest entirely.

While present engineering societies were doing valuable work along these lines, they were not properly fitted to the task. The speaker saw no reason why such a union should not extend to include all professional men, and men whose education enabled them to make their motto "Service First."

IRON AND STEEL AND B. C.

Mr. F. W. Gray, editor of the Canadian Mining Journal, led the discussion on the question of the iron and steel industry of British Columbia. He compared conditions existing here and those in Nova Scotia. Summing up his arguments he found that there appeared to be every reason to suppose that such an industry would be successful on this coast.

"Apparently you have the required deposits of iron ore; you have the strategic location, the climatic conditions, and, most important of all, you have the necessary coal. If there exists the necessary market for your product, there is everything in your favor."

"This question is not a local nor even a national one. It is an Imperial one," he added. "You must fulfil the destinies placed upon you as citizens of the British Empire. Economic dependence sooner or later means political subservience and you have the natural resources to develop a great industry which will be for the benefit of the whole Empire."

COAST READY FOR INDUSTRY.

Mr. R. C. Campbell-Johnston, who led the discussion which followed this paper, described some of the work which had been done by the Vancouver Magnetite Company and stated that the ultimate product of this firm had been magnificent pig-iron which compared most favorably with the British No. 1 pig-iron.

Mr. Nichol Thompson said that he knew that British capital at last was satisfied of the opening on this coast for an iron and steel industry and he looked for the early establishment of such an industry. Without it he thought the permanent building of steel ships here an impossibility.

A number of resolutions were passed before the termination of the proceedings, one expressing the appreciation of the institute of the work of Mr. Mortimer Lamb, the secretary of the institute for fifteen years, and a British Columbia man. Appreciation was also expressed of the policy of the federal minister of mines in establishing branches in British Columbia and Alberta of the geological department. Several delegates spoke of the great assistance which had been rendered by these offices.

SOLDIERS AND MINING.

Other resolutions which passed unanimously were as follows:

"That the Canadian Mining Institute again urge that some suitable plan be provided by the government for aid in prospecting to returned soldiers and that the council take such steps as may be necessary to place the plan before the government in order that it may be operative during the summer of 1920."

Discussion of Professor Turnbull's paper on the proposal to form some form of organization among engineers was deferred until the following resolution was put:

"That the formation of a Canadian Association of Engineers for the purpose of social service, mutual protection and legislation, is desirable and in the best interests of the public and of the profession."

The feature of the discussion which preceded the passing of this resolution was the speech of Mr. Matheson, chairman of the B. C. Technical Association. He gave striking examples of the inadequate recognition which thus far had been accorded the profession. Incidentally, he remarked that the civil service re-classification placed engineering college graduates below the superintendent of charwomen in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa.

The resolution received unanimous endorsement.

TAXATION OF MACHINERY.

Dealing with the taxation of mining machinery the members passed the following resolution:

"That the convention urge the desirability of suggesting to the government that all machinery used in a basic industry when imported by the user thereof for use in such industry shall be allowed to be imported free of duty or war tax, unless such machinery is listed on a list to be compiled by a committee to be appointed by the minister of finance, such listing to be done only after reasonable publicity and examination held at which all parties interested may be present and tender evidence; such listing shall only

be made after it has been proven that such machinery is being made in Canada of the capacity stated and is of a quality equal to that hitherto imported and is being offered for sale at a reasonable price."

The last resolutions urged that the council appoint a committee of five to collect data on the taxation of gold mines and of platinum and the use of the latter in jewelry in view of the shortage for commercial purposes, and to present their report to the council with recommendations with regard to proposed measures of taxation.

Members present expressed the greatest gratification at the extent and substance of the addresses presented. They were enthusiastic in praise of the energetic and tactful work of Dr. E. T. Hodge, who acted as secretary of the gathering. Besides being well satisfied with the technical side of the convention they were gratified at the entertainment which had been tendered them.

Province, Dec. 29, 1919.

Rotary Luncheon—Prof. Hodge, of the University, will speak at the Rotary Club's luncheon on Tuesday at the Hotel Vancouver at 12:15.

To Speak on Copper—Prof. H. N. Thomson, of the University of B. C., will give a lecture on "Recent Copper Smelting Practices," at the Chamber of Mines on Tuesday evening at 8 p.m.

World Dec. 8, 1919.

SPEAKS AT ROTARY.

Professor Edwin T. Hodge, a member of the Rotary club, and geologist at the University of British Columbia, will be the speaker at the luncheon of the Rotary club today in the Hotel Vancouver at noon. The following have made application for membership: M. H. Leggat, G. C. Lunders and Albert J. Cooksley.

Notable Banquet Closes Big Mining Convention

General Sir Arthur Currie Delivers Strong Plea for Universal Military Training.

MINISTER PAINTS BRIGHT FUTURE FOR B. C. MINING

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Senator Bostock and Dean Brock Also Address Gathering.

The banquet last night at the Hotel Vancouver was a fitting end of the Canadian Mining Institute and many interesting speeches were made by prominent men and throughout the evening a spirit of goodwill and friendship was maintained. General Sir Arthur Currie was the guest of honor, while at the head table were Messrs. S. S. Fowler, chairman of the convention, D. B. Dowling, Chris. Spencer, H. H. Stevens, M.P., Senator Bostock, President Klink of the University of B. C., E. E. Campbell, Dean Brock of the University of B. C., A. W. Whiteside and others.

Mr. Fowler as chairman in speaking of Sir Arthur Currie, referred in very high terms to Canada's greatest soldier and expressed the appreciation of the Institute in having such a distinguished guest present. During his remarks, General Currie said that he felt at home in such a gathering and that the dinner reminded him of a dinner held in France at which thirteen B. C. mining men were present, presided over by John Penhale. At this gathering he said many important subjects were discussed and the meeting ended by singing that well known miners' song, "Drill Ye Tarriers Drill," led by Mr. "Foghorn" McDonald.

In speaking of the work of the engineers overseas, he said that there were three tunneling companies who figured very prominently during the earlier stages of the war, but later they were not used so much. In paying a tribute to Major Angus Davis of the Institute, he said that he was the head of one of these companies and had done splendid work in France. "At this meeting I see men of adventure, patience, strong will, and who have pitted their will against nature in recovering some of her great riches. They have displayed the same qualities as the Canadian soldier displayed on the fields of France and Flanders, and we are justly proud of their work," he said. He related at some length some of the happenings during the campaigns of 1917 and spoke of the splendid morale of the Canadian troops at that time and later.

Favors Universal Training.

During his remarks General Currie said that he had been quoted as being in favor of compulsory training, but he said that he was rather in favor of universal training. "The lesson taught by the war was the folly of unpreparedness, and if the policy had been right in the first place I don't believe the war would have taken place. The men who have come back would not have the same cause for their dissatisfaction, for they went away at the call of the country when she was in danger, and they returned to find men who did not go and who had paid off their mortgages by means of the prosperity they acquired and are now going about in automobiles and with the soldiers' girls. They have good reason to be dissatisfied," said

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the speaker amid applause. "If the proper steps had been taken at the start of the war we would not have the present unrest and the lack of preparation is directly attributable to this dissatisfaction. I am one who believes in the League of Nations as a help to the peace of the world. I would like to see the lessons of the war carried out and a system by which people would get the worth of their money and enable them to play a part in the British Empire adopted. If Canada is to remain a part of the Empire she must play her part, and if she is not prepared to do this she had better drop out," added Sir Arthur.

He added that she must assume her obligations, and had the choice of doing one thing or another. In conclusion he said that it would be to the greatest health of the youth of the country to have physical training, which would make stronger, better men out of them, and assist them to show more patriotism and make them better citizens.

Senator Bostock during his remarks said that he looked forward to great mining development in the province, and with the great railways now opening up the northern part he hoped that B. C. would lead all the other provinces in production.

Government Anxious to Help.

Mr. H. H. Stevens stated that the government was very greatly interested in the taxation of mines, and assured the mining men present that the government would help them in every way possible toward reducing the scale of taxes.

Referring to the labor situation, he declared that the only solution was the square deal. In that could be found the solution of the troubles of the present day. The backbone of the country was in its manpower, and it was the duty of every citizen to do his share toward maintaining the standard of its citizenship. It might be necessary at times for some sacrifice to be made on the part of capital, but in return it was necessary to demand from labor a full return in service. The square deal worked both ways. There must be co-ordination of effort between capital and labor.

Dean Brock of the University of B. C. spoke very ably on the work done by the Canadian Mining Institute overseas, and gave a silent toast to Captain LeRoy, whom he spoke of as being one of the most popular members of the institute. During the evening Messrs. Clay gave a Hawaiian trio, while Mr. Billy Menzies sang several songs.

Great Opportunities Now.

In his address Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, said that it was interesting at the present juncture, to take a broad outlook of the situation, particularly in regard to the relation of British Columbia, as a mineral producing province, to the world's markets. "The opportunity has come and that it is important that mining operators and all interested in the industry, and its development, should realize this and bend every effort to the end that they, and the province generally, shall reap the fullest possible material rewards. We should remember always that our province is vast in extent, rich in minerals to an extent which none of us can realize, and that if its production, or its contribution of metal to the world's markets were anything like in proportion to its resources, our troubles would be at an end—there would be no unemployment problem and prosperity would be general. We want to see this brought about as soon as possible and I wish to say now that my observations have led me to the conviction that opportunity is knocking now and that, if it is seized vigorously, courageously and intelligently, we can send the province forward to a marked extent, putting it very much nearer the goal which we believe it is destined to reach in point of world importance as a mineral producer.

"You are all aware that minerals of low intrinsic value, remotely situated, cannot take a place under the classification of world's minerals because of transportation charges, the transportation frequently being greater than the world's market price. Such minerals must be considered local minerals, having only a local market and a local price, the price being affected by local con-

Major Brock Talks Of Palestine Tour

An illustrated lecture of his tour while on duty in the Holy Land was given by Major Brock before the Women's Canadian Club yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Vancouver, one of the largest audiences of the season being present. Mrs. S. D. Scott, the president, introduced the speaker, stating that Major Brock was formerly professor of Queen's University and later head of the geological department in Ottawa, coming to the local institution as dean of applied science. He had gone overseas second in command with the Universities Battalion and was enlisted by the Imperial government for work in Palestine.

Rare views of the many places of interest included the site of the Inn of the Good Samaritan, at which the guns had been levelled on account of the Turks making a stand there. Surrounding, was shown a country of "stones, caves and ruins," the caves inhabited by monks who, all over the Holy Land, have established monasteries. "Palestine is a bridge between Eurasia and Africa," said the speaker, and until ships were used for commerce the trade of the old world went over it.

The British headquarters during the war were located near the ancient headquarters of Richard, and close by was the burial place of St. George. Views were shown of the quaint two-storey buildings in the town of Hebron, where is situated the tomb of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, held by the Mohammedans.

Many sections, fertile enough to answer the Biblical description of the land "flowing with milk and honey," were shown, and the possibilities of this country under the guidance and help of the Allies were brought to mind.

Business Meeting.

Before the lecture a business meeting was held, the questions coming up for discussion being concerned with the matter of contributions to the Women's Building, Ltd., the Pauline Johnson Memorial Fund, and the

Margaret L. Griffin Memorial Fund. Following a notice of motion previously given, Mrs. J. H. MacGill modified her measure slightly and moved that contributions be made to the amount of \$100 to the first-mentioned, and \$50 to the other two, after the meetings of the year had been adequately provided for, any balance remaining to go to the Women's Building, Ltd. After considerable discussion it was decided to leave the matter over until the next meeting. Mrs. J. W. White, treasurer, gave a financial statement, and another matter of business was the ratification of the executive's action of employing an assistant secretary.

A notice of motion was given by Mrs. MacGill that the nominating committee be authorized to publish two days prior to a meeting the names of the nominations which have been sent in by the members.

Interesting items brought out during the afternoon were that the club now has a membership of 1500; that the increase during the past year has been 600; and that about \$40,000 was raised during the war.

World Dec. 11th 1919

GOOD WORD FOR J. R. D.

Dr. E. T. Hodge, secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute, gave high praise to the work of the city publicity department in a letter to J. R. Davison, publicity commissioner, received yesterday. The letter expressed the thanks of the institute for the valuable services rendered by the publicity department.

Over 250 members of the institute attended the sessions here, stated the letter, though the secretary had not expected more than 125. He declared many came as a direct result of the publicity commissioner's letter of invitation and booklet.

Sun, Dec 13th 1919

Dr. E. T. Hodge, secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute, and professor of geology in the University of British Columbia, has written Mr. J. R. Davison, publicity commissioner, thanking him for his services rendered during the mining convention here. Dr. Hodge attributed the great success of the meeting to the energetic publicity campaign conducted by Mr. Davison and pointed out that the number of delegates present, 250, was double the number he expected. Many of the mining delegates came as the result of invitations and booklets circulated by the publicity commissioner, said Dr. Hodge.

Canadian Club Hears Lecture On Holy Land

Major Brock Has Assembled Fine Collection of Pictures.

Aid Is Voted to Memorial Fund for Margaret Griffin.

The Women's Canadian Club met at the Hotel Vancouver on Wednesday afternoon to hear an illustrated lecture by Major Brock of the University of British Columbia, and to discuss with a view to future action, several proposed grants of money. Mrs. S. D. Scott presided, and in introducing the speaker referred to Major Brock's distinguished university and military career in a few words of appreciation on behalf of the club. A vocal solo was rendered by Miss Verna McCartney, accompanied by Mrs. Patton.

Major Brock, who went overseas as second in command of the University Battalion, gave an interesting and instructive address on Palestine, illustrated with fine lantern slides. The geography of a country had a wide influence on its history, the speaker said, and the slides showed clearly the formation of the country. Among the most interesting pictures were those of British headquarters in the great war; the Carmelite monastery and Elijah's cave; the battle grounds of the Jews and Philistines, where Joshua fought the five kings; Enab, where the ark of the covenant rested twenty-four years; the wall of Hebron, and Abraham's burial place; Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives; the village of Bethany, the wilderness of Judea.

On request, Mrs. W. J. White gave a statement of the club's finances.

After discussion of proposed grants of \$100 for shares in the Woman's Building Limited, \$50 to the Pauline Johnson, and Margaret L. Griffin memorials, moved by Mrs. J. H. MacGill and seconded by Mrs. W. D. Nickerson, business was adjourned to the call of the president. In making her motion Mrs. MacGill included the stipulation that the grants be made only after provision for the expenses of the meeting had been met.

A motion was carried that the nominating committee publish nominations two days before the annual meeting. The executive's appointment of Miss A. L. le Cappelaine as assistant secretary was ratified.

Provinc, Dec. 11th 1919

MAKES APPEAL FOR TEACHERS

Professor Sedgwick, at Kiwanis Luncheon, Tells Secret of Modern Business Efficiency

NEW WESTMINSTER—In speaking before the Kiwanis club at the weekly luncheon here, Professor Sedgwick of the University of British Columbia, in discussing the status of the teacher said,

"The only way to get business efficiency and social content in our modern civilization is to have better schools, and teachers of honest integrity and ability. And the only way to get better teachers is to pay them."

"Until you have good citizenship founded on better education," he declared, "your democracy is one great bubble. Canadians must be willing to sacrifice every other thing for this."

The speaker concluded his able address by appealing to the Kiwanians, who stood for better citizenship, to get together and support sacrifice for schools.

Mayor Gray, in a brief speech, made an appeal for the support of the technical school bylaw, and President Murray announced that Mr. Kyle, provincial director of technical training, would speak at a subsequent gathering. For the first time here, ladies were guests at the weekly luncheon and they entered into the Kiwanis spirit with heartiness.

Sun, Dec. 18th 1919

U. B. C. LECTURES AT BROTHERHOOD HOUSE

By arrangement with the University of British Columbia, a course of twelve lectures on economics will be delivered by Prof. Theodore H. Boggs of the department of economics at the Brotherhood House, 233 Abbott street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Justice Murphy will preside at the opening lecture which will take place on the evening of January 14. No fees will be charged for this course. The subjects treated will be as follows:

Factors of Production—1. Labor, 2. Capital and Land. 3. Management and Organization.

Exchange and Value (Mechanism of Distribution)—4. Value. 5. Money, 6. International Trade.

Distribution—7. Wages, 8. Interest. 9. Rent and Profits.

Current Topics—10. Unemployment (Crises); 11. Cost of Living (Prices). 12. Protection; or Industrial Relations Between Labor and Capital.

The lectures will be open to all classes and it is expected that every one interested will take the opportunity of attending this course. Mr. H. J. Gardiner, the head of the Brotherhood House, states that he hopes to make arrangements for other University extension lectures to be given, but much will depend upon the success attending this opening course.

Provinc, Dec. 20th 1919

POUND STERLING IS DISCUSSED

Prof. Angus Gives Highly Instructive Lecture Before O. B. U. on Foreign Exchange.

BRITAIN'S CREDIT STILL HIGHLY SATISFACTORY

Adverse Exchange Advantageous to a Country, Strong Theory.

"Is an adverse exchange rate advantageous to a country?" This was one of the interesting questions discussed by Prof. Henry Angus, of the University of British Columbia, in the course of a highly instructive lecture on the subject of foreign exchange before the O. B. U. Trades and Labor Council last night. He explained in detail various phases of the timely subject, receiving a hearty vote of thanks for his efforts.

"It is held by a great many students of economics," stated Prof. Angus, "that an adverse exchange rate is beneficial to a country. They hold that it is tantamount to a protective

tariff and that it is a decided stimulus to production. It is held that more is produced both for home consumption and export. It simply means that the people of that country are forced to work hard to restore the balance. It would result after this has been accomplished in that country becoming a formidable competitor. There are others who hold that this is not a fair way to look at it and there are two sides to every question."

He explained in this connection that Great Britain is in the position of having a high exchange rate at the present time, due to the war. The fact that other countries on the continent send their money all through the London exchange in making payments to the United States and other debtors has made the situation as far as Great Britain is concerned a little worse.

Credit Satisfactory.

"While the pound sterling," he explained, "has depreciated as a result of the war in such countries as Japan, India and countries on the continent of America, it has gained in all other countries. When credits are concerned we find that we are not so bad off after all."

Professor Angus dealt at some length with the fundamental principles of payments in foreign countries before launching out on his subject. He explained that imports and exports were not the only factors contributing to a payment in foreign countries, as is the popular idea. Other factors include loans, travelling expenses, pensions, remittances, freights, interest payment on debts, banking expenses, and shipments of gold and silver.

He explained further that it is a fundamental economic principle that payments between any two given countries must balance in the long run. There would be periods when one country might export a great deal more than it imports, but the pay-

ments would be made up for other ways. He then explained what is meant by the term "balance of trade." The method of making payments, he stated, introduces the question of foreign exchange.

Little Fluctuation.

Before the war, he continued, dealing with the pound sterling, it was impossible for this standard to fluctuate any more than from \$4.85 2-3 and \$4.93 2-3, a variation of three cents, from par. If less than this amount was offered the person buying a claim for a pound payment in another country would find it cheaper to ship the gold. Since the war, however, the network of credits has become so involved at present that the pound sterling is considerably below par in the countries mentioned, although considerably higher in those countries indebted to Great Britain.

He pointed out that there are several causes which make the fluctuation in the "gold points" disappear. Among these might be mentioned a sudden purchase, and the country in which a person is buying the payment not having the gold. Here again the credit of the country enters into the situation. He then dealt for a few moments with the "vicious circle," showing how "bad exchange" is brought about.

At the conclusion of his lecture many questions were asked of Professor Angus, which he answered in detail.

Vote for Convention.

The most important item on the business part of the programme was the referendum on whether the Winnipeg convention is to be postponed until after the trial of the strikers in that city. The meeting voted in favor of holding the convention in January.

Delegate Winch, reporting for the Loggers' Union, mentioned that the offices of the organization at Kamloops had been searched for banned literature, with poor success. President Midgley spoke briefly on the Calgary convention.

World Dec. 12th 1919.

The Professor and the O. B. U.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter appears in another column, criticizes one of the local university staff for delivering a lecture on "Foreign Exchange" to the members of the O.B.U., whose members, our correspondent states, are being prosecuted by the Federal authorities for numerous acts of disloyalty.

The One Big Union is not an illegal organization, though some of its members may do illegal acts. They invited the professor in question to address them on a subject very technical in character, but as far removed from the realms of controversy as any arising out of modern commercial life. If members of the One Big Union do illegal acts and hold ultra radical views, because of insufficient information, it is not only desirable that they should have instruction from one whose authority is unquestioned, but it is reassuring that they should ask for it. Public opinion applauded the Mayor's wisdom in going among, remonstrating with and persuading members of this very organization, when their passions were inflamed and their judgments perverted during a local strike. The recent conference with an educationist was carried on under conditions much more favorable to the promotion of a spirit of reasonableness.

It would seem as desirable that the One Big Union be met fairly when they desire legitimate discussion as that they should be dealt with firmly when they offend against our laws. The latter is clearly the duty of government; the former is the natural function of an educational institution, and in taking the course he did the professor in question should not be accused of approving the policy or acts of the O. B. U.

The university is of and for all the people, and points of contact between the public and the university might well be made more numerous.

World, Dec. 23rd, 1919.

LECTURES ON MINES

"If care is taken in the preliminary work of developing a mine, much necessary expense, labor and time may be saved," said Professor J. M. Turnbull during an interesting lecture given at the Chamber of Mines last night. "Difference between preliminary development and systematic work is that in the former we are chiefly seeking information in regard to quantity and value of ore, while in the latter we must allow for the working of the mine. Development should be kept as steady as possible and must always be allowed as a charge against the ore."

Sun, Jan. 13th 1920.

B. C. Dairymen to Meet in Vancouver

Important Addresses to be Given by Experts—Association of Guernsey Breeders May be Formed

Members of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association will hold their annual convention on Wednesday and Thursday, January 21 and 22, in the Hotel Vancouver. The president of the association is J. W. Berry, of Langley, H. Rive, of the department of agriculture, Victoria, is secretary-treasurer. It is expected that a large number of farmers, dairymen, stock-breeders, and others interested from all parts of the province, will attend. The Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, Victoria; President L. S. Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, and Dean Clements, of the faculty of agriculture, are expected to give addresses during the convention. Meetings of the British Columbia branches of the Holstein and the Jersey Breeders' Associations will be held during the convention. There will also be a meeting of the breeders of Guernsey cattle for the purpose of organizing a Guernsey Breeders' Association. The Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, of Ottawa, will be present, and will deliver an address on "The general dairy situation, with special reference to British Columbia."

The programme of the convention is as follows:

Tuesday, 2:00 p.m.—Creamerymen's meeting: Discussion on cream grading. Butter-scoring contest. Addresses on past seasons' butter compe-

titions: Dominion, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion dairy commissioner; provincial, Mr. A. P. Slade.

7:30 p.m.—Cow-testing associations: "Shall this work be extended, curtailed or discontinued." Meeting of all interested to discuss several important matters.

Wednesday, 9:30 a.m.—Opening address, the Mayor; president's address, J. W. Berry; business meeting, election of officers.

10:30 a.m.—Address, "The High Cost of Bacteria," Prof. Wilfred Sadler, department of dairying, University of British Columbia. Dr. F. T. Underhill, M.H.O., Vancouver, will also be present and will address the meeting.

2:00 p.m.—Address, "Community Breeding," Prof. J. A. McLean, department of animal husbandry, University of British Columbia. Address, "The Dairy Store," Prof. E. B. Fitts, dairy extension specialist, O.A. C. Corvallis, Ore. Address, Dr. David Warnock, deputy minister of agriculture, Victoria.

Thursday, 9:30 a.m.—Excursion to the leading dairy plants of the city and the University at Point Grey.

2:00 p.m.—Address, "Feeding of Dairy Cattle," E. L. Brewer, Satsop, Wash. Address, "Progress in Feeding Problems," W. T. Macdonald, live stock commissioner, department of agriculture, Victoria. Address, "The Valuation of Farm Crops," Prof. P. A. Boving, department of agriculture, University of British Columbia.

7:30 p.m.—Address, J. W. Berry, Langley, B.C., president Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. Address, "Dairy Co-operation in California," J. M. Henderson, Sacramento, president United Dairymen of California. Address, The Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, Victoria.

World, Jan. 6th 1920

LOCAL COUNCIL HEARS REPORTS OF ACTIVE AND VARIED WORK

Butter Fat in Milk and a Protest at Small Percentage Is Subject of Address by Prof. Sadler, Which Featured Afternoon Session of Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting — Presidential Address Heard.

A demand for a higher percentage of butter fat in milk might result in a raise in the price, stated Professor Sadler of the University of British Columbia in an address before the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women on Monday afternoon. He was only speaking of probabilities, said the speaker, who had been asked to give an opinion on the alleged poverty of milk now generally sold in the city. The committee of public health of the Local Council, with Mrs. S. D. Scott as convener, has been investigating the milk question, and the matter is receiving considerable attention from the council. As the provincial statutes empowered municipalities to make their own regulations, he thought that if there were sufficient demand for milk with a high percentage of fat it could be made available, though probably at a higher price.

The need of proper bacteriological control over milk to guarantee its purity was a real necessity, Mr. Sadler claimed. The value of this control had been clearly demonstrated in the larger cities of the Dominion, he said.

In forcing a supply of richer milk at a probable higher price, Mr. Sadler cautioned his audience against a course which might make purchase of milk impossible by those who now were inadequately supplied.

Milk is purchased for distribution among householders at a price based on its percentage of fat, Mr. Sadler explained, and he suggested that if a demand for a higher percentage than the 3.1-4 per cent, which now obtained, this fact should be borne in mind. The advantages of a central distributing depot were pointed out.

President's Address.

Mrs. de Pencier, in the president's remarks, rejoiced that the movement for mothers' pensions and cottage homes for the mentally deficient seemed to be successful and trusted that this year would see them both in operation. In urging stricter censorship of moving pictures she called upon the

council to protest against a type of film which seems to be popular in the city.

Mrs. Northup, the retiring recording secretary, was presented with a cut glass dish in appreciation of her valuable services. To representatives of the newspapers were presented bouquets of violets and rosebuds.

Reports were given by Mrs. J. W. McIntosh of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.W.C.A., and the Ladies' Aid of the First Baptist Church.

Mrs. J. R. Brown's report for Review No. 2 Maccabees showed that a large amount of patriotic and relief work had been done. The Graduate Nurses' Association gave a statement of its activities, which included social and patriotic work.

Laws Report.

A resume of laws passed by the Provincial Legislature during the past year was given by the convener of the laws committee, Mrs. H. G. Taylor. For the council's future work it was recommended that attention be given to the promotion of a dower act for the protection of wives and to amendments to the criminal code.

Mrs. J. H. MacGill said that so large a body as the local council should give an expression of opinion on the question of a dower act.

Miss Judge, convener of fine and applied arts, submitted a report expressing pleasure at the prospects for a technical school in Vancouver.

Miss Lillian Chittenden gave an interesting report of the American Girls' Club, with its plans for the future. The work of the educational committee was reviewed by Mrs. Kellett, showing that various progressive movements had been supported.

Alexandra Review, Women's Benefit Association Maccabees reported increased membership.

Mrs. Paul Smith of New Westminster Council and Mrs. Garretty of Fort William brought greetings. Mrs. R. H. Gale was presented and extended her good wishes for the council in the coming year.

ALL OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

B. C. Dairymen Show Confidence in Their Executive.

Mayor Gale Urges Farmers to Keep Up Standard of Milk.

Welcoming the members of the B. C. Dairymen's Association at the opening of their annual convention in the Hotel Vancouver this morning, Mayor Gale impressed on the gathering as individual farmers the responsibility that rested on their shoulders in the production and supply of milk, both wholesome and of good quality. He said that in noting the advent of the producers of the Fraser Valley into the distributing field in this city, he and the medical health officer, as well as the citizens generally, had great expectations for the betterment of conditions and giving the people a better and purer supply. No other food product was of such vital importance, especially for the young whose future so largely depended on nourishment.

His Worship said he believed the people of Vancouver were rather more concerned in the quality than the question of price, though of course he recognized that the dairy industry had been forced with its own difficulties in the clamor for cheaper milk supply combined with very high cost of all feeds for dairy cattle. He would say that quality first, and price next, should be the aim of the producers. He had some little criticism to offer as to quality recently, though the health department, through its inspection service had kept close touch and had noted an improvement in the supply on the whole.

He hoped the convention would be a success and also that the visitors would enjoy their stay in the city during the hours not occupied by the convention programme. He would not consider it safe to offer them the keys of the city, "knowing milkmen as I do," but would personally ask them to consider themselves guests of the city, except at the place presided over by the chief of police.

URGES QUALITY.

President Berry followed Mayor Gale, advising his hearers that now they had solved the problem of marketing by eliminating the middleman and had established a good market in Vancouver at a fair price, it was the duty of the producers to provide good milk at the farm. He warned them that the very favorable condition of their market and certainty of pay might tend to make even a good farmer careless.

To enable the consuming public, the citizens generally, to understand the progress of scientific milk production, the B. C. Dairymen's Association has arranged with the dairy branch of the provincial department of agriculture to provide a comprehensive demonstration of food values and other instructive features to show the importance of milk as an article of diet for growing children, and indeed for all. This demonstration, in the form of a large exhibit attractively displayed in the large lobby of the Hotel Vancouver, is under the charge of Miss O. Hayes, head of the household science branch of the department of agriculture.

CHILDREN ATTEND.

Today all the classes of children from the city schools have been taken through the exhibit by the household science instructors, and this evening as well as on Thursday and possibly on Friday also, the exhibit is to be open to the general public. At tonight session, which is open to the public, a very large attendance of ladies is expected. Great interest is being evinced in the display and in the explanations given by Miss Hayes.

Prof. Sadler of the University of British Columbia, department of dairying, was the chief speaker at today's morning session, his subject, "The High Cost of Bacteria," being forcefully and clearly presented, to show that the number of bacteria present in milk was a fair test of its value.

- Mrs. Howie, Mrs. Willoughby
 - Mrs. J. S. Tait, Mrs. J. A. Mac-
 - Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. George E. Mac-
 - Mrs. Mason, Mrs. H. W. Brodie,
 - Mrs. Selby Codd, Mrs. Hendrie Leggat,
 - Mrs. J. E. McMullen, Mrs. W. E. Burns,
 - Mrs. Calvert, Mrs. Robison, Miss Phillips,
 - Mrs. Cave, Mrs. George Kidd, Mrs. Burrows,
 - Mrs. Lambert Bond, Mrs. Cave-Brown-
 - Mrs. Montzambert, Mrs. George Smellie.
- Guests were Lady Piers, Mrs. C. J. Peter, assisted by Miss Beth Roberts. Other drew Jukes and Mrs. J. P. Roberts. The dairy tea table was presided over by Mrs. C. Gardner Johnson, Mrs. An-

Province, Jan. 6th 1920.

University Men at Gordon Head — Professors from the Faculty of Agriculture of the University opened their extension short course in agriculture at Gordon Head yesterday with talks on small fruit, soil fertility and livestock. Among the professors to give the course are: F. M. Clement, J. A. McLean, F. A. Bovington, W. Sadler, A. F. Barss and T. A. Benson. W. F. Somers, of Gordon Head, district representative of the B. C. Fruitgrowers Association, has charge of the organization of the course.

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DAIRYMEN AT U. B. C. FARM

Convention Delegates Today Guests of President Klinck and Faculty.

Addresses at Yesterday's Session—Agriculture B. C.'s Leading Industry.

The B. C. Dairymen's Convention session this morning took the form of a visit to the University Farm, Point Grey, to which a cordial invitation was extended by President Klinck and Prof. McLean yesterday. The experimental and demonstration work being carried out by the faculty of agriculture, as the equipment of the department, was closely examined by the visitors.

An interesting hour spent in the care of the agricultural department who explained as fully as possible the scope of the course and the delegation motored to the dairy plant of the Fraser Valley Dairy Company in Fairview. A luncheon for all the members of the convention was provided, and in addition, the farmers, many of whom are from the Fraser Valley and have a special interest in the plant, had an opportunity of seeing for themselves the method of handling the milk from producer to consumer.

President Klinck of the university was the first speaker at the Wednesday afternoon session of the convention. A large gathering listened with deep appreciation to his remarks. In introducing the speaker, President Berry of the Dairymen's Association referred to the satisfaction all farmers must feel over the selection for the president of the university of a man who had not only been the distinguished head of the faculty of agriculture, but was also a practical farmer.

EXAMPLES TO OTHER COLLEGES.

Reviewing the establishment of the agricultural branch of the university's work, President Klinck spoke of the close attention with which the movement had been followed by university leaders elsewhere. Many of them had settled convictions that it was impossible to put in effect the ideas held by some of the B. C. faculty. For years the importance of agriculture had been urged, but when it came to practical working out of application of those ideas, they had drawn back. There had been a feeling averse to connecting agricultural training too closely with the other branches of university teaching, but experience had now shown that the agricultural student held his own with any of the classes.

Last year, said President Klinck, he had had the satisfaction of hearing the principal of McGill's faculty of agriculture at the meeting of the Alumni Association state that it was McGill's intention to put in effect similar activities to that initiated by the University of British Columbia.

President Klinck spoke in high terms of the qualifications, both practical and scientific, of Prof. Sadler, whose address at the morning session had been so well received. He was not surprised at that. The university had secured Prof. Sadler because of his known worth. Mr. Berry had hinted that the Fraser Valley dairymen were trying to secure the professor's services. He felt, however, that his field of usefulness in the university was of greater value to the province. It was up to the farmers to see that men such as Prof. Sadler could be retained.

ITS RAPID GROWTH.

Having grown to an actual membership of 882 in the student body, the individuals coming from some eighty points in the province, the university had proven its provincial character. It was now handicapped by lack of building accommodation and equipment, which difficulties he hoped would be rectified in view of the important work being done. Enlarging the scope of work was impossible at present, so the university confined its efforts to strengthening established departments.

"Community Breeding," the title of Prof. McLean's address given Wednesday afternoon, was along the lines of constructive building up of dairy herds by co-operative effort. The speaker pointed out the increase of 31 per cent. in the number of dairy cows in Canada in the five years ending 1918, though Ontario and Prince Edward Island showed a decrease. The largest increase was in Alberta, where it was 94 per cent. In British Columbia a 43 per cent. increase was recorded for the five years. He predicted rapid growth of the dairy industry, especially in this province with its climatic and other advantages. These had been proven by the records made by breeders.

IS LEADING INDUSTRY.

Agriculture, he said, was the largest industry now in British Columbia, live stock and dairying the largest section of the live stock industry. Hence the importance of establishing the dairy herds and building them up. Every dairyman, said Prof. McLean, must be a breeder, a constructive breeder, not merely a milk producer. The reason Ontario had fallen off as a dairy country was through failure to face that issue. The same was likely to occur here, for, he said, they had been selling too much milk, killing off the calves and not raising the heifers.

In the interior, on the line of the Canadian National, was a vast country where settlers would need dairy stock. Today the Fraser Valley could not begin to supply the demand already existing. There was a wider field, if pure bred dairy herds were established, for with the records achieved, the surplus stock would be shipped practically throughout the world.

Prof. McLean spoke of the eighteen pure bred sent from British Columbia to Hawaii last season, and declared that if the order had been "pegged" at 100 he could not have secured stock in this province to fill it. Less than half the dairy stock in Canada today was pure bred, so that a vast field for improvement existed.

A very interesting technical paper on the "Dairy Sire" was read by Prof. E. B. Fritts of the Agricultural College of Oregon. It dealt with many of heredity were explained by the visitor, who was asked a number of questions by delegates.

An interested group of listeners was a class of thirty students from the agricultural faculty of the university, whom Prof. McLean had relieved from lectures to give them the opportunity to attend the convention.

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PROF. WASHBURN'S ADDRESS.

Just how valuable milk was as a food, how vitally necessary for the daily diet, especially for the young, was explained in forceful convincing language by Prof. R. M. Washburn of the University of Minnesota, in a powerful address on the subject of "Milk, the Protective Food." A large attendance greeted the speaker at the Wednesday evening session of the British Columbia Dairymen's convention, and many citizens were included, the session being open to the public.

Many visitors inspected the large display and demonstration staged in the Hotel Vancouver lobby by the department of agriculture. Supplementing the instructive exhibit, and the explanatory charts showing relative values of food in comparison with milk, the department has prepared some brief statements which, in printed form, are given to every visitor, adding to the lesson of the value of milk as a food, and impressing the fact that it is a cheap food.

In his address, Prof. Washburn dwelt on the benefit to health by using milk in the ordinary diet, as it acted as a preventive of disease. It was a natural food, and in common with vegetables was a vital necessity to nourish the human body.

This afternoon's session is being occupied with addresses on feeding and care of stock, the speakers being E. L. Brewer, Satsop, Wash.; W. T. Macdonald, provincial livestock commissioner, and Prof. P. A. Boving, University of British Columbia. This evening's session, which concludes the convention, will hear addresses from Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture; Mr. J. M. Henderson, president of the United Dairymen of California, and Mr. J. W. Berry, president of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association.

DAIRYMEN VISIT UNIVERSITY FARM

Up-to-date Dairy Plant There Inspected—Three Interesting Addresses Delivered in Afternoon.

The British Columbia dairymen varied the programme of their convention this forenoon by riding out to the University Farm, Point Grey, where Professor McLean showed them the up-to-date dairy plant there. After spending some time there the party moved on to the Fraser Valley Dairy Company's Standard Dairy in Fairview.

An appetizing and hearty lunch was served to over 100 visitors at noon. During the course of the lunch, President J. W. Berry announced that the equipment for such service was especially designed for the purpose and will be used to entertain customers. The plan to be followed in doing this is novel. The company has 55 wagon routes in the city of Vancouver. On an afternoon of each week the dairy management will be "at home" to the ladies of one of the routes. The invitations will be sent with the morning delivery of milk. The patrons will be shown through the plant and served refreshments.

The convention reconvened at the Hotel Vancouver in the afternoon. Interesting addresses were delivered by Prof. E. L. Brewer, of Satsop, Wash., W. T. McDonald, provincial live stock commissioner, and Prof. P. A. Boving, of the University of British Columbia. All three spoke on phases of the question of feeding livestock with particular reference to dairy cattle.

Tonight's session will close the 1920 convention.

Dairymen Admit Quality Of Milk Has Fallen Off

Vancouver's Supply Discussed at Opening of Provincial Convention—All Officers Re-Elected, With J. W. Berry as President—Prof. Sadler Gives Address on High Cost of Bacteria

The 1920 annual convention of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association was formally opened this morning at the Hotel Vancouver, with a large and representative gathering from the entire province.

On behalf of the city Mayor Gale welcomed the dairymen to Vancouver. He especially emphasized the grave responsibility that rests upon them as the suppliers of Vancouver's milk. City officials consider Vancouver has one of the best milk supplies in the Dominion, he said, but deplored the fact that the quality of milk during the last few months had deteriorated. He promised the close co-operation of the city in every move by the dairy interests to improve the milk supply.

President J. W. Berry of Langley responded briefly. He admitted that in the last three months the quality of milk produced in the Fraser Valley has fallen off slightly, and urged every measure tending toward better quality and increased production be given most careful attention by the dairymen. The object of the dairymen's co-operative associations were toward this end, with a fair price to both consumer and producer by elimination of the middle man.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, in every case the present office-holders being re-elected. A. C. Wells was re-elected honorary president; J. W. Berry, president; R. U.

Hereford, G. S. Harris and M. De directors for the Island division the province; S. H. Shannon, E. Barton and J. M. Steeves, direct for the lower mainland; Mess Mitchell, Hunter and Herron for interior; H. Rive, secretary-treasurer.

Prof. Wilfred Sadler, of the department of dairying of the University of British Columbia, spoke length on "The High Cost of Bacteria." He explained that bacteria, the directing cause of most milk troubles, such as disease infection, milk spoilage. He then proceeded to bring home to the dairymen in most forceful manner just what the losses mean in dollars and how they could be eliminated by the control of bacteria. His address was received with intense interest.

World 21.7.20

PROFESSOR SPEAKS ON BACTERIA COST

Urges B. C. Dairymen Keep Their Milk Free from Germs.

An address by Prof. Wilfred Sadler of the Department of Dairying, University of B. C., on the "High Cost of Bacteria" Wednesday morning, in the words of the president of dairymen's convention, "worth whole of the time and cost of the days' convention of that organization."

The amount of bacteria in milk said Prof. Sadler was an index of usability and it should be the aim of the producers to make their product of greater utility.

To the consumer, the question of one of cleanness. Clean milk few bacteria, but an important factor to be considered is the temperature at which the milk is kept. Milk is of reasonable cleanliness will kept cool, preserve its usability several days. On the other hand subjected to heat, the bacteria multiply at an astonishing rate render the milk unfit for use.

Clean milk can be and is produced on ordinary farms under careful conditions. Ninety-five per cent of risk is in the man who is handling it. The high cost of bacteria is in wastage and spoilage of milk that refused, in the fear engendered in consumer, and in the loss of product to the producer, as well as in elaborate machinery of examination and control of the milk. In his opinion, this cost should be thrown back on the man who is selling bacteria. If the producer were paid, not only for the butterfat present, but also the bacteria absent, the cleanly producer would be no longer supply the one who was careless.

Such an organization as the Fraser Valley Milk Producers would prove of immense value to the consumer, for it was in a position to warn the culprit and encourage the righteous. In fact he ventured to predict that in five years' time Vancouver would be served with the finest, pure milk on the continent.

It is the intention of the Milk Producers, said Mr. Berry, president of the association to employ a bacteriologist in the near future, and warned the University authorities that they were in danger of losing the professor as already one "hard-shelled dairyman" had recommended that services be secured.

Province 23.7.20

DID HIS BEST TO FREE MEN'S MINDS

Matthew Arnold as a Critic Discussed by Dr. Garnet Sedgewick.

Matthew Arnold as a Critic of Literature, was the subject of an address delivered by Dr. Garnet Sedgewick to the Vancouver Institute in the University auditorium Thursday evening. Dr. Sedgewick showed how Arnold, both by temperament and training was fitted to be a critic and then dwelt on some of his critical methods. Arnold had given too much attention, the lecturer feared to maxims and catch phrases, and these had become a trap for him. His criticism was not scientific nor clothed in scientific language, but was itself rather a contribution to imaginative literature.

In spite of these defects, however, Arnold had done an important work. He had taught his readers to make genuine distinctions. He had contributed to the making of a frame of mind in England which enabled men to see things as they really are. He had dwelt on the need of a free play of mind and this helped the generation that followed him to liberate their own minds. He was one of the half dozen writers of English who contributed to what we, in this generation have of the cosmopolitan spirit, others being Hardy, Meredith, Henry James and Joseph Conrad. As a result, largely of his teaching, the English novel as it was being written today was European in its scope and not provincial.

World 23.7.20

World 22.7.20

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CLOSE OF BEST CONVENTION IN ITS HISTORY

Dairymen Proud of Success of Their 1920 Meeting.

Minister of Agriculture and Dr. Ruddick Heard Last Night.

Members of University Staff Explain Aims of Its Agriculture Department.

164 Cars of Livestock Were Shipped to Central B. C. Last Year.

Concluding the sessions of its 1920 convention, the B. C. Dairymen's Association on Thursday night heard Dr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion dairy and cold storage commissioner, and Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture. Mr. J. W. Berry, president of the association, and Mr. M. Cotsworth also addressed the final session of what is regarded as the most successful annual event in the history of the dairymen of this province since their organization. Announcement was made by Prof. Macdonald, livestock commissioner, of the convention of the Stock Breeders' Association in Victoria on February 11 and 12, to which the dairymen were invited.

During the day it was made known that because of the urgent request from the domestic science instructors in the city schools, the large and interesting demonstration display in the lobby of the Hotel Vancouver was to be continued until Monday. The teachers had stated that they could not possibly have all their classes visit the exhibit in the short time at first arranged. Miss Hayes, provincial domestic science advisor, from the department of agriculture at Victoria, gladly agreed to remain to explain the many features, and the invitation to see and study the various food values is given to the general public while the display remains.

CLOSING ADDRESSES.

Dean Clement of the faculty of agriculture, University of British Columbia; Mr. E. L. Brewer, president of the Washington State Dairy Association; Prof. W. T. Macdonald, provincial livestock commissioner; Prof. P. A. Boving of the University staff, and Dr. David Warnock, deputy minister of agriculture, were the speakers at Thursday's afternoon session.

Dean Clement spoke on the organization and aims of the agricultural department of the University. In their course the practical was provided for the student as well as theoretical, he said. In addition investigation work was undertaken. He assured the farmers that they could trust the future of their sons to the men who composed the staff of the agricultural faculty. These men knew the problems of every part of the province and were capable and earnest in their important work.

Mr. E. L. Brewer of the Washington State Dairy Association admitted he was an idealist, but President Berry, in introducing him, declared that he was the owner of four record-holding Jersey cows. In his very bright practical talk on feeding of dairy cattle, Mr. Brewer made the point that much depended on the man and as much on the food ration as on the cow. He held that feeding prior to cows freshening had a strong influence on the quality of the progeny, urging liberal light grain rations. He detailed some of the feeds to avoid. He somewhat surprised his hearers by stating that as ensilage they in Washington State had found a crop of vetch, rye and wheat gave better results than corn. He drilled 70 lbs. vetch seed, 40 lbs. rye and 40 lbs. wheat to the acre.

AM IMPORTANT WORK.

Feeding dairy cows, added Mr. Brewer, was a high art, and not only the profit in it but the good to humanity in the constructive work of building for the future, should encourage the dairymen. He paid a tribute to the spirit of helpfulness displayed by dairymen, who were always ready to tell each other what they had learned. Comparing the relative value of food rations for dairy cows, Mr. Brewer said it had been proved that the suitable grain ration was the cheapest.

of the silo to the dairyman was now appreciated.

RAISING THE STANDARD.

Mr. Macdonald also referred to the herds now under the "T-B." test of the Dominion department of agriculture, which does not conflict with the provincial regulations. It had the advantage of helping the interchange of stock with border states, as all exported stock must have the test.

Dr. D. Warnock, deputy minister of agriculture, forecast legislation which was being taken up in other provinces also, looking to the raising the standard of breeding by prohibiting the use of grade sires, and encouraging by grants, societies which promoted pure-bred stock. He asked the dairymen to give this subject consideration in view of getting an act passed in the Legislature. British Columbia, he said, was the only province which had a compulsory tuberculosis test, and after insisting on the destruction of condemned animals gave the owner compensation. He hoped they would also lead in this other important proposal.

Referring briefly to the work of the commerce and grain commissions of the Dominion, which had control of prices, in which this province had been handicapped in the matter not only of selling its own wheat production, but in buying wheat for poultry, he said that the efforts of the local officials had led to a considerable easing of the burdensome restrictions.

In the matter of control of the price of milk the commerce board now had a test case on at Winnipeg, while at

Montreal it had withdrawn from the field, leaving it to the local and municipal authorities, owing to the conflicting evidence as to the cost of production of milk. This province had escaped any action so far.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

"The price of milk in Vancouver, and in every other city in Canada, is governed by the world's price for dairy produce. What the cheese man can sell his surplus for in the world market regulates the price today."

That was the message Dr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion dairy commissioner, gave the dairymen in the closing hour of their convention. He wished, he said, to impress this fact on them, so that they would get the broader viewpoint. The future of dairying in British Columbia depended very largely on conditions in the rest of the world. The United Kingdom was the great market for dairy produce. Importers with wide knowledge of the demands studied every factor, even the condition of labor in various industries, the fruit crop and the output of jam. Plum jam supplies affected the demand market in the United Kingdom. Studying the sources of supply, the leading dairy importers could, by collating their information on the demand market, determine whether cheese and butter would be cheap or dear.

The war, said Dr. Ruddick, had an important effect on the dairy market. From countries which supplied 500,000,000 pounds of butter prior to the war, Great Britain in the first nine months of 1919, drew only 26,000,000 pounds. Denmark was now getting



resolutions passed concerning the dairymen in common with other farmers, would be gone into thoroughly. In every case their wishes would be carried out as far as possible.

"That is what the department of agriculture is for," said the minister, "to put into effect the wishes of the farming community for their betterment."

He was greatly pleased, he said, with the results of the co-operative effort of the dairymen of the Fraser Valley. Much of their success, he thought, was due to the fact that in putting into effect reforms in the distribution of fresh milk, they had not lost sight

PROF. EASTMAN IS NAMED PRESIDENT

Western Universities Service Club Elects New Officers.

The annual elections of the Western Universities Service Club, which is an association of former members of the 196th Battalion, along with all those who went from the local 'Varsity to serve overseas, was held on Monday last. Prof. Mack Eastman was chosen as the president of the club. Captain Sheppard was chosen as the honorary president, and the following executive was elected: Vice-president, H. G. Letson; secretary, C. C. Ferrie; treasurer, A. H. Miller; social committee, G. Nelson, P. Witley, Clive Miller, C. O. Swanson, I. Gibson, C. Cave and T. Jeffre; membership committee, J. Walker, T. Gurnsey, I. Gibson and C. Traves; historical committee, Morely Scott, J. R. Kingham and E. Johnson.

Under the new executive the club will continue to hold reunions and social affairs and otherwise promote and continue the friendships which were formed by the University men during their association in the 196th and in other corps. An historical volume of the battalion is being prepared, as it is the feeling of the members that the deeds of their comrades should not be forgotten.

The regular monthly meeting of the Senior Economics Discussion Club was held on Thursday evening, when the expulsion of the Reds from the United States was the subject of much argument. Miss McArthur, Miss Harrison and Mr. C. D. Smith gave papers on this subject, which were followed by the move stating that their was an appreciable hunger from the alien settler at the present time. Miss Harrison objected to the expulsion, saying that the United States should remember its duty to humanity; that these people must be educated and that by sending them back to Europe, the country was adding an additional burden to an already too-heavy one.

On Monday evening in Chalmers' Church the Junior Economics Discussion Club will hold its regular meeting. Colonel Mulloy will give the address on "Party Politics in Canada."

Under the auspices of the Agricultural Discussion Club an interesting social evening was spent by the Aggies and their friends last Wednesday. President Klinck and Professor George Boving gave short addresses on the aims and objects of the discussion club, and the evening was spent in games, cards and dancing. Among those present were President and Mrs. Klinck, Prof. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Clement, Prof. and Mrs. Moe, and Mrs. P. A. Boving.

The Aggies have qualified to enter the final round of the inter-class debates against Arts '20, and on February 4 will attempt to win the shield which has been presented by the Men's Lit. The subject will be "Resolved, that the cause of industrial peace is best served by the policy of closed shop." Arts '20, represented by E. Wallace and G. McClay, will argue the affirmative, while C. Traves and L. B. Stacey from Agriculture will uphold the open shop. This is the subject of the triangle debate between British Columbia, Idaho and Oregon, but in the final contest will be worded

Educational Club Announces Date of Annual Meeting

MR. JOHN RIDINGTON, librarian at the University, spoke most interestingly on "The Place of the Library in the Community" at a meeting of the Women's Educational club, held in Wesley church on Wednesday afternoon.

"The public library is the foundation of a people's university; it is provincial, national and universal in its scope. Millions of men and women open in the public library the only opportunity for a glimpse into life outside their own particular station," he said.

"The public library is a temple of wisdom and happiness common to all," the speaker continued. "It can do more to unify the citizens of any city or town than any other institution established." Mr. Ridington gave a brief outline of the development of libraries in the United States, England and Canada.

BUSINESS SESSION.

Mrs. W. J. Mathers, president of the club, announced that the "at home" given at the residence of Mrs. Harvey was a decided success. The treasurer reported that the total receipts received had amounted to \$33.25.

The club will hold a rummage sale in March, and Mrs. Clarke was appointed convener in this connection. It was decided that the club affiliate with the Local Council of Women.

The president announced that the annual meeting will be held on April 22-23 in the Mount Pleasant Methodist church.

During the afternoon Miss Martin gave a reading, which was much appreciated.

Sun 29. I 20

RIDINGTON GIVES LADNER ADDRESS

LADNER.—John Ridington, University librarian, of Vancouver, addressed a public meeting in the Methodist church on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Women's Educational Club of Ladner. The address, which was an illustrated one, was on "The Poetry of the War." In connection with this address, vocal solos were pleasingly rendered by Miss Ellen Patchell, New Westminister, especially "In Flanders Fields."

Sun 29. I 20

Library Essential Public Utility

Educational Club Hears Interesting Discourse on Books.

Mrs. W. J. Mathers presided at the meeting of the Methodist Women's Education Club, held in Wesley Church on Wednesday afternoon. A business meeting was followed by an address by Mr. John Ridington on "The Place of the Library in the Community."

Mr. Ridington pointed out that civilization differed from barbarism largely in the fact that the civilized man benefits by vicarious experience, each generation building on the records of what its predecessors had thought, felt, done. These records are contained in books, which thus are the emblem of education and civilization.

The public library is the modern institution that reflects the growing regard for knowledge as represented in the book, and for years has become a recognized, necessary and indispensable public utility. The public library should be a temple of wisdom and happiness, the centre of activities and influences that make for social efficiency for civic unity, for racial progress. In the library hand and brain workers meet as comrades in the search for truth. Churches, fraternal orders, labor organizations, women's and farmers institutes, educational clubs and ratepayers' associations all find in it an ally, a friend. The library is the people's university; it knows no sect, no party, no distinction; it knows only the public need the public good.

Mr. Ridington spoke of the value of several aspects of the work of the library, dealing with book service from the informative, the inspirational and the recreative sides. The lot of many was that of monotonous, uninterrupted toil; the novel provided outlooks into new worlds, gave play to imagination. But an excess of such reading, or of inferior type, constituted a danger. The race might develop a ragtime disposition, a moving picture habit, a comic supplement mind.

The national work that a well conducted library might do in the nationalization of Canada's alien born was discussed. Mr. Ridington stated that a few days ago he saw exposed for sale, under the shadow of the Vancouver public library, thirty-seven newspapers printed in languages other than English—yet some presumably intelligent and responsible citizens assert that British Columbia's only alien problem is that of the Oriental. These aliens are Canadians in law if not in fact; they will help determine the selection of representatives at Victoria and Ottawa, but they are utterly uneducated in Canadian tradition, and never were in touch with Canadian aspirations.

Miss Martin gave a reading selection from Pauline Johnson's poems. Tea was served by the ladies of Wesley Church in the Sunday School room.

Province 29. I 20

LIBRARY DEFICIENCIES GREAT, SAYS MR. JOHN RIDINGTON

Mr. John Ridington, university librarian, is not satisfied with the public library facilities provided for the citizens of Canada, and he submitted facts and arguments in justification of his attitude in an address to the Methodist Women's Educational Club in Wesley Church Hall on Wednesday afternoon, his topic being "The Place of the Library in the Community."

"The public library is the foundation of a people's university; it is provincial, national and universal in its scope. Millions of men and women find in the public library the only opportunity for a glimpse into life outside their own particular station," he said.

"The public library is a temple of wisdom and happiness common to all," the speaker continued. "It can do more to unify the citizens of any city or town than any other institution established."

Lack of Culture.

Mr. Ridington particularly deplored lack of provision made for Canada by means of literary culture. He

insisted that the public library was, or should be, an integral part of any sound system of public education. Any system which gave all that was required to the public schools, and starved the library, was a public menace.

The speaker also deplored the vitiation of public taste and the moral and intellectual degeneracy induced by the cheap theatres, picture shows, and other agencies which usurped the place of elevating literature in the community. In Chicago, an inspection was made of 466 places of amusement, and, in the majority, the fare presented was based on revenge, betrayed love, or death as a refuge from dishonor.

Deficiencies Innumerable.

Asked, afterwards, just what was the matter with the Vancouver Public Library, Mr. Ridington declined even to begin to enumerate its deficiencies. "Life's too short," he objected. Before burning it down, however—perhaps, with the City Hall thrown in—he would have "four real branch libraries established various quarters

(Continued on page 7)

of the city, each fully equipped with modern conveniences." If a person had to take a 12-cent ride to borrow a book he would naturally buy a magazine instead; and this would not serve the same cultural purpose, Mr. Ridington opined.

At the business meeting which took place previous to Mr. Ridington's address, it was announced that the annual meeting would be held on April 22 and 23 in Mount Pleasant Methodist church. Mrs. Mathers, the president, who was in the chair, stated that the "At Home" had netted the club the sum of \$33.25. Other business included the decision to hold a rummage sale with Mrs. Clarke as convenor, and the passing of a motion to affiliate with the Local Council of Women.

During the social hour the hostesses were Mrs. Taylor Hanna, Mrs. Knowlton, Mrs. Knight, assisted by Mrs. Hurliman, Mrs. Heslip and Mrs. Learn. A recitation was rendered by Miss Reta Martin.

World 29.7.20

TO ORGANIZE 'VARSITY CLUB



DR. MACK EASTMAN, professor of history at the University of British Columbia, who will preside at the organization meeting of the University Service Club tomorrow night. Dr. Eastman is president of the Western Universities Services Club, and honorary president of the Returned Soldier-Students Club. Col. Mulloy, the blind trooper of the South African war, is expected to speak at this meeting.

Among the proposals to be put before this meeting is the establishment of a scholarship at the University of British Columbia, in memory of University men who have been killed in action during the great war. This suggestion is put forward by the Western Universities Services Club, one of the parent bodies of the new society. One hundred members of the Returned Soldier-Students Club, which has also endorsed the idea, have signified their intention of attending the meeting which is to be at 8:30 p.m. in the University physics building.

World 4.2.20

The Bastion chapter, I. O. D. E., have been successful in obtaining the services of members of the B. C. University Extension committee to deliver a series of lectures in Nanaimo, the first to be given on Thursday next, when Mr. John Ridington, secretary of the committee, will talk on the "Place of the Library in the Community."

Lus. Feb. 1st 1920

MANY INTERESTING PAPERS ARRANGED

Permanent Speakers to Address B.C. Stockbreeders' Convention

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 3.—The convention of the B. C. Stockbreeders' Association is to be held in the Westholme Hotel, Victoria, B. C., February 23 and 24, and promises to be the most successful and interesting convention ever held in the history of the association.

Prof. H. M. King, of the University of British Columbia, will deliver an address on the "Beef Cattle Industry," with special reference to opportunities offering in British Columbia.

Prof. E. L. Potter, of the Oregon Agricultural College, who has conducted extensive feeding experiments, will give the results of his work.

W. W. Thompson, in charge of the co-operative branch, department of agriculture, Regina, Sask., will speak on the subject of the "Co-operative Marketing of Live Stock." Hon. E. E. Barrow, minister of agriculture; President L. S. Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, and Dr. David Warnock, deputy minister of agriculture, will deliver interesting and instructive addresses.

Prof. A. A. Dowell, of the University of Alberta, has been conducting valuable experiments with a view to determining the cheapest and best methods of producing pork. His address will prove instructive.

Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of the Bar U Ranch, High River, Alberta, is an eminent authority on the horse industry, and enjoys an international reputation. His address on "Present and Future of Horse Breeding" will prove one of the features of the programme.

Oregon has taken the lead in legislation looking to the elimination of the scrub sire, and Prof. Potter will give the result of their experience in that State.

Thos. P. McKenzie, grazing commissioner for British Columbia, will give an outline of the new grazing regulations.

World 4.2.20

Dean Brock to Lecture—Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia will deliver a lecture in the Great War Veterans' auditorium on Sunday, February 15, under the auspices of the G. W. V. A. The subject will be "With Allenby in Palestine," and the lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides.

World 5.2.20

TO GIVE LECTURE.

Mr. W. N. Sage, of the B. C. university, will lecture on Thursday, February 19, at 8 p.m. in the St. Paul's hall, the subject being "The Turks." It was also announced that a tea will be held on February 13, in order to raise funds to buy several things which are needed for the library.

World Feb. 4th. 20.

DR. EASTMAN IS FIRST PRESIDENT

University Soldier Bodies Amalgamate—Take Initial Step to Found Scholarship for Le Roi Memorial.

At a joint meeting of members of the Western Universities Service Club and of the Returned Students' Soldier Club of the University, held on Wednesday night, a new organization came into existence under the name of the Universities Service Club, with Professor Mack Eastman as president. The meeting was held at the wish of members of both the former organizations who believe that their interests could best be served by amalgamating into one single association. According to a resolution passed at the meeting, active membership is open to all former members of the Western Universities Service Club and Returned Student Club of the university and any other university men of British birth who have served in the great war. Associate membership is offered to any university man who is a citizen of any of the allied nations and has served in the allied armies in the great war.

Capt. E. C. Shepherd was unanimously elected honorary president. The president, Prof. Mack Eastman, has been the president of the Western Universities Service Club, as well as honorary president of the Returned Soldier Student Club of the university. The remainder of the executive was chosen unanimously as follows: Vice-president, Harry Letson; secretary, T. Larson; treasurer, Colin Ferrie; convener of membership committee, Alex Munro; convener of war records, Prof. Harry Logan; convener of social committee, Gordon Nelson; convener of publicity committee, W. Beveridge.

Dr. Eastman briefly reviewed the steps which had led to the final amalgamation of the two clubs, and stated that the fundamental ideal was the maintenance of the comradeship which university men had acquired during the war. "In the future there might come a time, when a strongly organized soldiers' club closely connected with the university life might be of material use to the country."

Among the other matters to be considered by the new organization was the founding of a memorial scholarship for returned students.

To Found Scholarship.

After much discussion it was finally decided to instruct the executive to take steps to found immediately a scholarship of two hundred and fifty dollars for the term 1920-21, the same to be called the Le Roy Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship is to be awarded to a returned student on conditions to be decided upon by the executive of the club in consultation with the faculty of the University. This temporary scholarship was founded principally because in several years there will be no more returned students at the University. Besides this temporary measure, however, plans are to be prepared by the executive for a permanent scholarship, open to undergraduates and post-graduates of the University. A concrete proposition will be prepared and laid before the club at the first get-together dinner, which is to be held within the next three weeks.

World 5.2.20



DR. MACK EASTMAN

Talks on Fuel—Professor H. N. Thompson, of the University of British Columbia, was the speaker at the Chamber of Mines lecture last night when he gave a very interesting lecture on "Metallurgical Fuels and Refractories." He told of the various methods used in smelters regarding powdered coal and oil, as well as the mixing of these for heating purposes.

World Feb. 6. 20

World 6.2.20

Speaks on Petroleum — Dr. E. T. Hodge of the University of B. C. will give a lecture on petroleum at the Chamber of Mines on Tuesday at 8 p.m.

Teaching Method Not Now Says Professor Sedgwick

PROFESSOR SEDGWICK of the University of B.C. recently gave a talk on "The New School." "The child of today sees none of the life processes that were, unconsciously perhaps, taught to the children of 40 or 50 years ago, when men had perforce to be more dependent upon their neighbors and each had to contribute to the producing of food and clothing. Today the schools must supply the child with this proper sense of relationship to the community and a proper knowledge of the life processes. Only in this way can we produce good citizens in our schools," said the professor.

OLD ADAGE IS TRUE.

The speaker proceeded at the outset to show that in education, as in other fields, the truth of the old adage anent their being nothing new under the sun holds good. Education, he declared, was based on the same principles today as in the days of Greek learning; through succeeding generations the only change was made in the dress and method of application of those principles. The three great principles which educationalists were bound to face today were interest, discipline and service.

In analytical vein, Professor Sedgwick proceeded to enumerate the different modern conceptions of the word "interest" in its relation to schools. "It is a criticism of our schools, if our children do not find an interest, a delight in those schools. While acknowledging that a school must exercise restraint over the pupils, I contend that sheer amusement of the child has its place in the school system and our system must attempt to gratify a child's natural desire in this direction." The professor thought the value of the playground to be inestimable and that children should be developed through the play impulse. "That is nature's way of starting them on the road to education," he said, but also declared that

the modern tendency being to lay too much stress upon amusement, commonsense should be used in this regard.

DISCIPLINE ESSENTIAL.

Discipline is the second big factor, and should involve a wholesome and necessary obedience. Children should be trained to a critical obedience, by which they accept the discipline of the schools, but at the same time they should not be bound to any set standard attitude. The best form of discipline was that which encouraged a desire to know the best that is known and taught in the world. This training was essential in the making of good citizens, for while the laws of the country were to be respected and obeyed, it was necessary for the preservation of the individual's self-respect that he should be at liberty to advocate their changes, should he see the opportunity for improvement.

COMMUNITY SERVICE.

To emphasize his third point of service as a factor in education, Professor Sedgwick cited his boyhood days in a Nova Scotia cottage. Here the children saw clothing in process from the shearing of the sheep to the making up of the homespun garments. In the same way the houses were built by hand with the assistance of the neighbors — a form of community service which taught the rising generation the lessons of man's dependence upon his neighbors. Today the child would be robbed of any knowledge of the life processes or of the inter-relations of labor, and this deficiency should be made up by the schools, declared the speaker. On the other hand, the old system of schooling in such a village made them too parochial and narrow in their views. It therefore behooved the modern educationist to take such of the old features of schooling as were calculated to wield a good influence.

Sun. 8.2.20

SEARCH FOR OIL PATRIOTIC WORK

Dr. E. T. Hodge Delivers Inter- esting Address—American Oil Supply is on Down Grade.

Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, M. A., Ph. D., professor of geology at B. C. University, delivered the first of a series of four lectures on "Petroleum" at the Chamber of Mines on Tuesday night to an audience of mining engineers and prospectors.

The lecturer traced petroleum from the first recorded history in 540 B. C. to the present day, and emphasized the enormous importance of oil in modern civilization. So great, he said, was its importance in the scheme of things that the nation having the greatest control of petroleum has a marked ascendancy over all others, and the nation depleted of supplies was indeed in a parlous state.

In the present distribution, America produced 66 per cent of the world's supplies, and British Columbia only three per cent, but to preserve a balance in the world's command, Britain had wisely, and as a considered and definite policy of government, acquired a commanding interest in the supplies of other countries, notably Persia, India and Egypt. She has also a controlling interest in any discoveries that may be made in Alberta, Canada, so that any one prospecting, developing or even investing in petroleum propositions was in fact doing a patriotic service.

The quality of oil was to be gauged primarily by its specific gravity and it might be laid down as a rule that the lower the specific gravity the higher would the quality of oil be.

American supplies of petroleum had reached their zenith and were now on the down-grade. Mexico was the most favorable source for future supplies because she already produced eight per cent of the world's total, and that mostly from two wells. Only 25 square miles of country was in operation, while the oil-bearing area had been established as 25,000 square miles and the inference was that supplies could be increased enormously.

In many parts of India and also in Russia the most primitive methods prevailed. A well was sunk and natives who trained themselves to see in the dark by blindfolding themselves while in daylight, descended by ladders and skimmed the oil from the well water.

There were five principal uses for petroleum, said the professor. First, as a lubricant; second, as a fuel for heating; third, as a fuel for internal combustion engines; fourth, as an illuminant, and fifth, for its by-products, medicinal and otherwise.

As a lubricant it could not be replaced though obviously for heating and illumination, electricity and coal could be substituted, and indeed, would have to be, if resources in sight were not counter balanced by fresh discoveries before they reached too low a state of exhaustion.

At question time, Mr. W. Miller questioned the judgment of Australian geologists who had, the lecturer stated, ruled Australia out as of no account as a probable oil field. Mr. Miller observed that as these geologists knew nothing about oil, their opinion was not worth having. Some little amusement was caused when Dr. Hodge, by a slip of the tongue, referred to Australia as in Asia. Mr. Miller, who is an Australian of the "White Australia" school, insisted on a correction.

Another inquirer asked how long it would take an exhausted well to refill.

"At a conservative estimate, about five million years," said the lecturer, to the great amusement of the audience.

Many other technical questions were asked, but replies were deferred to the later and more advanced lectures to be given shortly.

World. 3.2.20

"GENIUS OF INDIA" SUBJECT OF LECTURE

Mr. L. Haweis Delivers Interest- ing and Scholarly Address

An interesting and scholarly address was delivered at the Athenaeum, 319 Pender West, last evening by Mr. Lionel Haweis, assistant librarian of the University of B. C., on the "Genius of India." The lecture, which was under the auspices of the Julian Theosophical Lodge, was presented to a large and appreciative audience. The lecturer briefly reviewed the history of the Aryan migration and the early social, religious and philosophical ideals of the Pre-Vedic Brahman civilization. He made it clear that it was impossible to appreciate the Hindu or the people of India without an understanding of their religious life. Far from being silly and fantastical fables, the myths of the early Aryans were the symbols which concealed important and fundamental truths about man and the universe. The speaker traced the connection between Hindu mythology and Greek mythology at some length.

The present decadent condition of religion in India, he attributed to the encroachments of priestcraft and the substitution of exoteric forms for the kernel of valuable spiritual truth contained in the original message.

The rise and destructive or retardative effect of the Mohammedan conquest and the attempted reform or

betterment of religious life in India, wrought by the Buddhist propaganda also came in for their due share of attention.

The future of India as an integral part of the British Empire and a dynamic force for progress depended, according to Mr. Haweis, on a better understanding of the Hindu as an individual and the peculiarities of the peoples of India.

A lecture by Dr. E. F. Fewster on the "Book of Thoughts" will be given in the same place next Sunday evening.

World. 9.2.20

Dr. E. T. Hodge, president of the Chamber of Mines, will deliver the second of a series of four lectures on the subject, "Petroleum," at the Chamber of Mines on Tuesday night. The last lecture was largely attended and a big audience is expected on Tuesday. Dr. Hodge's addresses are part of the programme of lectures delivered at the Chamber of Mines this winter and which are free to the public. Mining men declare that the course has been very profitable to them, affording exceptional opportunity for acquiring technical knowledge that would ordinarily require considerable money to obtain through text books or at mining schools.

Province. 9.2.20

The "Genius of India" was the subject of an address delivered at the Athenaeum on Saturday by Mr. Lionel Haweis, assistant librarian of the University of British Columbia. He made it clear that it was impossible to appreciate the Hindu without an understanding of their religious life. The future of India as an integral part of the British Empire depended upon this understanding being maintained. The lecture was given under the auspices of Julian Theosophical Lodge.

Province. 11.2.20

Lecture by Prof. Davidson.—At the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening, Prof. J. G. Davidson, of the University of B. C., will lecture under the auspices of the Vancouver Natural History Society, his subject being "Fuel as the Determining Factor in the Future History of Western Canada." The meeting will be held in the assembly hall of the university.

World. 11.2.20

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Province. 11.2.20

ART HISTORICAL TO HEAR LECTURE ON ALSACE-LORRAINE

On Wednesday evening, March 31, in the Aberdeen School, Dr. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia will give an illustrated lecture on Alsace-Lorraine, under the auspices of the Art and Historical Society. Dr. Eastman was well acquainted with the "lost provinces" before the war, and last year after the armistice, he was able to visit them three times.

Through correspondence with friends in Metz and Strassburg he keeps in touch with changing conditions there. The lecture will deal not only with the history, but also the present political, religious and economic situation of Alsace-Lorraine. At the close forty lantern slides will give the audience glimpses of the mountain scenery, quaint villages and historic cities of the region, which was for forty-four years the "storm centre of Europe." Mr. Albert I. Godstone will sing the Marseillaise.

Province. 18.3.20

PROFESSOR HUTCHINSON SPEAKS TO BROTHERHOOD

Says Division of Labor and Co- operation Benefits Whole Body

The lesson of the division of labor and co-operation for the benefit of the whole body, as taught by a study of plant and animal life, was the theme of Professor A. H. Hutchinson, of the university, at the Brotherhood House on Sunday afternoon. By means of a number of very interesting lantern slides, he showed that in the lower organic forms, such as the unicellular, each individual has to perform all the necessary life-processes for itself; even in multicellular forms it is much the same, as the cells are merely duplicates living together, but still each living to itself. Later, he showed, specialized cells appear, to which are assigned special functions; later still, distinct organs are developed to discharge the several functions necessary to the life of the organism as a whole.

The speaker emphasized the fact that it is only in the higher forms of life that this differentiation takes place; also that as specialization comes in, individuality or "independ-

ence" goes out. The cell or organ that specializes on a particular function becomes in its turn dependent on other cells or organs to perform the other life-processes on which its own continued existence is conditional.

Dr. Hutchinson did not take the further time necessary to elaborate an analogy; he merely pointed to the biological necessity of co-operation, with extinction as the alternative, and suggested that probable the same is true of human society.

During a preliminary song service, Miss Kate Pratt sang a couple of sacred solos in a full-toned mezzo-soprano of pleasing and sympathetic quality, Leo Mahrer acting as piano-orte accompanist.

World. 22.3.20

Faculty of Agriculture in the B.C. University.

Original Instructive Ideas Used When Teaching Our Youth the Science of Agriculture.

By F. M. CLEMENT,
Dean of Agriculture.

"MR. PRESIDENT, I feel, as Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture in the University of British Columbia, that it is our duty to congratulate the directors and members of the British Columbia Dairymen's Association for the splendid challenge you, as a body of farmers, have thrown out to the consumer to meet you half-way for the purpose of cutting down the cost of distribution."

Having such a representative body of farmers from the Province, the Dean outlined the policy of the Faculty of Agriculture and its present objective in something like the following terms:—

"You can divide Canada into the following divisions from an agricultural standpoint: From the East to Fort William, a general farming country; from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, principally a grain country, although dairying is also making strides. British Columbia stands alone; it has an individuality of its own. You can pick out districts which have developed highly specialized industries that compare very favourably with those of any place in America. We specialize in nearly all the principal agricultural industries. This original idea has been applied to the five major departments of agriculture in the University of British Columbia, each department an expert unit. The College of Agriculture having been instituted only three years, our students have not had the opportunity to complete their four-year course. We have had sixteen applications from various parts of the Province asking for extension schools. These are being held in different centres and last four days each, or longer. The work offered is adapted to the requirements of the district. Because of pressure of work, however, we have been able to accept only eleven of these applications.

"Previous to this year we have offered short courses of two weeks' duration at the University in agronomy and animal husbandry, horticulture, and

poultry husbandry. Owing to the serious congestion of the class-rooms, caused by the large increase in the number of students, it has been found necessary to withdraw these courses for one year, or until such time as suitable accommodation and laboratory space are made available.

"The boys whom it is now particularly desired to reach are those between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, or possibly a little older, who have had good farming experience, but who, because of lack of opportunity, have not been able to continue at school. We have planned for these men two winters of work of six months each, during which time they should be able to



Provincial Dry Farm, Qullchena.

qualify for a diploma in agriculture. However, in order to offer these men the best instruction, it will be necessary to erect on the farm at Point Grey suitable dormitories and add some more equipment. This will cost over and above the present estimates in capital expenditure approximately \$30,000 and in current expenditure approximately \$15,000.

"There were many favourable comments, publicly given, at this convention about the young men attached to the staff of the Faculty of Agriculture. You can best apply those eulogies by trusting your boys and girls to the care of these men."

Facts Well Worth Digesting.

Rough Notes on Talk Before Dairymen's Convention, Wednesday, January 21st, 1920.

AFTER thanking the Chairman for his kind words regarding myself and my appointment to the Presidency of the University from the Deanship of Agriculture, I took occasion to refer to the many comments I had heard in the corridors with regard to the very excellent address made by Professor Wilfrid Sadler before the Association that morning on "The High Cost of Bacteria." Less than a year ago, when Professor Sadler spoke on a closely allied topic, the opinions expressed, while complimentary to Mr. Sadler, were generally prefaced or concluded with a question something like this:

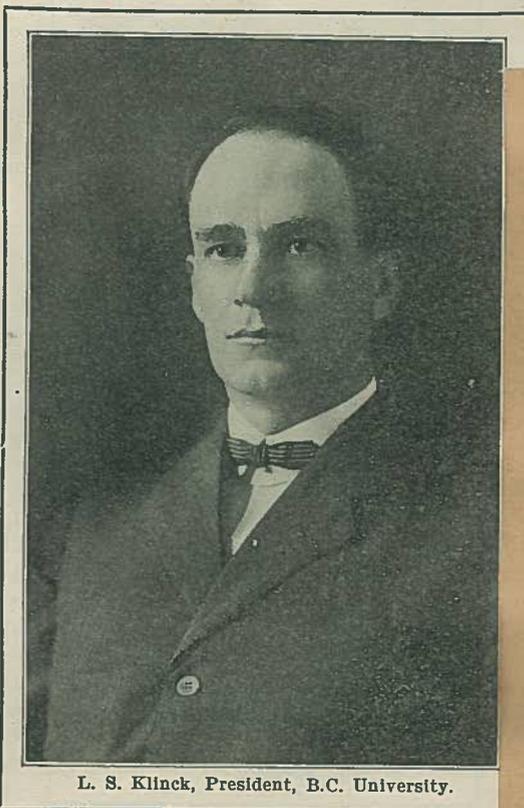
"Do you not think he is somewhat idealistic?" The progress made, therefore, within the past year is nothing less than phenomenal. Today you agree heartily with Professor Sadler, and even go so far as to hint that unless the University is keenly alive to the possibilities of the situation, Mr. Sadler may be induced to sever his connection with the University and take up work with the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. I am indeed glad to know that you appreciate a good man when you see him. Undoubtedly he could render most valuable service to the association, and as he has won the confidence of the producers, I am satisfied that he could also win for the association, in large measure, the confidence of the consumers. He would therefore prove a valuable asset to your association, but I submit that it is in the interests not only of the dairymen, but of all the people of this Province, that Mr. Sadler's services should be retained in the University, because the work which he is doing there is basic. The University cannot hope to compete with commercial organizations in the matter of salaries, but few University men are attracted unduly by large salaries. What they want is sufficient accommodation and equipment to enable them to do effective research and teaching work. While I compliment the Chairman and thank him for giving the University this broad hint, I want to state that the University appreciates what Mr. Sadler has done from a University standpoint, and hope that we may continue to retain his services.

Before this Convention is over, you will hear addresses by Professor McLean, Professor Boving, and other

By L. S. KLINCK.

representatives of the University. I know you expect something good from these men. They, too, have won your confidence. There are many other men in the University who are doing equally good work, but who are not known to you because they are not brought in direct contact with the public. As great care has been exercised in selecting these men as in selecting the men in the Faculty of Agriculture, and because of this fact I confidently appeal to you to support the University in every possible way. It is not a Vancouver in-

offered in the calendar for the present session. This is most unfortunate, but is only an evidence of the fact that the people of the Province appreciate what the University is doing. Not the least of our troubles is that of providing accommodation to take care of our students. With our present temporary buildings so full that it is necessary to begin work at 8 o'clock in the morning and run until 6 o'clock at night, and with the necessity of renting a private house, a church, and other buildings in which to hold our classes, I think you will agree with me that the time has come when provision should be made to enable us to move to our permanent site at once.



L. S. Klinck, President, B.C. University.

stitution as is sometimes stated. This year eighty-six outside points are represented, and the proportion is rapidly increasing as the people of the Interior come to know more at first hand of the work of the institution. Its growth has been phenomenal. Two years ago we had 416 regularly enrolled undergraduate students; last year, 537; and this year, 892. This does not include our short-course men or the many hundreds of men who have done and are doing vocational work in many lines in engineering and in agriculture.

So great is the congestion at the present time that it was necessary to cancel the short courses in agriculture

Dean R. W. Brock, of the University of British Columbia, is to give a lecture at the G. W. V. A. auditorium next Sunday evening, February 15, at 8:30 o'clock, on "Allenby's Campaign in Palestine." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides showing many famous spots in ancient history and events occurring during the British advance in 1918. Dean Brock, as a major in the R. E., accompanied the British forces throughout a large part of the campaign. Members of the G. W. V. A. are invited to bring their lady friends to this lecture which will be made additionally attractive by selections by the G. W. V. A. band.

Province 11.2.20

SMOKE NUISANCE LECTURE SUBJECT

The lecture to be given before the Vancouver Institute Thursday evening, at 8:15, in the assembly hall of the university, Tenth avenue and Willow street, should be particularly attractive to those interested in the fuel situation in Vancouver. Dr. J. G. Davidson, the lecturer for the evening is an expert who has given a great deal of study to fuel and its byproduct—the smoke nuisance. The lecture is contributed to the institute programme by the Vancouver Natural History society, and is free to the public.

World 11.2.20

ISSUES WARNING REGARDING OIL

Dr. Hodge Tells of Peaceful War Waged Between Sea and Land Forces Around Oil Fields.

Professor Edwin T. Hodge's second lecture on petroleum before the Chamber of Mines was in continuation of his introductory lecture last week. The object of these lectures is not to burden the audience with a mass of technical detail, but to give an indication of the oil possibilities in this province to the legitimate prospector. The lecturer principally confined himself to the issue of whether the geological conditions of probable areas in Peace River, Kootenay and Puget Sound conformed to the geological conditions of proved oil fields in the United States, and his discussion covered a wide field, embracing the Eastern States, Central States, the Gulf of Mexico and the Californian fields. The verdict was in effect "unproven" with a fair chance of proof on exploitation.

Evidence of Sea Incursions.
In the proved oil fields indicated the geological conditions bore a marked similarity. In each case it was evident that at some remote period the sea had made incursions upon the land leaving a deposit of marine life

and forming limestones. These marine invasions obviously came to a full stop varying in depth according to the conformation of the ground, or in

laces from \$1.15; and dishes from \$1.80. If your ideas run along solid gold pendants and diamond jewellery. Presented in Daint

World 12.2.20

CRITICAL OF PARTY SYSTEM

M. A. Macdonald Reviews Political Situation in Legislature Address.

Urges Necessity of Equipping University for Industrial Research.

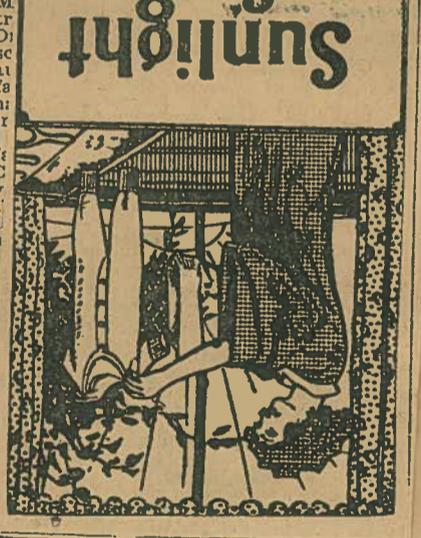
VICTORIA, Feb. 16.—"Party voting, or that eternal allegiance to a party which so many regard as a fetish, is a mistaken attitude and will be before long one of the curious incidents of the past."

This and similar critical statements marked the address of M. A. Macdonald, senior member for Vancouver, in the legislature this afternoon. The speech was a lengthy one and contained among other features an exhaustive analytical study of party government, a review of the present political situation and a scathing criticism of the old McBride-Bowser government, together with an expression of hope that the people of British Columbia would have too strong a remembrance of the record of that administration to give the present opposition leader "and the same old party another opportunity to play fast and loose with the remaining resources of this province, and to reintroduce the system of official tyranny, which prevailed during their regime."

Mr. Macdonald said he was aware of the great unrest throughout the world and that people naturally blamed their political leaders for most of their troubles. This did not alter the fact that party government still remained the one possible form of capable administration. He did maintain, though, that old political formulas were obsolete, that party platitudes and shibboleths were being relegated to the background and that he who failed to keep up with the times was lost. The tendency today, he contended, was for the electors to demand from their prospective representatives clear statement of their intended actions, statements which would later leave no doubt as to whether or not their promises had been lived up to.

NEW PARTIES.

The Vancouver member spoke of those ambitious leaders who without a following were wont to cast about for the formation of a third party, in order that they might have a tail for their political kite. He referred particularly to the second member for



Valentine Whist. A very successful and enjoyable Valentine whist drive and dance was held on Friday last at the Gilmore Avenue Hall in aid of the North Burnaby Auxiliary of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The following ladies arranged the affair: Mrs. L. Curry, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. A. J. McDonald, Mrs. S. Griffiths, Miss McArthur and Mrs. J. H. Beckert. Councilor Lawson presented the prizes to the card players and Mr. Angus McDonald was at the door. Approximately \$500 was made. Mr. and Mrs. W. Arthur Armstrong have moved from Englesea Lodge and are now settled in their new home at 3893 Thirteenth avenue west. Point Grey. Miss Dorothy Greene was hostess at Mrs. Charles Halawell, Graveley street, on Thursday evening. The evening was most enjoyably spent.

Province 16.2.20

SUGAR FROM DOUGLAS FIR

Professor Davidson Discovers Melezitose in British Columbia.

Supply Is Limited, Also Expensive, and Has Scientific Use.

A recent article appearing in the American Forestry Magazine is arousing great interest throughout the United States. The author is Professor John Davidson, F.L.S., F.B.S.E., instructor in botany at the University of British Columbia. The subject is his discovery of a rare specimen of sugar, known scientifically as "melezitose," which is found, in extremely limited areas in B. C., on leaf tips of Douglas fir trees. Melezitose is so rare, that previous to its discovery in this province, it was obtained only in Turkestan and Persia.

TRACED THROUGH INDIANS.

Professor Davidson told The Province this morning that he first heard of the strange phenomenon in 1914, while in charge of the provincial botanical office. Stories had come from the interior telling of large gatherings of Indian tribes who, during the summer, would hold powwows for a month or more depending on plants for their food. Answers which Professor Davidson received regarding his enquiries as to what plants were eaten by the Indians so aroused his curiosity that he decided to explore the upper country. While he was preparing for this trip he received a specimen of Douglas fir sugar from Mr. Jas. Teit, of Spence's Bridge, who said that Indians in his district had used it for many years for food.

Immediate investigations were made by Professor Davidson, who was surprised to find that no previous record had been made of the existence of Douglas fir sugar. The professor says that the sugar can not be relied on as an annual crop, as some years it is abundant, other years very little is found. The region in which the sugar-bearing firs are most abundant includes the driest and hottest part of the B. C. dry belt, namely, Thompson valley, west of the mouth of the Nicola River, near the junction of the Thompson and Fraser rivers at Lytton and above Lillooet in the Fraser Valley, Spence's Bridge, Kamloops, Savona, Nicola and Similkameen valleys and is said to be in southern portions of the Okanagan Valley.

SUPPLY LIMITED.

When asked about the commercial possibilities of the discovery, Professor Davidson said sugar-bearing trees were in such a limited area and conditions under which they exuded sugar have to be so ideal, that its use as a household substitute for the Cuban variety is unlikely.

"It would probably cost \$66 a pound," he added, with a smile, "which is almost as much as we are paying for cane sugar."

Its chief value, according to Professor Davidson, is to scientists and chemists with whom it is in great demand. They use it to test other grades of sugar, as melezitose has three times the food value of ordinary cane sugar.

Previous to his appointment to the staff of the University, Prof. Davidson was in charge of provincial botanical gardens at Essondale, which have now been transferred to the University site at Point Grey. He became a member of the faculty in 1916. Since his appointment the botanical department of the University has become a central office for information for all parts of the province.

Province Feb 16. 20

Province 16.2.20

BELIEVES IN PARTY SYSTEM

M. A. Macdonald Convinced Old Style Government Is Best, Though Subject to Many Abuses

(World Special Service.)
VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 16.—Mr. M. A. Macdonald, resuming the debate on the address this afternoon, declared that the party system, with all its faults, was the best system of government, since it provided for the representation of all classes, but slavish allegiance to party in season and out, he said, had been one of the worst evils of our system in the past. He discussed eight-ounce prescriptions and the sins of government officials.

The former attorney-general declared that the big problem before the province was industrial development, and the time was past for peanut policies and political mud slinging. The issues were too important to allow the high court of parliament to be turned into a political junk shop.

Mr. Macdonald claimed that the establishment of the department of industry, which he had advocated last session, had assisted in starting many industries, such as The Western Cordage Co. In order to further develop industries, the two things required were expert knowledge and finances. In connection with the former he advocated the immediate removal of the university to Point Grey, so that they might have elbow room for teaching applied science so necessary to exploration and development of industries. The sea of mountains he described as a series of vast storehouses of wealth, had we but the knowledge and the means to extract it.

Wants Public Banks

The speaker advocated strongly the establishment of state-owned banks in Canada, pointing out that at present banks traded on the credit of everybody, but everybody did not share in the profits. Through a national bank the savings of the people could be applied to the development of industry for the advantage of all. So far the federal government had taken over liabilities instead of assets, as instanced by the G. T. P., which he held should have gone into the hands of a receiver. He described the Union government as being united only in their desire to retain office. *World Feb 16 20*

World 16. 2. 20

Professor Boggs to Speak—Prof. T. Boggs, Ph.D., of the department of economics of the University of B. C., will be the speaker at the Y. M. C. A. Service and Business Efficiency Club tonight. His subject will be, "Exchange," giving the reasons for the fluctuations in the money market. Members of the Club will meet for supper at 6:15, the lecture commencing at 6:45. *World Feb 17. 20*

World 17. 2. 20.

OIL IS POSSIBLE IN FRASER DELTA

Prof. Hodge, in Lecture on Petroleum, Says District Contains Some Possible Indications

The attendance at Prof. Hodge's third lecture on petroleum was larger than ever. The fourth and final lecture will be given next week.

There were two major theories as to the origin of oil, he said, which had adherents and subdivisions; the inorganic theory, divided into chemical and volcanic; and the organic theory, divided into plant and animal origin. The lecturer reviewed each in turn at some length.

The chemical theory was first advocated by Berthelot in 1886 and was the oldest. Berthelot found that chemical petroleum could be made by combining the elements of petroleum obtained from elemental sources under great heat with water, and arguing backward put forward a theory that nature formed petroleum on this plan. He believed that the centre of the earth was molten rock, and the earth's crust was full of cracks and that when rain fell it soaked right through to the molten rock (guessed to be iron and carbon),

and as a chemical reaction petroleum was formed and percolated to the surface. No geologist believed in this theory now, nor did any practical oil man.

The volcanic theory was discosed of with equal force. This theory had one adherent, one Eugene Coste, and he had it all to himself, for no one else wanted it.

The lecturer insisted that petroleum was never found except in sedimentary rocks with an impervious cap and an impervious underlay, and illustrated by diagrams the action of nature, the water and oil filtrating through the porous rocks and pushing the oil globules before it, water seeking the lower level and forcing the oil to higher levels; the development of gas by heat, and the volatile nature of oil, the expansion of such gas forced both the oil and water down, so that the oil was sandwiched between gas and water.

As mentioned in his previous lecture, the limits of probable oilfields were defined by marine intrusion and land resistance.

A favorable feature for oil was strata of impervious capping rock, sandstone and underlay of impervious rock occurring in bends or folds. Such conditions, that is the bends and folds, did exist in the Fraser delta, Quebec and Alberta, which, to that extent, gave encouragement.

Methods of finding oil he reserved for his last lecture. *World Feb 18*

World 18. 2. 20.

On Thursday evening B. E. Clark, Ph.D., of the University of B. C., will lecture under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute on "The Romance of Chemistry." The meeting will be held in the physics lecture room of the University on Laurel street, corner of Tenth avenue at 8:15 p. m. and is free to the general public. *Pnw. Feb 19*

Province 19. 2. 20

WILL LECTURE ON ONE TIMELY TOPIC

"Democracy; a Failure, an achievement, or a Hope." This will be the subject of the lecture which will be given before the Vancouver Institute in the assembly hall of the university, corner Tenth avenue and Willow street, at 8:15 p.m., by Professor T. H. Boggs, M.A., Ph.D., of the University of B. C.

This subject will be of particular interest, and timely at the present stage of social development, and as it is expected that the lecturer will deal with the Winnipeg trial and deportation of aliens from the United States, the subject will be of greater interest than the original topic on the variation of money values between two countries. *Sun Feb 25 20*

Sun. 25. 2. 20.

INDUSTRIALISM AND THE MODERN CHURCH

In Address to University "Y" Prof. Boggs Deals With Future of The Church.

"Industrialism and the Modern Church" was the subject of an address given by Dr. Boggs before the University Y. M. C. A. on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Boggs declared that whether one believed in the church or not, there was no denial of the fact that it was an important social institution, and that the phase of industrialism and the church was also very important.

He declared that there were three schools of thought in regard to the church: First, those who believed that it had outlived its usefulness and was declining into decay; second, those who believed that it is not exerting the same influence as it formerly did, yet seeing in that merely the inevitable course of the new social order; third, those who believed that it had lost its influence through its own mistakes, and who seek to remedy these mistakes and thus save the church.

The speaker added that the church must re-affirm her views in modern language, stating that "twentieth century people can not be taught in first century language." He presented a summary of the opinions of four leading denominations as given in official resolutions and announcements and from these pointed to the fact that if the church was to survive as a vital institution in the world today it must become a militant force. It must become a militant force not only for good, but must become a militant force on the question of international righteousness. It must aid in the present industrial maladjustment and injustice, not only healing after the harm had been done, but by seeking intelligently the source of the evil.

"The function of the church," he continued, "is not only to care for the wrecks along the shores of time, but to seek the shoals and reefs and erect warning lighthouses."

He likened the church to medical science, showing that the time had come when the sick must not be tended only, but when the cause of the disease must be sought and its course thus avoided.

A brief discussion followed, a large number of university men showing an interest in this subject. Mr. James Mitchell, president of the University Y. M. C. A., was chairman. Next week Mr. Jack Storey will speak on the Come Clean Campaign.

The first meeting of the new Student Volunteer Group will be held at the University on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Principal Shortt of St. Mark's Hall, will give an address and informal discussion will be held. *Pnw Feb 20*

Province 21. 2. 20.

Give Address On Aerial Affairs

Under the auspices of the Alumni Society of the University of British Columbia, a most entertaining evening is promised on Tuesday, when Capt. G. L. T. Sharp, M. C., will give an illustrated lecture in the University auditorium. Capt. Sharp has a very fine collection of lantern slides showing aerial photographs of the various battlefields well known to Canadian soldiers. The address includes an explanation of aerial photography and aerial intelligence service in general, and should be of the greatest interest. *World Feb 22*

Province 23. 2. 20

'VARSITY VETERANS TO BE AT SMOKER

About 200 University men who served in the war will attend the University Service club dinner and smoker in the Hotel Vancouver at 6:45 o'clock this evening. Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark and Lieut.-Col. L. W. Mulloy are to be the principal speakers. Prof. Mack Eastman of the University, who served overseas as a private, is president of the club and will occupy the place of honor at the head table. *Sun Feb 25 20*

Sun. 25. 2. 20

WILL DISCUSS SCHOLARSHIP AT UNIVERSITY CLUB DINNER

At the dinner of the Universities Service Club of British Columbia tomorrow night in the Hotel Vancouver, Dean R. W. Brock and Brig-General J. A. Clarke will move and support a resolution for the foundation of a permanent memorial scholarship, to be called the Leroy Scholarship to be given to returned soldier students. The meeting will be asked to vote \$250 for the immediate establishment of a scholarship for 1920-21 as well. The returned soldier students will ask the gathering to support their resolution requesting that the Dominion government reimburse them in the expense of completing their course.

On feature of the evening, will be the singing of "La Marseillaise" by a veteran of Verdun. Toasts are as follows: "The King," "Fallen Comrades," Alexander Munro; "Alma Mater," Col. Mulloy; "Ourselves," Ian McKenzie, Prof. W. L. McDonald. *World Feb 24 20*

World. 24. 2. 20.

WILL LECTURE IN FRENCH

M. Andre Allix to Speak on "French Colonial Empire."

Under the auspices of the Alliance Francais, M. Andre Allix will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The French Colonial Empire" in the physics lecture room at the University on Friday at 8:15 p.m.

M. Allix was born in 1899 at Gap in the country of Hautes Alps, where his father, a Parisian, was garrisoned as an officer in the Engineers. He is descended from two old French families—the one Norman and Parisian and the other from the Dauphinee. Because of poor health he was kept among the French Alps at Grenoble. He completed his studies in the Lycees and Universities of Paris and Lyons and is at present professor of history and geography at Lyons.

The lecture will be in French. Tickets can be procured from Dr. Ashton of the university. *World Feb 25*

World. 25. 2. 20.

DEAN KLINCK SPEAKS

Dean L. S. Klinck, president of the University, will deliver an address at the Municipal Hall, Kerrisdale, at 8:15 p.m. tonight. The subject will be: "The University of British Columbia and Its Needs." The arrangements for this were made by the late Judge F. C. Raney, who was chairman of the educational committee of the Richmond and Point Grey board of trade, which board has recently inaugurated a campaign in favor of building the University of British Columbia on its own grounds. *World Feb 25*

World. 25. 2. 20.

"Democracy, a Failure, an Achievement, or a Hope," will be the subject of a lecture which will be given before the Vancouver Institute in the Assembly Hall of the University, Tenth avenue and Willow street Thursday night at 8:15 o'clock by Prof. T. H. Boggs, M.A., Ph.D., of the University of British Columbia. This subject will be of particular interest, as it is expected that the lecturer will deal with the Winnipeg trial, and deportation of aliens from the United States. *World Feb 25*

Province. 25. 2. 20.

OIL SHOWINGS ON COAST LINE

Lecturer at Chamber of Mines Says British Columbia Has Large Area Suitable for Oil.

Dr. Edwin Hodge Believes Alberta Will be a Great Producing Field.

Dr. Edwin T. Hodge's fourth and concluding lecture on Petroleum was delivered on Tuesday night to a capacity audience at the Chamber of Mines.

"What all oil men are looking for," he said, was to discover a 'pool' of oil, which did not mean a subterranean lake or a river like the Fraser, as some people thought, but was a much less ambitious quarry.

There were two methods, the quick and lazy one of going somewhere in a motor car, looking at an instrument, putting the thing back in your pocket and saying "here is oil, put down a well." He did not recommend that plan.

The second method was the "slow, take time and work" one, and that was why so many present were not yet wealthy.

Steps in Exploration.

First find the geological terrane suitable for oil occurrence. All oil fields were shown to exist where marine deposits alternating with land reaction had formed the favorable strata of sandstones between impervious capping and underlay. Find and delimit this condition and one had the terrane; it might be 100 or 1000 miles square. An "oil pool" is a small thing perhaps a mile square existing in this area, so that when a terrane was located that was only a first step.

Secondly, look for indications; they might take the form of a seep, or oil percolating and showing on the surface—that was a splendid indication and many oil fields had been found on that evidence, both excellent and simple. Gases sometimes gave an indication. Even when invisible and slow travelling, they set up a condition of the soil known as "petroleum dirt," well known to oil prospectors. Louisiana fields had been located that way. Sometimes the gas came through spring water and formed a scum of oil on the water. Water from underground might give an oil scum and that would be favorable.

Another indication was the rock itself. If, when in solution with chloroform or other solvent, it gives traces of oil, there was proof of oil contents which justified exploitation.

There was danger of mistaking marsh gas and scum for the real thing, but microscopic analysis soon cleared this up.

A serious danger and one that had deceived experts was oil soaking through a hillside which, on tracking, might be found to connect with a

barrel arranged by some enterprising man with a property to sell.

Structure Most Important.

If the terrane was otherwise right, the next consideration was structure, which required careful methodical work allied to geological knowledge. Strata at a river bed or ravine would be carefully examined, particularly for fossils, and checked off with the strata of other ravines or rivers. The relative altitude of each strata would be taken at many points and from this data the contours would be determined and the formations in sections reconstructed.

Careful interpretation of this data was also necessary, as unless one had the special geometrical sense of seeing things in three dimensions, one would easily be deceived.

In anticlinal or dome shaped formation the apex might be expected to contain gas, and on one side or both lower down the slope oil was probable, and below that salt water, therefore the bore would be calculated to hit the oil at a reasonable angle. If one missed fire at least there was an added data on which to correct the next attempt.

Synclinal formation was the reverse of the foregoing and often occurred in conjunction with anticlinal formations.

LOWER FRASER AN OIL TERRANE

Dr. Hodge Says Now Necessary Only to Hunt Carefully to Find Oil.

That the Puget Sound area of British Columbia and Washington, comprising the coast from a point north of Vancouver to a point south of Seattle, with an undetermined distance inland, taking in the lower Fraser, is a terrane suitable for oil deposits, was the conclusion of Dr. Edwin T. Hodge in the fourth of his lectures to the chamber of mines on Tuesday night. Dr. Hodge was of the opinion that Peace River and Alberta had good possibilities for oil.

"The geological terrane of oil is the first thing to look for," Dr. Hodge said. All oil fields were shown to exist where marine deposits alternating with land reaction had formed the favorable strata of sandstones between impervious capping and underlay. Find and delimit this condition and one had the terrane; it might be 100 or 1000 miles square. An "oil pool" is a small thing, perhaps a mile square, existing in this area, so that when a terrane was located that was only a first step.

Secondly, look for indications; they might take the form of a seep, or oil percolating and showing on the surface—that was a splendid indication and many oil fields had been found on that evidence, both excellent and simple. Gases sometimes gave an indication. Even when invisible and slow travelling, they set up a condition of the soil known as "petroleum dirt," well known to oil prospectors. Louisiana fields had been located that way. Sometimes the gas came through spring water and formed a scum of oil on the water. Water from underground might give an oil scum and that would be favorable.

Marsh gas and scum are sometimes mistaken for oil, but the microscope would quickly settle any doubts.

If the terrane was otherwise right, the next consideration was structure, which required careful, methodical work allied to geological knowledge. Strata at a river bed or ravine would be carefully examined, particularly for fossils, and checked off with the strata of other ravines or rivers. The relative altitude of each strata would be taken at many points and from this data the contours would be determined and the formations in sections reconstructed.

In anticlinal or dome-shaped formation the apex might be expected to contain gas, and on one side or both lower down the slope oil was probable, and below that salt water, therefore the bore would be calculated to hit the oil at a reasonable angle. If one missed fire, at least there was an added data on which to correct the next attempt.

Synclinal formation was the reverse of the foregoing and often occurred in conjunction with anticlinal, sometimes the whole embodied in one massive anticline known as a broad geo-anticline. This was favorable, but complicated. Ohio and Alberta had such formations. *World Feb 26*

Sun. 26. 2. 20.

CREDIT MEN PLAN COMMERCE CHAIR FOR UNIVERSITY

Sun Feb 28
Will Work Out Scheme to
Secure Higher Standard of
Efficiency in Merchandizing

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR

Says Britain Still Retaining Her Supremacy by Export Trade in World's Markets

With the ultimate view to the establishment of a chair of commerce at the British Columbia university, a resolution calling for the working out of a scheme for the creation of a better standard of efficiency in merchandizing, was adopted at the banquet held last night at the Hotel Vancouver by the wholesalers and retailers. The banquet was held under the auspices of the Canadian Credit Men's association and the Retail Merchants' association, the principal speaker being Prof. A. Percival Newton, of King's college, London England. In the absence of Mayor Gale, who was detained on civic business, the chair was occupied by Chris. Spencer, president of the board of trade.

The following is a copy of the resolution: That a committee representing the university, the wholesale and retail trade be appointed to work out a definite plan for the creation of a higher standard of efficiency in merchandizing.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCE PLANS.

Professor Newton's address dealt largely with a description of what England was doing in the way of preparing to maintain and improve her position in the world of commerce. He explained that the commercial world had approached the universities of England during and since the war, for the purpose of obtaining the best methods of training men to occupy the higher positions in commerce. A course in commerce was now given at the universities, at which men were trained so as to be in a position to go out into the world, occupying the high positions, and successfully compete with the world's commerce.

LONDON STILL RULES

"Speaking as a Britisher," Prof. Newton said, when dealing with the exchange question, "I don't care how long the United States keeps the English sovereign where it is today.

At first it was thought that America would open up her world export trade and take away from Britain her supremacy in this direction—but it has not happened. European countries were buying, when they bought in foreign countries at all, in the market where their money was at the least rate, and that country was England. The position is summed up in the words of a man I met in New York," added the speaker. "He said: 'When we have a holiday in New York, London carries on as usual—but when London takes a holiday, New Yorkers sit and twiddle their thumbs.'

Professor Newton said that the conditions which made it desirable to form a commercial course in the universities in England might be applicable to Canada.

A vote of thanks, proposed by F. T. Schooley, to the speaker, was adopted with applause and the chairman, in conveying the vote to the professor said he believed that the evening would be the forerunner of the establishment of a chair of commerce in the University of British Columbia. G. S. Hougham, secretary of the Retail Merchants' association, proposed that a joint committee of retailers and wholesalers be formed to secure co-operation between the two bodies. This resolution was carried.

An excellent programme of music was given, A. J. Ainsley and J. A. Hall being the soloists, while Fred Weaver played the accompaniments. Those at the head table were: Prof. T. H. Boggs, G. McRobbie, J. W. Doyle, R. D. Dinning, G. H. Taylor, R. M. Millar, Dr. Turnbull and Dean Brock. At the conclusion of the banquet Professor Newton was presented with a totem pole by the chairman on behalf of the wholesalers and retailers.

Sun Feb 28 20

28 2 20.

MAKES RECORD FOR ADDRESSES

World Feb 26 20
Professor D. P. Newton Talks
to Three Universities Week-
ly on World-Wide Tour.

To address three universities a week since last October is the record achieved by Professor D. P. Newton, who arrived in the city yesterday in the course of a world-wide tour undertaken at the request of the Ceol Rhodes trustees. Professor Newton is the only professor of Imperial history in the world and he occupies the chair with that title endowed at London university by the trustees of the Rhodes will. He was appointed nearly a year ago as the first incumbent of the chair and before he commences his course of lectures, has been sent on this tour round the world in the course of which he will visit all the far-flung countries that owe allegiance to the British crown.

While in the city, Professor Newton is looking forward to a quiet time. He will be here two days and during that time will address the Canadian club, the students at the University of British Columbia and a joint meeting of the Retail Merchants' association and the Manufacturers' association. From here he will go to Victoria and then proceed south to deliver a number of addresses to the universities of the Pacific states before sailing to the Antipodes to continue his world-wide tour.

Professor Newton stated last night that in his trip through the United States he had met with a most amazing state of ignorance regarding the British empire and the relationships between its different sections. At the same time, he said, he had found the people most anxious to learn of these matters while one gentleman was so interested that he wanted to know to what section of the Imperial treasury was credited the tribute that Canada paid to England. In his addresses to universities in the United States Professor Newton stated that he had dealt chiefly with the organization problems that confront the British empire.

In his addresses here Professor Newton will deal chiefly with the new part that the universities of the empire are playing in the development of the commercial resources of the great possessions to which the British race have fallen heirs.

World 26. 2 20.

COMMERCE CHAIR TO BE DISCUSSED

At a meeting of the British Columbia executive of the Retail Merchants' association, which will be held on Thursday, March 11, the question of the installation of a chair of commerce at the University of British Columbia will be discussed, according to G. S. Hougham, secretary of the association. The matter is also being considered by the Canadian Credit Men's association, and it is likely that a committee will be formed consisting of representatives from the latter body, the retail merchants and the University, for the purpose of urging the necessity of such a course being taken.

Sun 2. 3. 20.

Addresses Ministers — Professor Sedgwick, of the University of British Columbia, addressed the General Ministerial Association at their monthly meeting in the Y. M. C. A. yesterday. His subject was "Some Problems and Ideals of Education." The ideals of education he epitomized as "interest, discipline and service." He deplored the discipline that represses spirit and the natural expressions of life and said that true discipline awakens the desire and power for obedience to a high purpose. During the course of his lecture Professor Sedgwick paid a tribute to Dr. Grant and his history of Canada.

World 2. 3. 20.

CHAMBER OF MINES CONCLUDES WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES

Delivering a lecture on petroleum at the Chamber of Mines on Tuesday night, Dr. E. T. Hodge, president of the organization, closed a series of four addresses on the subject and also concluded the winter series of twenty lectures that has been delivered at the chamber. The lectures have been delivered by prominent mining experts of the province and have been generally well attended. Several members of the faculty of the University of British Columbia took part in the series and those who attended the course throughout state that they derived considerable benefit which in the ordinary course of events would have cost them considerable money to acquire at a university.

Dr. Hodge in his address on petroleum did not commit himself as to whether or not oil was to be found in paying quantities in this district. A careful examination of the terrain, he said, would determine where it was most accessible to the world.

Prov. Feb 26. 2. 20.

DEMOCRACY NO FAILURE.

Lecturing on "Democracy—a failure, an achievement or a hope," in the assembly hall of the B.C. university last night, Prof. T. H. Boggs said that democracy certainly was not a failure, although it had not yet been fully achieved. It was a hope which, in all probability, would be realized, and when that time came it would be the end of what everyone had been looking forward to for so many years.

Sun Feb 28
Sun. 28. 2 20.

Will Address Rotary Club—The regular weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club will be held tomorrow at 12:15 sharp in the Hotel Vancouver. President Klinck of the University of British Columbia, will deliver an address on "The University of British Columbia in Its Relation to the Province."

World 1. 3. 20.

WILL LECTURE TONIGHT.

Professor E. Matheson of the British Columbia university will lecture before the Engineers' institute tonight at 8 o'clock in the board of trade rooms, on "Sub-aqueous Tunnelling."

Sun March 2 20
Sun. 2. 3. 20.

NOTED AUTHOR.

Andre Allix of the University of Paris, the distinguished authority on physical, regional and economical geography, whose work on his chosen subjects have been translated and summarized in England, Italy and the United States, arrived in the city this morning to deliver his lecture on "The French Colonial Empire," which will be heard tomorrow evening in the physics building at the university. The lecture, which will be delivered in French, is being given under the auspices of the local branch of the Alliance Francaise.

M. Allix, who had been incapacitated while performing his military service previous to the outbreak of war, was refused a place in the combatant forces of his country when war broke out but, from 1914 to 1916, he found a place in the hospital service of the French army until the tremendous strain of his work caused him to be discharged as unfit for further service. In order to serve his country to the best of his ability, however, M. Allix returned to his work of teaching and writing, his first work published since the conclusion of the war being awarded the Audiffred prize by the Academy of Moral and Political Science.

Sun 27. 2 20.

LECTURED ON TUNNELLING

Professor E. Matheson of the British Columbia University lectured on "Sub Aqueous Tunnelling" before the members of the Institute of Engineers at the board of trade rooms last night. The technical points of the lecture were illustrated by lantern slides.

Sun. 3. 3. 20.

UNIVERSITY NEEDS NO APOLOGY AVERS PRESIDENT KLINCK

Seen *Mar 3 20*
Time to Stop Making Excuses
and Get Behind Institution,
He Tells Rotarians.

SOME OUTSTANDING FACTS

Quotes Striking Figures to
Show Progress Made De-
spite Financial Handicaps.

THE members of the Rotary club at their luncheon yesterday afternoon heard a number of facts concerning the University of British Columbia which came as a distinct surprise to many among the audience which listened to Dean Klinck's address on the relation that the university bears to the province at large.

Some striking figures were quoted by the speaker in which he showed the manner in which the university of this province, although a comparatively recent institution, had gone head and now in its third year surpasses the much older universities of Alberta, of Saskatchewan and of Queens in point of enrolment of students. There are 681 students taking the arts or combined arts and science courses at the temporary buildings at Fairview as compared with 487 enrolled for these courses at Queens, 377 at the University of Saskatchewan and 340 at the University of Alberta.

ANOTHER COMPARISON.

In the course of applied science, the University of B. C. has 164 students enrolled as compared with 16 at the University of Saskatchewan and 69 at the University of Alberta. The total registration at the local university reaches 1530, as compared with 1416 and 1059 at the universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively. This ascendancy in point of enrolment has been reached in spite of the fact that the universities of the prairie provinces have a number of courses such as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, accountancy, architecture, household economics and many others which the board of governors of the University of British Columbia have not yet been able to institute owing to meagre financial resources. When such courses are started here Dean

Klinck expressed the opinion that the total number of students would be largely increased.

Last year, said the speaker, it was believed that the university had reached the peak when 538 new students were enrolled. This year the new students numbered 890 and he believed that there was a possibility of a further big expansion next year. He was of the opinion that the university might possibly be able to carry on for one year longer in the present temporary quarters but for no longer.

GETS BEST STAFF.

He said that in building up the university emphasis had been placed on getting the best men to staff the different faculties, secondly in obtaining the best possible equipment under the circumstances and third in obtaining suitable buildings. The third point was now, he pointed out, one of the greatest importance and the removal of the university to permanent quarters at Point Grey was becoming a matter of extreme urgency, if this young and growing institution is not to be crippled in its work and its growth stunted. No other university in Canada, he stated, holds such a record from the standpoint of attendance as the university of British Columbia and yet, he said, they are told the time is not ripe for installing them in their permanent quarters. The record disproves this contention absolutely, he said, and it was impossible to escape from the evidence.

UNDER SEVERE HANDICAP.

"It is time to stop apologizing for our university," he said. "It is time to take a pride in it and a time to stand squarely behind it where it needs your assistance most." He issued an invitation to the members of the club to visit the university and see what is being accomplished under the severe handicaps presented by the crowded and inadequate quarters.

Sun. 3. 3. 20.

Auxiliary Hears Major Logan

The regular monthly meeting of Westminster Hall Women's Auxiliary was held at the college, 1600 Barclay street, on Saturday afternoon last. Mrs. W. H. Smith, president, in the chair. Major Harry Logan, formerly of the 72nd Highlanders, and now on the staff of the University of British Columbia, was present, and gave an instructive talk on his experiences at the front. Major Logan was identified with the machine gun section, and had a most interesting story to relate, also showing quite a number of war souvenirs. At the close, the thanks of the auxiliary was tendered to the speaker. *Prov. Pub. 2 '20*

Province 2. 3. 20.

COMMERCIAL CHAIR FOR UNIVERSITY?

Merchants Endorse Scheme
Following Brilliant Address
by Prof. Newton.

"Be it resolved that a committee representing the University of B. C. and the wholesale and retail trades be appointed to work out a definite plan for the creation of a higher standard of efficiency in merchandising."

This resolution was unanimously passed last night at a joint banquet of more than 250 representatives of the Hotel Vancouver under the auspices of the Credit Men's Trust Association and wholesale and retail trades in the Vancouver branch of the Retail Merchants' Association.

Professor A. Percival Newton of King's College, London, the speaker of the evening, dealt with the subject "Commercial Education." Great Britain, he said, had awakened to the fact that if she was to regain fully the commercial supremacy of the world, which she was threatened with losing as a result of throwing her whole energy into the war, she would require trained thinkers to direct her commerce. Business men had turned to the universities for men of good training and a broad outlook.

METHOD IN ENGLAND.

As a result of a conference between some of the leading mercantile men of England and the faculty of the University of London, it had been decided to introduce a course of commercial education in the university and to secure the most able instructors the world could produce. The university, he said, determined to train men for the higher ranks of business, men who could look out on great problems in the broadest possible way and then think out their solutions.

Students of commerce were given instruction in the principles of economics, banking, geography, accounting, world history, the modern economic development of the Empire, commercial law, statistical method and at least one useful foreign language. Graduation incurred the necessity of a thorough mastery of all these subjects. In addition there were optional subjects to fit the students for their chosen branch of business.

This system of education, the professor said, was not intended to turn out young men who would go into business offices as junior clerks to work their way up, but men who could step into executive offices direct from the university, with something better than a theory of how to conduct business—men who could start young with the business experience of a lifetime. It was in this way, he added, that Great Britain intended to retrench and to regain the commercial supremacy she has held for three centuries.

LOW EXCHANGE BENEFITS ENG.

Tuoching on the exchange situation, and the depreciation in the American market of the British pound and the Canadian dollar, Professor Newton declared that it could exist as long as it liked; it was acting as one of the most potent factors in restoring to Britain her world trade and in teaching Canada to stand on her own feet as a manufacturing country.

There had for a time, he continued, been uneasiness in Britain in regard to the invasion of Britain's old trade markets by the United States. This uneasiness had been relieved, however, with the depreciation in the States of French and Italian currency. France and Italy naturally turned from the United States to buy in the British Empire, where depreciation of their money was considerably less. As a result British commerce was being restored in its entirety and Britain's old markets, left destitute during the war, were welcoming back the ever-reliable British goods.

LONDON STILL LEADS.

"It has been said by a few rather irresponsible people," the professor continued, "that the centre of the world's business has moved across the Atlantic from London to New York. Let me tell you of a conversation I had in New York. I was speaking to a well-known American financier about world trade in general and I remarked that New York had increased its business greatly during the war and seemed to be a serious rival of London for the world's centre of commerce. With a somewhat rueful smile the American said: 'Yes, but when New York declares a holiday, London business goes serenely on. When London has a holiday, New Yorkers sit and twiddle their thumbs.'"

Following Professor Newton's address a resolution was passed which, lished in the University of B. C. a chair as the mover and seconder said, is hoped to be established by having estab-



Province 3. 3. 20.

**Strongly Supports
Chair of Commerce**



(Photo by Gibson.)

PRESIDENT KLINCK of the University of British Columbia, who declares his whole-hearted support of the chair of commerce as suggested by the board of trade, the wholesale and retail merchants of the city. Professor Klincek expresses the opinion that some method may be arrived at to finance the chair. The commercial course, he says, would cover a period of four years and would carry with it a degree of the equal status of any of the other faculties.

Sun. 10.3.20.

DEAN BROCK'S LECTURE.

Dean R. W. Brock, M.A., F.R.S.C., will lecture under the auspices of the University Women's club at the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday, in the assembly hall of the university. His subject, "Bible Lands," will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Sun. 10.3.20.

Dean Brock to Lecture — At the meeting of the Vancouver Institute on Thursday, Dean R. W. Brock, M. A., F.R.S.C., will lecture under the auspices of the University Women's Club, his subject being "Bible Lands," and will be illustrated by lantern slides. The lecture will be given in the assembly hall of the University at 3 p.m.

World. 9.3.20.

DR. EASTMAN TO SPEAK

Illustrated Lecture on "Lost Provinces" at Aberdeen School

On Wednesday evening, March 31, in the Aberdeen school, Dr. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia, will give an illustrated lecture on Alsace-Lorraine, under the auspices of the Art and Historical Society. Dr. Eastman was well acquainted with the "lost provinces" before the war, and last year after the armistice he was able to visit three times the "provinces regained." Through correspondence with friends in Metz and Strasbourg he keeps in touch with changing conditions there.

The lecture will deal not only with the history but also the present political, religious and economic situation of Alsace-Lorraine. At the close forty beautiful lantern slides will give the audience glimpses of the mountain scenery, quaint villages and historic cities of the region which was for forty-four years the "storm center of Europe." Mr. Albert I. Goodstone will sing the Marseillaise.

World. 19.3.20.

**Educational Club
Hears Address on
Commerce Course**

THE nature of the proposed course in commerce and finance which will in all probability be inaugurated at the University of B. C. in the near future, was explained at some length by Professor Boggs before a Women's Educational club gathering at the home of Mrs. Henderson, Fourteenth avenue west, on Wednesday afternoon.

"University courses are intended merely to shorten the period of practical apprenticeship in business," said the speaker, who stated that the course would be of four years' duration, the last term being spent in obtaining practical experience in actual business houses. The graduate would receive a degree of bachelor of commerce.

The professor quoted statistics which prove that university men are, as a rule, the high salaried men in the business world. He also quoted from such authorities of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, ex-president of the National City Bank, New York, and Professor Newton, of London, who believe that the man with training plus experience, has the advantage, and that the graduate of a school of commerce will inevitably attain to the higher executive offices.

"The post-war competition for markets is only second to competition during the war, and if Canada wishes to retain a position in the field of commerce she must train her young men. Members of the Vancouver board of trade, who initiated the project here, are most keen and are trying in every way to make it a reality," concluded the speaker.

BUSINESS SESSION

The secretary announced that the proceeds from a social held at the home of Mrs. Struthers amounted to \$14.50.

Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Patterson volunteered to assist in tagging for the Alexandra Orphanage on April 19.

The president, Mrs. J. B. Mathers, announced that the annual meeting of the Vancouver branch of the club will be held in the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church, during April. The musical programme was contributed to by Mrs. Matthews, Miss Brown, Miss Alice W. Metz and Mrs. Hopper. A hearty vote of thanks was given the speaker and the artists.

Sun. 25.3.20.

**May Add Finance
To Curriculum**

The proposed course in commerce and finance which it is believed may be added to the curriculum of the University of British Columbia in the near future, was the subject of an address by Professor Boggs before a meeting of the Women's Educational Club held at the home of Mrs. Henderson, Fourteenth avenue west, on Wednesday afternoon.

"University courses are intended merely to shorten the period of practical apprenticeship in business," said the speaker, who stated that the course would be of four years' duration, the last term being spent in obtaining practical experience in actual business houses. The graduate would receive a degree of bachelor of commerce.

The professor quoted statistics to prove that university men are, as a rule, the high-salaried men in the business world, and pointed out that such men as Frank A. Vanderlip, ex-president of the National City Bank New York and Professor Newton of London, believe that the man with training plus experience has the advantage, and that the graduate of a school of commerce will inevitably attain to the higher executive offices.

"The post-war competition for markets is only second to competition during the war, and if Canada wishes to retain a position in the field of commerce she must train her young men," stated the professor. "Members of the Vancouver Board of Trade, who initiated the project here, are most keen and are trying in every way to make it a reality," he stated in conclusion.

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Province 25.3.20.

**Prof. Boggs Speaks
To Educational Club**

World. Mar. 25. 20

Prof. Boggs, of the University of British Columbia, addressed the Women's Educational Club at its regular meeting, held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Fred Henderson, Fourteenth avenue west, and explained in detail the proposed course in commerce and finance which it is expected will be started at the University shortly.

Prof. Boggs pointed out that this university work was intended to shorten the period of practical apprenticeship in business, the last year in the four-year course, being spent in business houses where the student would obtain practical information. The graduate would receive the degree of bachelor of commerce. "The post-war competition for markets is only second to competition during the war," said Prof. Boggs, "and if Canada wishes to retain a position in the field of commerce she must train her young men. Members of the Vancouver Board of Trade, who initiated the project here, are most keen and are trying in every way to make it a reality."

In the course of his address Prof. Boggs gave figures to show that university men are, as a rule, the men who are in the best position to make good in the business world.

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World. 25.3.20.

**PERMANENT SERVICE
BRANCH ESTABLISHED**

World. Mar. 26. 20
Dr. Uglow Gives Lantern Lecture to All-Round Club

At a meeting of the All-Round Club at Wesley Church on Thursday evening, a recommendation of the club's Forward Movement committee was adopted, making the committee a permanent "Service Branch" of the All-Round Club, with C. Wickens retaining the office of chairman.

The principal feature of the evening was an exceedingly interesting lantern lecture by Dr. W. L. Uglow, of the university, illustrative of the geological and biological development of the North American continent. The speaker first pointed out how the natural processes now going on in connection with the mountains and ocean shores, gave certain data on which to base reliable deductions as to what had taken place in the millions of years that were past. He also showed most convincingly how the plant and animal life of those remote ages could be studied, its forms scientifically "reconstructed" from the fossils in the various sedimentary rocks and the remains still perfectly preserved in the frozen swamps or "tundra" of the polar regions.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Norman Greer, in seconding which Mr. J. N. Harvey expressed the hope that the people of Vancouver would realize what it meant to have a university here, with such learned experts as the lecturers attached thereto. At a previous point Chairman F. T. Schooley said he wondered how the work could be carried on so efficiently under such conditions.

Preceding the lecture, Mr. S. C. Nicholls gave a fine rendering of Dorel's "Calling Me Home to You" and Tosti's "My Dreams." Mrs. Norman Greer followed with two amusing recitations, "The Telephone Girl" and "The Bald-Headed Man"; and Miss Brooking added two more charming songs, "A Spring Song" by Franco Leoni, and "A Bowl of Roses," by Coningsby Clarke.

World. 26.3.20.

The last public lecture of the Vancouver Natural History Society's programme for the winter was delivered Wednesday evening by the president of the society, Professor J. Davidson F. L. S., who gave a brief resume of some investigations into the subject that have engaged his attention of late. Mr. Davidson's eight or ten years' botanical investigations in the province inclines him to agree to the oft-repeated statement that British Columbia may very well be regarded as a botanist's paradise. *Nov. 28 20*

Province 25.3.20.

LECTURE ON "CYRANO."

Last night at the Red Triangle club Dr. Ashton, professor of modern languages in the University of British Columbia, delivered an illustrated lecture on "Cyrano de Bergerac" to a large and interested audience. This is the second of a series of educational lectures under the auspices of the University Extension Lecture committee. Next week's lecture will be "Robert Louis Stevenson" by Dr. W. L. MacDonald. *See Mar 26*

Sun. 26.3.20.

LECTURE ON HOLY LAND

On Thursday evening, in St. Mark's hall, Kitsilano, there will be given the last of the season's lantern lectures, the speaker on this occasion being Major Brock of the B. C. University, who will lecture on the "Holy Land and General Allenby's Entry into Jerusalem." *See Mar 31 20*

Sun. 31.3.20.

DR. EASTMAN'S LECTURE

The evenings are getting light and lantern lectures will be not so practical, soon as now. So no time should be lost by societies who want a delightful hour in inviting Mr. Mack Eastman to repeat his lecture on "Alsace and Lorraine". This was recently given at the Aberdeen school under the auspices of the Art and Historical Society. It is a lecture which should draw an audience to a much larger room.

Dr. Mack Eastman of the British Columbia University has seen service in France. He is a master of French history and literature and his vivid descriptions held the close attention of a delighted audience. The president of the society, Mr. I. Twidell, presided. Mr. Albert I. Goodstone sang "The Marsellaise" with much spirit and Messrs. H. E. Carey and Captain Pybus voiced the appreciation of the audience, whose applause was frequent and hearty.

World 6.4.20.

BEWARE OF SQUAWKY HEN FRIENDLY ONE PRODUCES

Professor Talks to Veterans on World Poultry Raising

Poultry-raising is no soft job these days, according to Professor E. A. Lloyd, of the University, who gave an interesting talk on the subject to veterans at the Red Triangle Club on Wednesday evening.

"I don't know how it is," he said, "but nearly everybody that engages in poultry raising is a crank." And with about three-fourths of a hundred of potential "cranks" listening to him with the keenest interest, he went over the various points to be kept in mind in the selection of stock, but warned his hearers: "Take all the

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World 8.4.20.

HAVE PROUD PLACE IN FRENCH HISTORY

Province Apr 9-20

Regained Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine Vital to Great Republic.

When France finally succeeds in recovering from her exhaustion following the war, and becomes a vigorous nation among the world powers, it will be in no small way due to the efforts of the regained provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, according to Prof. Mack Eastman, of the University of British Columbia, who delivered a lecture on the two districts before a well-attended meeting last night. His address was given in the auditorium of the Aberdeen School, Burrard street, under auspices of the Art, Historical and Scientific Association.

Reviewing the history of Alsace-Lorraine from the Christian era, he told of the alliance which had been created between these provinces and France until the Alsations "became more French than Parisians." He mentioned the part they played during the revolution, when the Marsellaise was first sung at Strasbourg.

A spirited rendering of this song which symbolized the spirit of France was given by Mr. Goodstone, who sang the French words of the composition. At the close of the song Professor Eastman resumed his address.

German methods used to attempt Prussianizing the conquered French provinces following the war of 1879 were outlined by the speaker, who said that the Huns claimed the territory as rightfully belonging to them. As a result of the "mallet fist" policy adopted by von Moltke and Bismarck, 500,000 inhabitants left their homes for other countries and were replaced by German settlers. In spite of this intrusion of the German element and establishment of a stern system of passport supervision, the spirit of France remained with the Alsace-Lorrainers as was shown at Vichembourg in 1909, when 100,000 citizens assembled and sang the Marsellaise. Repressive measures which followed had no effect, and during the Balkan war repeated clashes occurred between German soldiers and these civilians.

On the outbreak of the European war in 1914, Prussian methods became merciless, continued the lecturer. Alsace-Lorraine was regarded as enemy territory, and the inhabitants received treatment similar to that accorded the Belgians. Thousands were deported, many were sentenced to long terms in prison and others were drafted into the German army and scattered throughout the various corps.

Prof. Eastman was present at the first reunion of Strasbourg University "old boys" since 1910. The gathering was held immediately after the armistice and the first step taken by these former college men was the appointment of a committee of lawyers to report on German atrocities committed in Alsace-Lorraine during the war.

Difficulties experienced in transferring the reconquered territory from one regime to the other were referred to. According to Prof. Eastman's estimate about one third of the Alsatian populace speak French and the rest speak either German or a language which is a mingling of the two.

Great strides were being made in the development of the country. The Rhine and Rhone rivers were being

harnessed for electricity and the railway lines rebuilt. With the added wealth of this restored land, France should have an immense command of iron and coal resources, he said. When the reconstruction period had passed France would be second only to the United States in metallurgy products, which would be three times as great as the amount produced by the republic before the war.

With the disposal of Alsace-Lorraine, an obstacle in the path of European peace had been removed, said the speaker in conclusion, and Canadians should feel proud of their part in establishing the great principle of independent nationality.

Using lantern slides, he illustrated many points in his lecture. Mr. E. P. S. Tizell presided.

Province 1.4.20

MINING MEN OF WORLD GATHER AT SEATTLE

Fifteen Hundred Delegates Attend Opening of International Convention.

B. C. Party Arrives This Morning 200 Strong, Making Big Impression.

Dr. E. T. Hodge of Vancouver Applauded in First Session Speech.

Province Apr 7. 20
Frank A. Vanderlip's Address on "Gold Problem" Eagerly Anticipated.

SEATTLE, April 7.—The greatest conclave of mining experts in the Northwest's history assembled in the Arena this morning, heard Glenville

A. Collins, president, bang the gavel, listened to addresses of welcome by Governor Louis Hart of Washington and Mayor Hugh Caldwell of Seattle, heard responses from various mining experts from different sections of the world, ate lunch and then settled down at the afternoon session to real business.

Approximately 1500 delegates were in attendance, exhibits valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars crowded the background and the spectators' seats were well filled with interested onlookers.

The International Mining Convention will last until Saturday night. Most important among the convention's high lights will be an address Friday on "the gold problem," by Frank A. Vanderlip, Governor Boyle of Nevada will speak on the same topic tomorrow afternoon.

IN FIRST PLACE.

British Columbia may already be said to have captured the convention. It is true that Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska are well represented, but the mineral exhibits of British Columbia and its mining men appear to predominate. By far the most important exhibits are from north of the boundary and both in quality and number they are conceded first place.

By 10 o'clock this morning 200 British Columbia ribbons had been distributed and a hurry-up call was sent to the printers for more. A hundred Vancouver men interested in mining are here. Kamloops, East Kootenay, West Kootenay, Alice Arm and many other districts of the province are also represented by enthusiasts who are losing no time in impressing everyone with the wonderful opportunities that await capital in the north.

PRAISE INITIATIVE.

"This is the biggest thing that I have seen British Columbia mining men do in the way of advertising their province," said Mr. T. A. Rickard, the well-known San Francisco mining authority, to The Province. Such is also the general sentiment of other Americans, and before the big convention had opened this morning it was already being jocularly referred to as the British Columbia Mining Convention.

Dr. E. T. Hodge, president of the B. C. Chamber of Mines; Mr. J. T. Robinson, the Kamloops "booster"; Mr. F. A. Starkey of Nelson, Mr. J. W. Mulholland, the well-known interior prospector and other equally prominent mining men from British Columbia declare they are going to conduct a publicity offensive on behalf of their province that is sure to result beneficially for owners of claims in the north.

EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Judging by the reception that met the northern delegates who reached here this morning the tourist traffic has already hit Seattle. They found hotel rooms scarce and there was considerable scrambling around the city before half the party obtained accommodation, while a number are still hoping to find rooms made vacant by departing guests this afternoon.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has promised that Canadian money will be accepted at par by certain leading hotels, but otherwise the British Columbia visitors are finding the exchange situation annoying. The rate is supposed to be around 10 per cent., but the figure quoted frequently depends upon how closely the person with whom one is doing business has been reading the market reports. One taxi driver boldly set the discount at 25 per cent. and in answer to protestations shrugged his shoulders and

Convention Told of Mining Resources

Not More Than One Per Cent of British Columbia's Mineral Stretches Have Been Exploited, Declares Prof. E. T. Hodge—Vancouver Delegates Given Very Hearty Reception

(World's Special Service)

World Apr 8 '20

SEATTLE, April 8.—The Vancouver delegates to the International Mining Convention were given a very hearty reception yesterday when proceedings opened in the Arena.

The session started at 10:30, Mr. Glennville A. Collins presiding. In a happy speech he outlined the purpose of the convention as one to bring financiers, mine owners and prospectors together from both sides of the border for the general development of the great mineral resources of the Pacific rim, and for the industrial development that must follow. He drew attention to the magnificent exhibits and to the programme of discussions by the most eminent authorities of finance and on the technical side of every branch of mining.

Hon. Hugh M. Caldwell, mayor of Seattle, in the name of the city extended a warm welcome to all the delegates.

British Columbia's Resources

British Columbia responded through Dr. E. T. Hodge. He said the 49th parallel did not break off the mineral stretches to the north and that probably not more than one per cent. of British Columbia's minerals had been exploited. Gold was there, silver in great abundance, coal in enormous quantities, and petroleum, which he termed "liquid gold," was hoped for. There were great forests alongside to provide fuel and there were important rivers and inlets to provide water transport, and huge waterfalls to give all the electricity needed.

Wealth of Chili.

Mr. Louis A. Santader, representing Latin America, spoke of the resources of Chili, of which country he was consul. "The panorama of the desert," he said, "impresses the traveler with the desolation of the Sahara. When the train leaves the port of Antofagasta and zig-zags up to the first mountain range, yellow and burned by the sun, no one would think that back of these mountains there is an ocean of gold. There are the nitrate "pampas" from which the capitalists derive a profit as large as that of the celebrated pampas of Argentine. Europe and Japan have supplied themselves with Chilian nitrates during forty years and have thus been able to quadruple their agricultural production. The United States is beginning to apply nitrates for agricultural purposes and no doubt will soon become the greatest consumer. Besides nitrates, Chili's resources were copper, lakes of borate, solfatara, iodine, etc., coal and iron ore. The Bethlehem Steel Company in the North of Chili since 1915 had exported from the port of Tofe 143,000 metrical tons of iron in 23 steamers specially built for the service, and had imported from New York 24,269 tons of machinery and general cargo. He concluded an interesting address by inviting the young men of Washington and British Columbia interested in chemistry, metallurgy and chemical engineering to go to South America, and especially to Chili.

Sing "God Save the King."

At noon the convention members adjourned to the Masonic Club to lunch, after which one verse each of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and "God Save the King" were sung, and excellent and witty speeches were given by Mr. T. A. Rickard of San Francisco, Mr. Nicol Thompson of Vancouver, Mr. Fred Starkey of Nelson, Mr. McPherson of Alaska and Senator Coleman of Spokane.

Iron and Steel

The afternoon session was devoted to iron and steel resources of the Pacific Northwest. The Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, of British Columbia, was to address the convention, but was unable to attend. Professor Milnor Roberts, of Washington University, read an able paper on the iron and steel possibilities and referred to the proved deposits on Vancouver Island and Texada Island, holding out great promise that enormous deposits of valuable limonite iron ores would be found in the Omineco country, Brit-

ish Columbia. Prospects had been excellent last fall but the snow had put a stop to further exploration which would have to be resumed later. This ore would blend with less tractable ores and make a good smelting mixture.

The balance of the discussion was too technical to be of general interest.

Later the Pacific Steel Works were visited and the complete process demonstrated from feeding the furnaces with raw material to finished steel bars.

Romance of Mining

The evening session was a decided success and Mr. T. A. Rickard, editor of the Mining and Scientific Press, San Francisco, imparted the proper air of mystery to his subject, "The Romance and Philosophy of Mining Discovery."

The lecture was too good to be reduced and too long to publish in full, but due justice was done to an

absorbing subject full of schoolboy thrills and miners' luck.

The exhibits are not all arranged but those from British Columbia easily outshine in variety and quality those of the States.

Nelson and the East Kootenays shew fine gold quartz specimens, also silver, lead, copper and galena.

Accommodation Scarce

The Vancouver delegates found themselves to some extent without hotel accommodation. The boat docked there the morning of the Hotel Lincoln fire and although most of the delegates had reserved rooms, some of them found that these had been handed over to the fire victims. However, all the delegates are settled.

World 8. 4. 20.

Miss Karr-Simpson To Leave for Paris

World Apr. 10. 20

The impending departure of Miss Karr-Simpson, lecturer in Spanish at the University, for her home in Paris, where her marriage to a well-known Parisian is shortly to be solemnized, was the occasion for a student gathering yesterday at the conclusion of the university year. Mr. Joe de Pencier, chosen spokesman by his fellow students of the third and fourth years, presented with expressions of keen regret upon parting and best possible wishes for her happiness, an exquisite little travelling clock in mother-of-pearl and a posy of roses and violets as a memento of the happy relationship which had subsisted between students and instructor.

Miss Karr-Simpson, who lectures this evening before the University Women's Club on "Home Life in Spain," has travelled extensively in Europe, and is a facile linguist, having six languages at her command. Born in Paris, she received her college education in the United States, graduating in 1918 from Vassar, at the head of her class. In economics, philosophy and modern languages she has a brilliant record as a student, and her retirement from academic life is a distinct loss to the profession. During her year's association with the faculty of the university she has been one of its most popular members. Miss Karr-Simpson will travel to Paris by way of California and New York, leaving Vancouver in about a fortnight.

World 10. 4. 20.

FLAG SALUTING PRODUCES CYNIC

HEARD LECTURE ON POULTRY RAISING

Dr. Sedgewick Attacks Idea of Direct Teaching of Ethics and Morality—Defends Grant's History.

Formation of More Parent Teachers' Associations in Communities Urged.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8.—The cost of education in the municipal and rural schools of British Columbia, which has been mounting rapidly of late years to the alarm of taxpayers, has not yet reached its highest point, S. J. Willis, superintendent of education for British Columbia, told Mayor Porter, E. B. Paul, city superintendent of schools, and four hundred teachers from all over the province attending the opening session of the B. C. Teachers' Federation in the Victoria High School today.

"You and I have every sympathy with the mayors and councillors who have to provide the money, but we can't sacrifice school efficiency and what it means," said Mr. Willis, turning to the teachers.

Summer Courses for Teachers.

Mr. Willis announced that arrangements have been made to provide summer courses for teachers at the University of British Columbia. For second class teachers summer courses are proposed, with supervised courses of reading during the winter.

Mr. Willis also announced that the department of education has decided to increase the minimum salary of teachers on the Island by \$120 to \$900 a year. He hoped that the time would soon come when the province would be able to pay at a rate which would help to make the rural school what it should be to its community.

Opposes Flag Saluting.

Dr. Sedgewick of the University of British Columbia attacked the idea of direct teaching of ethics, morality and conduct in the public schools and patriotism through such performances as saluting the flag every morning.

"Flag saluting," said Dr. Sedgewick, "if that is the notion of teaching patriotism, it is mighty shoddy. It produces the cynic.

"If in your teaching of patriotism you teach our country is always the best and our government always right and the others wrong, you have got a false and vicious and sentimental patriotism; you have got the makings of war.

Grant's History

Dr. Sedgewick referred to the suppression of Grant's history, which he declared had been brought about by a number of bigoted, fanatic and biased persons who could not stand to have the truth taught. He declared such sheer ignorance was disheartening.

Dr. Sedgewick urged the formation of Parent-Teacher's associations to bring to the community a greater understanding of the school problem.

World 8. 4. 20.

INTERESTING LECTURE

Dr. H. Ashton Speaks to Brotherhood on "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Dr. H. Ashton, of the University, gave an interesting talk on "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Brotherhood House on Saturday evening, and though the subject was of a somewhat foreign nature to an English working-class audience, there was an attendance of about sixty, and warm appreciation of the lecture was shown.

Dr. Ashton illustrated his remarks by means of a number of lantern slides, and, in closing, he credited his author with having awakened in his compatriots the spirit of self-sacrifice which found many of them ready to throw themselves into the struggle in 1914.

W. R. Dunlop spoke briefly in proposing a vote of thanks, which was heartily accorded.

World 8-4-20.

"Making Money from Hens" the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Professor J. E. Lloyd at the University at the Red Tri Club last evening. The seating accommodation of the club was taxed to the limit.

Professor Lloyd brought with him two birds, explaining very thoroughly the fine points of each, how to judge a good layer, how to tell the age of time a bird has been laying, to feed, etc. After the lecture, men piled Mr. Lloyd with questions.

The next lecture will be by Professor Davidson on the subject "Fighting Nature's Battle." The usual picture show will take place Friday.

Provinc. 8. 4. 20

WILL LECTURE ON ALSACE-LORRAINE



DR. MACK EASTMAN

ON Wednesday evening, March 31, in the Aberdeen school, Dr. Mack Eastman, of the University of British Columbia, will give an illustrated lecture on Alsace-Lorraine, under the auspices of the Art and Historical society. Dr. Eastman was well acquainted with the "lost provinces" before the war, and last year after the armistice, he was able to visit them three times.

Through correspondence with friends in Metz and Strassburg he keeps in touch with changing conditions there. The lecture will deal not only with the history, but also the present political, religious and economic situation of Alsace-Lorraine. At the close 40 lantern slides will give the audience glimpses of the mountain scenery, quaint villages and historic cities of the region, which was for 44 years the "storm centre of Europe." Mr. Albert I. Goodstone will sing the Marseillaise. The lecture will be free.

Sun. Mar. 29th/20,

"Modern Principles of Education," will be the subject of Dr. G. G. Sedwick's address at the Central Men's brotherhood, which will meet at Brotherhood House on Sunday, at 3 p.m. The soloist will be Laurence H. Brown.

Sun. Mar. 27th.

Prof. P. A. Boving of the agricultural department of the University of B. C. has gone up to Kamloops on a short trip to take part in the extension course arranged by the faculty.

World. Mar. 15th/20

The All-Round Club of Wesley Church, held their usual meeting last Thursday evening when Professor Boggs spoke on the present abnormal foreign exchange situation and the reason.

World Mar 12th/20

The lectures on economics being delivered at the Brotherhood House are now drawing to a close. Last night Professor Angus lectured on "Rent and Profits," to a capacity audience. Next Friday evening at 8 o'clock, Professor Boggs will deliver the concluding lecture, the subject being "Some Modern Tendencies in Economics."

World Mar. 13th/20

PROF. HODGE TO SPEAK

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock the Men's Brotherhood of the First Congregational church will be addressed by Prof. F. T. Hodge, who will speak on "The Resources of British Columbia." The Sunday afternoon meetings are proving very popular.

Men's Brotherhood, 3 p.m.

Come and hear an educational oration by

Prof. (Dr.) E. T. Hodge

Subject—

"The Geological Resources of British Columbia"

Visitors cordially invited.

World Mar. 13/20

DR. SEDGEWICK ON PATRIOTISM

Its Teaching Discussed Before Teachers' Convention at Victoria.

Cost of Education in B. C. Has Not Reached the Maximum.

VICTORIA, August 3.—The cost of education in the municipal and rural schools of British Columbia, which has been mounting rapidly of late years to the alarm of taxpayers, has not yet reached its highest point, S. J. Willis, superintendent of education for B. C., told Mayor Porter, E. B. Paul, city superintendent of schools and four hundred teachers from all over the province attending the opening session of the B. C. Teachers' Federation in the Victoria High School today.

"You and I have every sympathy with the mayors and councillors who have to provide the money, but we can not sacrifice school efficiency and what it means," said Mr. Willis, turning to the teachers.

"Let us strive to maintain a school system 100 per cent. efficient, the only solution of the educational problem of British Columbia is to have a well-trained permanent teacher in every classroom in the province."

SUMMER COURSE.

Mr. Willis announced that arrangements have been made to provide summer courses for teachers at the University of British Columbia. For second-class teachers, summer courses are proposed with supervised courses of reading during the winter.

Mr. Willis also announced that the department of education has decided to increase the minimum salary of teachers on the Island by \$120 to \$900 a year. He hoped that the time will soon come when the province will be able to pay at a rate which will help to make the rural school what it should be to its community.

Dr. Sedgewick of the University of British Columbia attacked the idea of direct teaching of ethics, morality and conduct in the public schools and patriotism through such performances as saluting the flag every morning.

"If that is the notion of teaching patriotism, it is mighty shoddy," said Dr. Sedgewick. "It produces the cynic."

TEACHING PATRIOTISM.

"If in your teaching of patriotism you teach that our country is always the best and our government always right and the others wrong, you have got a false and vicious and sentimental patriotism, you have got the makings of war," he continued.

"Meeting falsehood with falsehood is no policy. People mention the Hearst newspapers in the United States. I remember Horatio Bottomley. People mention the New York Nation and I remember the London Morning Post.

"If we are not allowed to teach the liberal truths in our schools, but have to teach that every movement in Canadian politics has been simon-pure and every British war divinely inspired, then let us stop teaching and talking about teaching ethics."

SECOND-RATE LITERATURE.

Dr. Sedgewick referred to the suppression of Grant's history, which he declared had been brought about by a number of bigoted, fanatic and biased persons who could not stand to have the truth taught. He declared such sheer ignorance was disheartening.

Dr. Sedgewick said there was never a good poem or story written that had not a moral value, but that few good poems or stories are written that started out to teach a moral. If the attempt was made to put into the school books moral-teaching literature it would mean the introduction of second-rate literature. Literature should be selected only on the basis of good literature and adapted to the grade and age of pupils.

Dr. Sedgewick urged the formation of parent-teacher associations to bring to the community a greater understanding of the school problem.

Prov. Apr. 8, 20.

Hear Prof. Wood.

The Vancouver Graduate Nurses' Society at its monthly meeting last night listened to a very entertaining address from Prof. F. G. C. Wood of the University of British Columbia. As on the occasion of a previous lecture, Mr. Wood delighted his audience. The subject was "The One-act Play of Today," and the works of Barmie, Junsany and Syngé were discussed as representative of various types of this form of drama.

Prov. Apr. 8, 20.

HEARD LECTURE ON POULTRY RAISING

"Making Money from Hens" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Professor J. E. Lloyd of the University at the Red Triangle Club last evening. The seating accommodation of the club was taxed to the limit.

Professor Lloyd brought with him two birds, explaining very thoroughly the fine points of each, how to judge a good layer, how to tell the length of time a bird has been laying, how to feed, etc. After the lecture the men plied Mr. Lloyd with questions.

The next lecture will be by Professor Davidson on the subject "Fighting Nature's Battle." The usual moving picture show will take place on Friday.

Prov. Apr. 8, 20.

SEATTLE, April 8.—Iron and steel resources of the Pacific Northwest were under review at the International Mining Convention yesterday afternoon and the British Columbia delegates took an active part in the discussion of the papers read by members of the faculty of the University of Washington and of the Washington Geological Survey.

Dr. E. T. Hodge of the University of British Columbia combatted the idea of the United States protecting its magnesite resources, declaring:

"If you shut Canada off from the magnesite market, we will feel inclined to shut you off from our Texada Island and other iron ore deposits."

Continuing, he argued that the United States had nothing to fear from Australian competition, as Australia was not likely to have as cheap labor as it had had in the past, nor were the freight rates in that country, for many years, likely to give them the advantages that were previously enjoyed. Dr. Hodge further pointed out that this desire to utilize the resources of any country to the limit was not wise, asserting that this was what had brought the United States to its present alarming situation in regard to its petroleum resources. X

Prov. Apr. 8, 20.

LAST LECTURE ON NATURAL HISTORY

The winter lecture course of the Vancouver Natural History Society came to an end Wednesday with a paper by Mr. Fred Perry describing his "Impressions of Kew Gardens," while in England in September last. These gardens are accorded the distinction of having the most complete botanical collections in the world, cover an area of 288 acres, and date from the reign of Henry VII.

Mr. Perry was particularly interested in finding out to what extent the flora of British Columbia, with which he is well acquainted, was represented in their records, and undertook to forward on his return, specimens of several that had not been obtained. Just before leaving for England last summer he made a three days' trip in the Garibaldi mountains to secure the seeds of a plant that was desired by the director.

After a short discussion on the paper, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Perry.

Saturday afternoon, April 17, Mr. J. Davidson, president of the society, will conduct a combined evening botanical and natural history society excursion to Kerrisdale for the study of the native trees and shrubs. The usual summer series of botanical excursions of the society will be prepared before the annual meeting on April 21 and will then be announced.

Prov. Apr. 9, 20.

Lectures at Triangle Club. — On Wednesday evening at the Red Triangle Club, Professor J. Davidson, of the university, will give an illustrated lecture on "Nature's Battle." On Thursday evening, Major J. C. Thorn will conclude his talk on "Experiences in Prison Life in Germany."

World Apr. 14, 20.

Baron's Best Is Peerless

By J. A. McLEAN, Professor of Animal Husbandry, U. B. C.

Wednesday, April 7 there arrived at Colony Farm one of the best Clydesdale stallions ever shipped from Scotland.

There is at Colony Farm, reserved for the University at the time of their Clydesdale dispersion sale about two years ago, the best group of Clydesdale mares in America. In the group are Peggy Pride and Nerissa, both showyard winners in keenest competition in Scotland, in Canada, and in the United States.

Fully as good as brood mares are Colony Lady Begg, Opal, and Colony Opal. Other really attractive young mares make up the group which will be transferred to the University as soon as the horse barn which is now in course of construction is completed.

In order to make these brood mares of greatest service to the horse industry of British Columbia, the department of animal husbandry this winter set about obtaining the best possible sire that a limited expenditure would secure. After carefully studying the Clydesdale exhibit at the Brandon Winter fair at which were some very excellent, recently imported stallions, and inspecting the outstanding animals in Ontario, Quebec, and the Eastern United States, the aged horse Baron's Best was finally chosen and immediately brought to the province.

HAS ENVIABLE RECORD.

Baron's Best holds an enviable record established before he left Scotland. As a two-year old, he was second at the Glasgow Spring show, second at Ayr, first and champion at Barrhead, first and champion at Paisley, and first at the Highland and Agricultural Society show at Dumfries. The next year he was second in the open three-year old class at Glasgow and won the Junior Premium, was first at Glasgow Summer show, and second at the Highland and Agricultural show at Perth. As a four-year old he held the Morayshire Premium. As a five-year old he was again first at the Highland and Agricultural show, and that year he held the Kilsyth and Cumberland Premium. Three years later he held the same premium.

From the foregoing it can readily be seen that few horses have had as distinguished a showyard and breeding record in Scotland. Baron's Best was imported by Senator Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ontario. He was never shown in America until 1919. He was then champion at Toronto and had a number of his offspring winning first and second prizes at the same show.

He also stood a very close second to F. L. Ames, renowned Fairholme Footprint at the International show in Chicago and by many astute judges at the ringside Baron's Best was conceded the place of honor.

IS OUTSTANDING.

In my opinion he is easily the outstanding typical Clydesdale stallion in Canada today and rightfully stands on an equal footing as one of the two best Clydesdales in America.

Baron's Best is sired by Baron's Pride, the greatest sire of the Clydesdale breed. His dam is Rose Leaf, a very choice mare of showyard renown in Scotland. She was by Rosemount, a son of Prince of Albion. Rosemount was a half brother to Moss Rose, a mare known throughout the Clydesdale world because of her showyard winnings.

In order to make such a horse of the greatest value to the province the University will be glad to have owners of purebred mares inspect the stallion and if pleased arrange to make use of him.

Prov. Apr. 16, 20.

The High Cost of Bacteria

By PROF. WILFRED SADLER
Bacteriologist, U. B. C.

My discussion is to be primarily concerned with milk and milk products. We are familiar today with the question of the high cost of living. We must have increased production, and then conservation of that which has been produced. Lack of conservation constitutes waste and spoilage.

Waste and spoilage in milk and milk products are principally due to the activities of the bacteria. Waste and spoilage are principally due to failure to exercise the proper control over bacterial population of these products. The nature of our loss, and the amount of our loss, due to spoilage, are what we pay for our bacteria—The high cost of bacteria.

In the state of New York some two or three years ago, one creamery returned to the suppliers, milk and cream valued at \$2,800,000. Why? Because it was sour and spoiled.

During the war, the Dairy Research Station at Reading, England, was asked by the government to enquire as to the losses of milk due to spoilage. The milk was investigated from two districts, producing 80 million gallons and 75 million gallons respectively.

By the time the milk reached the city to which it was consigned, one per cent of it was not available for consumption by the consumer. It had spoiled or soured. At current prices that loss is computed at \$7,000,000. There is the loss in money, loss in terms of food, and loss of food for which there is no substitute. The sums of \$2,800,000 and \$7,000,000 respectively are what the farmers and the community have paid for their bacteria—surely a high price to pay. Further, in the work done on the Montreal milk supply by Harrison, Savage and Sadler, we found that out of 800 samples, some 600 samples represented milk which could not have been sold in New York, Boston or Chicago, on account of the numbers and varieties of bacteria present.

IS PREVENTABLE.

Provided that the cattle are healthy, and no province of the dominion is in such a happy position as is our own province in this respect, practically all the bacteria which are found in milk arrive there during, and subsequent to production. There are certain organisms in the udder of the normally healthy cow, but they are to a very great extent innocuous, hence the presence of bacteria is preventable.

As everyone knows, certified milk, is milk produced from herds free from disease on the authority of a veterinarian, managed and handled by people subject to medical inspection, produced and handled under such conditions as are authorized by a medical commission, such milk to contain not more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter at the time of sale in the summer, and not more than 5,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter at time of sale in the winter.

And, it is possible, under ordinary conditions, with the greatest care, to produce milk with a content almost as low. Work done at the Dairy Research Station, Reading, has shown that milk produced under certified conditions will fall to clot for 13-4 to 63-4 days at 80 degrees fahrenheit to 88 degrees fahrenheit, 13-4 to 18-1-4 days at 58 degrees fahrenheit to 59 degrees fahrenheit, and 73-4 to 323-4 days at the temperature of an ice-chest.

Seventy-one of the seventy-three samples contained 10,000 bacteria or less, per cubic centimetres. Milk produced under average conditions, failed to clot for 1 to 2 days at 80 degrees fahrenheit to 88 degrees fahrenheit, for 1 to 3 days at 58 degrees fahrenheit to 59 degrees fahrenheit, and for 6 days at the temperatures of an ice-chest.

Eighteen of the sixty-nine samples contained over 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetres, while only twenty-four of the sixty-nine samples contained under 10,000. A comparison of these results demonstrated the influence of general conditions, of temperature, and of the number of bacteria on the period of usability of the milk.

Period of usability is obviously translatable into dollars and cents. Thus diminution of the period of usability is the price paid for the bacteria. With assistance, I am conducting experiments throughout our own province in the hope that we shall have data secured under local conditions.

AFFECTED BY HEAT.

The influence of temperature has further been demonstrated by Stocking of Cornell. He took duplicate samples of the same milk. One portion held at 40 degrees fahrenheit for twelve hours contained 8,000 bacteria per cubic centimetres, and took 75 hours to clot. The other portion held at 80 degrees fahrenheit for twelve hours contained 55,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimetres and took twenty-eight hours to clot. The temperature influenced the rapid multiplication of bacteria and limited the length of period of usability of the milk. Again; the using of unsterilized utensils and receptacles—utensils and receptacles which have not been steamed to kill the bacteria—lessens the period of usability of the milk. The length of time this period is lessened is directly responsible for loss in dollars and cents, and loss in food.

Let us consider butter for a few moments. Some months ago a large consignment of imported butter arrived in the city of Vancouver. This butter had been graded in the highest class, and rightly so. Deterioration had however set in, and I was asked to find, if possible, the cause for such. With my assistant, Mr. Vollum, I have been engaged upon the problem, and the data accumulated up to the present is sufficient to warrant us in saying that the deterioration is the result of the action of certain strains of bacteria. The butter is still of course marketable, but its value has decreased to the extent of several cents per pound.

Just one word more: Does it not seem that the time has come for the man who keeps out the bacteria to be paid for his care and management in so doing, just as he is paid for his care, ability and faculty when it comes to a question of breeding in the butter-fat? Should not the man who produces a milk with a low bacteria content be paid more per pound of butter-fat than he man who sends in milk having a limited period of usability?

Already the producer of milk is paid to breed in the butter-fat, and to keep out the bacteria.

Dean Klinck Speaks on Student Body and Faculty

A meeting of the King Edward Parent-Teacher Association was held in the auditorium of the High School on Wednesday. Mr. Ferguson, who occupied the chair, gave a short address on the advisability of more co-operation between the parents and teachers of the schools. The chief feature of the evening was a lecture given by Dean Klinck, president of the University of B.C., on "The Relationship Existing Between the University and the Student Body." The president enumerated the different faculties and departments in the University, showing in detail what great improvement had been made during the last year or two, both in study and increased attendance. A particularly interesting statement was made to the effect that in these matters B.C. University ranks next in size and importance to Toronto, which is very encouraging. A chair is to be established in the department of public health, the Red Cross having promised to donate \$5000 a year for three consecutive years to enable this to be carried out. Summer courses in science will be offered this year.

The Players' Club was mentioned as being an excellent institution, the members having given highly commendable performances. Self-government by the students as a body is well supported by the faculty, being of moral, ethical and general benefit. In summing up, the dean stated that the aim of the University was to produce and evolve in the student a spirit of loyalty and co-operation with the aim and end of a provincial university without provincialism. Miss Houston rendered a piano solo.

BOTANISTS AT KERRISDALE

POINT GREY, April 19.—Under the direction of Mr. John Davidson, of British Columbia University, the Vancouver Natural History Society made its first excursion on the season and visited Kerrisdale on Sunday afternoon. Here the early vegetation gave the visitors a good opportunity to study the native shrubs and trees. Mr. Davidson demonstrated in a field lecture the characteristics of the flora and timber examined which included spruce, Douglas fir, hemlock true fir, giant cedar, dogwood, maple, salmon-berry, red-flowered currant, bleeding heart and many other varieties, all of which was found most entertaining by the society. The party were subsequently entertained to tea by Mrs. Davidson,

PREPARATIONS FOR SHAKESPEARE WEEK

The Shakespeare Society has completed arrangements for an annual observance around the poet's birthday on April 23. On Wednesday at 3 p.m. the usual visit will be made to the Shakespeare garden, Stanley Park, by the greenhouses, when short speeches will be given by Prof. Sedgewick of the University and others. Representatives of public and educational bodies will be present and the public is invited.

The city and suburban high school students are entering essay competitions on Shakespearean subjects set by the committee and special attention is called to the competition, open to the public of Greater Vancouver, on "The Sonnets of Shakespeare," the essays to be limited to 1500 words, signed by motto or nom de plume only and sent, under proper identification, to the honorary secretary, Mrs. M. E. Rothwell, 300 Empire Building, Hastings street west, not later than April 26.

Two public lectures will be given in the Athenaeum, Pender street west. On Monday, April 26, at 8 p.m. Rev. Dr. C. J. Cameron will lecture on "Shylock" and on the following night Mr. W. R. Dunlop on "Othello." Admission will be free.

Pres. Apr. 20, 20.

An illustrated lecture on Palestine will be given by Dean Brock on Thurs. day evening at 8 o'clock at St. Paul's Parish Hall under the auspices of the W. A. Admission 25c.

Pres. Apr. 20, 20.

Will Lecture at Y.M.C.A.—Thursday night at 7 o'clock, Dr. L. C. Klinck, president of B. C. University, will be the speaker at the Life Problem class in the Y.M.C.A. His subject will be "Choosing a Life Work." All men interested, especially young men, are invited.

World Apr. 21, 20.

Mining Lectures—A series of lectures on three most interesting and important mining subjects will be delivered by Professor J. M. Turnbull, of B. C. University, at Trail: Methods of Prospecting; Mine Development, and Valuation of Prospects and Mines. These will be given on April 27 and subsequent dates.

World Apr. 21, 20.

TO GIVE LECTURE COURSE ON MINING

Professor J. M. Turnbull of the B. C. University will deliver a course of lectures, beginning April 27, in Trail, on the following subjects: "Methods of Prospecting," "Mine Development," "Valuation of Prospects and Mines."

Sun Apr. 21, 20.

DEAN KLINCK TO SPEAK

Tomorrow night at 7 o'clock, Dr. L. L. Klinck, principal of B. C. University, will be the speaker at the Life Problem Class in the Y.M.C.A. His subject will be "Choosing a Life Work." All men interested, especially the young men, are invited to this lecture. Supper will be served at 6.30 for those who desire it.

Mon Apr. 22, 20.

LIBRARIAN J. RIDDINGTON HAS RETURNED FROM SEATTLE

Mr. John Riddington, librarian at the University of B. C., returned to the city this morning from Seattle, where he delivered several lectures on "The Place of the Library in the Community" before the library school of the University of Washington.

While in Seattle, Mr. Riddington, as president of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, attended a meeting of the executive when preliminary arrangements were made for the library conference in September at Portland.

During the past month the library profession on the coast has suffered two severe losses in the death of Miss Isom, librarian of the city of Portland, and Mrs. Kidder, more commonly known to thousands of students as "Mother" Kidder, at the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, Ore. Both these ladies did active war work in France.

Wed Apr. 23, 20.

World Apr. 19, 20.

SHAKESPEREAN GARDENS VISITED

Picturesque Commemorative Ceremony Carried Out in Stanley Park.

A number of the Shakespeare society members and friends made the annual visit to the garden in Stanley park yesterday afternoon. The park board had kindly placed some beautiful flowering plants in the main walk beside the fine old tree trunk, which was draped with flags, presenting an effective color scheme.

In the absence of the president, Dunbar Taylor, K.C., who was unavoidably detained through pressure of business, W. R. Dunlop said this was the fifth annual visit, and although the little plot of ground and its commemorative contents did not represent the last word in the board's wishes it had done something in stimulus and remembrance, not a few having found pleasure in its suggestive influence. He was informed that the tercentenary oak and the shoot of mulberry tree from the original Shakespeare tree are in thriving condition; and, small though the garden is, it would show a good display of flowers in May and June, with little nooks "where the bee sucks under the blossom that hangs on the bough."

Professor Sedgewick of the University gave a delightful though brief address on "Shakespeare and the Spirit." Making incidental reference to Sir Oliver Lodge's lecture he claimed that nowhere did Shakespeare disclose his own beliefs as to the spirit and immortality. Unlike Lord Byron and George Bernard Shaw he never made the drama a medium for his own opinions and the soliloquies throughout his works were entirely vicarious expression.

J. S. Gordon, inspector of city schools, added a few words of pleasure at being present.

Mrs. M. E. Rothwell, hon. secretary, commended the open essay competition on "The Sonnets of Shakespeare," remarking that the sonnets gave good ground for study and she hoped for good response.

Sun. Apr. 22, 20.

PROFESSOR PRAISES SERENADE COMPANY

Comedy to Be Presented at Avenue Theatre Unusually Well Portrayed.

If one-half the encomiums showered upon the members of the Westminster Operatic Club, which produced The Serenade in New Westminster last week, are true, then Vancouver theatre-goers may expect a treat at the Avenue next Monday evening, when the company plays in this city for the first time in six successful seasons at home.

Vancouver dramatic critics—and there are one or two of undoubted capabilities—who saw the first night performance, sincerely and in avowed honesty of purpose, proclaimed it good, so good in fact that they at once began a quiet propaganda in the proper quarters to have the play staged here. Manager Scott, of the Avenue, made a special trip to the Royal City, saw the company at its best on the closing night, and promptly suggested an appearance in the Terminal City.

Professor F. G. C. Wood of the University of British Columbia, who as one of the principals in "Green Stockings," produced this year by the faculty and student body at the university, is qualified to speak, is warm in praise of "The Serenade."

In a letter to L. B. Lusby, manager of the company and head of the business firm of Anderson & Lusby of New Westminster, Prof. Wood said in part:

"Heartly congratulations upon the unqualified success of 'The Serenade.' I had heard much of your accomplishments in other years, but it was not until I witnessed the performance on Friday evening that I realized the high standard of the work you are doing. Many of your principals are worthy of the professional stage and the chorus is a treat.

"The swing with which the opera moved was another feature that appealed strongly. I must congratulate you, too, upon the artistic settings. I am sure New Westminster citizens are proud of you and most grateful for what the club is doing to foster the artistic side of community life."

"The Serenade" is musical comedy, clean and wholesome, with dashes of humor and plenty of opportunity for the principals to extend themselves. The story of the play revolves around the love affairs of "Yvonne" (Miss Alvina Munn) premier danseuse of the Royal Madrid Opera Company and Dolores, ward of the Duke of Santa Cruz. Romero, chief of the brigands—for when a play is laid in Spain, banditti are inevitable—and his secretary Lopez, are violently attached to Yvonne, who has been jilted by Alvarado, singer of "The Serenade" who lost his heart to Dolores at sight, quits his position with the company and becomes postillion and later cook in the Duke's household in order to be near the lady of his choice. The Duke schemes to obtain the hand of his ward and much intrigue and roguery is unveiled as the play proceeds.

M. J. Knight, who plays the part of the Duke, is the possessor of a fine voice and a pleasing stage presence. Like A. E. Alderdice, who enacts the leading role, Mr. Knight saw considerable overseas, returning with the rank of captain. Mr. Alderdice went overseas with the 72nd Battalion from Vancouver. His fine baritone voice, is heard to advantage in the principal role.

In the role of Gomez, a lovelorn tailor, Mr. Alec McCloy is the humorist of the piece and his impersonation leaves little to be desired. Mr. F. M. Filgiano and Mr. Alec Wallace, are accomplished tenors, and with Mrs. J. W. Hetherington and Mrs. H. W. Mansfield, complete the principal roles.

A musical comedy without a good chorus always leaves something to be desired. This lack does not exist with the Westminster company, for the well drilled members of the chorus, which numbers more than fifty, were, at the last performance, recalled again and again. In fact their performance is particularly noteworthy.

Prov. Apr. 23, 20.

FIRST TIME CITY HAS BEEN ASKED TO HELP UNIVERSITY OBJECT

In making a report of the Le Roy memorial scholarship last night at the monthly supper of the University Service club, held at the Citizens' club, Dean Brock said that there was about \$2,000 already donated towards the \$10,000 asked for. He explained that McGill university had also started a Le Roy fellowship and had already collected \$8,000 and that probably some people had thought they were donating to the B. C. scholarship.

"But I feel sure we can get the money in Vancouver if the object is properly explained," Dean Brock said.

"The citizens of Vancouver have never done anything for the university and this is the first time they have been asked to donate anything." This year's scholarship is provided for and a letter from the secretary of the university senate, thanking the club for its gift, was read at the meeting. The report was received and arrangements will be carried out for the collecting of the necessary amount.

Sun. Apr. 27, 20.

PROFESSOR KILLAM TO OBTAIN DATA ON SMOKE NUISANCE

Although admitting that he could never be a success in Vancouver as a smoke abolishing expert until such time as he could design and have installed new types of household stoves and furnaces with mechanical stokers and educate the people how to use them, Prof. L. Killam, head of the engineering department of the University of British Columbia, was yesterday authorized by the civic health committee to investigate three standard heating plants in the city and submit a report to the city council on conditions at these plants together with suggestions as to the best means of reducing the smoke nuisance in the city. The three plants which Prof. Killam is to investigate are to comprise one each using coal, wood and oil, and he is to receive \$200 for his services in this respect.

This question of abating the smoke nuisance in the city and securing better combustion in some of the big plants has been under consideration by the city council for some time. Recently Dr. Underhill, city medical health officer, sought expert advice in this respect from Prof. Killam and in support of his offer to investigate three plants in the city, Prof. Killam attended yesterday's meeting of the committee.

Sun. Apr. 27, 20.

WESTMINSTER HALL BEGINS STUDIES OF THIRTEENTH TERM

Regular lectures of the thirteenth session of Westminster Hall, the Presbyterian theological college in British Columbia, commenced this morning in the college on Barclay street. Twenty students have been enrolled for the coming year, which is an increase of ten over last year, and according to Principal Rev. W. H. Smith, D.D., is indicative of the return of the college to pre-war conditions. Professors and students are all looking forward with the greatest enthusiasm to the future.

The teaching staff for 1920 is composed of Rev. W. H. Smith, M.A., B.D., Ph. D., D.D., principal and professor of practical theology; Rev. Prof. H. R. Trumppour, M.A., B.D., New Testament literature; Rev. J. T. MacNeill, M.A., B.D., church history; Rev. J. Carruthers, D.D., elocution and homiletic exercises; Prof. H. T. Wallace of Queen's University, department of Old Testament; and Prof. Charles Bieler, D.D., apologetics. Special lectures will be given through the term by President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia; Rev. G. A. Wilson, D.D., Rev. W. A. Wilson, D.D., Rev. J. A. Logan, D.D., and Rev. E. R. MacLean, B.D.

The formal opening will be held in St. John's Presbyterian Church on May 7 when the new principal Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith will be inducted into his new charge. The term will be completed on September 23.

Prov. Apr. 27, 20.

Special Course In Nursing at U. B. C.

Responding to an inquiry as to the date of the inauguration of the public nursing course in the University of British Columbia, President L. S. Klinck stated yesterday that conditions in the local hospital had made it impossible for Miss Ethel Johns, the superintendent of nurses, to undertake the supervision of the work, which was to have begun on March 1. Another factor which has entered into the postponement is that it was not thought best to take the nurses from their work now that they are so urgently needed. On the other side of the question there is the urgent need of the instruction, which is to be given in conjunction with the Red Cross and the Victorian Order of Nurses, and it was a solution to this difficulty, among other matters, that took Dr. Klinck to Victoria early in the week to confer with Dr. Young, head of the provincial health department.

It was explained in an interview granted to The World, that unless the course is opened by the middle of the month it will scarcely be possible this spring as much of it will depend upon the public schools and the city staff would be hardly be able to take on so much extra work if it came upon them close to examination time, the four months of the course being divided among the hospital, the schools and the rural districts. In view of the circumstances, Dr. Young has telegraphed to Toronto to inquire if a supervisor of the course is available should Miss Johns not be able to take on the work in the near future. No reply has been received as yet, according to Dr. Klinck's statement, and the time of the opening of the nursing course is still problematical.

The Daily World, Nov. 5, 1920.

Will Lecture Tonight. — Professor Walter N. Sage, of the University of British Columbia, will lecture this evening at 8 o'clock in the university auditorium on "Sir James Douglas." It will be the third and last lecture on historical personages and subjects in connection with the pageant celebration of next week. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and a musical programme has been arranged.

LIFE WORK WRITTEN IN HISTORY OF B. C.

Period During Which Sir James Douglas Ruled Is Subject of Lecture.

From May 17
"Sir James Douglas" was the subject of an interesting lecture Thursday night in the auditorium of the University of British Columbia by Mr. W. N. Sage, assistant professor of history. The lecture was one of a series given in connection with the celebration marking the 250th anniversary of the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. H. T. Lockyer presided.

"British Columbia owes much to Sir James Douglas," said Professor Sage. "The greater part of his life was spent on the Pacific Coast in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company as governor of the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. From 1849 to 1864 the history of the province was practically the life and work of Sir James Douglas. He was at the helm during the very trying formative period.

"It was his task to bridge the gulf between the age of the fur traders and that of representative and responsible government. To his eternal credit be it said that he did so nobly. By reason of his early training in the North West Company's and the Hudson's Bay Company's services and his long career as chief factor over the western department of the Hudson's Bay Company, Douglas tended to be autocratic in his conceptions of government. But the same training coupled with a high sense of duty made him endeavor to face new conditions. His success is written large in the early history of this province.

"Sir James was born August 15, 1803, at Demarara, British Guiana," continued the speaker. "At an early age he was taken to Scotland to be educated. Two of his brothers entered the service of the North West Company, the next rival of the Hudson's Bay Company. At the age of 17, young James Douglas followed his brother's example and reported for service at Fort William, then the headquarters of the North West Company. The commander of the fort at that time was the celebrated Dr. John McLoughlin, who took a great fancy to Douglas."

The lecturer related how the two companies amalgamated in 1821 and Douglas accompanied Dr. McLoughlin, chief factor in charge of the western department, to New Caledonia. After some years James Douglas, now married, was transferred to Fort Vancouver (now Vancouver, Wash.). He succeeded Chief Factor McLoughlin upon the latter's retirement in 1846. Three years previously he had established Fort Camosun, now the city of Victoria. In 1849, following the Oregon boundary dispute, Douglas, established his headquarters at Fort Camosun. About that time Vancouver Island was handed over to the Hudson's Bay Company by the British Government. The company undertook to bring out settlers within five years.

As chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Douglas was the real ruler of Vancouver Island," added Professor Sage. "From 1851 to 1859 he was also royal governor. During this period the first Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island met in 1856. In 1858 the gold rush to the Fraser caused the British Government to create the new colony of British Columbia. Douglas was appointed its governor."

The work performed by the new governor for the good of the province was eulogized by the lecturer. Among the famous roads built under his guidance was the Cariboo wagon road constructed in the time of the gold rush. He retired from the governorship of Vancouver Island in 1863 and from that of British Columbia in 1864.

"It is easy to criticize Douglas as an autocrat, a benevolent despot of the old colonial school," concluded the speaker. "It is true that he was never a democrat, but without his autocratic rule one shudders to think what would have become of the infant colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia."

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS SUBJECT OF LECTURE

Professor Walter N. Sage of the University of British Columbia will lecture this evening in the university auditorium on "Sir James Douglas." The lecture is scheduled for 8 o'clock and admission will be free. It will be the third and last lecture on historical personages and subjects in connection with the pageant celebration of next week. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and a musical programme has been arranged.

SOCIETY VISITED BURNABY LAKE

Professor Davidson Led Botanists on Saturday Trip.

The Vancouver Natural History Society held its third botanical excursion on Saturday afternoon. Burnaby Lake district was visited, and provided a very good field for the study of plants not found on excursions to other localities this season. The return trip was made by way of Hastings.

Professor Davidson explained the formation of the bog crust by successive layers of vegetation, decaying sphagnum or bog moss forming the foundation and numerous plants of the heath family forming a fibrous mass throughout it, thus strengthening the sphagnum layer. This was easily seen on examination of the edges of a ditch cut in the bog.

Many plants in blossom were found, including the Kalmia or mountain laurel with darkish pink flowers, the Labrador or Hudson Bay tea plant with cream flowers, cotton grass, the sundew with its red rosettes close to the ground and covered with fine hairs, which the plant uses for catching insects.

Close to the water's edge were found waterlilies, the cinquefoil duckweed and bladderwort. The most beautiful of all was the waxy white bog bean, in appearance much like a small hyacinth with a lovely feathery fringe on each petal.

Other plants examined were the sweet gale or bog myrtle, cloud berry, true cranberry, fly honeysuckle, spirea, saskatoon, Mayflower, Canadian blueberry, crabapple, cascara and western birch.

During the afternoon Professor Davidson drew attention to the different tree pests and parasite growths and explained how the tree was attacked.

The life history of the blister rust on the lodge pole pine was given. This rust, which is very common at Burnaby Lake, was used to illustrate the havoc wrought by the white pine blister rust in Eastern Canada and the United States. The rust spends its life on two hosts, and the remedy lies in destroying one of the hosts, which, in the case of the white pine blister, is wild currants and gooseberries.

Mr. Davidson also touched on the geological history of this part of the country, stating that the original lake was much larger, and at present occupies part of an area previously filled by the Fraser River which now flows at a lower level than it did when the lake was formed. The growth of the lake and bog flora has to a considerable extent reduced the area of the lake. It is believed that the Fraser river formerly flowed into Burrard Inlet, until glacial deposits blocked the outlet, and diverted the course of the river further south.

On the return journey the party crossed the glacial deposits and followed what was probably the old bed of the river.

Those present were Mrs. M. Hodgson, Mrs. D. McIntosh, Mrs. M. C. Kinney, Mrs. A. H. Bain, Mrs. G. Meil, Mrs. J. D. Turnbull, Mrs. R. J. Davis, Mrs. A. L. Kendall, Mrs. A. E. Oakley, Mrs. Percival A. Jenns, Miss Florence Johnston, Miss Leila Lauder, Miss K. Meil, Miss M. Partridge, Miss M. Thyne, Miss A. Sutherland, Miss M. Munro, Miss A. N. Noble, Miss G. M. McDonald, Miss N. A. Clark, Miss E. C. Smith, Miss K. Olding, Miss I. Clemmens, Miss H. B. Bruce, Miss G. Greggs, Miss M. K. Cameron, Miss Margery Clark, Miss A. G. Hill, Miss E. Hyndman, Miss M. Mahaffy, Miss A. Hedley, Miss M. H. Nicholson, Miss H. McGirr, Miss M. Hyndman, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. H. J. McLatchy, Mr. C. T. Connor, Mr. F. A. Armstrong, Mr. W. B. Woods, Mr. D. C. McNair, Mr. William Clark, Mr. A. H. Bain, Mr. D. Nelson, Mr. L. Bird, Mr. G. S. Coward, Mr. A. Hornby, Mr. J. D. Turnbull and Master William Clark.

The next excursion of the society will be to Point Roberts on May 22 to 24. The salt marsh flora and its effect in building up the shore and delta lands will be studied, and a very pleasant and profitable time is anticipated.

Interesting Lecture—"Sir James Douglas" was the subject of a very interesting lecture Thursday night in the auditorium of the University of British Columbia by Mr. W. N. Sage, professor of history. The lecture was one of a series given in connection with the celebration marking the 250th anniversary of the Hudson's Bay Company. The chair was taken by Mr. H. T. Lockyer.

BURNABY LAKE PLANTS STUDIED

Prof. Davidson Takes Natural History Society on Botanical Excursion on

World Saturday, May 17

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Mr. Davidson also touched on the geological history of this part of the country stating that the original lake was much larger, and at present occupies part of an area previously filled by the Fraser River, which now flows at a lower level than it did when the lake was formed. The growth of the lake and bog flora has to a considerable extent reduced the area of the lake. It is believed that the Fraser River formerly flowed into Burrard Inlet until glacial deposits blocked the outlet and diverted the course of the river farther south.

On the return journey the party crossed the glacial deposits and followed what was probably the old bed of the river.

Those present were: Mrs. M. Hodgson, Mrs. D. McIntosh, Mrs. M. C. McKinney, Mrs. A. H. Bain, Mrs. G. Meil, Mrs. J. D. Turnbull, Mrs. R. J. Davis, Mrs. A. L. Kendall, Mrs. A. E. Oakley, Mrs. Percival A. Jenns, Miss Florence Johnston, Miss Leila Lauder, Miss K. Meil, Miss M. Partridge, Miss M. Thyne, Miss A. Sutherland, Miss C. Munro, Miss A. L. Noble, Miss G. M. McDonald, Miss N. A. Clark, Miss E. C. Smith, Miss K. Olding.

Miss I. Clemens, Miss H. B. Bruce, Miss G. Greggs, Miss M. K. Cameron, Miss Margery Clark, Miss A. G. Hill, Miss E. Hyndman, Miss M. Mahaffy, Miss A. Hedley, Miss M. H. Nicholson, Miss H. McGirr, Miss M. Hyndman, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. H. J. Davidson, Mr. H. J. McLatchy, Mr. C. T. Connor, Mr. F. A. Armstrong, Mr. W. B. Woods, Mr. D. C. McNair, Mr. Wm. Clark, Mr. A. H. Bain, Mr. D. Nelson, Mr. L. Bird, Mr. G. S. Coward, Mr. A. Hornby, Mr. J. D. Turnbull and Master William Clark. The next excursion of the society will be to Point Roberts on May 22 to 24. The salt marsh flora and its effect in building up the shore and delta lands will be studied, and a very pleasant and profitable time is anticipated.

Dr. Ashton Speaks In Bayview School

World May 14
Dr. Ashton, of the department of modern languages in the University, spoke to the Bayview Parent-Teachers' Association last night on "The Effect of the Motion Pictures of the Day Upon the Development of the Child," bringing out the dangers of the emphasis placed upon sex in the film plays and the flaunting display of luxury, unfaithfulness, extravagance and social position which made for a restlessness and discontent noticeable everywhere. The effect on the nerves of the child from seeing every motion interpreted in movement was injurious and it was made most clear that though there are many things in the "movies" that the child does not understand these episodes or actions are stored away in the child mind and later interpreted as experiences call them forth from their hiding place.

The remedy suggested by the speaker was to establish more "old fashioned homes" attractive and satisfying to the development of the natural social instincts of the young people.

The business of the meeting included the passage of a resolution disapproving of parades for children. The programme was contributed to by Mrs. McConnell, Miss Saunders and Miss Haines. Mrs. Pinkhurst, the president, was in the chair, and Mrs. Butterfield, of the Federation, made a few remarks.

Dr. Sedgwick is delivering an address on "The New School" under the auspices of the Women's Institute and the Board of Trade of Salmon Arm this evening.

STATUS OF TEACHER SUBJECT OF LECTURE

World May 17
Prof. Sedgewick Gives Interesting Talk to Nanaimo Audience

NANAIMO, May 17. — Professor Sedgewick, of the University of British Columbia, gave a most interesting lecture on the status of the teacher of today, to an audience of about a hundred in the G.W.V.A. hall on Saturday evening. Mr. E. S. Martin, president of the local Teachers' Association, occupied the chair, there being many in the audience who could remember the lecturer when he was the principal of the high school in this city ten years ago.

Suggests Advertising—Prof. Bruce Clark of the University of British Columbia has written several eastern papers suggesting that eastern Canadian universities should notify senior students of this university of any plans they may have for post-graduate work. Partly owing, he claims, to United States institutions taking this step, graduates from the University of B. C. were for the most part taking their post-graduate studies in foreign rather than Canadian universities.

Lecture on Palestine Campaign — Dean Brock, of the University, gave an entertaining talk on General Allenby's campaign in Palestine, in St. Paul's Church parish room on Thursday evening, Rev. Harold King presiding. The story was illustrated by means of lantern slides, which were topographically interesting so far as they could be deciphered by the fitful light of a lantern whose pranks were far too numerous to be satisfactory.

Splendid Possibilities of The University Saluted in The Congregation Address

Bishop de Pencier Tells Senate, Faculty and Student Body of the Place That the Institution Fills In Civic Life.

Sun May 7
"Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class, fellow members of the University of British Columbia, I salute your splendid possibilities." This happy phrase, with which the Rt. Rev. A. U. de Pencier, Bishop of New Westminster, began his congregation address at the fifth annual congregation of the provincial university yesterday afternoon, typified the spirit of the assembly. It expressed the attitude of the senate, governors and faculty seated on the platform and it crystallized into words the sentiment of the hundreds of fathers, mothers and friends of those upon whom were being bestowed the honorable rewards for their years of faithful study.

Mingled with the words of congratulation and applause uttered by Chancellor McKechnie, President Klinck, the Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, the Hon. Dr. J. H. Maclean, minister of education, and the Bishop of New Westminster were solemn words of warning upon the responsibilities, the trials and opportunities of the careers upon which the young graduates were launching.

COLLEGE SPIRIT EVIDENT.

The true spirit of convocation was in evidence. From the moment when the procession headed by the scarlet robed chancellor began on the campus until the last prize had been presented to a blushing freshette, the warmth and enthusiasm of the occasion were in striking contrast to that some of the larger universities where most of the degrees are conferred in absentia.

Other honors than those won at the examination board were recognized in the applause which greeted first bñe and then another of the young graduates from top to bottom of the honor list. Athletic prowess, hospitality, good fellowship and the other attributes which contribute so much to the enjoyment of scholastic life were given their warm meed of approval.

THE THREE-FOLD LIFE.

"Training for Citizenship" was the subject of Bishop de Pencier's congregation address. Referring to the functions of a university, a home of learning, a place of training and a centre of wide-spread influence. The bishop dealt with the second of these and drew attention to that which was to be trained,—body, brain and spirit

for citizenship, he said, without a recognition of the totality of being, the three-fold nature of man, who was not a mere rationalized animal.

In the world where the trained young men and women of the university were to live, he said, there were two great forces, not necessarily antagonistic and not mutually exclusive, but each injurious and harmful when not properly adjusted in relation to the other. They were the force of individualism and the force of institutionalism. It was the great effort of training to secure a proper recognition of the power of the individual and the strength of combined effort.

ANCIENT AND MODERN EXTREMES

Ancient civilization, said the bishop, recognized the duty of the individual to the state and hardly recognized that the state existed for the advantage of the individuals. Ancient heroes were drawn from those who made great sacrifices for the state. Modern European civilization had accentuated individualism against the rights of the community.

"My rights, my freedom, the gratification of my desires," said the speaker, "these I must have regardless of the community welfare, forgetting that freedom consists not in the opportunity of doing what one likes, but what one ought. This is the extreme tendency of individualism."

Bolshevik Russia was cited as an example of individualism run riot, Prussianized Germany as the extreme type of an institutionalized state. The achievement of the allied armies in 1918 under Marshal Foch was given as a striking modern example of the value of the direction of combined effort under one supreme individual.

FORMATION OF AN IMPERIAL RACE.

In order that these forces might be related and utilized for the greatest good, Dr. de Pencier emphasized the importance of two ordinary rules—duty, and discipline.

"To obey and to endure hardness," he said. "If these principles are woven into the warp and woof of your characters by the training you receive in this your alma mater you are indeed progressing in good citizenship."

Good citizenship lays special stress on the maintenance of a reasonable discipline as being indispensable in the building up of a virile character, and in the formation of an imperial race, worthy of responsibility, alive to duty, filled with sympathy toward mankind, and not afraid of self-sacrifice in the promotion of lofty ideals."

By obedience, he said, he did not mean mere outward submission to visible authority, but genuine submission of the will to superior intelligence. The value of being able to endure hardness he expressed by declaring that any undertaking began to be useful just where it ceased to be simply pleasant.

THE DEBT TO ALMA MATER.

Chancellor McKechnie, in his brief address, pointed out that students in a university did not learn all there was to know about the subjects they studied. They were merely taught how to learn, and he emphasized the importance of specializing if they were to make a success of life. Mentioning the debt to the university which all graduates owe, he said the way to discharge it was the same way as to discharge the debt which every child owed to its mother, by attaining honor and having that honor reflected on her. "Be proud of your university," he counselled!

Attorney-General Farris expressed the congratulation of the government to the graduates and the faculty on the successful achievement of another year's work.

He referred to the impending move to the more commodious quarters at Point Grey and predicted in the residential suburb to surround it, the development of a college atmosphere which would permeate and influence the whole life of the province.

STAY WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The University, he said, was a great expense to the people of the province, one which they gladly bore because they believed in the value of higher education in moulding the best type of citizenship for their province. That being so, he urged the graduates to be true to British Columbia, not to follow the example of many who, receiving a high degree of training, go forth to the larger centres to seek opportunities to use it. He claimed that this province had just as splendid opportunities for achievement as any place in the world.

PRESIDENT KLINCK ELECTED HEAD OF AGRICULTURISTS

World June 5
OTTAWA, June 5.—L. S. Klinck, of Vancouver, was elected president of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at the closing session of the convention here today. The convention will be held next year at Winnipeg. Western men on the executive are: G. H. Cutler, for Alberta; A. F. Barrs, for British Columbia; T. J. Harrison, for Manitoba, and W. W. Thompson, for Saskatchewan.

Proy June 15
President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia has received the honorary degree of LL.D., which was conferred on him recently by Iowa State College, of which institution he was a member of the staff during 1904 and 1905, and from which college he obtained his master's degree.

Dean E. W. Brock of the science faculty of the University of British Columbia, returned to the city yesterday from the East. During the past month he has visited the larger universities of Eastern Canada and the United States, and attended several university conventions, including the Canadian Universities convention.

Rev June 15
Dr. Francis O. Walker of the University of St. Louis will arrive in the city on Wednesday to take up his duties with the University of British Columbia, having been appointed to the faculty of the latter institution.

IOWA COLLEGE GIVES DEGREE TO KLINCK

Success
June 15
A degree has been received by Dr. G. G. Sedgwick of the University of British Columbia that an honorary degree in the Iowa state college at Ames, Iowa, has been conferred upon President L. S. Klinck of the university. President Klinck is expected to return to Vancouver about July 1.

LIBRARIANS MAY COME HERE.

Mr. John Riddington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, who has just returned from attending the convention of the American Library Association at Colorado Springs, says that the convention in 1922 may be held in Vancouver. Eight years ago the convention was held at Ottawa, and Mr. Riddington states that many of the librarians across the border are anxious to come here as soon as possible. *June 16*

LIBRARIANS MAY ASSEMBLE HERE

American Library Association May Bring 1000 Delegates to Vancouver in World 1922. *June 15*

The possibility of the American Library Association holding its 1922 convention in Vancouver was referred to by Mr. John Riddington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, on his return from the association's convention at Colorado Springs. He is now making inquiries as to hotel accommodation and other facilities for some 1000 delegates from all over the continent.

"I found that a good many of the leading officials and others would like to come to British Columbia in 1922," he said. "They have only met in Canada once and that was in Ottawa eight years ago, while their last meeting on the coast was at Portland ten years ago. They are now considering this city as the venue two years from now, with the idea of making a post-convention trip to Alaska."

During his trip, as well as at the convention, Mr. Riddington had many inquiries about British Columbia, from which he was the only delegate present.

The association this year decided on a larger programme for the library movement throughout America. Drives will be held in every state to raise \$2,000,000 to provide library facilities for the blind, for members of the merchant marine and for people whose lot was cast in lonely places. Although Mr. Riddington explained that it would be impossible to raise any of this fund in Canada, the association had offered to devote any part of it necessary for work among the blind in the Dominion as well as in the United States.

Dean Brock Lecturing—Dean R. W. Brock of the University of British Columbia is lecturing before the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the University of Washington this afternoon. His subject is "The Last Crusade Under Allenby." The lecture is one of the three by men of national reputations in their fields and is being given before a convention of some 200 scientists from the western part of the United States. *June 18*

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MAY MEET IN VANCOUVER

Prov *June 16*
Tentative arrangements are being made by Librarian John Riddington of the University of British Columbia for the conference of the American Library Association which it is proposed to hold in this city in June, 1922. The University librarian returned to the city on Monday from Colorado Springs, where he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the A. L. A. at its forty-second annual conference.

Within the past forty-five years only one convention has been held by the association in Canada, and that one was at Ottawa. Mr. Riddington points out the great benefit that would accrue to the province as a result of the gathering of more than 1000 librarians here for convention purposes. In the United States the library is regarded as the great centre of information, and with librarians having a first hand knowledge of British Columbia the results could be nothing but beneficial.

Investigations are being made with regard to chartering a boat to convey the delegates on a post conference trip to Alaska, and plans are being devised for conducting the delegates to various points in the province. Mr. Riddington will report regarding his findings shortly.

While at the convention at Colorado Springs he delivered one of the leading addresses of the conference on the "New Needs and New Responsibilities." His speech was an effort to relate the library movement to the new conditions prevailing since the armistice. He pointed out that the world was at present in the "back water" and that it was the duty of every citizen to do his or her share towards bettering conditions, and that there was a special challenge to librarians and all interested in the library movement, to work to this end. Books were a record of the past and a guide, in part, to reconstruction in the future. This he claimed was the professional answer and optimistic note for the future work of the movement.

"Books for everybody" is the main objective of the A. L. A., according to the Vancouver delegate, who was the only Canadian librarian present at the conference. A fund of \$2,000,000 is being raised in the United States to give library privileges to all. This is a peace-time work which has grown out of the activities of the association for the soldiers during the war.

Dr. Mack Eastman, head of the department of history in the University, and Mrs. Eastman, who have been in London, Ont., have left for home. En route they will visit in Hamilton, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, High River and Banff. Mrs. Eastman, who was formerly Mile. Antonia Larribe, of Paris, France, and is well known in the east.

Go to Library Conference — The seventh annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association will be held in Portland, Ore., on September 2, 3 and 4. Many prominent librarians from cities of Pacific coast will take part in the conference which will include Mr. John Riddington, librarian of the University of British Columbia and Helen G. Stewart, librarian of the Public Library, Victoria. *July 31*

LIBRARIANS HOLD MEETING IN PORTLAND

Sun *Sep 2*
PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 2.—Librarians from all sections of the northwest are here for the eleventh annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. C. W. Smith, associate librarian of the University of Washington and president of the association, was the principal speaker at this morning's session. Miss Cornelia Marvin, Oregon state librarian, and John Riddington, librarian for the University of British Columbia, were also among today's speakers on topics of particular interest to the gathering. The sessions will continue tomorrow and Saturday.

UNIVERSITY IS NOT A BUILDING

Such an Idea Exists in Minds of Many Citizens, Says the President

First Aim of Institution Is to Secure Outstanding Staff

Rev *Aug 13*

"So long as the idea obtains that a university is a building, we'll never have one in this province in the minds of many people," said Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, addressing the members of the teachers' summer school, which has just completed five weeks' work at the university.

The staff and students met at an informal banquet in the Citizens' club last evening and heard a number of interesting addresses by Dr. Sedgwick, director of the school, President Klinck, Dean Pakenham of the faculty of education at Toronto university, Dr. Silcox of the Normal school, Stratford, Ontario, Secretary Charlesworth of the Teachers' federation and many others.

Dr. Klinck referred to the surprising ignorance about the existence of the university which was in the minds of many people. He said that the erection of the permanent buildings would overcome this ignorance, but declared that the policy of the university had been first to lay stress on the personnel of the institution so that it would reflect credit on the institution; second, to obtain the finest equipment possible for carrying on the work and third, to get buildings.

TO PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY.
"Those who are under the impression that we are going to organize a large number of faculties in response to the request of those who wish us to give courses in a great variety of subjects are mistaken, for it is to be our policy for some time to come to strengthen the departments that we have and make them really efficient," said the president.

Dr. Silcox made a remark which was warmly applauded by the audience, most of whom were public school teachers, when he said that Vancouver should not be carried away in the desire to add 30,000 or 40,000 to its population every year while it was unwilling to vote the money to educate the children. He suggested that the teachers' federation might take the leadership in laying emphasis on establishment of improved educational facilities in the city as a more worthy objective than mere increase in population.

Dean Pakenham remarked that every province and state at some time became afflicted with the idea that it had the greatest educational system in the universe. Ontario had reached that stage 30 years ago and British Columbia would get there some day, no doubt. But Ontario had become so obsessed with the idea that its teacher training system was so superior to any other that it would not accept teachers trained elsewhere. As a result, all the teachers in Ontario were Ontario born and bred.

ADVANTAGE OF DIVERSITY.
Here in British Columbia the speaker said he had observed teachers from all parts of the universe and the results were good. From the diversity came new ideas and development. He was also much impressed with the highly centralized educational system of this province and said he was going home a more confirmed centralist than ever.

Dr. Sedgwick, who presided, expressed the hope that the summer school might have been of some benefit to the teachers and urged that they carry the university idea into their home district. The university's aim, he said, was to be a public institution of service to all the public, to be a provincial university in that it was the property and servant of all the province, but not in the sense of being provincial in its outlook.

Officers of the teachers' federation emphasized the need for co-operation among the teachers for the betterment of their profession and in order to be of greater service to their country.

PROFESSOR BROCK BACK FROM SURVEY IN NORTH

World *Sep 23*
Professor R. W. Brock, dean of the faculty of applied science, has returned from a geological and topographical survey tour which has occupied himself, and a party of nine students and others in the lake country west of the Grand Trunk railway on the inner flank of the coast range west of Burns lake.

The party has been "roughing it" in the true sense of the word during their travels, which have included countless miles of canoeing, trekking and portaging over what the professor mildly terms "an exceedingly rugged country."

"We canoed in through to Francois Lake and Oopsa Lake," he said. "That is the last settlement, where civilization practically ends. We found a precipitation of silver-lead, with a small showing of copper, but the country has been only very little prospected. It is a good country for game and hunting, but there are only few trappers in these regions."

Mrs. L. S. Klinck Hostess at Tea Hour Yesterday

Prov *Oct 9*

Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Thirteenth avenue west, entertained the wives of the faculty of the University at a delightful reception on Friday afternoon. The charm of her home was enhanced by autumn flowers, artistically arranged, and she was assisted in receiving by Mrs. F. M. Clement, Mrs. R. W. Brock and Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman.

Little Miss Helen Archibald opened the door to the visitors. Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mrs. R. L. Reid, Mrs. R. P. McLennan and Mrs. George E. Robinson presided over the tea table, and Mrs. H. M. King and Mrs. Walter Sage in the dining-room. Assisting in serving were Miss Pauline Gintzburger, Miss Kathleen Peck, Miss Olive MacLean and Miss Ruth Fulton. The guests were Mrs. A. F. Barss, Mrs. P. A. Buchanan, Mrs. D. Buchanan, Mrs. F. B. Clark, Mrs. R. E. Coleman, Mrs. R. H. Clark, Mrs. J. G. Davidson, Mrs. Mack Eastman, Mrs. C. McLean Fraser, Mrs. G. A. Gillies, Mrs. G. Grojean, Mrs. N. S. Golding, Mrs. T. C. Hebb, Mrs. J. K. Henry, Mrs. A. H. Hutchinson, Miss Ethel I. Johns, Mlle. Foucart, Mrs. E. E. Jordan, Mrs. L. Killam, Mrs. H. M. King, Mrs. T. Larsen, Mrs. E. A. Lloyd, Mrs. Henry T. Logan, Mrs. E. G. Matheson, Mrs. S. W. Matthews, Mrs. T. G. Moe, Mrs. R. H. Mullen, Mrs. W. L. Macdonald, Miss I. McInnis, Mrs. L. Richardson, Mrs. John Ridington, Mrs. L. E. Robertson, Mrs. G. E. Robinson, Mrs. W. M. Sage, Mrs. S. J. Schofield, Mrs. Sedgewick, Mrs. W. S. Slyer, Mrs. H. N. Thomson, Mrs. O. J. Todd, Mrs. J. M. Turnbull, Mrs. W. L. Uglow, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. H. R. Hare, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. V. N. Irwin, Mrs. W. A. Middleton, Mrs. A. L. St. J. Mildmay, Miss Marion Mounce, Mrs. W. H. Powell, Miss Margaret Ross and Mrs M. L. Rogers.

NEW OFFICERS OF RED CROSS

Vancouver Branch Elects John Ridington Chairman for Ensuing Year.

Prov *Oct 12*
"During the war the Canadian Red Cross Society raised \$12,000,000 which added to the value of the gifts from all the branches, makes a total of \$44,000,000. Now the society is devoting itself to the interests of public health. It is not so theatrical nor perhaps so absorbing as the war, but it is and will be of great value to the national benefit."

In these words the newly elected chairman of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Mr. John Ridington, dealt with the work of the association for the ensuing year upon taking office at the annual general meeting held at the School Board offices Monday night.

Besides electing officers, the members heard the retiring chairman, Mr. A. P. Black, who did not stand for re-election due to pressure of other business, review the work of the past year, and also received the auditor's and secretary's reports.

Mr. Black, in his short address, referred to the loyalty and support which had been given to the association, and dealt with the various activities of the society in visiting the hospitals and dealing with needy cases.

Mr. J. Pitcairn Hogg, who was unanimously re-elected secretary-treasurer, told of the requests from those in need of assistance. He described the conditions in stricken Europe and of the need for relief.

The financial report showed that the receipts from all sources amounted to \$21,666, and that at the end of the year the society has to its credit \$3710 in the bank. Expenditures totalled \$25,376. Of the latter \$12,181 was expended for materials. \$559 had been given to soldiers and their dependents, while auto drives for men in the hospitals cost \$391.

Officers elected were: Hon. president, the Mayor; chairman, John Ridington; vice-chairman, Mrs. John Ogilvie; secretary-treasurer, J. Pitcairn Hogg; executive committee, Mrs. A. P. Black, Mrs. A. G. Harvey, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Crabb, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Tonge, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Murray and Mr. A. J. Forsyth.

The executive committee will meet on Thursday night to discuss a number of routine matters.

JOHN RIDINGTON NEW RED CROSS CHAIRMAN

Vancouver Branch Holds Annual Meeting and Elections

World *Oct 12*
All officers of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society were re-elected to office for the coming year at the annual meeting of the association, which was held last night in the school board offices. The chairman, Mr. A. P. Black, begged to decline re-election, and was succeeded by Mr. John Ridington of the university.

Mr. Black presented a comprehensive report, in which he made observation of the lessening of work on behalf of the soldiers and consequent replacement by a large development of public health and welfare work. The secretary also read a report of the year's activities. The financial report showed the expenditure used last year in works of mercy to have covered \$25,000.

The officers are: Honorary chairman, Mayor R. H. Gal; chairman, Mr. John Ridington; vice-chairman, Mrs. man, Mayor R. H. Gale; chairman, Mr. Hogg. These officers were given power to add to their number to form the executive of the association.

UNIVERSITY DEAN RELATES DAY DREAM

Dean Coleman Tells of Visit to Miss Democracy's School

World *Oct 15*
Dean H. J. T. Coleman, head of the faculty of arts at the University, had a day-dream which he described in an interesting way to the members of the Vancouver Institute at the University auditorium last evening. He dreamed that he entered a school of grown-ups, taught by a beautiful and clever teacher named Miss Democracy. Some of the students were very backward in their lessons, particularly a few men and women, lately of a school taught by Miss Autocracy, whose classes were disrupted by a great fire a few years ago.

Putting some of her scholars through an examination for the dean's benefit, Miss Democracy showed that even the most advanced had not yet learned to correctly mark a cross on long slips of paper furnished them. Others—formerly of the school of bureaucracy asked to copy the motto—"a true teacher is a public benefactor," insisted on writing down over and over again the words "hire and fire." Some invariably wrote "buildings are more valuable than brains" instead of "brains are more valuable than buildings." She had a class of nations of which much had been hoped as a result of the "Great Fire," but of which one had fallen far behind expectations. To this one she had threatened the task of writing a thousand times the mottoes: "Opportunity brings responsibility" and "Handsome is as handsome does." Other mottoes to which she was anxious for her class to live up were, "Man is better than machinery," and a very old one, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." Eventually she hoped to be able to show them that "freedom" and "discipline" were not incompatible.

At the outset of his address, Dean Coleman disclaimed the imputation presented by nearly all authors, ancient and modern, that schoolmasters were brutal, incompetent people, unfitted for any other kind of employment.

TWO MOVIE CENSORS BUT NO LIBRARY EXPERT

Dr. Sedgewick Deplores Lack of Public Interest in Libraries

World *Oct 14*
Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, head of the English department at the University, was the chief speaker at the formal opening of the library in the Florence Nightingale School, Tuesday night. Last April a campaign was started to raise funds to furnish the library with the result that today there are 532 volumes the property of the school. After a short address by Mrs. Carruthers, who decried the objectionable features of the motion pictures and suggested a change in the present mode of censoring the films, Dr. Sedgewick took the floor.

The speaker deplored the fact that two highly-paid government officials were employed in the moving picture department while the administration had not as yet made the appointment of a library organizer in accordance with the library act. He felt that if the general public would take more interest in the question of libraries that conditions would be greatly improved in this respect. The failure of the present government to appoint a library organizer was not to its credit. After pointing out the advantages to the teacher and pupil from the existence of libraries in the schools, Dr. Sedgewick concluded with the prediction that the salaries of teachers must go up, not because of moral right, but because of economic necessity. Not one of the young men at the University at the present time intended to go into the teaching profession on graduating.

Tea was served by Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Giger. Among those present were noticed John Ridington, Mrs. McCaulay, Madame d'Orea, Dr. Brock, Alderman Owen, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Blackwood and Mr. Brown.

Dean Coleman to Speak — The Vancouver Institute lecture for Thursday evening will be given by Dean Coleman, of the University of British Columbia, his subject being "Democracy and the Schoolmaster." Dean Coleman is well-known as a forceful and interesting speaker and his address on this topic should prove highly interesting. The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the University, Willow Street entrance, and will commence at 8:15 o'clock. *World* *Oct 13*

Dr. C. Sedgewick of the University of British Columbia will open the new library at Florence Nightingale School tonight. There are 520 books in the library, of which more than 250 have been purchased with funds gained by the children selling old newspapers, and the remainder by other assistance from the pupils and their parents.

Attend College Opening.—Dean H. T. J. Coleman and President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia will attend the formal opening of Victoria College, Victoria, which will be held on Friday evening.

Currency Deflation and Credit Restriction Part Of Necessary Adjustment

Prof. Boggs Tells 100 Per Cent. Club Sane Control Will Avoid Crisis.

Gives Illuminating Address on Causes of Business Uncertainty.

Oct 30 *Sum*
WIDESPREAD and emphatic as has been the popular antagonism to high prices this has not been the real instrument in checking the rise and bringing about the gradual reduction now under way. Such was the contention advanced by Dr. T. S. Boggs, Professor of Economics, in an address before the 100 Per Cent Club of Vancouver, at luncheon in the Citizens' Club yesterday.

In concise and illuminating manner the speaker traced the upward trend of commodity prices from the beginning of the war until six or eight months ago, and ascribed reasons for the recent evidences of decline. In this way he sought to explain the present uncertainty in the commercial world.

It was gratifying to the fifty members of this comparatively new organization of leading business men to hear from so eminent a student of economics that while there must and will be a gradual return to normal values there is every reason to believe that in Great Britain, Canada and the United States the adjustment is sufficiently under control to make a financial crisis unlikely.

Three causes were assigned for the increase in prices which began in 1914. These were the destruction of wealth, the withdrawal from production for destructive purposes of millions of workers, and the increase in the supply of paper money and credit.

STATISTICAL EVIDENCE

Indicative of the inflation was that the thirty principal nations of the world had in 1914 seven and a quarter billions of paper money, while in 1919 this figure had grown to fifty billions. The gold reserve against this paper was 70 per cent in 1914 and only 12 per cent in 1919. Leaving aside Russia, the most extreme example of this inflation was Austria, which in 1914 had less than 500,000,000 of paper currency and now had ten billion. The gold reserve had shrunk from 55 per cent to half of one per cent.

In the direction of issuing paper money, Canada, Great Britain and the United States had sinned less than other nations, but inflation had been obtained in these countries by extension of bank credits.

He drew attention to the fact that this inflation had occurred at a time

when production of wealth was below normal, making the situation doubly accentuated.

"The peak of prices has passed," said Prof. Boggs, "but some commodities will continue to rise. The general tendency, however, will be downwards for some time to come."

The reasons for this, he said, were that production was increasing rapidly and would soon be above pre-war levels, and that the hostility of consumers was increasing.

HAVE GONE ON STRIKE

"Consumers have practically gone on strike," he said, "but I think the importance of this factor can be overestimated. There has been such hostility from the firms, manifested in demands for Commerce Boards, Food Control, maximum prices, restrictive legislation and other measures which have been attempted. In spite of these, however, the prices continued upward. The check did not come until the real controlling factor, deflation, was put into activity."

This, the speaker said, did not occur until six or eight months ago and was now general throughout all three countries mentioned.

Deflation was the controlling factor, he said, and must be carried through. It must be done intelligently and not too quickly, however, if a panic was to be avoided. Crises had occurred in the past with less reason than the world now had at its finger-tips. Cuba and Japan had already experienced such crises, but these could easily have been predicted because of the too sudden restriction of credit.

NOT A NEW SITUATION

Deflation took eight years after the Napoleonic war and twelve years after the Civil War. Conditions today were on a larger scale, but fundamentally similar.

With the restriction of credit and the consequent check on extravagance the individual business man became nervous and apprehensive and this spirit did not take long to spread throughout the community. With a falling market merchants and manufacturers were naturally nervous even though their fears were not always fulfilled. Such a period of depression must be experienced, as the deflation was a vital necessity, he asserted, but if carried out sanely and conservatively would not prove anything but beneficial in the long run.

The 100 Per Cent Club, before which Prof. Boggs gave this interesting address, was organized last August and has been steadily growing since, as reflected in the attendance at its weekly luncheons. This was the first outside speaker invited to the club. A "get-together" dinner will be held at the Hotel Vancouver on Wednesday evening, next, when President J. T. Wilkinson will address the members upon observations made during his recent tour of the British Isles.

VARSITY LIBRARIAN LEAVES FOR THE EAST

Mr. John Ridington, University Librarian, left on Thursday for the East. Mr. Ridington will attend the Dominion Council of the Red Cross in Ottawa next week. He hopes also to visit the Universities of Toronto.

Michigan and Chicago and also to complete broken lines in departmental publications of the university. Mr. Ridington expects to be absent for about a month.

World
Lectures Planned—Prof. *Nov 6* J. M. Turnbull, of the University, and chairman of the lecture committee of the Chamber of Mines, is preparing an interesting course of lectures for the winter. The first one will be given about the end of this month.

Dean Coleman of the arts and science faculty of the University of British Columbia will address a meeting under the auspices of the Principals' Association of the public schools in the Aberdeen School on Nov. 10 at 4:15 p.m., on the subject, "Wider Horizon for the Teaching Profession." Inspector Gordon is asking for a large attendance of principals and teachers.

School of Historians—In a lecture given in Victoria on Saturday, Prof. W. N. Sage, M.A., of the University of British Columbia, speaking on "The Value of Studying British Columbia History," suggested that a school of provincial historians be established, adding that the University and the provincial archives were ready to cooperate. *Nov 7*

Dean Klinck to Speak—The Men's Association of St. Paul's Presbyterian church has commenced its work with much enthusiasm and is adding steadily to its membership. President Klinck of the University of British Columbia will give an address at a dinner to be held in the church on Tuesday evening. *Nov 12*

Dean Coleman Addressed Meeting of Principals

Addressing the first meeting of the Principals' Association this term, at the Aberdeen School Wednesday afternoon, Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia, declared that the outlook had changed for teachers. It used to be said that if a teacher did better work the community would recognize it and reimburse him accordingly, but now it was said that if a teacher received more salary the community would take him and his calling more seriously.

According to Dr. Coleman, teachers in the primary grades should be as well trained as those higher in the profession. There should also be closer alliance between the grade school teachers and the high school teachers.

School is now becoming a place for living in as well as learning in, a place of cheerful labor and not a place of drudgery. Teachers are too desperately conventional and the training school is largely to blame for this," the speaker said. *Nov 10*

Dean Brock of the University of British Columbia, will address the British-Israel Association tonight at 8 o'clock on his experiences in Palestine under General Allenby. His lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and there will be no charge for admission. The meeting will be held in the church at the corner of Woodland drive and Broadway. *Nov 16*

Lecture at St. Paul's—Dean Brock of the University will lecture on the subject, "In Bible Lands With General Allenby," next Tuesday evening in St. Paul's Presbyterian church. The lecture will be illustrated by many views taken in Palestine. It will be given under the auspices of the Men's Association. *Nov 29*

P.-T. Association Hears Professor

Nov 15
Dr. Sedgewick of the University was the speaker at a meeting of the Grandview Parent-Teacher Association held in the school on Wednesday evening.

Dr. Sedgewick took as his subject, "Educational and Other Libraries," and emphasized the advantages which children derive from school libraries. He stated that the ability and desire to choose a good book and read it are signs of the success of school training, and was of the opinion that character is built up through the reading of the best literature. Prof. Sedgewick deplored the fact that the city library is inadequate.

The members passed a resolution stating that they are opposed to the action of the school board in asking children to raise money for any purpose. The resolution was passed in view of the fact that the park board has requested the school board to raise a sum of money for the purpose of housing animals in Stanley Park.

VANCOUVER INSTITUTE BEGINS SEASON'S WORK

The opening lecture on the year's programme of the Vancouver Institute will be given by the president, Dr. L. Robertson of the U. B. C. on Thursday evening next in the auditorium of the University, Willow Street entrance. His subject will be "The Newly Discovered Civilization of Crete."

The Institute's complete programme for the winter season has been arranged and meetings will be held weekly on Thursday evenings. Among the societies and individuals contributing to this season's programme are The Women's Musical Club of Vancouver; Mrs. Julia Henshaw, representing the Alpine Club of Canada; Mrs. Stuart Jamieson, representing the Women's University Club; His Honor Judge Howay of New Westminster and the Rev. Mr. Gowen, formerly of Vancouver and now of Seattle.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

Carnegie Library.

Editor Province.—In his letter of October 29 Mr. Douglas says he has never seen me in the library. Probably not. I very rarely visit the place because my few ventures there have shown me that they are a waste of time. It is true, also, that neither as professor nor as library commissioner have I "offered the executive of the library any help whatever." What few little suggestions I might contribute to the cure of the institution would be irrelevant under present conditions.

I did not tell the Grandview Parent Teacher Association that the "best English fiction" is not placed in their hands. But I did say that the best contemporary fiction is very inadequately represented in Mr. Douglas' library. And that is true. I said even stronger and truer things about the new poetry and drama. When the University wants a good shelf of late verse, for instance, it has to send to the little public library of Victoria city.

As for modern (not general) education, many of us would like to have added to Mr. Douglas' boasted 200 volumes a few really recent books—not encyclopedias. When I said there were, or lately had been, only two such works in the local library, I spoke on the authority of a member of the library staff, and I have a right to believe that the information was quite correct. It is certain that Vancouver teachers do not and can not get much professional support from an institution that is in duty bound to assist them.

These are some "first-hand facts" such as Mr. Douglas "respectfully asks for." It is a curious comment on the public library's resources and circulation that a perfect host of small commercial lending collections have grown up in this city, and that the public schools are being forced into wasteful duplication of works on modern teaching. I must hasten to add, in Mr. Douglas' defense, that we should not expect or approve larger library appropriations. Under present conditions obtaining in his institution, a large expenditure simply means a larger waste.

I beg to present my compliments to Mr. Douglas. Will he please tell us, "for his own reputation," when the public will be allowed to view the remains of the late lamented survey of his library?

G. G. SEDGEWICK
Vancouver, Nov. 2.

Professor F. E. Buck of the University of British Columbia, will lecture on decorative gardening for small lots at the Municipal Hall, Kerrisdale, on December 8, at 8 p.m. *Nov. Dec 8*

Professor on Poultry — Under the auspices of Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association, a lecture will be given by Professor Lloyd of the University of British Columbia, on poultry breeding as it should be practiced by city folk who have only a limited space for such purpose. This lecture will be given Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at 2237 Main Street. *Nov 14*

Harmony Club. *Nov Dec 18*
The Harmony Club met at the home of Miss Elsie Heal, 2473 Twenty-ninth avenue east, on Wednesday evening. Following an impromptu programme a splendid address was given by Mr. John Ridington of the B. C. University on the subject, "Music, the supreme emotional art medium."
It was decided to aid the South Vancouver V. O. N. with a concert in the near future.

Backyard Poultry Raising—Professor Lloyd of the University of British Columbia addressed the members of Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association in the A. O. F. hall last night. The speaker emphasized the great possibilities in backyard poultry raising. The next meeting will be held the first Thursday in February. *Jan 7*

U. B. C. President Will Entertain Province This Evening *Dec 6*

In honor of the board of governors, the members of the senate, the faculty and the staff of the University of British Columbia, President and Mrs. L. S. Klinck will entertain at dinner this evening in the lower dining-room of the Hotel Vancouver. The tables will be decorated with holly gay with red berries and the blue and gold of the Varsity colors will add to the attractiveness of the occasion.

Among the musical numbers to be given by Mrs. A. Z. DeLong and Mr. J. E. Pacey will be several duets from the "Songs of Merrie England." Mrs. DeLong will also give two very attractive numbers, "The Crying of the Waters," by Campbell Tipton, and "Spring's Awakening," by the local writer, Dichtmont. Mr. Pacey will sing Ailten's song "The Lute Player."

The guests of the evening will include Hon. J. W. de B. Farris and Mrs. Farris, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Fraser of Victoria, Mr. Justice Murphy and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Reid, Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Spencer, Mr. Campbell Sweeney, Miss Sweeney, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. McKechnie, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Willis of Victoria, Dean and Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. A. Matheson, Dr. T. H. Boggs, Dr. H. Ashton, Rev. and Mrs. William Leslie Clay of Victoria, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Robertson, Right Rev. and Mrs. A. U. de Pencier, Mr. and Mrs. David M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. MacLaren of Victoria, Judge and Mrs. F. W. Howie of New Westminster, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Brydone-Jack, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton of Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Paul of Victoria, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Argue, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Shaw, Miss A. E. Jamieson, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Walker of New Westminster, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Senkler, Principal and Mrs. Vance, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hunter of Victoria, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turnbull, Mr. Hendry Angus, Mrs. Angus, Mlle. Foucart, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Barss, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Boving, Dr. and Mrs. D. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buck, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. E. Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Coleman, Mr. S. Dallis, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. Mack Eastman, Mr. R. L. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. McLean Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gilles, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Golding, Mr. and Mrs. Grojeau, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Hebb, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Henry, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Ethel Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Jordon, Mr. and Mrs. M. Killam, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. Moe, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Mullen, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Macdonald, Miss Isabel McInnes, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. L. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. John Ridington, Miss Margaret Ross, Mr. G. C. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sage, Mr. Wilfred Sadler, Dr. and Mrs. J. Schofield, Dr. G. C. Sedgwick, Mrs. Sedgwick, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Feyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. Todd, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Uglow, Dr. F. C. Walker, Mr. F. G. C. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Archibald, Mr. John Alledyce, Mr. and Mrs. George Boving, Mr. A. Darrick, Mr. H. A. Dunlop, Miss Ruth Fulton, Miss Pauline Gitzburger, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hare, Mr. W. A. Hardy, Mr. John Henry, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. St. John Mildmay, Mr. L. Miller, Miss Olive McLean, Miss Kathleen Peck, Mr. Thomas Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Powell, Mrs. Mary I. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dunbar and Mr. R. L. Villum.

Parents and Teachers Adv. Hear About Libraries

CLOVERDALE, Jan. 10.—Mr. John Ridington librarian of the University of British Columbia, read a paper entitled "The Place of the Library in the Community," before a well-attended gathering of the Parent-Teacher Association held in the Municipal Hall, Thursday.

The speaker complained of the fact that British Columbia possessed fewer than twelve public libraries while the province of Ontario had over six hundred. Mention was made of the fine collection of books at the University of B. C., and the statement was made that while our own University is the youngest institution of its kind in the British Empire, it is the fourth largest in the Dominion and is at present making wonderful progress.

DR. SCHOFIELD CHIEF SPEAKER

Programme for Mining Convention in February Announced—Practical Talks to be Given *Jan 15*

Mr. J. D. MacKenzie, head of the Geological Survey in the city, and chairman of the programme committee of the convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, to be held here in February, announced several of the features of the coming meeting, yesterday. One of the principal papers is to be presented by Dr. S. J. Schofield, of the geological department of the University of B. C.

Dr. Schofield will speak on "Ore Deposits of British Columbia." He is very well known in the mining profession in this province, and is a graduate of Queen's University, completing his work by post-graduate courses at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter institution in 1912.

Since 1906 Dr. Schofield has been doing field work with the Geological Survey of Canada and since 1908, with the exception of 1916-17-18, during which he was engaged in military service, his field work has been in B. C. He is the author of several

memoirs published in scientific journals. He is regarded by the profession as one of the foremost authorities on the geology of B. C., and, as he has specialized on the study of ore deposits, his paper is looked forward to with much interest.

Another paper that will present results of considerable interest will be by Dr. George Hanson, of the Geological Survey office here on, "Secondary Enrichment in Northern B. C." This talk will deal with the silver bearing properties.

Mr. W. G. Norrie-Lowenthal will also address the convention, taking as his subject, "The Relation of the Mining Engineer and the Geologist to the Public." Mr. Lowenthal is a well known mining engineer, having managed the Silver Standard Mine near New Hazelton for a number of years.

Educational Club Hears Dr. Coleman *Nov 15*

Dr. H. T. J. Coleman, dean of the arts and science departments of the University of B. C., gave an address on the "Educational Doctrine of the Book of Proverbs" at a largely attended meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club, held on Wednesday afternoon in the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.

In opening, Dr. Coleman said that the best manual of practical wisdom yet arranged is that of the Book of Proverbs and many of the sayings are as fresh as coined yesterday. He stated that the Hebrews were a practical people, and the Book of Proverbs is the result of a 1000 or more years of thinking about practical matters. The speaker said that the fundamental duty, both boys and girls, should learn was that of making a living.

Among the points emphasized in the Book of Proverbs, he said, are habit, discipline and the importance of family influence upon the young. Dr. Coleman said that in spite of the fact that the Hebrews were an intelligent people, very little is said of formal education, but more of the bond between parent and child.

In closing Dr. Coleman said that he firmly believed in an industrial and technical education and that self-respect is fundamental to all moral education.

Will Lecture on Ancient History Of This District

What promises to be a lecture of unusual interest will be given in the geology class room of the University, Tenth avenue and Laurel street, on Thursday, at 8:15 p.m. The lecture which is public, is contributed by the Vancouver Natural History Society, and will be held under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute.

The subject, "Vancouver's Ancient History," is one that will appeal to many. In comparatively recent years, a number of people have become elated over the possibility of coal mines in Greater Vancouver; excavations at various points in and around Vancouver have revealed an abundance of fossils, some of which indicate that the climate of Vancouver was different from that now enjoyed, and that the vegetation varied in accordance with the climate at the same time the animals which fed on the native vegetation of those days differed somewhat from those existing now. Professor Brock, dean of the faculty of Applied Science, will handle the subject and those who have heard him and know his reputation as a geologist, will not miss this opportunity of learning something of our own ancient history.

The lectures are usually held in the auditorium, but as it is inconvenient for exhibiting illustrative material, the geology class room has been secured for this occasion. It should be mentioned that the class room can at the most accommodate about 150 persons and members of Vancouver Institute and affiliated societies are advised to put in an early appearance. The Natural History Society alone, having close on 200 members, could more than fill the room.

Speaks on Crete—Under the auspices of the Art and Historical Association, Professor Lemuel Robertson will give a lecture in the auditorium of the Aberdeen school tonight at 8:15, on "Recent Discoveries in Ancient Crete."

UNIVERSITY HEAD SPEAKS ON WORK

Tells Upper Country Residents of Extension Plans of U.B.C. —What Local College Needs

In line with his policy of bringing the University to the people, President Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, has been spending a week in the Kootenay and Boundary country lecturing on university extension work. He is offering every city and town in the upper country the services of nearly every professor on the staff for a series of talks during the summer on practically any subject desired.

Leaving last week he has visited Nelson, Balfour and Trail, and he intends to go on to Rossland and Grand Forks before returning to Vancouver on Friday.

In Nelson he addressed the city council and presented some striking facts on the growth of the institution. He pointed out that it had the second highest standing in Canada, that it had a greater proportion of highly trained men on its staff than any other Canadian university, and that its faculty of arts and science had the second largest enrollment of any in Canada.

The university first came into the lives of some people when its team defeated Stanford University's team, the newspapers saying the gridiron victory was worth \$1,000,000. That, however, was a very restricted point of view.

Dr. Klinck said the three divisions of the university's work were teaching, research and extension. He said he would not be satisfied till research occupied a higher position, for it was necessary to the life of the university.

The pressing needs which the university must at an early date satisfy were for:

- A faculty of household science.
- A chair of Oriental languages, the Vancouver business men now considering a foundation of \$100,000 for it.
- A department of forestry, in which a beginning was made this year.
- A faculty of advanced commercial science, a five-year course being suggested.

The needs of the university he stated to be, removal to Point Grey and a permanent home and large appropriations.

Dr. Klinck's address was followed by prolonged applause.

Prof. F. G. C. Wood to Lecture—Under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Sixth Avenue Methodist Church, Prof. F. G. C. Wood, of the University, will deliver an illustrated address in that building on Monday next at 8 p.m. Prof. Wood is taking as his subject, "A visit to the homes of some of the great American authors."

TO GIVE LECTURE ON "MORALITY OF PLANTS"
Mr. Davidson Speaks Thursday Under Institute Auspices.

On Thursday, at 8:15 p.m., in the biology class room of the University, Mr. John Davidson, professor in botany, will lecture on "The Morality of Plants." This lecture is given under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute.

Mr. Davidson has been a close student of plant life in all forms for years, and has a rich fund of first-hand information which he is able to present to an audience in a manner both striking and pleasing. He is familiar with native flora as perhaps few in the province. The lecture will be illustrated with actual specimens and with lantern slides.

DR. SEDGEWICK TALKS ON STUDY OF "HAMLET"

In speaking before a meeting of the Women's University Club on Wednesday evening at the Little Brown Inn, Dr. G. G. Sedgewick dealt with the theories in vogue at the present time in connection with the study, reading and acting of Shakespeare's famous tragedy "Hamlet."

Dr. Belle Wilson presided and a short business meeting was conducted. Reports were given by the laws committee by the convener, Mrs. Drummond, who stated that several amendments to Dominion, provincial and municipal laws were advocated, these including equitable child labor laws, prison reforms, naturalization for women on the same basis as men, and an amendment to the Mothers' Pensions Act.

Delegates were appointed to meet the various members of Parliament, concerning these proposed amendments, these delegates to be the president, Dr. Belle Wilson and Mrs. Drummond.

U. B. C. PRESIDENT BACK FROM MISSIONARY TRIP University Is Provincial, Not Local Institution, He Says.

Returning from a two-weeks tour of the interior, where he has been carrying on extension work and lecturing on the accomplishments and prospects of the B. C. University, President L. S. Klinck states that the interest taken in the local institution by the residents of Trail, Rossland, Nelson and Grand Forks was very encouraging. All of these interior towns have sent one or more students to the provincial institution and the president addressed record audiences. While in Nelson he spoke five times to audiences averaging over 200 people.

The president said that his mission was, in its essence, educational, and that while touring he confined himself to creating an interest in the university by outlining to the people the splendid work that has already been accomplished. He reviewed in detail the work of the various faculties and departments and brought home to the people of the interior the fact that the university was for the whole province and not a Vancouver institution.

University Appointments—At the regular monthly meeting of the board of governors of the university, Dr. J. Williams, Ph.D., of Yale, B.Sc. of Queens, was appointed associate professor of palaeontology. Routine business was discussed and the monthly financial statement passed.

DEAN COLEMAN TO LECTURE
Dean Coleman, of the University of British Columbia, will be the speaker at the first of a series of extension lectures to be held in the auditorium of the T. J. Trapp Technical at 8 o'clock this evening. Dean Coleman will speak on "National Ideals in Education." Public and semi-public organizations are backing the committee in charge of the lectures, the Kiwanis yesterday falling into line. On Thursday, Dr. Buchanan will speak in the Duke of Connaught High School on "Other Worlds," the lecture being illustrated with lantern slides.

To Lecture on Town-Planning—Invitation of President R. W. Brock of the University of B. C. to attend a series of lectures on town-planning by Mr. Thos. Adams, of the commission of conservation, was accepted by the city building committee on Monday. Mr. Adams will lecture at 3 o'clock Wednesday and 5 o'clock Thursday and Friday.

WOULD TAKE THE "COMPLEX" AWAY

Removal of Word From in Front of Ores Would Bring Peace to Mining World, Says Lecturer.

The morning session of the provincial branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy was devoted to the reading of papers on Metallurgy in B. C., by Professor H. N. Thompson and Mr. Horace Freeman and a general discussion afterwards. The lecture room was filled with a number of prominent mining men and also many University students.

Mr. S. S. Fowler was in the chair. Prof. Thompson, of the University of B. C., gave a very interesting account of the treatment of complex ores, the result of twenty years' experience in metallurgy. An understanding of metallurgy, he said, would go far toward bringing the mining and smelting men in closer harmony. He pointed out that it was still a common error in many cities for companies to send out a pamphlet regarding a new mine where zinc is associated with copper or lead and to think that they will be paid at current market quotations.

Would Delete "Complex"

The recovery of lead in copper is practically nil in most cases. Copper in lead yields between 60 and 90 per cent, depending on the amount of metal in the ore, but this has to have two to four re-treatments. The electrolytic zinc plants are very expensive, and in Utah the smelting men are seriously considering giving up the electric flotation methods.

Speaking about the famous electric furnaces in Sweden, Prof. Thompson stated that they were used for heating purposes only. "We soon hope to see the word 'complex' removed from in front of ores, and then the wolf and the lamb will lie down together and the mining and smelting engineers be at peace," he concluded.

The Cure-All.

An address by Mr. Horace Freeman, a prominent chemical engineer, who has won considerable credit for his research work in the province followed Prof. Thompson's lecture on the treatment of complex ores. The bulk of these ores, he explained, consist of unoxidized sulphides. Many of the ores carrying lead, zinc, silver, copper and iron are all chemically combined with sulphur, and they are so intimately mixed, chemically and mechanically, that the cost of separating the ores in the marketable state as at present, is so prohibitive that many of the mines are languishing for want of improvement in the knowledge of metallurgical treatment.

The speaker believed that the "cure all" which is sought by the lead-silver-zinc miners, if found, would entail a simple concentration of lead, silver and zinc and by treatment the yield would be three metals in a very few steps. It is for the research on these sulphide ores that the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has made its first grant in B. C., and on which the work is now progressing.

NOW STATES ETHER DOES NOT EXIST

Professor Hebb Lectures to Institute on Einstein Theory. Feb 4.

An alert and enquiring Vancouver Institute audience on Thursday evening heard Dr. Hebb of the physics department in the University explain and apply Einstein's doctrine of Relativity.

Professor Hebb called his lecture "Relativity and Ether," though he explained that instead of ether he might have said gravitation, or several other things.

Acknowledging his inability to carry the company safely through the mathematical calculations involved in the complete statement of the case, he made a daring and surprisingly successful attempt to set forth some of the principles. One consequence of the acceptance of the theory of relativity is the farewell to ether. This elusive substance which science has assumed to exist in space, and to be the medium for the transmission of light and electricity by waves or otherwise, is ruled out of the universe. Physicists must revise many of their working theories if the doctrine of relativity holds. We are to give time a larger place in the natural philosophy of the future. Time is a dimension, so to speak. To length, breadth and height we add before and after.

Given two objects of equal length when both are stationary, they become of different lengths when one is carried by a moving body. But this is only true if the object rides lengthwise the route travelled. Two clocks keep equal time when they are together and stationary, but if one of them is placed on a moving body it no longer keeps time with the other. Light travelling through space was supposed to steer a straight course, but is now detected in swerving from the direct line if it passes through a field of gravitation. If the light of a star reaching the earth has occasion to pass so close to the sun as to be within its field of gravitation it bends a little at that part of the journey.

These are among the phenomena deduced from the doctrine of relativity. Some of them have been tested. It was the proof of the bending of light rays discovered in recent astronomical observations that commended the doctrine to popular science. These calculations of Einstein were verified by the observed facts. But the general doctrine disturbs theories which mathematicians and physicists have been treating as elementary truths and science has yet a long way to go in making the doctrine of relativity available for common use.

In the meantime Dr. Hebb gives the reassuring information that variations in time and space in connection with moving bodies, and the eccentricities discovered in the path of light do not discredit the ordinary calculations of surveyors and navigators.

These lapses from the accepted standards of integrity are so minute as to be negligible in the ordinary transactions of life on this modest planet. They only become serious when applied to astronomical distances and to geological stretches of time. But Dr. Hebb seems to be a little anxious over the prospect of getting along without ether.

VALUE OF B. C. SURVEY WORK

Head of Geological Survey in the Province Tells of the Importance of Discoveries of Field Parties.

Pay Tribute to Service of Early Geologists of British Columbia. Feb 11

The relations of geology to mining in British Columbia were clearly explained by a number of speakers this morning at the convention of the provincial branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Two papers were given by well-known geologists and a discussion of the subject matter was given, much of it proving of great interest to the large number of university students in attendance.

Dr. S. J. Schofield, of the University of British Columbia, spoke on the ore deposits of the province, and Mr. W. G. Norrie-Lowenthal dealt with the relation of the public to mining engineers and geologists. Prior to the reading of the papers, Mr. J. B. Mackenzie, head of the geological survey, and chairman of the session, told of the work accomplished by the survey last summer.

In all thirteen parties went out, eight of them geologists and the rest on topographical work. In all Canada only twenty-four parties went out on geological work, so that this province had one third of these. Mr. Mackenzie explained "This is the only province in the Dominion which is entitled to demand geological survey work by confederation; and I hope that the mining men will take full advantage of this," he added. The parties out during the summer were: Salmon River, Dr. Schofield and Dr. Hanson; Eatsuk Lake, Dean Brock West Coast of Vancouver Island, Dr. Dolmage; Coquihalla, D. D. Cairns Lardo, M. F. Bancroft, and Fraser Delta W. A. Johnston.

Made Map of Vancouver

The topographical parties included W. H. Miller, C. H. Freeman, D. A. Nichols, S. C. McLean. Maps were made of the various districts, including one of the city of Vancouver, covering fifty square miles, with a scale of one inch to 2000 feet. This, Mr. Mackenzie stated, would be of great use to civil engineers in town planning, harbor improvements, telephone systems, etc.

Mr. W. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, and Messrs. E. A. Hagen and S. S. Fowler were appointed a committee to draft a letter to be sent to Mr. Charles Camsell, now deputy minister of mines, as a tribute to his work in the geological survey here.

Dr. Schofield, in his address, referred to the early mining work in the province, stating that the geological survey had been founded here in 1871 and the department of mines in 1896 at Victoria. Prior to that there were gold commissions. He reviewed the results since that period and paid a glowing compliment to the work of Dr. Dawson, one of the early geologists of the province. The exploratory period, he said, was between 1871 and 1905. "Geology is a very young science and we are only turning a few stones on the highway at present to what we hope to do in the future," Dr. Schofield said.

Divided B. C. Into Belts.

With the assistance of slides, Dr. Schofield gave a lengthy talk on the geology of the province. He divided the province into belts. The Pacific mineral belt includes the territory along the western edge of the coast batholith characterized by the presence of ores of copper; the interior belt borders the eastern edge of the same batholith and is marked by the predominance of lead silver deposits; the Boundary belt embracing the southern part of the province characterized by the occurrence of copper, and finally the Kootenay belt, in which silver lead predominates and is the easterly extension of the interior belt.

Mr. Mackenzie, commenting on the paper, paid particular attention to surface geology and stated that it was not much use driving deep tunnels if no ore was showing on the surface. Dean R. W. Brock of the University of B. C. congratulated Dr. Schofield on his paper and also paid a tribute to Dr. Dawson, whose work he considered absolutely phenomenal and that he was one of the greatest men Canada has yet produced.

Dr. W. L. Uglow, head of the petrology department at the local university, made several remarks about the paper as did Mr. H. G. Nichols and others.

Mr. W. G. Norrie-Lowenthal spoke on the relation of the public to the mining engineer and geologist. The engineer is not sufficiently well known to the general public. Practically all the big mining industries were started and carried on through the advice and assistance of engineers. In spite of the fact that the most promoters consult the engineering profession, the general public remains in comparative ignorance of their work.

He pointed out that the engineer is as much a professional man as the doctor or the lawyer, but they are not so well known by the public as such. The public should employ the services of an engineer as readily for his work as other professional men are employed.

As a result of not employing engineers to report on mining ventures many people lost money, which was largely their own fault.

To make mining a success the public, he claimed, should encourage the prospector, the geologist and the mining engineer.

Only by consulting experts on the subject will mining become successful in this province or any other.

Mr. Lowenthal also pointed out clearly the duties of the mining engineer in dealing with his client and he claimed that if proper co-operation existed between the profession and the public the successful development of mining would be truly astounding.

He concluded his paper by urging engineers to identify themselves more with the general life of the community in which they lived, modelling themselves on that great mining engineer Herbert Hoover.

PLANNING RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Will Be Inter-provincial and Commence in May—Work of Committees.

The forthcoming inter-provincial campaign to increase the membership of the Red Cross Society was the main subject dealt with by the president of the local branch, Mr. John Ridington, at the regular monthly meeting held in the Duncan building on Friday night. "Every citizen should be enrolled as a member," he said. "The activities of the Red Cross Society have assumed a totally different character, and from a war organization it is rapidly changing to a peace organization, with a definite programme to promote public health."

He pointed out that already in isolated parts of the province eight or nine different health stations had been established, with nurses in attendance to take care of maternity and emergency cases where a doctor was not at hand. "The greatest mother in the world," he designated the society, stating that it had large service behind it and a guarantee of great peace work in the future. But to have an effective campaign there must be co-operation and the interest of outside organizations enlisted, he urged.

Plans were considered for this campaign which, acting on orders from Dominion headquarters, will be commenced in May. The fee for membership in the Red Cross Society is \$1.

The treasurer's report, presented by Mr. J. Pitcairn Hogg, showed that on December 31 last there had been \$1619 in the bank, and \$1774 had been expended, leaving a deficit of \$155. No donations of money had been received during January.

The report of the headquarters committee, submitted by Mrs. Harvey, gave the value of the various donations supplied in January as \$2130, but all of this amount did not represent actual cash outlay as some of the clothing came out of stock in hand. The number of persons supplied with clothing was 616. The cost of shoes was \$745 extra.

The work of visiting the patients in hospitals was interestingly reviewed by Mrs. Holden, hospital convener, showing that articles to the value of \$400 had been taken to them. Only the tubercular patients were given smokes.

Mrs. Black gave the report on the Essondale work, showing that 79 parcels were taken to soldier patients at Essondale, papers, magazines, records and smokes being also supplied them, while a tea had been given to about forty of the old lady patients at Westminster Mental Hospital. There was urgent need for magazines for this work.

Those present at the meeting were Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. John Ridington, Mrs. J. W. Ellis, Mrs. Ramsden, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. John Ogilvy, Mrs. Crabbe, Mrs. Tonge, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Black and Mr. J. Pitcairn Hogg.

DELIVERS LECTURE FOR NEW CITIZENS

Prof. Sage Tells of Aims of the British Empire. Feb 11

The lecture of Prof. W. N. Sage, of the department of modern history at the provincial university, on the subject of "Our Country's Place in the British Empire," at the Central school on Monday night, was largely attended.

Prof. Sage pointed out that the British Empire was not an empire in the autocratic sense, but a league of nations, composed of peoples of various colors, races, and religions, all bound together by common ideals and allegiance to the same sovereign. England has not sought empire; it had come as a consequence of her people's genius for adventure and colonization.

Mr. J. S. Cowper presided and among the audience were many either recently naturalized or who were contemplating naturalization. It is for these classes that the course of lectures is particularly intended.

BANQUET ENDS BIG CONVENTION

Boards of Trade Delegates Conclude Important Session With Reunion at Hotel Vancouver.

World Feb 12
Featured by expressions of goodwill, sincere desire for still greater co-operation, and congratulation to the local business men for their enterprise and broad-mindedness in making such a gathering possible, delegates to the second annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia concluded their three days' deliberations with a big banquet at the Hotel Vancouver on Friday night, as guests of the local board of trade. In every detail the banquet, similar to the convention, was an outstanding success. Over two hundred sat down and listened in rapt attention to eloquent addresses by Dean Coleman and Mr. William McNeill, the former dealing with the work and aims of the university and the latter with the work of the convention.

One of the interesting features of the evening was the presentation to Secretary W. E. Payne of a substantial cheque by the delegates to the convention, in recognition of the valuable services performed by him in connection with the association, while another incident was the tendering of a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. J. J. Shallcross, of Victoria, who, as chairman of the resolutions committee, was one of the most prominent figures during the convention.

Community Centre.

Dean Coleman directed his remarks to the university as a community asset, a community enterprise and a community necessity, and also touched upon its relation to the province as a whole. As a new-comer he said he might be privileged to give his observations as an outsider would and in this connection ventured the observation that the University of British Columbia promised to more than hold its own with other universities in Canada and mentioned that the university had the largest faculty of arts of any university in the Dominion, with the exception of Toronto.

"It has taken the people of Vancouver a long time to realize there is a university in their midst but the students have undertaken to let the people know more about it," he said.

In referring to the university as a community necessity he said there were many who regarded it as a luxury and this theory had to be combatted. It was the home of ideas and ideals and urged that the world needed these in proper combination because there was nothing so explosive as ideas and ideals wrongly placed.

He was accorded hearty applause and before concluding, extended, in behalf of President Klinck, a hearty invitation to the delegates to visit the university.

Cannon Ball vs Cabbage.

Mr. Wm. McNeill said the most enduring result of the convention would be that it had cemented the friendship and loyalty of the province. Only by association together could they hope to solve the many problems confronting them. Incidentally he paid tribute to the assistance given the association by the Vancouver press.

Referring to the number of resolutions passed and the result that would follow, he urged the delegates that sometime they could do more with a cannon ball than they could do with a cabbage, and in support of this, said that in seeking to obtain the aims they de-

sired in the passage of many of the resolutions, they would be confronted by political conceit, patronage and other evils and then they would realize that the cannon ball would be of more service than the cabbage.

Vocal numbers were rendered during the evening by Mr. H. Trevis Heale.

Vancouver Institute Lecture—Dr. Todd, associate professor of Classics in the University, will lecture on Thursday evening at 8:15 before the Vancouver Institute on "Herodotus, the Father of History." *World Feb 16*

FROM ELIZABETH TO 1920 IN FEMINIST MOVEMENT

World Feb 14
"Had Shakespeare lived in the twentieth century, he would have been a suffragist—perhaps militant," said Miss Isabel MacInnes, M.A., in the course of an admirable address on "Feminism" before the University Women's Club on Saturday evening. "Brave, witty, wise, adventurous, saintly, ardent, agonized, enduring, also enterprising, so successful, his women illustrate splendidly the first axiom of feminism, that the majority of human attributes are not sexual."

From the Elizabethan day, one can trace the fall of woman's position through the coarseness of the Restoration comedy, the frivolity, the powder-and-patch period mirrored by Goldsmith and Sheridan. By the middle of the nineteenth century the dramatic heroine had lost even the gaiety of the preceding century and was insufferably dull. Her life began with her first ball and ended with her marriage. Dramatists pursuing love and adventure instinctively felt that for woman both ended in matrimony and followed her no further.

By the seventies the woman question was ripening all over Europe, but was not sufficiently popular to secure a hearing in the theatre. It needed great genius to lead, not merely mirror, public taste. That came in Ibsen, at first unfavorable to feminism, but finally its prophet.

The problem plays of the next generation, to which Ibsen gave rise—Pinner, Jones, Hauptman and Sudermann set usually the same question in a hundred forms—could the woman who had stinned against the accepted moral code rehabilitate herself?

When Women "Do" Things.

Succeeding Ibsen were many clever and brilliant dramatists often as feminist as the most ardent devotee could desire. Bernard Shaw, however, is the most consistent reminder of the new spirit in woman. Like Ibsen, he makes his women strong and makes them persons. They do a hundred things besides falling in love—from office work to exploration; from leading the Salvation Army to assaulting the police. Ann in Man and Superman is the exception—the huntress, mistress of every "indirect" art.

Fiction—most popular and flexible of the arts—is a favorite vehicle for propaganda. George Sand, a rebel against convention, reacting from an unhappy marriage, makes her earlier novels so many diatribes. While she wanted greater justice for women, freer opportunities for work and education, she did not seem to seek political enfranchisement. At the hands of Dickens and Thackeray women fared ill. Curious that Dickens with all his social sympathy and pity for the poor, for children and the aged, never saw the woman's problem at all! In the neglected mother of Mrs. Jellyby, "her glorious eyes fixed on Africa," the claims of the new woman are contemptuously dismissed. Thackeray's women, too, never go beyond the approved patterns of mid-Victorianism—beautiful and frail; virtuous and insipid; or clever and catfish!

The new type of heroine was created by a woman. Jane Eyre is the first heroine in British fiction to stand outside the clinging vine category. Her salient characteristic is neither beauty nor virtue, but sheer force of character, self-reliance complete and moral courage impregnable. George Eliot—greatest of women novelists—made small contribution to the cause of her sex. In her sad and stoic philosophy was no room for that flame of gallant optimism needed to illumine the conventional estimation of women. The candle lighted by Charlotte Bronte flickered alone until it became a torch in the hands of Meredith, the prophet of feminism, at a time when one thing most needed by women was courage. The right to be herself, to stand alone, to face life fearlessly, these attributes of courage his heroines possessed in full measure. Meredith flays all insincerity and pose. The conventional attitude towards women is

one of the most stubborn illusions hampering the progress of mankind. Woman in bondage is always the temptress. For Meredith there can be no growth of the soul till passion is under the guidance of the intellect.

An earnest and fearless crusader in the woman's cause, who drew sympathetic portraits of the new woman was Sarah Grand. Mrs. Humphry Ward in "Lady Rose's Daughter," depicted the apotheosis of the parasite class of woman—brilliant and influential women like the old salonnières, but entirely wielding the indirect influence. Mrs. Wharton, in America, likewise seems untouched by feminine ideals, her works being pitiless analyses of types of women produced by that artificial status of women that the feminist seeks to destroy.

The present generation is conspicuous for gravity of purpose, a passionate social sense and width of vision. Gaiety indirectly helps the feminist cause by relentlessly showing up laws and customs of British society to which women have long been victims and the all-conquering egotism of the British male. He sees no righteousness in an order which thus penalizes women.

H. G. Wells attacks the woman question with studied earnestness and sincerity, but offers no solution. One feels his socialism insures a theoretic adherence to feminist principles, against which his personal emotions struggle. His novels dealing with women are disappointing in their preoccupation with emotional life, where his women have other main interests his drawing of them is unsympathetic, although he states their problems fairly.

The finest things being written about women today are being written by their own sex, both in Europe and America.

HERODOTUS CAREFUL WRITER OF HISTORY

Prov Feb 16
Professor Todd Tells Vancouver Institute of Ancient's Fairness.

Herodotus, the Father of History, was a far more attractive historian than most of his descendants. He was, perhaps, the most interesting historian who ever lived. Dr. Todd of the classical faculty of the University, who lectured Thursday evening in the Vancouver Institute course, had no difficulty in convincing his audience of this fact, by reading extracts from the histories.

In this argument he had the consensus of men of letters on his side. The main thesis of Dr. Todd was that Herodotus was not only the prince of historical story tellers, but was scrupulously fair, ingeniously truthful and highly trustworthy. If his books are filled with legends and reports that in the light of present-day knowledge must be considered fabulous, it should be remembered that Herodotus does not give them as facts. He reported fairly the statements made to him by the best authorities he could find in Egypt, Persia, Asia Minor and those parts of Europe which he visited. In these cases he protected himself and the reader by saying that he could not vouch for the truth of the stories, or that he did not believe them to be true, but that he thought it right to give the account as he heard it. He was the first of genuine research historians.

Living before the days of the great Athenian writers and scholars, having few written records, he went about the world, gathered history from peoples who spoke other languages and whose records were mere oral traditions. He formed his theories of the origin of races, of the rise of monarchies, of the sources of the Nile, of geography and geology and the origin of things. He studied animal and vegetable life, reported without prejudice on social conditions and religious beliefs and customs and gathered in the finest known collection of legend and folk lore.

HOW BOYS CAN RETURN \$5000

Dean Coleman Speaks on Economic Importance of Character at Brotherhood

World Meeting. Feb 22

"The monetary value of the average boy when he attains the age of 21 is about minus \$5000; when he reaches this period of life he has cost his parents approximately \$5000, and is really their debtor, to the same amount," said Dean Coleman of the university, speaking on "The Worth of the Boy" at the "Father and Son" banquet held in the Central Baptist church on Tuesday night.

"There is more time spent in training the boy and girl of today than in any industry, one-third of their life being given up to preparation for the other two-thirds. The trouble is that we do not appreciate their value during the formative period, when mind and body are plastic and can be moulded for the future good or ill of society."

The speaker outlined briefly the real worth of the boy in the various phases of everyday life, and pointed out his duties in the home, school and church. In the home he should be cheerful and helpful, doing odd jobs and making good use of his spare time. The parents should be made to realize that he is potentially worth a great deal. In school the boy should try to be cheerful, dutiful and obedient, but not a "prig". He should "play the game" with his teachers and fellows. In the church life he should lend a helping hand and become an integral part of this great institution which has existed for over 2000 years.

The boys of today owe a great deal to society. Millions of the best perished in the Great War and the youth of today must be true to their sacrifices by taking up the work laid down unfinished by them.

There is a tendency for the young fellows to grow up before their time. The parents and the children should be made to appreciate and take advantage of the opportunity for higher education possible today in Vancouver.

A large number attended the meeting, which was preceded by the regular banquet prepared by the ladies of the church. The speech of Mr. Coleman was followed by a discussion in which many of those present participated. The following officials were elected for the brotherhood for 1921:

- Honorary president—Rev. Walter S. Ryder.
- President—William Grant.
- Vice-president—G. R. Welch.
- Secretary-treasurer—Robert Aves.

WROTE POETRY LIKE TELEGRAM

World Feb 25

George Meredith Left Out Many Words in Verse Pictures, Says Doctor G. G. Sedgwick.

One of the most brilliant lectures of the Vancouver Institute series at the University was that of Dr. G. G. Sedgwick on George Meredith on Thursday night. The audience of this mid-Victorian writer, he said, was like that of Wordsworth, "fit, but few," but his influence over the few—his appeal was always to the brilliant men, Ruskin and others—was so profound as to make its indirect effect tremendous.

Referring to a Punch cartoon picturing Meredith as a bull in the china shop of the English language, the lecturer said his style—unfortunately sometimes—was telegraphic.

It was as if he wrote out his meanings in full and then crossed out all but the most important words. "He deleted all the unnecessary words," said Dr. Sedgwick, "and some of the necessary ones."

Unlike Tennyson, who was an excellent photographer of Nature, Meredith made his nature-characters live. Although he believed in a hereafter and was to an extent an idealist, he believed that the strength of men lay in a great measure in keeping their feet, Antaeus like, on the earth.

Simplicity could scarcely be expected of his language, for the interplay of ideas in his writings is in itself necessarily original and complex," said the speaker. "Pregnant, vividly graphic, capable of infinite shades and gradations, his style is a finer and much subtler instrument than at first appears.

Prof. Lemuel Robertson presided.

SEDGEWICK ANALYZES STYLE OF MEREDITH

Says He Was the One Authentic Poet of Evolution. Feb 26

George Meredith is better known as a novelist than as a poet. But it is admitted by his friend and advocate, Dr. Sedgwick, that even as a novelist his audience is as few as it is fit. The poet, not the novelist, was the theme of the lecture in the Institute course Thursday evening. Dr. Sedgwick says that it is the present fashion to depreciate mid-Victorian poets in favor of both older and younger men. Tennyson, Browning and Matthew Arnold are now receiving less than their due. Dr. Sedgwick confidently predicts a glorious resurrection for Tennyson, and expects the next generation to do fuller justice to the poetry of Meredith.

Meredith was compared to Tennyson in his appreciation of nature. The lecturer spoke of the delicate and accurate observation of the laureate. He found in Meredith equal keenness and sympathy, with greater feeling for the life and movement of nature. Dr. Sedgwick showed some impatience with the complaint of Meredith's obscurity, though he admitted his lack of clearness as a blemish. Meredith himself admitted, perhaps rather proudly, that his poems had to be read twice. Any obscurity in Meredith might be due to over-consideration or to the attempt to put into words some indescribable things. But Dr. Sedgwick insists that these real or alleged obscurities are never due to muddled or "fuzzy" ideas

of the author. He is never obscure for want of clear thought.

The main thesis of Dr. Sedgwick was Meredith's position as the one authentic poet of evolution. He belonged to the period of the Darwinian controversy, and carried into his novels and poems the doctrine which Huxley and others were defending on the platform and through the press. This doctrine as set forth in the poems of Meredith was expounded by the lecturer with copious illustrations from the author.

The next public lecture in University Hall will be of great interest to students of early civilization. Professor Peabody of the Peabody Institute of Boston is to speak on Monday evening on the drawings found in the caves of Spain and Southern France. The rude pictures which will be shown have been brought to notice within recent years. They are held to belong to a period at least twenty centuries ago.

THE third lenten lecture of a series will be given in the Rose Du Barry room at the Hotel Vancouver on March 1, at 3:30 p.m., by Dr. G. G. Sedgwick, when a most enjoyable address is anticipated, the subject being "Shakespeare."

All those who attend his lecture are cordially invited to adjourn to the hotel dining room at the conclusion of Dr. Sedgwick's address to hear Lady Martin Harvey speak to the Daughters of the Empire on patriotic topics.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS

E. H. Mullin to Represent Government on Rotary Chest Institute.

VICTORIA, Feb. 25.—Robert H. Mullin of the University of B. C., Vancouver, has been appointed representative of the provincial government upon the board of governors of the Rotary Institute for Diseases of the Chest at Vancouver.

Andrew Mann Tyson of Ocean Falls has been made a stipendiary magistrate for the counties of Vancouver and Atlin.

Dr. William Gordon Roberts of Britannia Beach has been made a coroner.

Louis Pearson of Yahk is to be a justice of the peace.

Edward J. Down of Woodpecker, William Brennan of Kamloops, Hyde Finley of Vavenby and William Jeremiah Bryan of Penticton are all made notaries public.

The lecture which was given by Dr. J. G. Davidson, on "The Economic Creed of Scientific Man" at the Sapperton Methodist Church on Thursday evening, under the direction of the Women's Educational Club, was an interesting event of the week. A pleasing musical programme was also a feature of the evening.

NOTED GEOLOGISTS TO GIVE ADDRESSES

Mining Convention Will Hear Dr. Schofield of the U. B. C. on Ore Deposits.

Nov. 20, 17
The programme for the geological session of the convention of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, to be held in Vancouver three days, commencing February 9, promises to be of particular interest not only to the mining profession but to the public generally," said Mr. J. D. MacKenzie, of the geological survey office, and chairman of the programme committee.

The principal paper at this session will be presented by Dr. S. J. Schofield, of the geological department of the University of British Columbia, and the theme will be Ore Deposits of British Columbia.

Dr. Schofield is well known to the mining profession in this province. He is a graduate of Queen's University, where he also took some post-graduate work which he completed at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which latter school he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1912. Since 1906 Dr. Schofield has been doing field work for the geological survey of Canada, and since 1908, with the exception of the summers of 1916-17-18, during which he was engaged in military service overseas, his field work has been done in British Columbia.

Dr. Schofield is the author of several memoirs published by the Geological Survey of Canada, and of a number of papers in the scientific journals. He is regarded by the profession as one of the foremost authorities on the geology of British Columbia, and as he has specialized on the study of the ore deposits of the province, his forthcoming paper is looked forward to with great interest.

Another paper that will present results of considerable interest will be by Dr. George Hanson of the geological survey office in Vancouver, and will be on "Secondary Enrichment in Northern British Columbia." The question whether the values in the rich silver-bearing districts of Northern British Columbia will extend to considerable depths is one that is naturally of great interest to the mining profession engaged in that region.

A subject that is of particular interest to the general public as well as to the mining profession, will be discussed by Mr. W. G. Norrie-Lowenthal, under the title of "The Relation of the Mining Engineer and Geologist to the Public." One of the things that will be pointed out in this paper is that the trained technical man proceeds on very familiar lines to the so-called "practical" man except that the efforts of the former are guided by scientific principles and the results he obtains are just so much more reliable.

As Mr. Norrie-Lowenthal is a well-known mining engineer, having operated the Silver Standard Mine near New Hazelton for a number of years, and as he is well acquainted with the subject he proposes to discuss, his remarks will prove of value.

There is being offered in the University of British Columbia a course in forestry, and a number of students are already enrolled. The course, approved by the senate at its last meeting, is especially designed to turn out professional engineers trained for logging operations, and foresters who are in close touch with the actual operations in British Columbia's great industry. The University is now fulfilling its function as a provincial university by giving professional training for all the basic industries of the province. In a very few years the influence of such training on the industries will be marked. Prof. Jan 20

Noted Town Planner to Lecture at University

Mr. Thomas Adams, town planning adviser to the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, is to give a series of lectures at the University of British Columbia on Wednesday, February 9, at 3 o'clock; Thursday, February 10, at 5 o'clock, and Friday, February 11, at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Adams, who was formerly senior town-planning adviser to the Local Government Board of Great Britain, is recognized as the foremost town-planning authority in the English-speaking world.

CO-OPERATION IS KEYSTONE OF SUCCESS

Two Speakers Impress Important Fact Upon B. C. Fruit Growers.

Profitable Addresses Delivered by Dean Clement and C. I. Lewis.

"We Are the Boxed Apple People and Must Stand Together."

Association Formally Thanks Queen City for Generous Hospitality.

By A. R. DINGMAN, Jan 21

NELSON, Jan. 21.—From a grower's standpoint two of the most profitable addresses on the programme of the B.C. Fruit Growers convention were delivered on Thursday by Dean Clement of the faculty of agriculture of the University of British Columbia on the economic phases of fruit growing, and C. I. Lewis, manager of the organization department of the Oregon Co-operative Growers' Association, on the co-operative movement in California and the Pacific Northwest.

In the course of his remarks Dean Clement said that unless a man had a capitalistic turn of mind, and knew what to do and when to do it there was no place for him in the fruit industry, and he had better get out of it. He emphasized the fact that growers were producing for world markets and they were consequently governed by world conditions. Crop failures in other parts had their effect in British Columbia.

SEES WHITES DISPLACED.

Japanese growers in British Columbia, he said, were slowly but surely displacing the whites. In discussing the Oriental question, the case of Maple Ridge was especially singled out by the speaker. He did not think the Japanese more efficient than the white, but his standard of living was lower. He declared the Japanese should be asked to withdraw.

Touching upon the expected big crop this year, Dean Clement said it was not possible for any serious slump to occur as a result. The yield in Eastern Canada and the States would probably be off in 1921 as a result of their favorable crop last year.

There were three systems of marketing, the speaker continued: Direct sale, regular channels and the integrated system. It was economically impossible for 10 per cent. of the production to be sold by the first method, due to congestion and other causes. The only way was through the selling agency.

By the integrated system, marketing was done as a result of service. Profits would accrue to the grower in direct proportion to the services he performed, such as delivery to the packing house, packing, etc. The marginal producer in outlying districts, because of lower profits, would have to go to the wall. Dean Clement told his hearers that 25 per cent. of Ontario's apple production was in Baldwins and Ben Davis. McIntosh Reds were also being planted to a large degree in the eastern states and provinces. Varieties planted at different periods depended upon marketing conditions at the several times.

NOT WAGE-CUTTERS.

The Oriental question was also dealt with by Mr. Lewis, who viewed the situation in California as much more serious than in British Columbia. The Oriental, he said, was not a wage-cutter, but, being ambitious to make money, worked day and night seven days a week. His standard was low from a standpoint of labor, but he was the most progressive of any on the coast markets. The Japanese was not an originator, but in imitating did it in a way to bring in the most money. He would drive the white out eventually, he asserted.

Quoting a mass of figures, Mr. Lewis detailed the co-operative movements in the northwest and California showing how the grower had been benefited thereby. He instanced the California Fruit Growers Exchange, among many others, which last year marketed 50,000 cars of citrus fruits at a cost of a little more than 2 per cent. State-wide marketing was the only solution of the distribution problem. The sum of \$60,000 had been voted by the state of California for the fighting of pests. Salesmen were maintained not so much for their selling ability as to obtain wider distribution. Standardizing was the cornerstone of successful marketing.

Mr. Lewis went on to show how, with considerable hang-over of crops, probable heavy losses had been changed to handsome profits by well-directed advertising campaigns covering dried fruits, raisins, walnuts and almonds. The signing up of growers for a period of five years was one of the fundamentals in building up organization.

MUST STAND TOGETHER.

Mr. Lewis asserted that the curse of the Pacific Northwest was "damnable local jealousy" illustrating the point by an instance where Idaho, Wenatchee and Yakima had cut prices on an apple shipment which brought 65 cents a box when the cost of production was \$1.04. "We are the boxed apple people," he declared, "and we have got to stand together." He added that 95 per cent. of the apples grown in Oregon were packed in community packing houses. The sooner Washington and B. C. recognized the same standard in packing the better it would be for all concerned.

The speaker said that we were close to pre-war prices and the sooner the dealer realized this, the better for everybody. Briefly referring to the by-products question, Mr. Lewis said that because of a general tightening up of money this year, the outlook was not bright and many of the canneries would not operate. It was not a time to spend money. As a result of foreign exchange conditions, Greece, Italy and Spain were dumping in the United States large quantities of fruit and vegetables which are produced on the Pacific Coast, at prices much lower than the Western Coast can produce.

NELSON'S UTILITIES.

At the Thursday noon luncheon to the delegates, Mayor C. F. McHardie, who presided, took occasion to refer to the public utilities controlled by the city and civic finances which, he said, were in excellent shape.

After the health of the King had been drunk, W. F. Laidman, in proposing the toast to the Fruit Growers, said two characteristics, patience and perseverance, were necessary if they were to be successful. British Columbia growers must have these or the industry would not be on such a solid foundation. One of the greatest assets of the association during the past five years had been the wonderful example and spirit shown by President C. E. Barnes.

Mr. Barnes in reply outlined the grower's difficulties and declared that British Columbia turned out the very best fruit in the world. He thanked the mayor and the people of Nelson for their splendid hospitality.

DEPUTY'S ADVICE.

Captain J. T. Mutrie, proposing the toast to the department of agriculture, and its officials declared the department did not get the support of the legislature that the importance of the agricultural industry demanded. He commended the department and its field men for the work accomplished with the facilities at hand. Dr. David

Warnock, deputy minister, replying, congratulated the president on his reelection. He said the minister was anxious to give every assistance to agricultural development. He ventured the opinion that the officials of the department were not surpassed by those of any province and advised the growers to insist that their legislators be on the job when the estimates are up.

Speaking to the toast "Fruit Shippers," R. M. Palmer declared that the success of the industry as a whole rested very largely with the shipper. There was no part of the world to which British Columbia fruit could not be shipped. The Okanagan was fortunate in having such good shippers, as was evidenced by the fact that the 1920 crop had been better sold than that of any other part of the continent. In reply, R. M. Winslow, manager of the B. C. Traffic and Credit Association appealed for more complete co-ordination between shippers and growers.

PLEASED AT INTEREST.

President Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, spoke of the agricultural policy of the University and said that he had come to Nelson to place his finger on the pulse of the problems of the growers. He deeply appreciated the evidence of interest in the University and what it stands for.

President Barnes thanked the ladies of the Nelson Women's Institute for the excellent catering arrangements, to which the president, Mrs. Pitts, replied briefly.

Professor Boggs Analyzes Attitude Towards the Church

At the regular monthly meeting of the Men's Brotherhood of the Central Fairview Baptist Church, the address was given by Prof. T. H. Boggs of the University on the subject of "The Church in Relation to Society." A lively discussion followed and questions asked of and answered by the speaker.

Dr. Boggs outlined the industrial changes of the modern world since 1770 and referred to three attitudes which are represented today toward the church. There are those who believe that the church has fulfilled its function, and is an expiring institution. Then there are those who believe that the church is fulfilling its function according to the divine plan, that the church and the community are naturally antagonistic. Finally there are those who believe the church has a necessary and far-reaching task to perform, but it must be adapted to the conditions of the day.

Dr. Boggs stated that he still believes in the church and has faith in its ability to be readjusted to the social, economic and political needs of modern times. Within recent years, in practically all the denominations, there are evidences of a profound awakening, which encourages the belief that the church has in a large measure found her place and will continue to play her part in the solution of present-day problems.

EFFICIENCY IS NEEDED ON THE FARM

Valuable Information Is Secured by Scientific Investigations.

Many Farmers Sell Butterfat at a Heavy Loss on Every Pound.

Pure-bred Stock Prove Wise Economy in Cost in Long Run.

Tenant on Average Has Advantage of Owner of Farm Lands. Feb 26

The animal husbandry department of the University of British Columbia, under Dean Clement, has conducted a dairy farm survey in three milk-producing districts of the province during the past year.

The survey is only preliminary, and will be extended to other farms and districts during the coming years. The conclusions of one year's operations are tentative therefore, but they have produced some startling figures.

EFFICIENCY PAYS.

With an average price for butterfat of 76 cents per pound, on the best producing farm this was costing 50 cents, while on the least efficient farm it was costing \$1.938 to produce the same amount. The average of the farms under survey was 93 cents, showing that the bulk of the milk and butter in the biggest dairying district of the province is put on the market at a price below the cost of production.

The survey included twenty-six farms in the Chilliwack district, thirteen in the Ladner area, and fifteen in the vicinity of Courtenay, on Vancouver Island. Its purpose was to determine the factors that make for profit or loss on dairy farms as they are operated in British Columbia.

To get the information required, a field man went to each farmer included in the survey and secured records of receipts and expenses for the year. In addition to the business transacted during the year, an inventory of all live-stock, equipment, buildings and land was taken for both the beginning and the end of the year.

From these figures gathered directly from the farmers, and with the co-operation of feed houses and creameries, which were able to give detailed accounts of feed the farmers bought and the milk they sold, data was secured from which these conclusions have been drawn.

To form a basis for comparison the term "labor income" is used, which represents the wages the farm returns to the operator for his labor and management. The efficiency of one farm can thus be compared with another. Valuations in "labor incomes" are due in many cases to unavoidable circumstances, but largely they are due to factors within the farmer's control.

"LABOR INCOME."

"Labor income" is the difference between the total receipts and total expenses of the farm after allowing for interest at 7 per cent. on capital invested, depreciation on buildings and machinery, wages, including family help, but not wages of the farmer. Thus farms showing a minus labor income, may even yet, as they usually do, provide a living for the farmer, but in these cases he lives on what is really interest on his investment or wages earned by his family.

Showing the effects of good crops and good live-stock on this labor income, it was found that thirteen farms having poor stock and growing poor crops produced an average labor income of minus \$313.43. In other words, these farms were over three hundred dollars behind in paying 7 per cent. interest on investment, and family wages.

Ten farms with poor stock but good crops averaged an income of \$230.87 for the year. This representing, of course, the farmer's wages, about twenty dollars a month. With good live-stock and poor crops nineteen farmers made \$333.06 each, on an average, and where good stock and good crops ran together the income was \$1207.65—but only six farms out of the number achieved this.

More striking still is the effect of the pure-bred sire on this labor income. With a grade sire eleven farms averaged a "minus" income of \$41.95 for the year. A pure-bred sire turned this to a plus income of \$216.04. Where this sire had been on the place over six years the average income was up to \$495.85, and in the instances where such a sire had been kept for over ten years, thus giving longer generations of improved stock, the income rose to \$550.35. Put in another form, the grade-sired herds gave butterfat at a cost of \$1.19; the established pure-bred herds produced the butterfat for an average of 77 cents.

TENANTS AND OWNERS.

Comparison between rented farms and those worked by their owners, points to the rather astonishing conclusion that from the standpoint of financial returns the renters have the advantage.

This is mainly because the owner has a larger capital invested, for which interest must be allowed, and also perhaps because the rent demanded does not always compare with the marketable values of land and buildings.

It will be asked what rate of interest that "minus" farmers are making if they are working at a loss when 7 per cent. and depreciation is charged against them.

On thirty-seven of the fifty odd farms, after allowing the operator \$30 per month wages, the average rate of interest the farms returned was 8.8 per cent.

The average rent to landlords is 4.28 per cent. of interest on capital. When it is considered that landlords must pay depreciation on buildings out of that rent, their return for capital invested is practically that of the owners.

LARGE FARMS BEST.

Contrary to expectation, large farms, that is, over a hundred acres, not only produced the highest labor incomes, but grew the best crops. The farmers on the small acreage, say the University experts, should produce the heaviest yielding crops. Although the crop acreage is small it should not be overlooked, and high yields would cut down feed bills. Of course the high prices of grains and hay made this difference more marked.

Where the farming was most diversified the results were better. "Mixing things," or running side lines such as hogs, sheep, poultry and fruit improves the labor income.

These things tend to economize labor and to use advantageously the by-products of the dairy, and in making greater use of products that are of little value in the production of milk.

The conclusions to be drawn from this preliminary survey are highly interesting. It is shown that farms producing butterfat at a cost of over

a dollar per pound are capitalized at an average of \$432 per acre. This means that a large amount of interest must be charged.

Others, grouped between 76 cents and a dollar per pound employ labor unprofitably. Another grouping indicates that poor crops have a great bearing on the small income returns. As the length of time increases for which pure-bred sires have been kept, the cost of production of butterfat decreases and heavy producing cows are the only ones that can be profitably kept.

With a cost of production varying on fifty farms from \$50.76 to \$193.85 per hundred pounds, it can readily be seen that the average prices, as determined by the survey, are merely approximate, but they are enough, surely, to set the farmer "furiously to think," when they assume that the average loss on these dairy farms was sixteen cents for every pound of butterfat sold.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR TALKS ON ORIGIN OF OIL

Technical Assn. Elects Delegates Went to Board of Trade. Mar 2

Professor Gillies addressed the members of the B. C. Technical Association Tuesday night in the Board of Trade auditorium on the origin of oil. He spoke regarding the discussion among oil men of the organic or inorganic origin of oil and stated that its origin was inorganic and most likely volcanic. Mr. Campbell Johnson in speaking showed that all evidence was in favor of the organic theory.

Following the lecture Dean Brock, Professor Matheson, Mr. A. L. Mercer and Mr. I. Muirhead were elected delegates to the Board of Trade. The delegates chosen for the provincial council were: Messrs. A. L. Mercer, S. H. Eveleigh, J. H. Turnbull, W. Small, W. S. Barwick, J. F. Drew, A. S. Wooten, I. Muirhead, A. D. Robertson, G. S. Eldridge, W. B. Young, T. E. Price, P. P. Brown, S. Sawford, A. J. Gaul and T. Halliday.

COMPETITION RULES ARE NOW COMPLETED

Sun ——— Mar 2

The rules governing the two competitions arranged by the Citizens' City Beautiful Committee have now been completed by Prof. John Davidson of the University who was placed by the committee in full charge of this portion of the committee's programme.

One contest arranged by Prof. Davidson has to do with school children's gardens. Children under the age of sixteen years will be qualified to compete and full instructions as to entries and preparations will be made public very shortly. The Vancouver Sun has arranged to publish articles which will contain valuable information to youthful gardeners of the city.

The second competition offers valuable prizes to owners and tenants for beautiful private premises in the city. This contest is divided into two sections, a separate set of prizes being offered to owners and to tenants of rented property.

The prize list is at present being compiled and already contains several valuable cash and goods prizes.

The committee expects that arrangements will permit the contests to open on Monday, March 7. A definite announcement as to this particular will be made in the course of a few days.

Dr. Eastman at Central Auditorium—
On Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, Dr. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia will lecture on "The League of Nations." Mrs. David A. Smith will sing "The Swallows." His Honor Judge Grant will occupy the chair and the lecture will be followed by a general discussion. On Saturday evening, March 26, Dr. Eastman will lecture again on "The French Revolution and Bolshevie Russia," in the same auditorium. *W. H. 4*

Shakespeare Made Live at Lecture By Dr. Sedgwick

"YOU are no doubt wondering what I, in this twentieth century, can have to say about Shakespeare," began Dr. Sedgwick, addressing his large audience in the Rose Room of the Hotel Vancouver on Tuesday afternoon. This was the third of the series of Lenten lectures arranged by Mrs. C. G. Henshaw. "You wonder what new can be expected?" he continued. "I can not pretend to make the old new, but I can, perhaps, make it, not new, but living for a time. Since Shakespeare's death in 1612, to the present time, his work has passed through three distinct periods of critical investigation, yet each has come to the same conclusion. He was not popular during the reign of Cromwell, but in 1660 his plays were again revived.

"He was the greatest of all playwrights, and wrote for a barbarous age. Then came the classical period when most popular plays were borrowed from the French, and Shakespeare was again in the background. Then came the third period, when, with Coleridge and Lamb at the head of it, it was decided that the past century had wronged Shakespeare. Johnson and Dryden bore down the truth, and showed Shakespeare to the populace," said Dr. Sedgwick.

"Now, in the midst of the fourth period we have gone back to an earlier time and discovered that Shakespeare is just a man. He has been criticised by audiences of all the ages. He brings his climax in the middle, so the critics say. And his plays are all poetry. But it must be remembered that his stage had no aids, and he had to depend on the imagination of his audience for his scenic effects.

NOT PSYCHOLOGICAL

"Shakespeare had no psychology, he lived before such a thing, was discovered. It is not necessary to be a student of psychology to understand people and Shakespeare had this sublime quality. Dryden said of him, 'Shakespeare had the largest and most comprehensive of human souls!'

"Each age has taken something from Shakespeare," continued Dr. Sedgwick. "What have we left? It is just like the miracle of the bread and fishes, something has been added all the time. Why do we like him?" questioned Dr. Sedgwick. "Because he has the divine understanding of the human race. He does not condone evil in man, but neither does he condemn it. Rather he sees in the doer a character to be delineated and pictured for the benefit of others.

"Shakespeare had the largest range of words of any person who ever lived. He possessed a vocabulary of 12,000 words. Milton was next with 7,000. Most of us have 2,500. He possessed five ideas to one of ours." Dr. Sedgwick gave two examples, quoting some lines on "Spring" and on "Death." "There are three different styles in 'The Midsummer Night's Dream,'" declared Dr. Sedgwick, "the conventional lover's style, the nature talk of the fairies, and the earth to earth talk.

CANNOT QUOTE SHAKESPEARE

"Cleopatra was frankly wanton, with all the whims, cruelties and caprices of her kind. Shakespeare shows these characteristics, but he also sees her greatness, and the character of Cleopatra is a greater one than that of Hamlet. Shakespeare cannot be quoted," declared Dr. Sedgwick. "One says, 'Portia said so and so,' or 'Mark Antony declares such.' He makes a clear distinction between spiritual and physical bodies as he saw it. The good and bad suffer alike, the good often suffer the more for they have the greater capacity for pain. Then again, he never sacrifices a human being. Cleopatra was given to the asp, but it was through her mode of living. Spiritual impulses are given a chance to triumph and they do." Dr. Sedgwick concluded, "One takes one's own philosophy from Shakespeare. One must get the truth one's self, and the truth is liberated from souls."

Mrs. S. D. Scott, in a short address, thanked the speaker for his very excellent address.

Sun Mar 6

Sun Mar 2/21

CITY GARDENING IS SUBJECT OF ADDRESS

Professor Buck Delivers Horticultural Address on Civic Improvements

"Gardening on the City Lot," was the title of an address delivered in Edith Cavell school last night to the Ward One Improvement Society by Professor Buck of the horticultural department of the University. Considerable discussion followed the address and keen interest was displayed by the audience in the various methods outlined by the professor for making the most of the average city lot.

The speaker first dealt with the position of the house on the lot. He stated that it should be at least 15 or 20 feet back from the sidewalk and should be set at the angle most suitable to command the best view. Lawns, he said, properly cared for, were one of the greatest aids to beautification. Flower beds should be planted as borders and not in the centre of a lawn.

IMPROVE BACK YARD

The back yard, declared the professor, could be made just as decorative as the front. Vegetable gardens, bordered with flowers, always make an attractive display, while splendid effects can be secured with rose and rock gardens.

Two styles, said the speaker, prevail in the arrangement of the front yard. Some favor fenced enclosures, while others favor the open lawn. The latter is by far the most preferable, although low stone fences or low hedges sometimes add beauty to the premises.

The professor declared that those who build houses or plan grounds should follow the best types suitable to the neighborhood, but should secure individuality first. The personal touch makes the house stand out attractively among its neighbors. Great care, too, should be taken in placing walks and drives. These should not obtrude too conspicuously and in all cases the straight walk is preferable to the curving one.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS YOUNGEST ON CONTINENT

Of Different Origin to Selkirks. World Says Dr. Schofield.

A very interesting and instructive lecture on the "Origin of Mountains" was delivered before the Vancouver Institute Tuesday night by Dr. H. J. Schofield of the university.

Mountains are caused by three natural phenomena, by the contraction of the earth due to cooling, by the isolation of elevated masses due to the surrounding land being washed away, or by volcanic upheavals. The speaker stated that vulcanism is a secondary cause to water inundations in the growth of mountains.

There is always a definite relation between the internal structure of the mountains and their outward form, said the lecturer. This is readily seen in the mountain ranges of this province, the Rocky mountains, the youngest range on the continent, being made up of sedimentary rock, while the older Selkirks and Coast ranges are of crystalline nature. These features can be easily seen by the careful observer, he added.

Prof. H. J. Schofield of the University of British Columbia addressed an audience at the University on Thursday night under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute in which he explained the origin of mountains. "Mountains were caused," he said, "in three ways: By the contraction of the earth due to cooling; by the isolation of elevated masses due to neighboring land being washed away, and by volcanic upheavals."

Spanish Course at U.B.C. Attracting Many Students

Commercial Opportunities in South America Acts as Inspiration

More Than Half of 150 Students Registered Are of Gentle Sex

WHAT is the lure in learning Spanish?

At the University of British Columbia there are some 150 students taking lectures in this modern language. Some attribute the large percentage in a new course to two reasons—the call of the romantic and the hope of commercial advancement.

No doubt many of these undergraduates contemplate trying their luck in South America or amassing wealth in Mexico.

Others drawn merely by an interest in Blasco Ibanez or the dark-skinned Sevillian barbarians do not find the course sugar-coated for their consumption. The lecturer, Mr. C. H. Mercer, believes with Benjamin Franklin that "God helps them that helps themselves." Over half of those registered for the Spanish course are women students. This is the first year at the university that a first-year student could take this course. Previously only third and fourth years were eligible. So that the near future will probably produce some honor Spanish graduates.

Next year the Spanish department hopes to form a club and will, when opportunity presents itself, have speakers who are authorities on the subject. It is the opinion of the department that Spanish should be on the high school curriculum. This would foster interest in the subject and raise the standard of the University course.



MR. C. H. MERCER, M.A.B. Com., University instructor in Spanish, who will spend four months this summer in Spain. Mr. Mercer intends taking a special course at the Universidad Central, Madrid, which is being held under the auspices of the Junta para Ampliacion de Estudios. He will tour the continent for two months and will take pictures and make lantern slides of interesting sights. Mr. Mercer is a graduate of Manchester University.

PROFESSORS TAKE IN "HIKE" OF STUDENTS TO CAPILANO CANYON

The Arts Sophomores cancelled Saturday morning lectures and brought the erstwhile unemployed "profs" along on their final hike to Capilano. The day passed pleasantly with strolls, "fats" and dancing, and the memories of a day in the open in the wilds of the canyon will linger long in the minds of all who were fortunate enough to be present.

Sun Mar 4/21

PROFESSOR TELLS STUDENTS ORIGIN OF ALL MOUNTAINS

"Most people admire the beauty of mountains but few ever stop to think how the mountains happen to rise so far above the surrounding country," said Professor H. J. Schofield, of the University of British Columbia, in an address last night at the University under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute.

"Mountains are caused in three ways. By the contraction of the earth due to cooling; by the isolation of elevated masses due to the neighboring land being washed away, and by volcanic upheavals.

Mountain ranges are usually caused by contraction although there may be volcanic vents at the crests of various peaks in the ranges of hills.

Sun Mar 8/21

Professor Sage Gives an Address Before Anglicans

PROFESSOR Walter N. Sage, M.A., of the University of British Columbia, made an interesting discourse yesterday afternoon before the Woman's Guild of the Anglican Theological College on "Some Aspects of the Mediaeval Church."

He discussed the position of the mediaeval church in the history of Christianity, stating that it occupied the middle period, after the early church and before the reformation.

He spoke of the division of the church of the East and that of the West. The first was the Greek church, somewhat similar to the Russian of today, and the latter the mediaeval church composed of several factions with the Pope at the head.

The chief features of the Western or Catholic church were, he said, (1) Universality—where one was born, into it, educated into it and died out of it. (2) Authority—which was never questioned and which was absolutely final. (3) Power of the papacy—which from being all powerful was finally broken down and the reaction resulted in the reformation. (4) Monasticism—which the speaker stated was the barometer of the mediaeval church. As long as this part was running properly and the rules obeyed the church was solid but when carelessly managed the condition of the church suffered.

Prof. Sage traced the origin of the Pope's power during the middle ages showing how papacy was the central force in the mediaeval church and that the Pope was absolute in the Christian world at that time. The theology of the church grew during the middle ages to transubstantiation which was highly developed in this period.

In conclusion he stated that the mediaeval church had played an important part in Christianity. It suited the time in which it was in vogue and resulted in much of the modern forms of the Christianity of today.

University of B. C. Possesses Only Botanical Gardens in the Dominion

Five-acre Tract at Point Grey Contains Numerous B. C. Specimens

Forestry and Agricultural Students Are Aided in Their Studies *Mar 6*

Sun

By G. U. PATERSON.

THE University of British Columbia still leads the way.

It has, what many an older institution of learning might well covet—a Systematic Botanical Garden. This is the only University in Canada, and, as far as can be ascertained, in all America, that has such a garden attached to it. In Great Britain and other European countries, however, botanical gardens in connection with the universities are frequent. It is interesting to note that since the U. B. C. became the possessor of these gardens one of the larger Eastern Canadian universities is following in its footsteps. These botanical gardens were started for the University in 1912 by the Provincial Government, with Mr. J. Davidson in charge. It was situated on the grounds of the Colony Farm, Essondale, as this was the only available spot at that time. Consequently, it was in a flourishing condition when taken over by the University of B. C. and the specimens transferred to Point Grey.

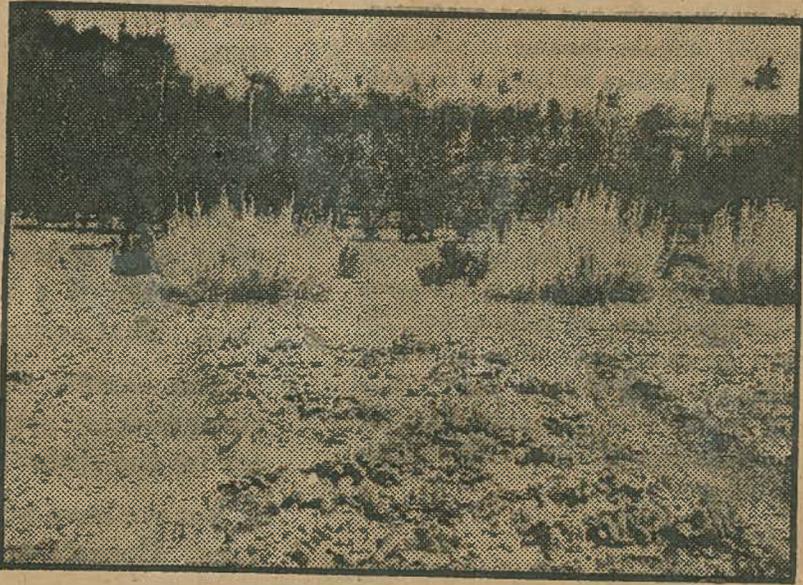
NATIVE SPECIMENS

Out at the University site at Point Grey five acres are given over to the gardens. Here is the dividing line, where weeds are not what they seem. So that while in the horticultural part the fireweed is still a weed, in the S. B. G. plot a Gloire de Dijon is also a weed.

Three acres are devoted to the herbaceous flora of British Columbia. They are arranged in 50 beds 50 feet long, each having as many different species of plants. Provision has been made there for some 2500 native species and while as yet all have not found their way to the University gardens, a position has been reserved for the missing members. It is literally "a place for everything and everything in its place." They are planted in close formation, making no allowance for the undesirable to grow.

COLLECTING METHODS

The specimens are gathered in various ways. Some are acquired by



AN unusual group of shrubbery. Sage brush and cactus can be seen in the front—plants common only to the dry belt—and the usual coast varieties in the rear.

the exploits of the botanical staff, and others through the agency of persons, mostly school teachers and ranchers. Unknown species are sent to the botanist in charge of the botanical department, Mr. Davidson, who classifies it and returns it to them. If this specimen is not in the University collection, a good one is sent by the enquirer on the request of the University authorities, and in this way many gaps in the garden are filled.

Then there is the arboretum—an acre of ground of native shrubs and trees of B. C., of which there are about 70 varieties. These specimens are even harder to get than the majority of species, for many of the most unique grow high up on the slopes of the Rockies, accessible for only a short time of the year. Prospectors and surveyors gather the seeds of these for the most part, but as the winter comes early in these regions, the difficulty is to get the seeds and also get out before the snowfall.

Lastly, there are the open-air nurseries where surplus specimens are carefully cultivated.

AID TO STUDENTS

One of the chief objects of this de-

partment is the study of the economic flora and the recognition of its commercial value. As for example it was only recently known through this department that the cascara tree found in this province was the kind that is commercially used for medicinal purposes.

Not only the botany student uses these gardens. It is of inestimable value to the forestry undergraduate. The assemblage of trees from all parts of British Columbia gives the young forester and others a unique opportunity of comparing the different kinds with each other. Instead of having to visit the far north, the Rocky Mountains or the islands along the coast, they can be studied in the living state within a "stone's throw" of the lecture theatre. So forage plants, grasses and species of horticultural will ultimately be established so that they may likewise be compared with each other by the agricultural student.

Sun Mar 6

CONTINENTAL DRAMA SUBJECT OF ADDRESS

Members of Players' Club and Students Hear Prof. F. G. C. Wood

Professor F. G. C. Wood discoursed on the "Modern Tendencies of the Continental Drama" at the final session's meeting of the Women's Literary and Debating Society of U.B.C. Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Wood divided his subject into four heads: naturalistic, romantic or poetic, realistic and those touching on social problems. The representative dramatists of the different countries were passed in review. The German dramatist Hauptmann, was the exponent of the naturalistic school, he said, and his symbolic plays, such as the "Sunken Bell" showed another side of his genius. Sudermann, Halbe and Schnitzler were others mentioned. The Italian ones spoken of were D'Annunzio and Giacosa. Mr. Wood drew attention to two plays of the latter: "As the Leaves" and "The Stronger," often seen in theatres on the continent.

As to plays dealing with modern social evil he used as illustrations the dramatists Maeterlinck and Hervey.

In conclusion he touched on some of the grim tendencies of the modern Russian dramatists, Tolstol and Tchekhov.

Dr. Boggs Speaks on Soviet Russia
The Ministerial Association heard an instructive and comprehensive estimation of the revolution in Russia and the Soviet government given by Dr. T. H. Boggs of the university at its meeting Monday. The speaker outlined briefly the causes which gave rise to the upheaval and its present trend. Other phases of the economic problem were discussed among the members. *Mar 8*

Phenomenal Oat Is Discovered at Sumas; University Interested

Sumas Prairie, whose amphibious grasses in pioneer days raised their blue joints over men's heads, is making a new bid for fame before the submerging waters are dyked. A new oat has been discovered in a crop growing near the lake, an oat of great promise. Reeve Cook in 1913 noticed in his grain field an oat plant of exceptional size.

From one root seventeen stems had stooled out and the oat-kernels on each stem averaged one hundred! Needless to state the plant was marked and each head was harvested carefully by hand and the grains set aside with distinction. Last year these oats were sown in a separate patch and the yield was phenomenal. Mr. M. M. Bowman, on the south side of the Prairie, has taken over the little crop and will develop the strain to establish the new oat.

Analysis shows it to be a first-class grain, practically the same in quality as the Banner oat. The University of B. C. has secured a sample for trial and will test it out this year at Point Grey. No name has been settled on the prodigy yet, but it is likely to carry the name of its birthplace, and may be called "The Sumas Wonder."

14TH ANNIVERSARY OF GRANDVIEW METHODIST Special Services to Be Held Tomorrow and Next Week.

The services tomorrow mark another birthday for the Grandview Methodist church, founded fourteen years ago, when Grandview was considered out in the wilderness and Park Drive (now Commercial Drive) was the eastern boundary of that district.

The original church building, then located on Park Drive, several years ago was moved off that thoroughfare and the present building at the corner of Venables and Victoria Drive erected.

The anniversary services tomorrow will without a doubt tax the capacity of the church. At the morning and evening services the choir, under the direction of Mr. W. Price, will render special music. The pastor, Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., will conduct the morning service, and the Rev. J. C. Brown, B.A., of Kerrisdale, will deliver the address in the evening.

On Monday evening the Epworth League will be addressed by Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia, on "Kingsley's Water Babies," which should be a real treat for Grandview folk. For the following Wednesday the men of the church have arranged their fifth annual banquet. This, years ago, was rather a novel feature, but laterly has taken quite a part in church festivities. All arrangements in connection with the affair are in the hands of the men who have complete charge for the evening. Following the supper a programme of a high class order will be given as follows: Selections by the Sunday School orchestra; vocal solos. Mr. Palasini and M. D. Campbell; violin solo, Mr. H. Holden; selections by the Male Quartette and a brief address by Prof. E. Odium. The chairman for the evening will be Rev. H. S. Osborne.

BLACK PICTURE BY U. B. C. HEAD

"It Is Time for Us to Start to Commence to Begin to Get Ready to Move," Says President.

Both Flanks of University in Air —May Refuse to Admit

World Mar 9
Long since has the University of B. C. reached its limit for efficient work and unless proper buildings can be got at once, those in authority, the government and the board of governors, reluctant as they are to arrive at the conclusion, have decided that it will either be necessary to get the necessary money or halt attendance. There is the probability and every possibility that next September 250 fully matriculated students will be refused admittance, for we have no place to put them, even if we occupy houses and churches six days a week from eight in the morning to six at night.

This was the manner in which President L. S. Klinck of the University of B. C. summed up the situation which is confronting the university, in an address before the members of the Kiwanis Club at their luncheon today.

"Figure out for yourselves just how long the institution will be regarded highly by other institutions on this continent and in the world. It is a necessity, not a luxury; an asset and not a liability. No man can serve two masters and no institution can have a temporary and permanent side and give real service to the constituency which it is designed to serve.

"The owners of the present site, the hospital, would gladly speed the parting guests. In plain language it is time for us to start, to commence, to begin to get ready to move," said the speaker.

Flanks in the Air.

Both flanks of the university are in the air, President Klinck continued, the result of a lack of policy. Every square foot of ground is being used, yet there is no gymnasium, no athletic field and other necessities for a college.

One head, he said, was being forced to give his lectures five times, a practice very bad for the students.

Commenting on the suggestion that certain courses be reduced, he stated that one faculty could not be disturbed without affecting the other faculties. The reason, he said, for so many graduates in Arts and Science, was that there were not other outlets such as civil mining and electrical engineering, which the province needs so badly.

No Accommodation.

"There is a limit to extension, we have no accommodation for the students at present and it is the policy of the governors not to establish new courses till the people come forward with sufficient money to establish these courses. Far be it from us to discourage the establishment of new courses for even if we did have the money, the buildings are now filled to overflowing.

"The professors are working under great difficulties in their repetition of lectures which is sapping their vitality and now they feel that they must either fall behind in their professions or sever their connection with the university and go where they can get more time for research work. Only a short time ago one of the professors turned down a \$12,000 offer to stay with the college," said Mr. Klinck.

The solution which President Klinck offered was that the people should have the willingness to pay for what they want. Maybe they will not get it this year, but then next year. "Stand squarely behind the university at all times for every policy of education in the province, he concluded.

The educational committee of the club will visit the site in the near future, it was announced.

MAY SPEAK AT U. B. C.

Dr. W. C. Murray Asked to Address Congregation This Spring.

Dr. Walter C. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, has been asked to deliver the congregation address at the University of B. C. this spring. Dr. Murray was secretary of the University Site Commission of 1910, which fixed upon Point Grey as the most desirable site for the University of British Columbia. He is one of the most eminent scholars in Western Canada, and is equally respected as a man of affairs. Dr. Murray's reply has not yet been received. *World Mar 10*

DEAN CLEMENT GIVES TALK ON MARKETING

Board of Trade Hears Interesting Discourse on Co-operation

World Mar 11/21
NEW WESTMINSTER, March 10.—At a dinner given this evening in the St. Julian Cafe, under the auspices of the local Board of Trade, Dean Clement of the University of B. C. spoke on the fundamentals in co-operation and marketing. His remarks were mainly along the line of his address before the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association and other agricultural organizations and were very timely and interesting.

The dinner tonight also tended to bring the officers of the Valley boards of trade in touch with the city board with every indication of a closer and better co-operation between the rural, urban and city boards. President W. M. McCloy, recently elected as executive head of the local board, presided at the meeting. Mr. B. A. McKelvie, who is directing the "Buy B. C.-made Goods," made a brief address and was heartily received.

THOMAS HARDY DIRECT IN STYLE

World Mar 19
Dr. Sedgwick Compares forcible Use of Words of Victorian Author to Direct Writing of Conrad and Russell.

Did Thomas Hardy nearly half a century ago accomplish what the younger poets and authors of the present day are striving for?

This was the suggestion presented by Dr. Sedgwick, of the University of British Columbia, in the second of his brilliant lectures before the Vancouver Institute at the University on Thursday evening. The first talk, delivered a fortnight before, was on George Meredith.

Hardy, said Dr. Sedgwick, was a master of the unornamental, direct, forcible style, which Conrad and Russell were now attempting—he would not say successfully—to attain. His objective, almost invariably, was to bring the reader straight to the thought or the picture behind the words without attracting attention at all to the words themselves. Meredith tried to be obscure, whereas Hardy had a purity and frankness of diction which left no doubt as to his meaning.

With Meredith, Hardy's work served as the liaison between the past and the present in English literature. Meredith died ten years ago, while Hardy was still living, although over 80 years of age.

Dr. Sedgwick referred to Meredith as the optimist of evolution and to Hardy as the pessimist, although he explained that both of these descriptions needed modification.

Meredith spelled progress in capital letters and added exclamation marks after it. Hardy followed the word by a question mark. Meredith looked always towards the future; Hardy's vision was toward the past. Meredith was often humorous and witty; Hardy was never, except possibly in his descriptions of peasant life.

In his illustrations Dr. Sedgwick read selections from Hardy to reveal three phases of the poet's character—the ironic, the pity and the judicious. The world owed to Hardy, he said, the disappearance of a great deal of false sentimentalism. He had showed that there were certain facts of life which had to be faced and that sentimentalism could not overcome them. The lecturer paid a special tribute to the architectural abilities of the poet and novelist. He drew his stories and his poems like an artist of another sort might build a cathedral—magnificent in proportions and with each piece fitted into the others to make a perfect and beautiful and inspiring whole.

Prof. Lemuel Robertson, president of the Institute, presided.

World Mar 17/21
DEAN COLEMAN of the University of B. C. will give an address to the leaders and all interested in Sunday School work this evening at 8.15 in Wesley Church Sunday School room. Previous to this Rev. J. G. Brown will give a resume of his studies on The Worker and His Bible. This has been a very interesting series, as has been Rev. A. D. McKenzie's and Mrs. L. D. MacKay's. Thursday evening will conclude the meetings and a large attendance is anticipated. All workers in Sunday School and other organizations are invited to get the inspiration which comes from getting together.

Professor Buchanan to Lecture.—Professor Buchanan of the University of B. C. will deliver a lecture in the Vancouver Institute on Thursday night on "Other Worlds Than Ours." Professor Buchanan has just been recently appointed to the Chair of Mathematics and this is his first public appearance in the city.

World Mar 22/21
THE last of a series of Lenten lectures, arranged by Mrs. Charles G. Henshaw, will be held in the dining room of the Hotel Vancouver this afternoon at 3:30 p.m., when Professor F. G. C. Wood of the University of B. C. will speak on "English Drama in Relation to the Present-day Problems." Great interest has been taken in these lectures and it is expected that there will be a large attendance this afternoon.

Study of the Heavens—A fair-sized audience greeted Professor Buchanan of the University at the Central Fairview Baptist church on Tuesday evening, when he gave a lecture entitled "Other Worlds Than Ours." The lecture, which was illustrated with exceptionally fine lantern slides, dealt with the study of the heavens. *World Mar 27*

Meeting Held of Alliance Francaise

The Alliance Francaise held a meeting on Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Kathleen Peck, 1990 Eighteenth Avenue West. A charming musical programme was rendered by the following: Miss Florence Chapin, Miss Evelyn Webber, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Roy Perkins, Mr. E. Kelly, Miss R. Ramage, Miss Dorothy Houston, Miss Eldred Murphy and Mr. Emmons. Among those present were: Miss Ramage, Miss Weber, Miss Maynard, Mr. Emmons, Mr. Grey, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Swan, Mlle. Foucart, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Grojean, Mr. McKee, Mr. Luyat, Mr. Grogan, Mrs. George Beving, Miss Agnes Kealey, Miss Beth McLennan, Miss Helen Kloeffer, Miss Constance Peter, Miss Jessie Adams, Miss Peggy Macaulay, Miss Muriel Evans, Miss Dorothy Dallas, Miss Marjorie Peck, Miss Dorothy Peck, Miss Dorothy Houston, Miss Isabelle Anderson.

Dean Addresses Educational Club

World Mar 24
DR. H. T. J. COLEMAN, Dean of the University of B. C., addressed a meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club held in the Mount Pleasant Church on Wednesday afternoon, taking as his subject "The Educational Doctrine of the Book of Proverbs." He stated that he firmly believed in an industrial and technical education and that self-respect is fundamental to all moral education.

As a result of a meeting held last week by the membership committee, of which Mrs. B. O. Clarke is convener, 20 new members were enrolled. A vote of thanks was extended Mrs. Barwick, convener of the rummage sale held recently. Announcements were made that the members of the Mount Pleasant Church will hold a banquet on Tuesday, and that the members of the Westminster Club are holding a sale of work on December 4. During the afternoon solos were rendered by Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Powell.

The tea table was presided over by Mrs. George Deering and Mrs. P. Hill, while the hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. Russell Duffee, Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Humphries and T. A. Hill.

Federation Decides To Hear President On College Crisis

World Mar 25/21
AT THE meeting of the Parent Teacher Federation held last night in the school board offices Stillman's calculations of the high the executive was instructed to arrange for President L. S. Klinck of the University of B. C. to speak before the federation as soon as possible in regard to the needs of the University. It was the general opinion of the members present that this was the highest form of educational work and of the sort that the Parent Teacher Associations of this city might well interest themselves in.

Sun Mar 20/21
**Dogwood Has Been Suggested
 As Vancouver's Floral Emblem**

By FELIX PENNE

Some few years ago there was strong movement in Vancouver to have the cornus or dogwood adopted as the city's floral emblem. Various societies passed resolutions in favor of the dogwood while it is true that two or three societies favored the dahlia. The mayor said he would take a plebiscite on the subject, but that was not done. Prof. Davidson, University Botanist, strongly favored the dogwood which has a beautiful flower and thoroughly typical of British Columbia's flora. The name was objected



to, but as Prof. Davidson pointed out to "Cornus," there could be no objection. In "The Silva of North America" the dogwood is called "one of the most beautiful of the small trees of the North American forests. In early spring it enlivens the scene with the splendor of its foliage, and in the autumn its lovely white flowers win general admiration; no tree is more desirable for the garden or park."

The cornel, as the dogberry should be generally called, grows profusely in Vancouver and its wide cultivation is strongly urged by all advocates of "A City Beautiful." There have been many exquisite poems written on the cornel flower.

**COULD HAVE 1200
 U. B. C. STUDENTS**

Dean Coleman Tells Gyro Club of Troubles Facing University Owing to Cramped

World Quarters *Mr 24*

In a pithy address, Dean T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia outlined the troubles of that institution to the Vancouver Gyro Club at their weekly luncheon at noon. Having told the story of the growth of the university since its inception, he showed that if only they could get their promised site at Point Grey and a start made of proper university buildings they would have an attendance of no less than 1200 students in the session of 1921-22. If, as now seemed probable, they were compelled to remain in the present miserably inadequate quarters they would actually be forced to accept 200 less students than in the year just concluding. He made a moving appeal to the Gyros to join with other public bodies and induce the provincial government to fulfil its promises of aid. Failing this much of the work and endeavor of the past would be without result.

A large gathering of members applauded the sentiments of the speaker. It was announced that the "get-together" dinner will take place next Wednesday night at the Citizens' Club at 6 p. m. A formal dance will be held at Lester Court on April 13 and a bridge tournament will be started shortly. At present the big object of the club is to get the members well acquainted with one another.

Sun Mar 25/21
**PROFESSOR TO SPEAK
 ON TWO REVOLUTIONS**

Dr. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia will deliver a lecture in the Mission Auditorium, 233 Abbott Street, Saturday at 7:45 p. m.

His subject will be "The French Revolution and Bolshevist Russia—Some Parallels and Contrasts." An open discussion will follow.

Sun **Professor Wood
 Gives an Address
 On English Drama**

Mar 22
 WITH a touch of light humor, Professor G. C. Wood of the University of British Columbia discussed the modern English drama in its relation to modern problems, yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Vancouver. This was the last of the series of Lenten lectures arranged by Mrs. C. G. Henshaw.

He showed how the Bulwer Lytton type of play was representative of the period of 80 years ago and, while it was popular at that time, it lacked the rugged universality of sentiment to be found in such plays as "The Merchant of Venice" and other Shakespearean plays.

Mr. Wood then spoke at some length on the works of John Galsworthy. He said that this popular playwright, as was tendency of the modern dramatist, evolved plays more to educate the public than the "art for art's sake" type. The speaker contrasted Shaw with Galsworthy, saying that the latter told a plain, unvarnished tale with characters who were dull, kindly everyday people, while Shaw attempted to shock the people into a realization of existing conditions. "He irritates you into thinking," said Mr. Wood. He used as illustrations several of Galsworthy's plays, such as the "Silver Box," "Strife," "Justice."

He quoted Ibsen: "A man shares the responsibility and guilt of the society to which he belongs," and remarked that some criticism had been given of the modern dramatists—that they showed the faults of modern times without supplying a remedy. This was, unfair, Mr. Wood thought, and said that surely the mission of the dramatist was complete if he brought home a realization of these conditions.

The speaker touched on some of Sir James Barry's plays, the last three of which presented phases of present-day problems. He mentioned the "Admirable Crichton" and "A Well-remembered Voice."

In conclusion Mr. Wood expressed the hope that more English plays would be produced in this city by English companies and deplored the dearth of really good drama to be seen in Vancouver. He said that, in his opinion, it was now the time to start the "Little Theatre" here. He suggested the formation of a drama league such as is in operation in many large Eastern Canadian cities and which, composed of people interested, fosters a regard for the higher class drama and fills a long-felt want.

Mr. Herbert Drummond expressed a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Wood.

**ONE THOUSAND B. C.
 TEACHERS TO MEET**

Head of Washington University Will Be One of Speakers

King Edward High School will be the gathering place this morning of 1000 school teachers from all parts of the province. Easter holidays have been seized upon by the B. C. Teachers' Federation as a convenient season in which to hold its annual convention and, according to ar-

rivals in the city, the occasion promises to be a noteworthy one.

Commencing at 9:30 a.m., today the convention will continue for three days. Many matters of importance are on the agenda for discussion. This afternoon Dean Coleman will address the delegates on "Democracy and the Schoolmaster," and the Rev. A. H. Sovereign will give an illustrated address on "British Columbia's National Parks."

Sectional work will take up Wednesday morning, while in the afternoon an address by Dr. Henry Suzzallo on "The Principle Governing Co-operation Between Laymen and Teachers" will be the chief feature.

A public meeting Wednesday evening will be held in Wesley Church, at which Dr. Suzzallo will describe what constitutes expert service in education. Thursday will be devoted to business in the King Edward High School in the morning. Mr. Harry Charlesworth, general secretary of the Federation, will lecture on ideals

and accomplishments of the Dominion and provincial teachers organization.

Thursday afternoon Dr. A. R. Baker will show educational films in the auditorium of the High school.

**President Suzzallo to
 Address B. C. Teachers
 Here Twice on March 30**

President Suzzallo of the University of Washington will deliver two addresses here on March 30 in connection with the convention of British Columbia teachers.

At King Edward High School in the afternoon he will speak on principles governing co-operation between layman and teacher. In the evening at St. Andrew's Church his subject will be "What constitutes expert service in education?"

This latter meeting will be open to the public and there will be a short musical programme.

On April 4 the teachers will hold a banquet at the Hotel Vancouver at which Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, and Mr. S. J. Willis, superintendent of education, will be the principal guests.

Sun Mar 31/21
SERVICE COMES FIRST

Teachers Must Think of Children Before They Think of Pay, Says Suzzallo.

Four fundamentals necessary to expert service in education was laid down by Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, before a gathering of educationalists which filled Wesley Church last night. Teachers must have superiority in information, they must have power to impart, they must have a superior character in the positive sense and their character must have the power of suggestion in the lives of the children.

Reviewing the difference between professional and non-professional service, Dr. Suzzallo declared that the work of any true professional is of social benefit rather than personal pursuit. He practises primarily in a spirit of social service. Teachers must think of social service, of the lives of the children before they think of their pay.

President Klink of the University of B. C. introduced Dr. Suzzallo.

DEAN COLEMAN TALKS ON SCHOOLROOM DEMOCRACY

Mr 30
Laments Lack of Singing and Oratory in Curriculum

Dean Coleman, dean of the faculty of arts at the University of British Columbia, addressed the public school section of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation at their session Tuesday afternoon, taking as his subject, "Democracy and the Schoolmaster." Mr. J. W. Campbell presided.

In prefacing his remarks with a short talk on the benefits of the summer school at the university for teachers, Dean Coleman assured the teachers that the school this summer was a certainty and that a number of the best educational authorities from various parts would lecture.

"Democracy in the community rests on democracy in the schoolroom," said the speaker, in emphasizing the fact that life in the school should not be different from life in the community, and although there are some features which are unable to be present in the class there are others that must be such as the spirit and practice of democracy. History, he said, was an important factor in the practice of democracy, citing the city states of old Athens, and later the government of England. The popular will must be established with the final acquiescence of the majority. The registering of the difference of opinion of the minority must be encouraged by such means as a students' parliament.

The speaker also lamented the absence of singing and public speaking in the curriculum, but he was of the opinion that these nevertheless should be practised for the good of the pupils. Continuing he read a description of a dream in which he visited the school of Democracy and here he saw the various processes by which the popular will of the people is carried out.

Rev. A. H. Sovereign, a member of the Canadian Alpine Club, gave an illustrated lecture on "British Columbia's National Parks," which was much appreciated.

Will Lecture on the Biological Problems Of the Pacific Coast

Mar 31
In place of the musical evening with which the Vancouver Institute lecture course was to close, there will be one more lecture. It is to be given this evening by Prof. D. McLean Fraser, a well-known authority on marine life of this Coast. Before becoming a member of the University staff, Dr. Fraser had charge of the marine biology station at Departure Bay. His subject this evening will be "Biological Problems of the Pacific." The address will have reference to the Pan-Pacific Congress. The meeting is open to all, will be held at University Hall, and is under the direct auspices of the B. C. Academy of Science.

DR. FRASER TO SPEAK

Dr. C. McLean Fraser, professor of zoology at the University of B. C., will deliver a lecture this evening at 8:15 before the Vancouver Institute on the Pan-Pacific Conference which was held at Honolulu, August, 1920.

LARGE GATHERING AT SHAKESPEARE MEETING

Apr 6
There was a good attendance at the usual fortnightly meeting of the Shakespeare Society last night at the Blue Dragon Inn. Dr. Charles Cameron presided. The fourth act of "The Taming of the Shrew" was read, "Katherine" being taken by Mrs. Yates and "Petruchio" by Mr. C. Matheson. Other members took the minor characters.

Mrs. Rees-Thomas, the honorary secretary, reported that for the Shakespeare festival the following lectures had been arranged: "The Dances in Shakespeare" by Mrs. Rees-Thomas, with music and dances; Mrs. Robertson would lecture on "The Tempest"; Prof. Sedgewick would give "A Study of Iago," and Mr. J. Francis Bursill "A Night With Shakespeare," with lantern slides, music and recitals. It is hoped that in addition Dr. Chas. Cameron will also lecture on "Coriolanus." Further announcements will be made.

A scene from "Othello" was given by Messrs. Shearman and J. Francis Bursill.

Arrangements were completed for Shakespeare's Birthday celebration on April 23 in Stanley Park. Tea will be served in the pavilion at 3:30. There will be Shakespearean recitals and Miss Audrey Mildmay will sing.

NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOL OPENED

Sun Apr 5
Education Department Is Praised by J. W. Prescott, Board Chairman

Province Must Aid Those Who Do Not Complete High School Course

The new Technical School, at Dunsmuir and Homer streets, was officially opened yesterday afternoon by Hon. J. D. McLean, minister of education, in the presence of a large gathering of students and visitors.

On the platform were Mayor Gale, Mr. J. W. Prescott, chairman of the Vancouver School Board, who presided over the opening ceremony, Mrs. D. Macaulay, Messrs. J. Blackwood, J. H. Simpson, Professor G. E. Matheson, Dr. J. F. Nicholson, Dean Brock of the University of British Columbia, Dr. F. W. Merchant, director of technical education for the province of Ontario; Mr. J. S. Gordon, municipal inspector of schools; Mr. T. A. Brough, assistant inspector, and Mr. J. G. Lister, principal of the Technical School.

The students were lined round the large auditorium two deep.

DEPARTMENT LAUDED

Mr. J. W. Prescott in introducing Dr. McLean spoke on the circumstances which led to the establishment of the school, paying high tribute to the education department for the assistance it had given. There are now more than 300 students enrolled, Mr. Prescott said.

"There are only 20 per cent of pupils who find their way to High School, and it is the duty of the School Board to look after the remaining 80 per cent, most of whom will be able to receive their finishing education at the Technical School," said Mr. Prescott.

BROADER EDUCATION

"This occasion is one of more than ordinary importance," said Dr. McLean in declaring the institution officially opened. "It has been suggested in some quarters that the trend of education in British Columbia is not along practical lines—that we think too much of the theoretical part and leave practice to take care of itself. I think the system of education should have a definite purpose and should benefit not only the few, but the many."

In concluding his address Dr. McLean assured the audience that the government was anxious to see the system of education broadened in British Columbia.

Mayor Gale added his congratulations to the School Board on its forethought in establishing a Technical School, describing it as one of Vancouver's greatest assets. In characteristic vein His Worship suggested to the minister of education that it would form a happy gathering if the government decided to present the deeds of the building to the trustees.

LEARNING AND POWER

Dean Brock spoke on the importance of training children along technical lines, contending that the country that put education first was the country which would rule the world.

Mr. J. S. Gordon said that 25 years ago the Howe Street Methodist Church stood on the same site as the new school. "It was then rebuilt by the Labor Party, and though the name has again been changed to the Vancouver Technical School it will always remain a veritable Labor temple."

Dr. F. W. Merchants, technical director for Ontario, in congratulating the city on acquiring the new school, pointed out that all the natural resources of the province were useless without the power to intelligently develop them.

Other speakers included Professor G. E. Matheson, Mrs. Dora Macaulay, school trustee, and Mr. J. G. Lister, principal of the new school.

NATIVE SONS HEAR 'VARSITY TROUBLES

Appropriations Not Keeping Pace With Growth, Says President. *Apr 6*

While the government grants to the University of British Columbia had gradually increased, they had not nearly commenced to keep up with the growth of the institution, was the statement of President Klinck of the University in the course of an address before the Native Sons of B. C. at their weekly luncheon in the Citizens' Club today.

It had been thought for a time, said Dr. Klinck, that this year's estimates would take care of the number of students desiring to attend the University; that 1053 students would seek accommodation. But it was later ascertained that over 1200 would be in attendance this fall if it would be possible to look after them.

President Klinck had heard it proposed that the government grants should be used to subsidize provincial students to attend the larger universities in Montreal and Toronto. That was not a feasible proposal, he contended, and would have the result of sending them, or many of them, to the United States. There were many attending American universities at the present time, he intimated, who would much prefer to remain in their own province if facilities here were up-to-date and accommodation reasonably good.

Speaking of compulsory physical education, he said he strongly favored it but that the agitation for the establishment of a system at the University had subsided because of a desire not to stir up any further dissatisfaction over the institution in the public mind.

In conclusion, he paid warm tribute to Professor Coleman to whom he referred as a "tower of strength to the institution," and to Dr. Buchanan, who recently came to Vancouver.

Mr. A. L. McClellan, presiding, assured the president of the University of the support of the Native Sons of B. C., declaring that the organization was completely in sympathy with the university movement.

TAKE TWO YEARS TO MOVE VARSITY TO POINT GREY

President Tells Native Sons of Need of Action Now *Apr 6*

Addressing the Native Sons of British Columbia at their luncheon at noon, President Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, sketched the remarkable growth of the University since its inception. From 416 students in 1917 they had grown to 962 in the past session, and if they could accommodate the students they would have about 1200 in the coming collegiate year.

He appealed for greater interest in the university by the citizens, for whom the acquisition and development of a great centre of learning would be an asset in more ways than a merely material one. He pointed out the urgent necessity of planning ahead for future expansion. Even if provision was now made for a start at Point Grey it would be two years before they could move there.

He paid a tribute to the student body on their success in conducting varsity activities and extended an invitation to the Native Sons to visit the university.

Mr. A. L. McClellan presided and there was a large attendance.

To Lecture at University on "The Birds of Canada"

Under the auspices of the committee in charge of University extension work, an illustrated lecture on "The Birds of Canada" will be given by Professor M. Y. Williams in the geology lecture room at the University, Laurel and Tenth avenue, Thursday evening, April 7, commencing at 8:15.

Professor Williams' field work for the geological survey has afforded him an opportunity of acquiring firsthand knowledge of the subject. The beautiful slides with which the lecture will be illustrated are photographs taken and colored by Mr. F. Taverner, ornithologist of the geological survey for educational purposes in B. C. The lecture is free to the public, which is cordially invited to attend. *Prov. Apr. 6*

Lecture on Canadian Birds—Under the auspices of the committee in charge of University Extension Work, an illustrated lecture on the "Birds of Canada" will be given by Professor M. Y. Williams in the geology lecture room, University of British Columbia, corner Laurel and Tenth, tomorrow at 8:15 p.m. The slides are photographs taken and colored by Mr. P. Taverner, ornithologist of the Geological Survey, for educational purposes in the province. The lecture is free to the public. *Apr 6*

To Lecture on Birds—A public illustrated lecture on "The Birds of Canada" will be given in the geology lecture room of the University of B. C. at 8:15 p.m. Thursday by Prof. M. Y. Williams. The lecture will be illustrated by photographs taken and colored by Mr. P. Taverner, ornithologist of the Geological Survey.

Gave Lecture on Canadian Birds

"Canadian birds are shy and those who would study them must penetrate into the woods," stated Prof. M. Y. Williams in his interesting lecture on Thursday evening on "The Birds of Canada," which was given to an overflowing audience in the largest room available in the University. Rapt attention was given to the speaker as he uncovered some popular errors, showing that many so-called birds of prey were not destructive to domestic birds, but friends of the farmer, destroying all kinds of insect pests.

"It should be the aim of Canadians," the lecturer continued, "to protect their own birds, which include many that are very beautiful and, although not generally known, many good singers."

The slides used last night were lent by the Canadian Geological Survey, which deals in geology, topography, natural history and anthropology, and are to remain for some time in British Columbia to be used for educational purposes.

Prof. Williams concluded with a plea that the study of bird life and its preservation be more generally taken up.

Dean Klinck Will Address Meeting of P.T. Associations

Sun APR 10

"The Child in the Home and in the School," was the theme of an able address delivered by Mrs. Bryan on Friday afternoon to the members of the Kitsilano High School Parent-Teacher Association in the auditorium of the high school, at their regular meeting, with the president, Mrs. A. Grant, in the chair.

Dealing exhaustively with the home environment and relationship of the parent and child, the speaker emphasized the importance of teaching the child to be useful, combined with tasks of service for service's sake. That every child should be told the story of life by every parent—and that there should be less club life, less movies, and altogether less of the physical and more of the spiritual introduced into the home life—was outlined by convincing incidental narrative. On the teacher's opportunity and responsibility during the formative period of a child's life, Mrs. Bryan had much that was inspiring and helpful to expound. "Think of your wonderful opportunities," she said. "Hold the goal of your ambitions high; there is always room at the top. Teach the child loyalty to Canada, help explain to the stranger within our gates what it will mean in the near future to be good Canadians; be interested, not only in their studies, but in their sports and amusements."

A decision to complete the furnishing of pictures for the school was arrived at and Mrs. McInnes and a committee were appointed to superintend same. A committee consisting of Mrs. Stables, Mrs. Grant, Miss McKenzie and Miss Dewis was appointed to meet the junior committee on Monday, April 11, for the purpose of arranging an entertainment for the junior division, to be held on April 22 from 8 till 11:45 p.m. A donation was voted towards the purchase of a piano for the School for the Blind. Reports were submitted by Mrs. Brodie for the P.-T. Federation, and Mr. Little for the tree-planting in the school grounds.

An announcement was made that President Klinck would address the combined associations of Parent-Teachers on Wednesday, April 20, in the auditorium of the new Technical School on the subject of "Needs of the University."

B.C. MEN MUCH TO FORE AT PORTLAND

Several Leading Mining Authorities Address the Large Convention.

Prof. Hodge, Lately of University, and S. S. Fowler, of Riondel, Talk.

J. W. Mulholland, Nelson, Speaks, and Cariboo Pictures Shown.

Nicholas Thompson of Vancouver Talks on Carbonization of Coal. *Apr 7*

PORTLAND, April 7.—British Columbia men are figuring largely in today's session of the International Mining Convention. Dr. E. T. Hodge, professor of ore deposits and applied geology, of the University of Oregon, and lately of the University of British Columbia, occupied the chair at the morning meeting, and Mr. Nicholas Thompson of Vancouver is presiding this afternoon.

Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines for British Columbia, speaks this afternoon on the mining industry of that province. Mr. S. S. Fowler of Riondel, gives a talk of the mining industry of Southeastern British Columbia; problems of the prospector are being dealt with by J. W. Mulholland of Nelson, president of the British Columbia Prospectors' Association, and motion pictures of the "Heart of the Historic Cariboo" are being shown.

Yesterday's proceedings were largely devoted to consideration of problems met with in coal mining.

FOR POWDERED COAL.

Mr. Ralph Gault, fuel engineer, of Seattle, presented a strong argument for more general use of powdered coal-burning equipment in industrial activities, pointing out that oil at best would be available for most operations for but a few years. He maintained that hydro-electric power, the installation of which was enormous, could never replace coal on this coast, adding that development of all the hydro-electric energy now available would give no more power than does coal at present.

Current methods of burning coal were pronounced extravagant and wasteful and the prediction was made that pulverizing plants would eventually replace them. In a comparison of the savings in fuel by utilization of pulverized coal, the speaker stated that the change made at the plant of the B. C. sugar refinery at Vancouver meant a saving in the fuel bill of that company in a year of a little more than 50 per cent.

Emphasis was laid on the statements that the burning of pulverized coal freed the consumer from dependency on any particular grade of coal and ensured a stable market for the producer, 70 per cent. of coal production on the Coast mines being of the smaller grades easily adaptable for pulverization.

A VANCOUVER VIEW.

Mr. Nicholas Thompson of Vancouver, while agreeing with Mr. Galt that better results were obtainable from powdered coal, argued that carbonization of coal was the most efficient way to use it. Carbonization not only produced an excellent smokeless coal for domestic purposes, thus ridding congested centres of the smoke nuisance, but it saved the by-products such as from twenty to forty gallons of oil per ton, and many other equally valuable products. Nicola Valley coal, according to an analysis made in Great Britain, he said, was rich in oil.

Expert examination of coal from this British Columbia district showed that at prewar prices the by-products alone were worth more than \$9 per ton. "Which wealth," Mr. Thompson declared, "we are allowing to escape in smoke to vitiate the atmosphere to the detriment of health. He added that by-products ranging from tar to boiler are obtainable from a piece of coal.

STUMPED THE MEETING.

Telling of the difficulties met in locomotive fuel, Mr. A. W. Perley, fuel engineer of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Co., stumped the convention when he asked if anyone could enlighten him how to stop storage coal from catching fire. He informed the meeting that his company had accidentally discovered that Crows Nest Pass coal for locomotive use was greatly improved by storage for several months as a result of the accumulation of moisture.

"The interests of the miner and the railways are closely allied," Mr. Perley stated. "The railways spend one of every three dollars for coal and 56 per cent of the freight moved in the United States is owing to mining operations. When the 198,000 miles of railway in this country have not earned sufficient so far this year to pay operating expenses, it is time for the railwaymen and the mining men to get together and discuss their problems."

Dean Klinck, president of the University of B. C., has kindly consented to speak before the Parent-Teacher Federation on Wednesday, April 27, at 8 p.m. in the Technical School auditorium. His subject will be "The Policy of the University in British Columbia." *Apr 10*

Students' Body of University Praised By President Klinck

In discussing the University policies before the Rotary Club today President Klinck paid a tribute to the manner in which the student body had functioned. He quoted several instances of credit to the students to illustrate its attitude towards self-government. Since many matters pertaining to their conduct had been entrusted to the students, he declared, the duties of the staff had been lighter and things had been run infinitely better.

Some discussion has been created throughout the city by allegations that there was a Socialist Club at the University. The president denied that there is or ever was such an organization at the institution. Some students desiring to study economic affairs had made application for recognition to the student body, but when this had been refused had voluntarily disbanded rather than create a situation that would not likely have been understood. Neither had application, for the same reason, been made to the intercollegiate organization with kindred aims.

Stating that it would be impossible to admit many students into the University this fall on account of lack of accommodation, Mr. Klinck said that the solution of the difficulties in this regard lay in the willingness of the people to pay. New buildings at Point Grey would not be possible this or the next year but were possible in two years' time, if the people showed that they desired them, only a start would have to be made almost immediately.

It was reported that Mr. H. S. Rolston, manager of the exhibition, who recently underwent an operation, was doing well at the General Hospital, and that Mr. "Tom" Switzer, another Rotarian, was at St. Paul's Hospital. Mr. William Smith, who has been in the magazine business in the city for five years, has been removed to the Omaha branch of his company.

Among the guests from several parts of the continent in attendance at the luncheon were five from the Regina Rotary Club.

CALLS UPON PUBLIC TO URGE COMPLETION OF U.B.C. BUILDINGS

"Establishment of the University of British Columbia at Point Grey is not so much a question for the heads of the university as for the public," said President L. S. Klinck, in an address yesterday noon at the Rotary Club luncheon in the hotel Vancouver. "We have the promise of the government that aid will be given the university and we want the whole-hearted support of every citizen of British Columbia to strengthen the hand of the government."

President Klinck told of the increased interest in the institution due to the lecture tours through the upper country by university profes-

sors. He also commented favorably on the ability of the student body to govern itself intelligently.

Parent-Teachers' Meeting—President Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, will give an address on "The Policy of the University of British Columbia," on Wednesday evening, April 27, at 8 o'clock, in the auditorium of the new Technical School, Dunsmuir Street. The meeting has been arranged by the Parent-Teachers' Federation.

UNIFORM BOULEVARD PLANTING IS URGED

Prof. Davidson Speaks to Kiwanians of City Beautiful

"There is a strong thing about the city beautiful scheme inasmuch as everybody is in favor of it, but like the 'back to the land' scheme everybody is sitting back waiting for the others to do it," declared Prof. John Davidson in addressing the Kiwanis Club at its luncheon at the Hotel Vancouver this afternoon.

He urged that all children be educated in the scheme pointing out the noor way in which city schools were laid out from a garden point of view. He stated that while schools were bare of all flowers special care was taken to beautify lunatic asylums and prisons. The second step was the beautification of the home, and the third was the boulevards. He stated that in the past there were no laws governing this latter and several streets could be seen in which trees of all kinds were planted without any uniformity as to size and space. The recent bylaw governing this will have a great effect.

During the luncheon Mrs. Mary Arnold gave a number of solos in splendid voice, the rendition of "The Last Rose of Summer" being especially appreciated.

The meeting was attended by a large number of Kiwanians from North Vancouver and New Westminster.

POINT GREY CHILDREN WILL GROW GARDENS

Horticultural Association Now Has Membership of 108

KERRISDALE, April 15.—A garden competition for school children was announced at last night's annual meeting of the Point Grey Horticultural Association, held in the Municipal Hall. Councillor Walkem has offered a cheque for \$75 as prize money, which he suggests should be split up into five prizes of \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5. The competition will be open to all children under 15 years of age, work to be done on their own home garden—not on school grounds. Prof. John Davidson of the university was appointed by the meeting tonight to draw up rules and regulations for the contest.

Mr. R. W. Bridge was re-elected president of the association for the third consecutive year. Mrs. R. H. Richardson will be the new vice president, Mr. C. W. Cane secretary and Mr. W. W. Campbell assistant secretary. The executive will consist of Mrs. P. J. Maw; Mrs. M. G. Gorby, Mrs. C. Tidstrand and Messrs. J. Mackie, J. Davidson, H. C. Lawrence, J. Pollock, E. Russell, E. L. Woodruff, F. Garnish, S. A. Kelly, J. C. Lee, R. Purden and C. Tidstrand.

In his review of the past year, Mr. R. W. Bridge reported the association in a strengthened condition with 108 members. The year had been most successful, both from the number of exhibitors at the annual show and the number of prizes won at the Vancouver exhibition. At the latter Point Grey captured first prize for flowers, second for vegetable and second in the fruit section.

The rose show will be held this year on June 25.

It was announced by the president that a meeting of all Parent-Teacher Associations would be held on Wednesday evening, April 27, when President Klinck will speak on the policy of the University of B. C. The next meeting of the association will be held on May 16, at 8 p.m.

Bright At Home At the University By Faculty Club

The Faculty Women's Club of the University of British Columbia entertained at an "at home" on Friday night in the auditorium, in aid of the Ann Westbrook scholarship. The guests, who enjoyed an evening of cards and dancing, were received by President and Mrs. L. S. Klinck and Miss Isabel MacInnes, president of the club.

During the evening Miss Sneath gave a piano solo and Mrs. James A. McGeer and Mr. A. Goodstone, vocal selections.

Among other guests were Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Reid, Dean and Mrs. F. M. Clement, Dean and Mrs. R. W. Brock, Prof. and Mrs. P. A. Boving, Dr. T. H. Boggs, Dr. H. Ashton, Mr. H. F. Angus, Prof. and Mrs. Robertson, Prof. and Mrs. H. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hair, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Hutchinson, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Archibald, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Clark, Prof. and Mrs. E. G. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Powell, Mr. G. M. Irwin, Major and Mrs. H. T. Logan, Dr. G. S. Sedgewick, Dr. W. L. McDonald, Mr. F. G. C. Wood, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Sedgewick, Mr. and Mrs. Thorleif Larsen, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Uglow, Dr. and Mrs. Mack Eastman, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Barss, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jordan, Prof. and Mrs. H. N. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Munro, Dr. and Mrs. A. F. B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Hennings, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lloyd, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Telford, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Banfield, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Dr. and Mrs. Warner, Dr. and Mrs. Whitelaw, Mrs. Rolston, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGeer, Mr. S. Gintzburger, Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baker, Miss Jessie Gibson, Miss Jean McLeod, Mr. Ian Gibson, Mr. Gordon Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacInnes, Miss Pauline Gintzburger, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Perkins, Miss Ella Perkins, Miss Marjorie Peck, Miss Marjorie Mather and Mr. Ian Shaw.

ADDRESSES ROTARIANS ON UNIVERSITY NEEDS

President Klinck Also Pays Tribute to Student Self-Govt.

"Of the 200 fully qualified matriculants whom we will be compelled to refuse admission to the University this coming autumn the bulk will be from Vancouver," stated President L. A. Klinck, of the University of British Columbia at noon Tuesday in an address at the Rotary Club luncheon on the University and its problems. The President showed that Victoria had made special provision for matriculants who would be unable to proceed to University owing to lack of facilities for their reception whereas Vancouver had done nothing.

Referring to criticisms of the University, he urged that critics would place their complaints before the authorities, as criticism of this kind was welcomed. He paid a tribute to the results of student self-government.

His plea for support for the university was applauded by the Rotarians.

A proposal to amend the constitution by preventing the Vancouver Rotary Club from taking any action on public questions was killed in favor of an amendment to place the question of notices of motion as to action by the Rotary Club on important public questions in the hands of a committee which will consider the best way to prevent hasty action on important matters. Rotarian Leon J. Ladner made a strong speech in favor of the Rotary Club's participation in public affairs, after due consideration. He proposed that if hasty action was required, a two-thirds majority should be necessary to get action. His idea will be considered by the committee.

The resignation of Rotarian "Bill" Smith was made known on his removal to Omaha. The collection of \$200 for the expense of sending Rotarians to Australia was reported.

Professor W. L. Uglow, of the University of British Columbia, will lecture in the Trapp Technical School this evening on "Common Ore Minerals and How They Occur." President W. M. McCloy, of the Board of Trade, will occupy the chair.

PROFESSOR BOVING IS WORKING IN OVERALLS

Making Fertilizer Tests on Peat Land in Richmond

RICHMOND, April 22.—Professor Boving has been out at Mr. Fisher's ranch this week making experiments with fertilizers in the most peaty part of his land, on behalf of the department of agronomy of the B. C. University.

He has marked off two acres and divided them into plots for comparison of results.

He and his assistant were busy all day in overalls, with their coats off and sleeves rolled up, and Mr. Fisher says minute instructions have been left as to further treatment of the plots.

There are twelve thousand acres of peat-land still waiting for cultivation on Lulu Island alone, much of which is easily accessible. The council have lately instructed their engineer to survey and assess a large part of this peat area, with a view to cutting canals for drainage through it under local improvement schemes. The petition for extension of Road Nineteen is also a move in the direction of conquering the difficulties of bringing peat-land into profit, as the proposed extension would be almost entirely across peat-land.

To Complete Studies At French University



MISS PAULINE GINTZBURGER

Of this city, winner of the Governor-General's medal at the University two years ago, has been awarded one of the provincial government's scholarships for French study. This will permit the holder to spend one year in France studying the language and absorbing the culture of the French. The sum of \$1200 is donated for the purpose. Miss Gintzburger, who will sail in August, proposes to study for the Ph. D. degree in a French university.

GO TO FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

Henri Chodat, Miss Gintzburger and Miss Hamilton Given Valuable Scholarships

VICTORIA, April 26.—The three candidates who will represent British Columbia in the universities of France during the next university year were announced today as follows:

Henri Chodat, M.A., Vancouver, specialist in French at King Edward High School.

Miss Mary Hamilton, B.A., Victoria, specialist in French, Victoria High School.

Miss Pauline Gintzburger, M.A., teaching fellow in the University of British Columbia.

These three are being sent to France on scholarships worth \$1200 each, voted by the legislature at its last session. Similar scholarships are awarded by the various provinces of Canada to men and women of outstanding ability who will take post-graduate studies in France and return to Canada to continue their profession.

The British Columbia selection committee, which announced the award, consisted of: Hon. Chief Justice MacDonald, President Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, and S. J. Willis, superintendent of education.

"I Couldn't Keep My Clothes on The Line for the Clouds of Soot"

Sun Apr 17



By C. R. MARSHALL

ACCORDING to Prof. J. G. Davidson of the University of B. C., the smoke problem in Vancouver can be easily remedied and at no expense to either the city or the coal user. While he believes that much can be accomplished by educative means, he declares that the only sure method to permanently rid the city of this evil is by establishing a plant to eliminate the smoke-making ingredients from coal. This, says Dr. Davidson would be a splendid business venture as the sale of the by-products would soon pay for the capital cost and in addition create a substantial profit on operation. Smokeless fuel would as a result reach the consumer at no greater cost than at present.

NO REGULATIONS

"We have no bylaws here to govern the smoke nuisance as they have in other cities," said Fire Chief J. H. Carlisle. "If a chimney on a five-storey building throws smoke into the windows of an adjacent eight-storey building we are powerless to prevent it."

Florists state that smoke here is

THE smoke problem is one of the penalties of the industrial growth and prosperity of Vancouver. Batteries of factories, mills and public buildings throughout Greater Vancouver belch forth black clouds to distract housewives, who love to keep their homes sweet and clean. Pictures show how the sky is hidden at times by the discharges emitted from chimneys in the central and manufacturing districts of the city.

ruinous to city gardens and it is claimed to be the cause of the death of many fine specimens of conifer trees in Stanley Park. Hotel and lodging house proprietors find that they must launder their curtains at least twice a week and guests are requested to keep their windows closed as far as possible.

"The average life of white clothes in Vancouver is six hours; the average life of white paint on a house is about six

weeks, then it changes to a sordid grey," states Dr. Davidson. "In ten years I believe it will be a criminal offense to burn raw fuel in this or any other progressive city." What we do in the way of smoke prevention should be done now. When the city grows larger it will be a difficult problem to tackle. A clean city will make faster progress than one deluged with smoke."

COKING OVENS MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN THIS CITY

Dr. Davidson Suggests Solution with of Smoke Nuisance

There is every probability that there will be established in Vancouver low temperature coking ovens, was the interesting statement of Professor J. D. Davidson of the University of British Columbia in the course of an address to the newly formed technical section of the Board of trade on the Elimination of the Smoke Nuisance. Today. The burning of metallurgical coal, especially treated in such ovens to render them practically smokeless, was the most logical solution to the smoke difficulty in the city was the speaker's opinion.

In the Nicola valley there are coal areas of great extent and of unique value from point of view of coking properties. Near Merritt there are seams containing coal which will coke and give off 45 to 50 per cent volatile matter, a unique combination. These coals have such a high content of nitrogen as to make it profitable to completely burn this coal for the single purpose of manufacturing ammonia," said the speaker.

He outlined briefly the causes of the smoke nuisance and some of its results. The fogs of Vancouver are to a large extent due to the smoke in the air. The death of some of the trees in Stanley Park is attributable to the invisible sulphur gases.

The speaker took occasion to twig Mr. Lockyer and Mr. Jonathan Rogers, who were present, on the large amount of smoke which issued from the chimneys of their buildings. Dr. Underhill, who also said a few words, remarked on the same nuisance at the university and humorously suggested that the professor practise what he preached. The room was well filled with tobacco smoke to lend the proper atmosphere to the meeting.

SHAKESPEARIANS MEET

Sun Apr 25

The third Shakespearean lecture of the series arranged by the Vancouver Shakespeare Society was given last night in the King Edward high school. Prof. Sedgwick gave a masterly study of "Iago" to a large audience, which included many students, and many who were known as Shakespeare lovers in the early Vancouver days. The lecturer said that "Iago" in literary value ranked next to "Hamlet." There was evidence that Shakespeare knew he had created a great character, and spent the full force of his genius upon it. The soliloquies which were so important in Shakespeare's plays were necessary to show the trend of the story. It was evident, said the lecturer, that the actors of Shakespeare's days were brainy men, and the Elizabethan stage occupied a high intellectual plane.

Following the lecture Mrs. E. Mayon gave, in a delightful manner, an act from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Noel Robinson gave "Clarence's Dream" from "Richard III," and Mr. J. Francis Bursill as "Iago," and Mr. R. Shearman as "Othello," gave a scene in costume. Dr. Charles Cameron, who presided, will on Wednesday night, at the same place, give "A Study of Hamlet."

P.-T. Federation Urges Completion Of University

AT a meeting of the Parent-Teacher Federation held on Thursday evening in the School Board offices, Mr. George H. Hewitt gave a report on the meeting at which President Klinck spoke on the policy of the University. Dr. Klinck followed Mr. Hewitt's report by submitting a resolution to the effect that: "Owing to the present inadequate accommodation at the University and owing to the great probability that many of the matriculation students will be refused admission to the University in September on account of lack of accommodation, be it resolved that the Parent-Teacher Federation request the Government to make arrangements to complete the necessary buildings at Point Grey as early as possible, to provide the required accommodation for all students wishing to enter the University; and further, that as the Kiwanis Club has this matter in hand and has certain plans under consideration, this association write it, offering hearty support and co-operation in any plan they may bring before the Government and public to overcome the present unsatisfactory conditions at the University of British Columbia."

Interesting Talk By Dr. Sedgwick At High School

Instructive, entertaining and interesting to a superlative degree was the study of "Iago," given by Dr. G. G. Sedgwick at the King Edward High School on Monday evening. The study was not merely as one might expect from the title, a critical analysis of a single character from a single play, but Dr. Sedgwick dealt with his subject from a broader standpoint, basing his talk from the viewpoint of literary history, comparing the styles and outlook of the periods of literary eras, particularly those of the Renaissance and the later romantic period; the traditional and conventional characters of Shakespeare's time were dealt with, and the stereotyped stage villain was naturally the foundation of Shakespeare's masterpiece of the incarnation of evil.

The Real "Iago."

The character of "Iago," as developed by the lecturer at first with the possibilities of good or evil depending largely upon environment and circumstance; though it is true this individual was endowed with an extraordinary intellect and subtlety in intelligence. The prime cause in the development of evil was absolute growth of selfishness, so that through the entire consideration of self, "Iago" became a lost soul. This very selfishness had resulted in his indulging himself until satiety had left him to a great extent cold. This with his material misfortunes and his considered wrongs transformed him into the fiend that he was; though he had the Mephistophelean characteristics, the professor said, and gave illustrations to show that Shakespeare plainly did not intend him to be acted on the stage as a sneering, malevolent fiend. His rough jesting to occupy the time while "Desdemona" and her suite are awaiting the arrival of Othello, and his bluntness in the drinking scene, give the keynote of his outward exterior—a man honest to the degree of having that over-honesty that bordered on the blunt and even coarse.

The lecturer spoke of how Irving, when playing Iago, gave a brilliant touch to the character by lifting up a child on his shoulders to see the arrival of Othello. The well-known cunning and plans of "Iago," in carrying out his revenge were, of course, dealt with and the touch of dignity at the end of the play, when, though foiled at every turn, Iago retained a stubborn and unyielding silence, seemed to be one ray of brightness on the evil run of what could have been a man.

The professor throughout showed a scholarly grasp and study of his subject and the many related topics he introduced; his delivery and style pleased his auditors throughout.

Dramatic Scenes.

The lecture was followed by dramatic scenes. Mrs. E. B. Mayon gave a delightful selection from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Mr. Noel Robinson was seen to great advantage in a scene from "Richard III." Mr. J. Francis Bursill and Mr. Rui Shearman gave a scene in costume from Othello. Mr. Shearman was an altogether dignified and convincing Othello in character and intensity and the "Iago" of Mr. Bursill was a clever interpretation. At the close of the programme Dr. Charles Cameron, president of the society, thanked the lecturer and assisting artists on behalf of the audience. Mr. Dean also moved a vote of thanks.

The Guests.

Among some of those noticed were Mrs. Charles Cameron, Mrs. Laura Rees-Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Hannington, Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. de Twornicki, Mrs. E. P. Shearman, Miss Winnifred Shearman, Mr. A. N. St. John Mildmay, Judge Howay, Mr. Dyke, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Yates, Miss Hardwick, Mrs. Mason, Mr. Cragg, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mayon, Mrs. Hawe, Mr. Sydney Scott, Mr. Noel Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Yewdall.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Charles Cameron will lecture on "Hamlet," at the King Edward High School. He will be assisted by Miss Winnifred Shearman, as "Ophelia"; Mr. Rui Shearman, "Laertes"; Miss Robertson, "Gertrude"; Mr. Bursill, "King"; Mr. Bell, "Marcellus." Vocalists for the evening will be Miss Kay who will give "Orpheus with His Lute," and Mr. Wardhaugh will be heard in Shakespearean songs.

WORK OF NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Activities Reviewed at Annual Meeting—Officers for 1921 Elected

Officers elected for the year at the annual meeting of the Vancouver Natural History Society held on Wednesday evening in the biology classroom of the University of British Columbia, were: Honorary president, L. S. Klinck, LL.B., re-elected; president, John Davidson, F.L.S., F.B.S.E., re-elected; vice-president, Mr. Fred Perry; honorary secretary, C. F. Connor, M.A., re-elected; assistant secretary, Mrs. Percival A. Jenns, re-elected; second assistant secretary, Mr. W. Clark; honorary treasurer, Mr. James Lyall, re-elected; librarian, Mr. J. D. Turnbull, and an executive of five additional members: Miss M. H. Nicholson, Miss C. Moule, Messrs. H. J. McLatchy, A. H. Bain and R. A. Cumming; auditors, W. B. Wood and H. J. Selwood; representatives to Vancouver Institute, Messrs. Turnbull and McLatchy. Encouraging reports were received from the secretary and treasurer. A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring officers was proposed by Mr. A. H. Bain, seconded by Mr. J. F. Sharpe, and passed unanimously. Mr. Bain paid a high tribute to the splendid work that Professor Davidson is doing in this society, and throughout the province. Forty-five new members joined the society last year and twelve applications for membership were received at Wednesday's meeting: Miss Ella Doman, Mr. B. J. Wood, Miss A. E. Dawson, Miss B. Jefferson, Mrs. J. F. Sharpe, Mr. James P. Lee, Miss Rena Greenway, Mr. W. E. Dunbar, Mr. Walter C. Westall, Miss Mary Esson, Mr. J. P. Dawson and Mr. A. M. Chronkhite.

Treasurer James Lyall submitted a report which showed an increased balance in the treasury of the society.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The secretary reported as follows: "During the year the summer's activities were marked by nine field excursions, and a summer camp of eight days at Savary Island. The interest in these excursions was sustained to the end and many availed themselves of the opportunity of extended study at the summer camp finding themselves well repaid. About twenty participated in the camp. The winter session began in November and concluded with this, the annual meeting making eleven meetings in all. Of these five meetings were public, two of which were held under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute. The following contributed to the success of these meetings: Dr. C. McL. Fraser, 'Some General Evidence of Organic Evolution'; Dean Brock, 'Vancouver's Ancient History'; Prof. J. Davidson, 'The Morality of Plants'; Mr. R. C. Treherne, 'Locust Control on Range Lands of B. C.'; and Mr. C. F. Connor, 'The Place of Botany on a High School Curriculum.'"

"Five members' meetings were held. The opening meeting with the president's address on 'The Natural History of the Tent Caterpillar.' Members' night took the form of an exhibition of specimens and microscopic slides—a splendid beginning of what will be one of our best meetings. Mr. R. S. Sherman, 'Nature Study and the New Education'; Miss L. J. Brunton, 'Summer Camp at Savary Island'; Mr. Kenneth Racey, 'The Mountain Beaver.' The programme has been varied in character, embracing both plant and animal life—present and past.

"Your executive has had five meetings during the year, planning for the activities of the society, and carrying out your behests. Programmes of summer and winter were arranged, plans for the summer camp made, and letters sent to the mayor regarding the methods of clearing the city lots. The secretary regrets to report the loss of the society through resignation and removal to the East of Mrs. D. McIntosh, our first vice-president, but is pleased to report that the office has been filled and the duties ably performed by Mr. H. J. McLatchy, one of our most energetic and faithful members.

SUMMER PROGRAMME.

"The secretary also desires to express his appreciation of the manner in which the work of the assistant secretary has been done, and of her interest and zeal in the activities of the society; also of the faithfulness and loyal support of all the officers and of the executive in co-operating to make the work of the organization a success. Chief among these has been our worthy president, to whom the secretary feels, the credit for the measure of success of the past year is largely due."

The secretary reported the splendid prospects for the future, and the interest manifested in the field excursions. Following is the programme for this year's excursions: April 23, at Kerrisdale; April 30, Caulfeilds; May 14, Burnaby Lake, May 21-22, Crescent and White Rock; June 4, Botanical Gardens; June 25 to July 3, summer camp; July 24, Hollyburn Ridge; August 13-14, Grouse, Dam and Goat mountains; August 27, Capilano flats. The next excursion of the society will be to Caulfeilds.

INTERIOR TOWNS WANT UNIVERSITY FINISHED

Dean Coleman Returns From His Tour Very Optimistic

"I was very pleased with the keen interest taken in the fortunes of the university and the desire on all sides to see the buildings completed at Point Grey," said Dean Coleman of the University, commenting on his two weeks tour recently of the Okanagan Valley, where he has been conducting extension lectures.

"It is also interesting to note that although in my lectures I dealt with purely academic questions, nearly every meeting sooner or later resolved itself into a debating club, where the government policy towards the university was discussed. Particularly was this true of Kamloops, where, at the conclusion of my lecture, discussion became so animated that a resolution, calling on the government to provide the funds necessary for carrying on the university work was moved and unanimously passed on the spot. The people of Kamloops are vitally interested in the university situation," said the dean, "because next year there will be 13 or 14 students ready to enter the higher institution."

"At Armstrong I was the guest of the Board of Trade at an informal luncheon, where I was called upon to deal with the University question. The opinion there was the same as at Kamloops and a unanimous desire expressed to see the work of the University carried on efficiently."

"The extension lectures are becoming more popular and everybody in the interior is anxious that they be continued and even broadened in their scope," added Dean Coleman. "They feel that these lectures are a necessary part of university work and are due to people of the interior who contribute to the support of the institution."

Various subjects, such as the consolidation of the rural schools and the women's institute, were dealt with in the lectures.

"I was particularly struck by the concrete evidence of prosperity and progress manifested all through the Okanagan," said Mr. Coleman.

KEEN INTEREST IS TAKEN IN 'VARSITY THROUGH INTERIOR

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

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

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

Re-elect Klinck As President of Prov. ~~Manitoba~~ Agriculturists

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, has been re-elected president of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists for the ensuing year. This society was organized in Ottawa last June and the first annual convention is to be held in Winnipeg, June 15, 16 and 17 of this year. Membership has steadily increased since organization and in addition to the Dominion organization all the provinces have local branches. The B. C. branch is headed by R. C. Traherne of Vernon.

Other members of the Dominion executive elected by ballot are Professor H. Barton, Macdonald College, first vice-president; Dr. John Bracken, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, second vice-president, and L. H. Newman of the Canadian Seed Growers, honorary secretary.

Some important matters will be up for discussion at the convention. The society's official organ is "Scientific Agriculture," published at Gardenvale, P.Q. F. H. Grindley is editor of this journal and organizing secretary for the Dominion executive.

IS PARADISE OF WILD FLOWERS

World ~~Manitoba~~ Natural History Society Makes
Interesting Discoveries in
Caulfeilds Expedition

The second excursion of the Natural History Society was held on Saturday to Caulfeild's. Prof. J. Davidson, president of the society, pointed out the peculiar advantages of this place from the botanist's point of view, as here, within a few steps, are to be found many representative of the great groups of plants. Along the beach the seaweeds represent the lowest group, the thallophytes, while up the hills are found, mingled together in great profusion, mosses representing the bryophytes, ferns, clubmosses and selaginellas, the pteridophytes, conifers and flowering plants, the highest group, the spermatophytes. In these groups may be read the history of plant life.

This district is especially suitable for the study of the early flowering plants. On the rocky hillside near the station, were found the pretty Blue-eyed Mary and sea blush. Along with this small chickweed, leaved mimulus, and Dutchman's Breeches or wild bleeding heart.

After a short scramble over these moss-covered rocks the guide led the party of 57 down the path toward the village, pointing out on the way several interesting plants, as the holly-leaved barberry, the American yew, etc. English bluebells, too, came under observation in a rather unexpected way: a gentleman, the occupant of one of the pretty cottages, invited the party into his garden to see these old-time favorites. It was a bold deal to invite fifty-seven flower hunters into his garden, but he evidently had heard the boast of the Natural History Society that they enjoy the beauties of nature to full extent, and also leave them for others to enjoy. The sight of these bluebells aroused a homesick feeling in more than one Old Country heart.

Lilies in Profusion.

On the bluffs close to the water were found several interesting plants, the deadly camas, not yet in bloom, the bearberry, the little ladies' mantle, the entire-leaved saxifrage. Then the naturalists rounded the head of the cove and the more ambitious ones followed the guide across the little creek and up the steep side of the hill to the west of the cove. Here were noted several species of moss and lichen and patches of a dozen or more square yards in extent white with the beautiful lilies called dog's tooth violets, late blooming on account of the northern exposure. Here, too, the lodge pole pine was observed growing tall and straight on the sheltered slope, exhibiting none of the contortions which it shows in more exposed situations, and from which it derives its name pinus contorta.

But now the weather-wise president, perceiving that rain was not far off, ordered a retreat. We hastily descended the slope and rejoined our party, who, in the meantime, had prepared tea. After this welcome refreshment we hurried back to the little station in time to catch the 3:10 train, thus shortening by about two hours the programme planned by our executive.

Most of the plants found had good English names as well as the less familiar scientific ones, and many of them had peculiarities of structure or habit which were explained by Professor Davidson. The excursion was enjoyed by all. The enthusiasm of studying nature for the love of it is catching, and those who go once, just to see what it is like, invariably fill out a membership application blank before the day is over. Four applications were received on this trip.

Dr. G. G. SEDGWICK of the University of B. C. will address the last meeting of the season of the McGill Women Graduates' Society, to be held on Monday at 4 p.m. at the residence of Miss Jessie Elliott, 1133 Matthews Avenue, Shaughnessy Heights on "George Meredith." Vocal solos will be given by Mrs. A. Z. DeLong and Mrs. James McGeer.

TO RECEIVE DOCTOR'S DEGREE FROM QUEEN'S



MAJOR R. W. BROCK, Dean of the University of B. C., who has been invited to the coming convocation of Kingston University to receive a doctor's degree honoris causa. He took his master's degree in Queen's with medal in mineralogy 26 years ago.

Pamphlet to Be Published on Nursing Courses

The University of British Columbia is the only school in Canada which has the five-year training course for nurses," said Miss Ethel Johns, superintendent of nurses at the Vancouver General Hospital, when discussing with a Vancouver Sun representative the conference held in this connection by the League of Nursing Education of the United States held during the week of April 11 in Kansas City, Missouri.

As a result of this conference a pamphlet on the subject of nursing courses at the universities and hospitals is soon to be published, which will be of assistance to other universities and hospitals contemplating such a course. Miss Johns spoke of the wonderful help this course is in preparing nurses to take responsible positions.

The object of this league is to improve the training given to nurses and to make them capable of better service, she said, and many plans were considered for the development of courses at the universities, and definite educational standards were laid down.

The conference was attended chiefly by the principals and instructors in training schools for nurses all over the United States and also by outside women who are directing the public health movement throughout the States.

Miss Johns stopped at Manitoba en route home and was greatly interested in the wonderful developments which has been made along public health lines in the rural districts.

Claims Meredith Is a True Poet

Dr. G. G. Sedgwick Gives Interesting Talk on English Writer at McGill Grads Meeting, May 3

"Meredith is not recognized as a shining light in English poetry," declared Dr. G. G. Sedgwick when giving a short talk on that poet, at the last meeting of the year of the McGill Women Graduates' Society on Monday afternoon at the lovely home of Miss Jessie Elliott, Shaughnessy Heights. Though this is a fact yet the speaker thought that his work was distinct and valuable in many ways, for he wrote many things that were lovely and made an appeal. On the other hand he is not a "quotable" poet, said Dr. Sedgwick, for he imposes a strain on the memory because of his style.

Involved Style.
In deciding the question as to whether Meredith is a poet or not, the speaker said there were two difficulties in the way of such a decision. First, the writer's moods were so morose and unhappy that his style was frankly ugly. This resulted in knots to untangle in his works that were not attractive to many readers, asserted the speaker. But if Meredith were to be excluded from the ranks of poets for this defect then Shakespeare would be ruled out too, for of such a defect is he guilty also, as can be seen in the "Tempest" and parts of "Cymbeline." It was Dr. Sedgwick's opinion that the poet did "mishandle language."

Another difficulty in the way of a successful decision was the fact that he used what might be termed a telegraphic style. Meredith packs his thought very densely avowed the speaker, and because of this method he is often very hard to understand, though when the meaning is gained in such a passage, he, stated Dr. Sedgwick, one feels that it could not have been said in any other manner. If Meredith is to be shut out of the realm of poets for this reason, then one must treat the greatest dramatist in the same way, for Hamlet's soliloquies are written in the same style.

Types of Obscurity.
There are three sorts of obscurity in poetry, stated the speaker, and of these the first may be termed that of fog, where the writer has nothing to say, and when the passage is finished there is no meaning. Such an example may be found in Swinburne, but never in Meredith's work, for the latter's thought is always clear edged and clean cut.

So great may be a thought that there is no way to express it but in vague and merely suggestive symbols, and of this defect Meredith is only occasionally guilty as may be seen in the quotation given by the speaker: "By their memories the gods are known," and to Dr. Sedgwick such is the greatest poetry in the English language.

The speaker sought to excuse what many term a defect in Meredith's works, his telegraphic style, and in this connection quoted with much feeling, the epitaph written by Meredith for his friend, J. C. M., where one may claim that the language is contorted but when the meaning is gained, then the conviction comes that such feeling could not have been expressed in any other manner or terms. And this is one reason, declared Dr. Sedgwick, that Meredith can be termed a poet, for the test of poetry comes, according to the speaker, when one can read a poem for the second time and get another emotional reaction. This is true, affirmed Dr. Sedgwick, of the central volumes of Meredith, but not so of his later works.

Lyric Intensity.
The most evident and the most wonderful thing in this man's works, declared the speaker, was his lyric intensity, for of such his poetry is full. He claimed that inside the outer shell or hardness of the poems, there is a living fire and it is really alive, and to illustrate Dr. Sedgwick gave a fine exposition of the "Thrush in February" which, he stated, was full of this lyric intensity, for it was the living and exact truth.

Established Woman's Rights.
Dr. Sedgwick claimed that to Meredith could be given the distinction of having made women's rights a commonplace thing in the world today, for he was the one artist who felt most strongly on this subject during the Victorian era, and set it forth in his books, "The Oread of Richard Feverel" and "The Egotist." He also strove to dissipate the old superstitions of which the human race has not yet rid itself.

Following the very interesting address several vocal solos were given by Mrs. A. Z. DeLong, while a duet by Mrs. DeLong and Mrs. James McGeer were very much enjoyed.

Tea was served at the conclusion of the meeting, those assisting being Mrs. Elliott, Miss Jessie Elliott, Miss Isabel Elliott, Miss Kathleen Elliott and Mrs. Raphael.

Large Audience Heard Debate on Christianity

"Are the Principles Taught by Jesus Christ Advantageous to the Working Class?" was the subject of a debate on Sunday afternoon at the Empress Theatre between Rev. A. E. Cooke, minister of the First Congregational Church, and Mr. J. D. Harrington of the Socialist Party of Canada. The house was packed and the doors had to be closed fifteen minutes before the debate was opened by President Klinck of the University of British Columbia, who was chairman. The Socialist orator declared that Christianity was a slave's creed, while his opponent maintained that Christianity should be given the credit for the abolition of feudalism and slavery.

Claims of U. B. C. Clearly Outlined

University Not a Luxury But a Real Necessity, Says Dean Coleman.

"We are constantly confronted with the statement that the University is a luxury, even a superfluity," said Dean H. T. J. Coleman, of the University of B. C. on Tuesday evening, during the course of a most interesting and instructive address at the meeting of the Aberdeen-Dawson Parent-Teacher Association. "This is a fallacy, a dangerous fallacy. For in truth the University is bound up with elementary schools. The quality of the teaching in the elementary schools depends upon the quality of the teaching and training of teachers in the universities."

Dean Coleman spoke at some length of the necessity of keeping the textbooks up to date, and providing teachers with supplementary information to amplify and round out the instruction contained in the textbooks. Education, like everything else, he said, must forge ahead or fall behind. It can not stand still. Completeness of knowledge, though unattainable, must nevertheless be the aim of every conscientious teacher, and they must work untriflingly and constantly towards that end.

The "Changing Times." "Not only must there be change of textbooks, to meet the needs of changing times, but change and constant improvement of method. There is a vast difference between teaching, and merely 'keeping school.' We must put the elementary schools and the universities in their proper setting, accord them their proper importance in the community; we must fully understand their proper relation to evolution, progress and civilization. If we are to maintain ourselves and advance, we must embark on an extensive programme of education—our aim, real and intelligent citizenship, and social stability," concluded the speaker.

Supports V. O. N. Prior to the lecture, the members of the association voted \$5 to the Victorian Order of Nurses, \$50 towards a motion picture machine for the Dawson School, and \$50 to the Aberdeen School for books and sports. A very enjoyable programme was given, including a violin duet by Misses Jean and Dorothy Tennant, dances by Misses Bessie and Nannie Walker, and vocal solos by Miss Irene Harris and Miss Lily Bates.

At the meeting of the South Vancouver Poultry Association on Thursday, Professor Lloyd of the University of B. C., will demonstrate the good and bad points pertaining to birds. There will be four birds for Professor Lloyd to judge. All residents of South Vancouver interested in poultry are invited to attend.

Red Cross Council Is Newly Appointed

Reorganization plans were discussed at a meeting of the Red Cross society in the board of trade rooms last night and it was decided that a council of twelve should be appointed to carry on the work. A nominating committee consisting of Mr. W. Godfrey, Mr. C. G. Pennock, Mr. A. P. Black and John Riddington were appointed. The regular reports were read and a financial statement made. The meeting then adjourned until Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the board of trade rooms.

B. C. ABLE TO MAKE CHEESE

Science Can Assist in Producing Better Goods in Many Ways.

Heavier Output Can Be Attained by Use of Pure Cultivations.

By PROF. W. SADLER,
B. C. University Staff.

In a recent issue of "The Milk Industry," published in London, England, a paper on "Research Work in Dairying" appears from the pen of Sir Daniel Hall, F. R. S., K. C. B., M. A. The authority of the writer is such that I feel sure his statements should be made available to the widest possible public.

Sir Daniel Hall is the scientific adviser to the ministry of agriculture in England. Formerly he was principal of the Southeastern Agricultural College at Wye, then director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, and subsequently the first chairman of the development commission appointed by the British Government to develop agricultural research, teaching and extension work through the ministry of agriculture itself, the universities, colleges, institutes and county council instructors.

Many phases of research work are discussed in the paper cited. In view of the investigations which are now proceeding in the department of dairying in the University of British Columbia, and on account of the attempt which we are making in collaboration with the provincial dairy commissioner to establish the making of certain varieties of cheese in this province, it may be of interest to reproduce herein that part of Sir Daniel Hall's statement which is concerned with "Research and Cheesemaking."

ONLY ONE PROCESS.

The citation from the original publication is as follows:

"Broadly speaking, there is only one cheese-making process—that producing Cheddar cheese—which has been subjected to any real scientific study, and can, in consequence, be regarded as in any exact fashion standardized. Much the same kind of study as has been given to the Cheddar process needs to be applied to the making of Stilton and Wensleydale, to Cheshire and Gloucester, even to the skim milk cheeses, which like Blue Vinny can on occasion be so good.

"It is not suggested that the application of science is going to produce better cheeses than those which have been and are being turned out by practical men and women working by traditional rules and their own instinct for good practice. In these matters the function of science is to standardize the best practice, to determine exactly what are the conditions which lead to success, and to supply tests and checks which will eliminate the not inconsiderable percentage of failure attaching to pure rule of thumb methods.

"It is well known that failures do occur in practice from discoloration, bad flavor, bad texture, and though in a broad way we may say that scrupulous cleanliness and pure water we can never entirely prevent the entry of obnoxious organisms, but we can make the conditions such that they will not attain the development that causes the commercial deterioration of the product.

"In addition to the standardization of existing cheese-making processes, there is a wide field for research in connection with the organisms which bring about the ripening of milk for cheese-making, the production in some cases of the curd and the after ripening of the cheese.

"There are claims that a heavier and better output of cheese can be attained by the use of pure cultivations of specific organisms, different from those nominally found in the cheese vat in this country. Indeed, the scientific cheese-maker is faced by the unknown at every turn. He finds he needs knowledge that can only be obtained by investigation, and though the practical producer is perhaps barely conscious of these difficulties he will in turn be able to incorporate the results in an improved practice."

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR ADDRESSES POULTRYMEN

SOUTH VANCOUVER, May 14.—Prof. S. V. Lloyd of the university gave a most interesting address at the meeting of the Poultry Association on Thursday night, explaining by means of birds selected for the purpose the leading characteristics of the general utility type. He said there was a variation in standards at the present time due to the fact that insufficient progress had been made for everybody to agree on a standard.

The speaker emphasized the importance of suburban breeders attending to egg production stock. The market on the prairies was practically inexhaustible for foundation stock. The instability of the present egg market was deplored and the speaker urged the association to stand with other organizations in an appeal to the government to regulate the price of eggs.

Speaking of feeding birds, the professor said best results were obtained when milk or buttermilk was used. The importance of giving the hen plenty of water was also discussed and opinions expressed showed that a much greater egg production followed the supplying of birds with pure water.

The greater part of the evening was spent in discussing the points of the good birds and remarks made by the audience showed there were many experienced breeders present.

Suggestion was made that a meeting of the associations of Greater Vancouver be convened at South Vancouver to discuss stabilizing the egg market by members and to be addressed by Prof. Lloyd but was not decided on definitely. A hearty vote of thanks was given the speaker.

Mrs. Stewart Presides Over University Club

Mrs. R. H. Stewart was elected president of the University Women's Club at the annual meeting on Saturday. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, Mrs. J. Stuart Jamieson; second vice-president, Miss Isabel MacInnes; corresponding secretary, Miss Sadie Bristol; assistant corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. J. Tempelman; recording secretary, Miss Isabel Harvey; treasurer, Miss Agnes Greggor; convener of social committee, Mrs. G. O. Fallis; convener of art, literature and music, Mrs. Paul Day; laws committee, Mrs. J. S. Drummond; visiting, Miss Elizabeth D. MacQueen; sustaining member of Y. W. C. A., Miss Isabel Clemens; director for Women's Building, Ltd., Dr. Belle Wilson and Miss H. McQueen.

University Lecturer On Development of Feminist Theories

Miss Isabel MacInnes, associate professor of modern languages at the University Women's Club, lectured before the University Club of New Westminster last evening. She dealt with the rise and development of feminist theories as reflected in the English novel and drama of the past two centuries. Miss Florence Urquhart, president of the club, presided, the gathering being held at Columbian College.

The department's regular staff will be supplemented this year by two members of the staff of the University of B. C.

Dr. S. J. Schofield left last Monday for Windermere where he will make a geological map to supplement the existing topographical map. Professor Uglow will also go to the North Thompson in the course of a few days.

Fourteenth Annual Banquet Of University Women's Club

Outstanding Features of Varied Activities of the Past Year
Reviewed at Interesting Function — Praiseworthy
Promotion of Community Spirit and Women's
World Co-operation in Public Service May 21

WITH the goodfellowship and bon camaraderie which always prevails in university circles, the annual banquet of the University Women's Club was held at the Citizens' Club on Friday evening, when about fifty people sat down to supper. Dr. Belle Wilson, retiring president, was chairman, and the toast list included "The King," "New Members," with Mrs. J. Stuart Jamieson, vice-president, as proposer and Mrs. Paul Jones, responding. Miss C. Alice Cameron toasted "Our Guests," Miss Florence Urquhart, president of the sister club in New Westminster, and Miss Agnes Ure, replying. Mrs. R. W. Brock wittily sketched the club's future, Mrs. R. H. Stewart, incoming president, responding. Miss McCulloch and Miss Isabel Harvey toasted "Our Alma Maters." Following dinner, there was delightful vocal and instrumental music, those taking part being Mrs. G. G. McGeer, Miss Isabel Sneath, Mrs. Nurse, Miss Peck and Mrs. Tullidge.

Presidential Address.

The occasion being the fourteenth annual banquet of the club, Dr. Belle Wilson, in the course of her presidential address, passed in review some of the outstanding features of its history in order that the members might be further spurred on "to make each richer in the deeper satisfaction of life by hands directed by broad sympathies and hearts sensitive to the needs of the race."

To Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris was due the founding of the club and while the primary intention had been that of "stimulating intellectual activity, and promoting social intercourse among university women, of affording opportunity for the study of social and economic conditions and of promoting co-operation in public service," the club had much practical work to its credit.

Full support had been given to the women suffrage movement. Under the leadership of Mrs. J. H. MacGill, the club had done pioneer work both alone and in co-operation with other women's

societies towards removing legal disabilities of women, and in amending laws dealing with marriage, child guardianship, deserted wives, mothers' pensions.

Varied Activities.

As a result of the club's efforts, the Parent-Teacher Association was started, Mrs. Aubrey T. Fuller, on the club's behalf taking up the work of organization. The Little Mothers' movement was introduced into the schools; the early Christmas shopping campaign begun; the yearly city "clean-up day" inaugurated; a public mass-meeting called in January, 1909, for the location of the provincial university in Vancouver. In 1917 the club petitioned the attorney-general for the passage of legislation to limit the sale of narcotics and for the establishment of an institution for the treatment of drug addicts.

In various branches of social service the club had likewise been active. Through its efforts, the treatment of women prisoners was improved; a woman medical officer was appointed for

the schools; Dr. Georgina Urquhart, a club member, being the first to hold this office. The club also espoused the cause of women seeking to enter the legal profession, amending legislation to this end passing in 1911, and had been instrumental in having women appointed to the library board, Miss A. B. Jamieson being the first candidate, in 1916.

GRADUATES JOIN STAFF.

Another graduate of this year who will do some teaching, is F. J. Studer, B.A., who will be assistant in mathematics while pursuing his M. A. course.

Mr. G. T. Tennis, who has been extension assistant in the department of dairying by arrangement with the federal department of agriculture in connection with the so-called Burrell grant, has resigned. Still another U.B.C. graduate has been called to the teaching staff to take his place. This appointment goes to Miss Marial Mounce, B.A., B.S.A., who took her arts degree here in due course, and has followed up her studies by a full course in agriculture. It will be remembered that Miss Mounce was one of the University prize winning team in stock judging at one of the interstate fairs last year. She has been giving special attention to stock and dairying, and will lecture on the latter subject throughout the province.

COMPILE WAR RECORD.

A committee of the faculty is making arrangements for the compilation of a complete record of the University and later McGill College teachers, alumni and students, who served in the war. It is hoped that the list will be made complete so that it may be placed in the archives of the University as an authentic document and form the basis of such a memorial as the University may establish in the future.

The British Columbia representative of the Canadian scientific research board has been in consultation with Dr. Robert Clark of the chemistry department, Dr. Hutchinson of the department of biology, and Professor Davidson of the department of botany, about researches in connection with medicinal plants of the province. Some of these, notably cascara, are already used in considerable quantities by medicine-makers, who purchase many tons of cascara bark in this province every year. It is said that a dozen or perhaps twenty other plants are found in British Columbia which are of economic importance and that the whole might be a basis of a considerable local industry.

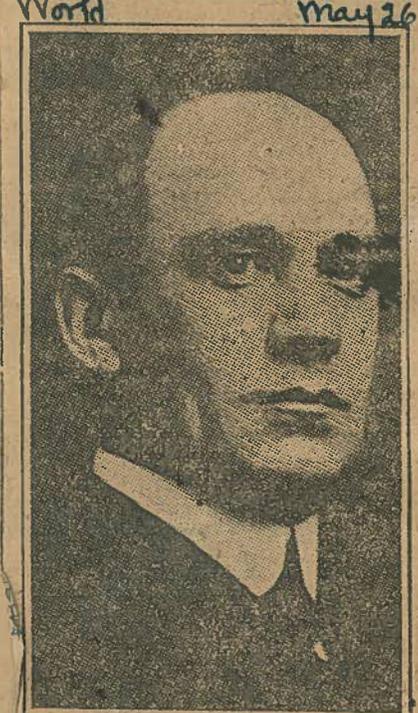
ACCOMMODATION PROBLEM.

The main problem of the University for the coming year will be the accommodation of students. As at present computed the University will not be able to accept, at the most, more than 300 freshmen. This seems to mean the exclusion of about half who are likely to apply. It is considered to be a question for the Senate as well as the board of governors to determine how the line shall be drawn, especially if it is to be based on scholarship.

It may be remembered that the convocation passed a resolution asking that provision be made for the instruction of all qualified for admission. But the convocation did not suggest how the thing was to be done.

It is now known that Dean Clement was twice offered, and twice declined, the position of manager of the Ontario Fruitgrowers Co-operative Association. After the first refusal, Mr. Creelman, former agent-general for Ontario at London, accepted the position. When he was compelled, by illness, to resign this \$12,000 position, Dean Clement was asked to name his own price. On his second decision to remain where he is and the same action by the Ontario minister of agriculture, one of the leaders of the Ontario United Farmer body accepted the position. Dean Clement is a native of the Niagara district, and from his former official position in the department of horticulture in Ontario, is well known to those concerned.

U. B. C. HEAD LEAVES FOR OXFORD CONGRESS



PRESIDENT KLINCK

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, left this afternoon for the East en route for Oxford, where he will attend the Congress of Universities of the British Empire, opening on July 1. The heads of the principal colleges of the Empire will take part in the conference. During part of the president's absence Dean R. W. Brock, of the Faculty of Applied Science, will be acting head. When Dr. Brock leaves later himself, Dean Coleman, of the Arts Faculty, will take charge.

VARSIITY HEAD GOES ON TRIP

President Klinck Will Visit
Britain and Europe
on Business.

Graduates Chosen to Fill
Vacancies Caused by
Resignations. May 26.

President Klinck is leaving this evening for Eastern Canada, where he will attend to some university business. He expects before he returns to attend the congress of British Empire university presidents in England and to visit several university centres on the European continent.

Wednesday evening's meeting of the board of governors was a sort of farewell event. While Dr. Klinck is absent Dean Brock will be acting president for a time, and will be succeeded by Dean Coleman. Professor Boving is also taking temporary leave to visit his home in Sweden and to make a tour of agricultural schools in Europe.

Professor Lawrence Killam of the department of mechanical engineering, who has had leave of absence for a year, and is now manager of the Inverness Coal and Railway Company in Nova Scotia, has resigned his chair and will, for a time at least, give his attention to more lucrative private business. The board has also accepted the resignation of Miss Pauline Gintzburger, assistant in French, who has received a scholarship for study in Paris, and will spend at least one year abroad.

The place of Miss Gintzburger will be taken by one of the graduates of this year, Miss Hazel E. MacConnell, B.A., who won great distinction in her academic course.

KLINCK HEADS AGRICULTURISTS

Canadian Society of Technical
Agronomists Honors Presi-
dent of U. B. C.

OTTAWA, May 3.—The proportional representation system was used in the election of officers of the Canadian Society of National Agriculturists, which took place at the offices of the Proportional Representation Society here yesterday.

There were a number of candidates' names on the ballots, and when the result was announced, it was found that the entire slate of 1920 officers had been returned to office, with the exception of the second vice-president.

The 191 executive of the society will be as follows:

President, L. S. Klinck, university of British Columbia, Vancouver; first vice-president, H. Barton, McDonald College, Quebec; second vice-president, Jack Bracken, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg; honorary secretary, L. H. Newman, secretary Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa; general secretary, Fred H. Grindlay, Gardenvale, Que.

The society, which will hold its annual convention at Winnipeg on June 15, 16 and 17, was organized in Ottawa.

Library of Great Value to Students

Dr. Sedgewick Gives Interesting Address Before Marpole P.-T. Association.

A most successful meeting of the Marpole Parent-Teacher Association was held in the Granville Hall on Wednesday, at which Dr. A. Denis, chairman of the School Board, occupied the chair. A delightful musical programme was arranged by Miss J. M. Abernethy, who acted as accompanist. The artists taking part were Mrs. Patterson, Miss Marguerite Christie, Miss M. Anesbury, Miss Dora Lyness and Mr. Hutton.

The feature of the evening was an address on the "Value of a Library in Public Schools," by Dr. G. Sedgewick, M.A., of the University of British Columbia. The speaker pointed out that a well-chosen library was of incalculable value to the pupil, not only in that it develops the imagination, but that it forms a background for the history, literature and geography of the school courses. More than that, it provides an amusement that is sound permanent and safe. It fills in the lonely places and the waste spots of the day, pleasantly and profitably.

Dr. Sedgewick deplored the fact that citizens did not read to the same extent or with the same good taste as people of the same class in society of the older countries, such as England, Scotland, France and Germany. A child trained to the habit of reading, learns to enjoy and profitably use his leisure time, and thus uses much energy that might otherwise be spent in foolish or worse than foolish amusements, he said. At the close of the lecture the members of the association served dainty refreshments to the guests.

ASKS THREE QUESTIONS ABOUT B. C. UNIVERSITY

Dr. Boggs Tells North Shore Residents of Problems

NORTH VANCOUVER, May 26.—That educational policies of the present day require to be so constituted that they will best serve the community in general, tend to build up an efficient, happy fellowship, broaden the horizon and provide a basis for independent reason and judgment, was the opinion of Dr. Boggs of the University of B. C. who spoke at last night's Kiwanis Club luncheon.

While not making a plea that this be established in connection with the university of this province, Dr. Boggs cited several institutions in connection with which there had been established schools of commerce and business administration by which the young man of the present day is trained to occupy the higher executive offices of life. This Dr. Boggs termed a twentieth century product.

In this province we had the second largest arts college in the Dominion of Canada. Concerning our own immediate problem Dr. Boggs submitted the three following questions:

"On what basis may or can our provincial university refuse admittance to several hundred students who may desire entrance?" For this question there was no answer.

Secondly, the question of expenditure and a very important question had to be considered: "Will it be possible to transfer to the permanent site, the University of B. C. without imposing an additional burden upon the taxpayers of the province?" This procedure Dr. Boggs thought was possible due to certain provisions set forth in the Point Grey town planning scheme.

"Can we citizens of B. C. and Canada escape the necessity of meeting competition of other countries or can we permit Canada to play a role in world progress less honorable and successful than the best and highest?" To this question the answer was emphatically, "No." We in peace must seek to maintain for Canada the honorable station achieved for her in war by our soldiers, stated the speaker in conclusion.

Women Hear Professor on Parallels of Revolution

World

May 26

Educational Club Meets for Social and Business Session—Committees and Officers Appointed and Reports Read—Delightful Musical Programme and Tea Concludes Enjoyable Afternoon

AN instructive address by Prof. Mack Eastman, of the University, on "The Parallels Between the French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution" featured the monthly meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club in Wesley Church yesterday afternoon. Previous to the address there was a short business session and during the afternoon several vocal selections were given. Tea was served at the conclusion of Dr. Eastman's address.

The executive committee met since the annual meeting last month at the home of Mrs. J. B. Mather and selected the personnel of the different standing committees and vice-presidents for churches. The report of the committee was read and adopted yesterday. Mrs. Moncrie was chosen as recording secretary and Mrs. Mathers was appointed honorary president as well as convenor for the banquet, which the club will give on the second Tuesday in October in Mt. Pleasant church.

The vice-presidents for the churches are: Wesley, Mrs. E. S. Knowlton; Sixth Avenue, Mrs. Fred Henderson; Kitsilano, Mrs. R. W. S. Chadney; Mount Pleasant, Mrs. A. E. Wood; Kerrisdale, Mrs. C. Marshall; Robson Memorial, Mrs. J. W. Parker; Central, Mrs. J. G. Vicars; Ferris Road, Mrs. G. E. Harrison; Trinity, Mrs. Victor Odlum; Tolmie, Miss Nixon; Vancouver Heights, Mrs. C. C. Knight; Sanford, Mrs. William Broadley; Fourteenth Avenue, Mrs. J. Singleton; Mount View, Mrs. Fred Halpenny; Grandview, Mrs. Norman Gull; Grace, Mrs. J. J. Sparrow. The appointments for North Vancouver, Wilson Heights and Dundas churches will be made later.

The different committees will be constituted as follows: Programme, Mrs. R. H. McDuffie, convener; Mrs. W. A. Akhurst, Mrs. L. H. Brown, Mrs. R. Dingman and Mrs. W. H. Alexander; social, Mrs. W. H. B. Sharp, convener; Mrs. George Moscrop, Mrs. J. W. Barwick, Mrs. F. J. Lawrence, Mrs. C. L. Lightfoot and Mrs. George Dearing; finance, Mrs. F. R. Murray, convener; Mrs. C. E. Eskert, Mrs. M. C. Knight, Mrs. A. E. Carter, Mrs. F. Jones, Mrs. J. A. Vey, and Mrs. A. E. Roberts; auditor, Mrs. R. J. Madden; entertainment, Mrs. J. A. McLuckie, convener; Mrs. E. S. Learn, Mrs. W. J. Hogg, Mrs. G. E. Copeland, Mrs. V. Marshall and Mrs.

Elmer Bolton; visiting, Mrs. T. Heslip, convener; Mrs. W. W. Ingledeu, Mrs. E. M. Gilland, Mrs. G. R. Todd, Mrs. G. A. Hill, Mrs. G. R. Carson, Mrs. John Robson, and Mrs. F. A. Arnold; banquet, Mrs. W. J. Mathers, convener; Mrs. T. Heslip, Mrs. J. Porter, Mrs. A. E. Carter, Mrs. F. J. Lawrence, Mrs. H. S. Chambers, Mrs. J. M. Spencer, Mrs. F. S. Jones and Mrs. G. E. Copeland; hospital visiting, Mrs. J. M. Spelander; membership, Mrs. L. Patterson, convener; Mrs. J. Noble, Mrs. J. E. Porter, Mrs. R. G. Clarke, Mr. S. Mills, Mrs. E. J. Gayet, Mrs. W. H. Pratt, Miss A. Noble and Mrs. J. Hoskin.

Expressions of regret were made in connection with the recent death of Mrs. J. Elliott, the treasurer of the club, and a resolution of sympathy was passed and ordered sent to Mr. Elliott and his little daughter. Mrs. Washington was elected by acclamation to fill the vacancy.

Affiliates With Council

The club decided to affiliate with the Local Council of Women for another year. The representatives to the council are Mrs. E. O. Clarke, Mrs. H. Derbyshire, Mrs. H. S. Chambers, Mrs. J. N. Harvey, and Mrs. J. J. Hanna. The membership of the club is now 175, according to a report presented by the membership committee and there is a balance of \$31.48 in the treasury.

The hostess for the day was Mrs. R. J. Madden. She was assisted by Mrs. A. W. Akhurst, Mrs. L. Patterson, Mrs. S. Sweet, Mrs. J. A. Harvey and Mrs. W. J. Mathers. Those who poured tea were Mrs. J. B. Mathers, Mrs. E. S. Knowlton, Mrs. A. D. Carter. Vocal selections were contributed by Miss Amy Adair, Mrs. Norman Greer, and Master Clifford Magee. Mrs. Akhurst and Mrs. Hill acted as accompanists.

In opening his address, Professor Eastman asked if history repeated itself and he answered himself in the affirmative with the qualification of "not exactly but with variations." He said certain parallels did exist and he quoted the French Revolution in 1789 and the present Bolshevik uprising in Russia. They were of equal importance in their world-shaking consequences. Both were enthusiastically believed in by their supporters and as energetically fought by their opponents.

There was, however, a fundamental difference. The French Revolution was idealistic and individualistic, drawing most of its inspiration from the writings of Rousseau. It was political rather than industrial unrest back of it. It was based on a passionate love of humanity in the abstract. He then referred to the industrial revolution which swept over England during the early part of the last century. The latter was not so abrupt but it brought about great changes all over the world and great inventions. The Bolshevik uprising came on long after at a time when science had wrought great improvement in the lot of the workingman. It was economic at bottom and based on the teachings of Karl Marx. It was founded on the idea that the lower classes should conquer the upper classes. The spectacle was witnessed today of a small proportion of the Russian population governing that vast empire. The Bolsheviks are opposed to private ownership of property and support nationalization. The French revolutionists on the other hand did not oppose private ownership but did oppose vast tracts being held by a few families.

Existing Parallels

A parallel existed between the two revolutions in that the old regimes had failed in France and Russia. The monarchs were somewhat alike. They were both weak and easily influenced to evil by their wives. Both rulers died miserably. The upper classes in both cases provided most of the brains of the revolutions. In both cases violence was resorted to in order to impress the populace and many lives were sacrificed. The true Bolshevikist was a strict disciplinarian and puritanical. He would regenerate the world at any cost. The reign of terror of Paris in 1789 was repeated on a much greater scale in Petrograd and Moscow.

In France, after the revolution, there was famine and the dictators were compelled to encourage production even by force. Lenin was clever and saw that the ordinary Russian was a poor workman and needed discipline. Today 90 per cent of the industries are run on collective lines but there is one-man management at the head.

The government which followed the French Revolution remodelled the school system and made it more effective. Palaces which were storehouses for works of art were thrown open to the people so as to increase their knowledge of art, and in the theatres instruction was given along political and republican lines. The Bolshevikists were also using the theatre as a medium for propaganda and were encouraging attendance in the schools.

The Bolshevik Regime

The French Revolution, the speaker said, had had no effect on family life except in regard to property inheritance in certain cases, while the Bolshevik regime regards the children as the wards of the state and decrees that both men and women must work for a living. In regard to religion, the dictators of France declared for liberty of worship, while in Russia the new rulers have declared war on the old religion and have confiscated church lands and other property.

In closing, Prof. Eastman asked if there was danger of a revolution in Canada, and declared in the negative, provided we make a reasonable success of our democratic government. The governing power in Canada was vested in the middle class while in Russia it had been in the hands of the aristocrats who had abused it.

He urged that all citizens should devote consideration to the problem of the unemployed soldiers, of whom there were about 3500 in this district. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was accorded the speaker.

Address by Prof. Eastman

Educational Club Hears Talk on Sun Revolutions *May 26*

SOME parallels between the great French Revolution and the Bolshevik Revolution of Today," was the theme of an address given on Wednesday afternoon by Prof. Mack Eastman before a meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club at Wesley Church.

The reason for comparing these two revolutions, the speaker said, was because the Bolshevik leaders are always quoting from the French revolution and erecting statues of Robespierre and Danton, French leaders, and also because they are both world shaking and epoch making.

Professor Eastman dealt with the fundamental difference between the two revolutions. Between them he said, there is a great gulf, and that is the industrial revolution of a century ago, which transformed the whole economic life of mankind.

HAD ABSTRACT IDEALS

The French revolution, coming before the industrial strife, had as its doctrines the teaching of Rousseau, the speaker said, and had abstract ideals, such as liberty, equality and fraternity.

On the other hand, continued the speaker, the Bolshevik revolution, coming since the industrial transformation, has doctrines produced by industrialism, and, summed up in the writings of Karl Marks, such as the materialistic interpretation of history, class consciousness, class struggle and revolution which will come ultimately.

This difference in doctrines is seen in the case of property especially, said Prof. Eastman. Whereas the Jacobin leaders emphasized the sacredness of individual property, and merely wanted to enable everyone to hold a small portion of France, the Bolshevik doctrine would suppress private property and socialize everything.

The speaker went on to show that there were certain parallels. In each country the revolution was possible and inevitable because of the failure of the old regime.

In each country the speaker said, moderate men tried to save the situation after the crash. The Girondists, like Kerensky, were great talkers, but not effective men of action.

WILL SECURE GOOD

The speaker concluded that out of the great evils of the Bolshevik revolution much good would ultimately be secured as was the case with France.

Finally, coming to Canada, the speaker asked, "Are we in danger of having a revolution in Canada?" Certainly not, he said, if we make a reasonable success of our democratic form of government. Revolution can overturn only those regimes which have failed hopelessly. Witness the French revolution of 1789, 1848, 1870, and Russia. The middle class today dominate and control Canada, he said, and the middle class were of almost no account in Imperialistic Russia.

On the Russian analogy the speaker said, there is no danger of a proletarian dictatorship in Canada. The only social troubles we might fear in Canada would come as retribution for our national indifference in the physical and mental suffering of the unemployed—to the cruel injustice which allows even our returned soldiers, our generous volunteer defenders, to beg miserably and in vain for the right to live—the right to work.

Half Million To Be Added To Revenue By Improved Seed

Increased Yields of All Kinds Could Be Brought About.

EXPERIMENTS AT THE U. B. C.

Wheat Sample Produced 11 Per Cent. Over Red Fife.

By P. A. BOVING, *May 25*

THE farmer who deems it desirable or necessary to increase his returns per acre by larger yields may achieve this object in two ways. He can either adopt improved cultural methods, including better tillage of the land, or he may introduce seed of better varieties or more suitable strains, i. e., substitute desirable for less desirable and undesirable plant families. A combination of the two systems, of course, will give higher and safer returns than will the use of either singly.

Provided he does not plant inferior varieties, such as, for instance "western oats," the average man has a greater possibility for gain through the adoption of better cultural methods than by the introduction of better seed. Improved cultural methods may mean an increase in yield of anywhere from 10 to 100 per cent. and more, while the introduction of an improved strain of a certain good variety, suitable to the district in question, rarely will effect an average increase above 15 per cent. It must be admitted, at the same time, that the former generally requires a larger investment than the latter.

EFFECT OF GOOD SEED.

Better seed means an outlay once and for all, whereas better cultural methods, much needed and very profitable as they would be in many cases, have to be repeated year after year. Moreover, better seed can be secured at a very low initial cost. One pound of seed, or even a few ounces, can be multiplied very rapidly, as demonstrated in the following table containing some data from our experimental work. In each case a start was made with one single seed.

Three-year increase from one seed of oats, barley and wheat:

First Year One Seed.	Second Year	Third Year	Straw
Lbs.	Grain Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Oats	3434	3434	8747
Barley	1960	1960	2881
Wheat	1746	1746	2328

The difficulty thus is not to obtain sufficient seed from a small beginning, but it may be a problem to secure the right kind of seed at the start. It should never be forgotten that the cost of production per acre represents so many pounds of grain or tons of hay, roots and potatoes, as the case may be, and that no profit is realized before these amounts have been covered. Every increase in yield, due to improved and more suitable seed, means greater chances for profit, because it adds to those last bushels or pounds, which largely determine the size of the net revenue.

SOME STATISTICS.

It was stated above that the increase in yield per acre to be attained through the introduction of better varieties or more suitable strains would not exceed 15 per cent. under average conditions. For the sake of argument let us be conservative and count with a possible increase of only 5 per cent. What would a 5 per cent. increase of the field crops of British Columbia mean to our provincial economy?

In the following table, I have endeavored to present the yield of certain farm crops in British Columbia, and have averaged statistical data for the last five years, so as to arrive at an approximately correct figure. The price per bushel or ton has been set comparatively low in order to obtain

a solid foundation for our calculation of possibilities. Thus what has been valued at \$1 per bushel, oats at 40c per bushel, barley at 60c per bushel, silage corn at \$5 per ton, potatoes at \$15 per ton, roots at \$4 per ton, and hay at \$20 per ton.

Average Crop Yields for B. C. and Value of a 5% Increase.

Crop	5-year Average Yield	Value of a 5% Increase
Wheat	690,940 bush.	\$ 34,547
Oats	2,986,680 bush.	59,733
Barley	189,360 bush.	5,680
Silage corn	19,200 tons	4,800
Potatoes	3,166,600 bush.	71,248
Roots	2,057,780 bush.	12,347
Hay	300,680 tons	300,680

Total \$489,035

ALFALFA NOT COUNTED.

Alfalfa, grain-hay, beans, peas and rye have not been included in the preceding statement, although the total value represents no small sum. In fact, the average value of these crops for the last five years, and counting with correspondingly deflated prices, amounts to not less than \$3,000,000 per year. Consequently a 5 per cent. increase in these crops would represent a value of \$150,000 per year.

Even counting with the above-quoted low prices, a 5 per cent. increase in the average yield of field crops contained in the preceding table would mean an added income to the province of nearly \$500,000. Then we may ask ourselves the question: "Is it possible to attain such an increase?" Leaving out of consideration the benefits which may accrue from the adoption of better cultural methods, and thinking only of the possibilities of an increase resulting from the introduction of better and more suitable varieties and strains, I feel no hesitation whatever in answering that question in the affirmative.

I shall substantiate this opinion by stating that although the experimental work of the department of agronomy in the University covers only four years, we have conclusive evidence that the possibilities are even greater.

EXPERIENCE IN WHEAT.

In wheats, for instance, the University possesses and has tested one strain of spring wheat which yields 11 per cent. more than the ordinary Red Fife. It is true that its baking strength is not quite as good as that of the Red Fife, but baking quality is of less importance under conditions where wheat is grown largely for feeding purposes.

Among oat varieties tested, our "U. B. C. Banner" has out-yielded ordinary banner by 13 1/2 per cent. in a four-year test. In barleys our "French Chevalier" surpasses the commonly grown six-rowed varieties by very nearly 20 per cent. "Golden Glow," a comparatively recent introduction in the ensilage corn group, has proved itself quite satisfactory in quality, and has out-yielded the "Northwest Dent" by 12 to 14 per cent. The "U. B. C. Spud" stands highest of all potato varieties on our trial grounds, and has surpassed such well-known varieties as Early Rose, Gold Coin and Carmen N. 1 by 20 to 30 per cent. more.

Several mangel strains of our own breeding have out-yielded by 10 to 22 per cent. the standard variety "Danish Studstrup." Our experiments with hay mixtures have shown that "rich mixtures" which include tall oat grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue, perennial rye and Italian rye—besides red clover, alsike clover and timothy—give a more satisfactory stand and a higher yield than "narrow mixtures" which contain only the three last mentioned clovers and grasses. Besides this, our new strains of clovers and grasses give excellent promise of further increases to be gained.

Work of a similar nature and of corresponding importance is conducted, under severe handicaps, by the various departments in the faculty of agriculture. It would be difficult to calculate in dollars and cents what their united activities are worth to the province at large. But of one phase there can be no doubt, namely, the lasting benefit and lofty inspiration gained by the students who have the privilege to receive direct object lessons from work of this kind.

Persian Lambs Raised In B. C.

May Provide Fur Coats for Women of Province

By PROFESSOR H. M. KING,
(Faculty of Agriculture, U.B.C.)

The Karakul sheep industry is one of the most recent enterprises in live stock production in British Columbia, but it is an industry that is attracting very wide attention. Considerable investment of funds by enthusiastic breeders has already taken place, and many enquiries come to hand regarding the prospects of the breed in our province.

The production of high-class furs in Canada is an old established industry, and until fairly recently practically all the furs came from comparatively wild animals. Fox-farming has more or less made it a domesticated industry, and with the introduction of Karakuls greater advancement is quite probable. If it is proven that high-class Persian lamb fur can be produced here, it would seem that there is a rather bright outlook for this venture.

The home of the Karakul breed of sheep is Bokhara, West Turkestan. It is strictly of Asiatic origin, but the particular history of the breed is more or less of a mystery. Strictly speaking they should be called Arabi and not Karakul sheep. Their native flockmasters are to a large degree uncivilized, profess the Mohammedan religion, and, until conquered by the Russians, were very desperate desert robbers and fighters. Today they are said to be closely guarded by Russian Cossacks located at military posts throughout the entire district. These facts, coupled with the idea of the natives that their sheep are more or less sacred, made the early attempts at importation to America rather hazardous, and even today after operations covering twelve years, only a limited number have been landed in America.

The great bulk of our Persian lamb furs have been imported and their value is due principally to the fact

that they have been rather difficult to procure, and they have had to pass through so many hands from producer to consumer. But very little fur is obtained from the pure breed, it being too expensive owing to the smallness of numbers. The use of pure-bred Karakul fur is confined to the households of eastern potentates.

The hardihood of the Karakuls is remarkable. In their native country they are subjected to extremes of heat and cold, and this stands them in good stead when they are brought into almost any part of Canada. The mutton they produce is of good quality, and, while as a rule they are not quite as prolific as our mutton breeds, they usually give an increase of about 100 per cent.

The Karakul is a sheep of only moderate size, and possesses the peculiarity of a broad, fat tail. These at times are a hindrance as they become very heavy. The rams are horned almost without exception, and the ewes are usually hornless. The ears are rather small and droopy, while the face is narrow and rounded and, like the legs, covered with a short, glossy hair. The body of the adult sheep carries a coarse, long, hair-like wool which varies in color, largely depending upon age, from black to light grey.

BLACK WHEN BORN.

When born the lambs are usually a glossy black color with the wool very tightly curled over the body and well over the head and legs. Occasionally golden brown lambs are born. Tightness and size of curl, lustre or gloss, and the size of the skin, are the determining factors in the value of pelts. A dyeing process is resorted to in preparing the skin for use, and this aids in improving the lustre.

At one time it was considered necessary, in order to obtain a valuable pelt, to kill the pregnant ewe and then her unborn lamb. This practice is not resorted to now, the lambs

being killed before they are ten days old. The curls lose very rapidly in character, and there is some variation in the age at which they are of greatest value.

What pure-breds are available are used almost entirely for producing breeding stock, while crossing with other breeds is practiced when the lambs are to be slaughtered for the fur. Considerable work on crossing has been done, and the long wool breeds such as the Lincoln and Cotswold have been found the best. The lambs from the Karakul ram and Lincoln or Cotswold ewes come almost 100 per cent, black and produce a very fine grade of pelts. Karakuls, with an inner fine coat of hair, are discriminated against, some breeders claiming that a good pelt can not be procured from such sheep. Where such fine wool exists, Astrakhan fur and not Persian lamb is the usual product.

METHOD OF CURING.

The method of skinning and curing recommended by one breeder of long experience is as follows:

Cut a straight line down the belly, and also cut down on the inside of the legs to meet the centre line. Do not cut off any part of the skin, leave on the ears, nose and tail to the tip. Be careful not to make unnecessary cuts. Stretch skin evenly on a board, fur side down and dry in a cool place. Do not salt the skin or double it up for shipment purposes. The principal object is to avoid cracking the skin. See that it is properly shaped when nailed down to the board and thoroughly dried before shipping. Do not sun dry the skin.

As has been intimated there are different grades of fur produced by Karakul sheep and their crosses. It must be remembered that the Karakul differs in many respects from the Persian breeds of sheep. The commoner grades of fur produced are as follows:

1. Persian lamb fur is the dressed

and dyed skins of young Karakul lambs, or grade-Karakul lambs. The lambs may possess only 25 per cent. of Karakul blood and yet grade as "Persian lamb," but the ancestors must be coarse-wools, of any breed, and possess little or no fine-wool blood in order to produce tight curls.

2. Astrakhan fur is the dressed and dyed skins of young fine-wool Karakul lambs or grade-Karakul fine-wool lambs which do not possess regular tight-curl formation. In almost every instance the Astrakhan fur is produced because of the presence of fine-wool blood in the ancestry of the lamb.

KARAKUL LAMBSKIN.

3. Broadtail or baby lamb fur is the lambskin of the coarse-wool Karakul or grade-Karakul, aborted some time before the close of the regular gestation period, which is five months. The abortin is not brought about artificially, as commonly supposed.

4. Krimmer is grey lamb with curls similar to those of Persian lamb or open-curl like Astrakhan. It can be produced by Karakul crossed with white coarse-wool sheep with about one-eighth of Karakul blood. It is dressed without dyeing.

The care of this breed of sheep is not more difficult than that of our common mutton breeds. They hold one advantage in that lambs born dead or that live only a few days give pelts with a high marketable value. It is an industry which as yet is only in its infancy. It is likely to continue to be a specialized form of farming for some time, and it can hardly replace our established wool and mutton industry.

It is possible, however, that it can supplement our older trade quite extensively. Two flocks and possibly more, are already established, Mrs. Rose of Vernon and Mr. Hawkshaw of Chilliwack being the enterprising breeders. If success attends their ventures, it may prove the start of a valuable industry for British Columbia.

"George Meredith" Theme of Lecture

The members of the McGill Women Graduates' Society met at the residence of Miss Jessie Elliott, 1138 Matthews Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and listened to a brilliant lecture on George Meredith by Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, of the University.

The speaker dealt broadly but very interestingly with the characteristics and works of the famous British novelist and poet. He declared Meredith's writings were direct and strong, but his style was complex and this was one reason why he did not enjoy greater popularity among general readers. Dr. Sedgewick declared the study of Meredith was well worth while. His style was graphic and finer and more subtle than appeared to be the case on casual reading.

Dr. Sedgewick read extracts from "Love in the Valley," and "The Thrush in February," as illustrations of the beauty and lyric intensity of Meredith's poems, which made him a great poet.

"The more I study poetry," said Dr. Sedgewick, "the more I come to the conclusion that poetry is essentially difficult, a muscular effort of the mind, but it is a "rewarding" sort of intellectual effort. In Meredith's poems if you make no effort you do not get it, he believed.

Dr. Sedgewick spoke of the ideal civilization when woman is on an equality with man, and described how feeling and living this had helped indirectly in the enlightening of the English race. Although the "outposts" had been taken there remained backwater places in which women carried on a kind of guerilla warfare.

RETURNS FROM EAST; WILL GO TO ENGLAND

Dean R. W. Brock to Attend International Congress in
Old Country June 6

Dean R. W. Brock, of the University of British Columbia, returned this morning from the east, where he has been engaged on geological matters for the past month. He attended the annual congregation of Queen's University, where he received an honorary doctor's degree and visited Washington on matters relative to the International Geological Congress.

Within the next ten days Dr. Brock leaves for the Old Country, where he will attend a meeting of the committee on the International Geological Congress, which meets every three years. The last meeting was held in Canada in 1913, and was to have been followed four years later by a similar gathering in Belgium, but owing to the war this meeting was postponed. Geologists from every corner of the globe attend the congress, which deals with questions international in their scope. Dr. Brock is the general secretary. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Brock.

PROF. P. A. BOVING HAS GONE TO SWEDEN

Family Gathering From Distant Parts for Re-union

Professor P. A. Boving, head of the department of agronomy of the University of B. C., left Wednesday night on the Trans-Canada Limited on the first stage of his journey to Sweden, where the first family reunion in ten years will be held at the old home. Sisters and brothers from all parts of the world are making the trip in order that they may all be together once again.

Many of the university staff and former students in agriculture were down to the train to say au revoir to Prof. and Mrs. Boving and their infant daughter. They will return in three months.

While in Europe Mr. Boving intends to confer with President L. S. Klinck on questions relating to the faculty of agriculture at the university.

Address Native Sons — Dr. J. G. Davidson of the University of B. C., addressed the Native Sons at their regular weekly luncheon on "The Smoke Problem of Vancouver." Smoke is ruining the trees in Stanley Park, he said, and is injurious to materials, plants and human beings as well. Prof. Davidson recommended the use of coke as a means of making Vancouver a "smokeless city." *Sun June 10*

SMOKE NUISANCE IS KILLING PARK

Death Rate Will Destroy All Fir Trees in 15 Years, Says Botanist

That the immense bodies of coking coal in the Nicola area would ultimately be used in low temperature coking ovens in Vancouver, the resulting product being used to heat the city, was the prophecy made by Professor J. G. Davidson of the University of British Columbia, in addressing the Native Sons at their regular weekly luncheon at noon at the Citizens' Club on "The Smoke Problem of Vancouver."

Dr. Davidson pointed out the injurious effects of coal smoke on both the health of the city and on buildings and vegetation, stating that the reason why the fir trees in Stanley Park were "sick" was because of the city smoke. At the present rate no fir trees would be alive in 15 years. With a population of 500,000 people in Greater Vancouver, half in the city proper, the situation would be almost unbearable.

The only solution would be the use of coke as a fuel. Prof. Davidson hoped that within two or three years the problem of making Vancouver smokeless would be courageously tackled and the burning of coke, obtained from by-product ovens, taken up as a practical policy. The new policy proved successful in St. Louis, which is now practically smokeless.

PROFESSORS ARE OFF ON TRAVELS

Twenty Members of U.B.C. Staff to Resume Activities Elsewhere

Close of Spring Session Causes Period of Inactivity—

Corridors Deserted

More than twenty members of the staff of the University of British Columbia will leave town this summer to attend meetings of learned societies or to pursue graduate work at other colleges. In the interval between the close of the spring session and the opening of the summer school there is but little activity at the university and the corridors are pretty well deserted. Inquiries at the college today indicated that many of the professors have already set out on their travels.

The summer exodus is especially noticeable in the case of the hierarchy of the university. President Klinck has already left to attend the imperial conference of university presidents at London. Dr. R. W. Brock, dean of science, will leave this week with his family for the Old Country to attend a scientific conference. Prof. Clement, dean of agriculture, is leaving about June 19 for Madison, where he will attend a six-weeks' summer school at the University of Wisconsin. This leaves Dr. R. H. Coleman, dean of arts, at the beginning of his first summer in the university, faced with the dual responsibility of acting president and principal of the summer school, which commences about the first of July.

Dr. Sadler Assumes Charge

During the absence of Dean Clement, Dr. Sadler assumes charge of the faculty of agriculture with Profs. King, Barss and Lloyd remaining in town for the most of the summer. Prof. Boving has already left to visit his native land, Sweden, for the first time in ten years, upon his first holiday in five years. He will be joined overseas by President Klinck, and together they will study the agricultural situation in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and France.

The department of agronomy will be taken over during Prof. Boving's absence by Prof. Moe, who will return about June 15 from three weeks' leave of absence at McGill. Prof. Barss will take two weeks off to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturalists at Winnipeg. Mr. Roy Vollum, who has been assistant in dairying for two years, will leave on September 1 for Oxford, where he will take up residence as a Rhodes scholar.

Dr. Turnbull to Remain

In science, Dr. Turnbull will remain in town as acting dean. Three professors in geology have already set out to take charge of geological survey parties for the Dominion government, Dr. Schofield in the Cranbrook district, Dr. Williams near Fort Norman, and Dr. Uglow on the North Thompson. Of the two professors in the department of civil engineering, Mr. Powell is engaged during the summer as city surveyor, while Prof. Matheson will also be in town, except to attend the annual meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada at Saskatoon on August 11, 12 and 13.

Mr. John Davidson, who has charge of the botanical gardens, is willing to bear witness that the professorial life is not as easy as it has been painted. He is looking forward to a busy summer. Until the close of the school term on June 24 he will have his hands full answering the inquiries of public school teachers who send in specimens of plants for identification. He will then lead the natural history society in its two weeks' summer camp at Cameron lake, on Vancouver Island, and will return in time for two months' hard work on the summer school here.

At the conclusion of the school he hopes to accompany Mr. H. R. Christie and Dr. Hutchinson on a cross-country hike from Hope to Princeton, studying the forestry and other vegetation of that district.

Dr. Hutchinson to Lecture

Dr. Hutchinson, who is at present in the interior superintending matriculation examinations, will also lecture at the summer school. Dr. C. McLean Fraser, the third member of the botany department, has settled down to his summer's work in charge of the biological station at Departure Bay, V.I., where he hopes to get some time for research work, and for the collection of specimens for class work, from which the university may hope to derive benefit.

For the most part the professors in arts indicate their intention of spending the summer over their books in town or in their usual summer cottages. Dr. Ashton, Dr. Eastman, Dr. Hennings, Dr. Buchanan, Dr. MacDonald and Prof. Logan are all required for summer school work here. Mr. Mercer is travelling in Spain. Prof. Sage will spend a part of the summer in historical research in the provincial library at Victoria. Mr. F. G. C. Wood and Dr. F. C. Walker are also on the island.

Dr. Todd and Prof. Robertson will visit Victoria for a part of June and July in connection with the provincial examinations. Dr. Boggs is planning to devote some particular attention in his studies to the question of foreign exchange. Dr. R. H. Clark left this week to visit his parents in Ontario and to do some graduate work at the University of Chicago, whither Prof. E. E. Jordan is also bound. Prof. Richardson has been visiting in England and will not be back until August.

DOES CONCUSSION STOP INCUBATION?

Blasting Operations at University Does Not Affect Hatching of Eggs

Claim for Damages from City for Eggs Injured by Blast

Is Thrown Out

Blasting in the vicinity of an incubator has little effect on the hatching of eggs, according to tests made recently by Professor E. A. Lloyd at the University of British Columbia Farm in Point Grey.

A claim was made recently for damages to a setting of eggs caused by blasting operations carried on by city workmen, the claimants alleging that the concussion destroyed the fertility of the eggs.

During the summer of 1920 experiments were conducted on the University of B. C. farm to determine the effects of blasting, in connection with land clearing operations, upon incubation of hens' eggs.

In his report upon the result, Professor Lloyd stated: "They are clear enough. I think, to warrant us in saying that, under ordinary circumstances, blasting when carried on in the proximity of incubation has no unfavorable effect upon hatchability."

In the tests made two ordinary incubator machines were operated "as nearly alike as possible. One was kept in a shack, very close to the land clearing operations, and the other in an incubator cellar, under ideal conditions, five miles away from the blasting operations."

During the incubation period blasting was carried on for 14 days, an average of 25 pounds of powder being used under each stump, 50 lbs. being the greatest charge used. One hundred and five eggs were set in each machine with a result of 91.5 per cent fertility from the first machine, close to the blasting operations, and 94.75 per cent fertility in the second machine, five miles distant. The first machine turned out 59 strong healthy chicks, while the other machine 67, or 61.6 per cent against 67.6 per cent.

"The difference in the number of strong live chicks hatched is very little," says Professor Lloyd. "The lower hatch in the machine situated near the blasting operations, would easily be accounted for in the less favorable conditions under which the machine was operated, the shack being much affected in temperature by the sun and it was also quite impossible to keep a uniform degree of either humidity or temperature in the shack while in the cellar both temperature and humidity were kept quite even. Professor Lloyd sums up his report as follows: "This experiment furnishes strong evidence that blasting when carried on in the proximity of a place of incubation has very little effect upon the hatchability of hens' eggs."

DEFLATION OF PRICES STARTED

Movement Will Prove of Lasting Benefit If Moderation and Caution Exercised, Says Professor Boggs.

The first steps of a movement toward price deflation have already been taken, and the result may be successfully attained if caution and moderation is exercised, the Vancouver Automobile Dealers' Association was told today by Dr. T. H. Boggs, Ph. D., professor of economics at the University of B. C., at the luncheon of the association in the Rose du Barry room, Hotel Vancouver.

Dr. Boggs began by giving a sketch of the present condition of financial inflation which prevails, to an extent never before attained. In thirty countries, he said, the increase of paper currency was from seven and one-quarter billions of dollars in July, 1914, to fifty-one billions in December, 1919. During the same period the gold reserve rose only from five to seven billions of dollars. These figures did not include the Bolshevik currency of Russia, where thirty-four billions in paper was issued in two years. Dr. Boggs described some of the causes and effects of inflation, before proceeding to consider the methods of deflation, which in time will materially reduce prices, though perhaps never quite to the pre-war level. The speaker gave figures relating to the tendency of prices after other great wars, and declared that governments and great financial organizations were already making the necessary reductions of expenditure and credit.



DR. THEODORE H. BOGGS, well known as professor of economics at the University of British Columbia, is to be found regularly attending to his duty as usher in the First Baptist Church on Sunday morning. Dr. G. R. Maguire, who keenly enjoys a joke, remarked during the course of a sermon some time ago that he observed several university professors among the congregation. "You don't know everything," he said, speaking to them directly and giving them some sound advice.

DEAN BROCK LEAVES TO ATTEND CONGRESS

Dean R. W. Brock, of the University of British Columbia, will leave within 10 days for the Old Country, where he will attend a meeting of the committee of the International Geological Congress. On account of the Great War the meeting which was scheduled to take place in Belgium four years ago was cancelled. Dr. Brock is general secretary, and will be accompanied by his wife.

Geologists from the wide world will be there. The last meeting of this body was held in Canada the year previous to the war.

Dr. Brock only returned from the east recently. While away he was in Washington, D. C., on matters which are to be taken up at the international convention. He attended the annual congregation of Queen's University. An honorary doctor's degree was conferred on Dean Brock while there.

"NOBODY WON THE WAR"—COLEMAN

No Victory Till Brotherhood Is in Hearts of Men, He

Sun Tells Rotary Club *5x6*

"One of the most idle and mischievous questions today is that of 'Who won the war?' The war has not yet been won. We may properly debate the question as to who will win it, but it has not been won till the principles of brotherhood and humanity has been fairly established in the hearts of men."

This was the sentiment expressed at the Rotary Club luncheon yesterday by Dean H. Coleman of the University of B. C., who spoke on the subject of "International Good-Will." He pleaded for a better understanding by Canadians and Americans of their common heritage and said that internationalism did not mean any negation of nationalism. Nationalism, which he stood for and which he believed the Rotary stood for, was a nationalism built on sane national sentiment and sane national life.

WANT LEAGUE OF MEN

Lieut.-Col. L. Ralston, D.S.O., lawyer and soldier of Halifax, who was sent from Canada to organize Rotary in Australia and New Zealand, has just returned from his mission, and gave a short account of the work that had been accomplished there. After telling of the success of his mission, which resulted in clubs being formed with 35 members in Sydney, 35 in Wellington and 52 in Auckland, he said that the point that convinced Australians and New Zealanders of the value of Rotary was its international character.

"What we want today," he said, "is not a League of Nations, but a League of Men on whom can be built a League of Nations, and there is no agency in the world so capable of forming that organization as international Rotary."

Mr. Robert Miller presided at the luncheon and a musical entertainment was provided by Mrs. John McIver, who gave a vocal solo, and Mr. Luigi Romanelli, musical director of the Allen Theatre, who gave a violin solo.

PROFESSORS VIEW ARTISTIC PLANTS

Vancouver's Gardens Show Many Beautiful Displays

Sun on City Streets *Ag 2*

Professors John Davidson and F. E. Buch, B.S.A., of the University of British Columbia, judged more than 50 gardens on Saturday and yesterday, and more splendid specimens were discovered. Among them were many children's gardens, the results of which prove that time, energy and study have been spent on the little plots.

Among the most attractive of these is that of Augusta Victoria Powell, 1874 Second Avenue West. Here, in a corner of her father's garden, she has made a small one of her own, carefully and neatly edged with shells. Mr. Frank Powell has also entered the competition, and keen rivalry reigns in the little garden. Mr. Powell's garden is pretty and artistically arranged with boxes and hanging baskets. The small lot of W. B. Bailey, in the same block and street, runs Mr. Powell's garden a good second, and through the artistic arrangement of vines and flowers on and around the veranda has made a very attractive and brilliant break in the monotony of the street.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN

Another attractive garden is owned by Mrs. D. Carmichael of 1923 First Avenue West. The color scheme and flower arrangement of this little beauty spot, which has been arranged by Mrs. D. Edgar, is most artistic. The place from the street is a blaze of color, and the veranda is covered with brilliant plants of every description in rustic boxes and tubs. At the back of the house little 10-year-old Billy Edgar has a small plot of nasturtiums and other flowers.

Mrs. Hugh Moreland, 743 Twenty-first Avenue East, has made her little house pretty with hanging baskets and tubs of flowers, and has a healthy lot of potatoes in her back yard. Another garden in much the same class as this one, and an enjoyable acquisition to the entire neighborhood, is that of Mrs. R. B. Watrot, 761 Twenty-first Avenue East. Here the vegetable growth is exceptional and a good utility garden is the result.

HAS FOUR FEATURES

Mrs. Kayfield, 3243 St. Catharines Street, has four of the five most essential features of a prize-winning garden—a well-kept lawn, a boulevard, a rockery and window boxes.

Beatrice and Alex. Smith, 804 Twenty-first Avenue East, have a garden on a fifty-fifty basis, and each child weeds half of each bed. These two little gardeners are growers of beets, carrots and lettuce.

Mr. W. H. Atkinson, 566 Twentieth Avenue East, has a good all around garden, and grows almost every vegetable there is. He has kept his beds neat and attractive.

Mrs. B. W. Cole, 910 Twenty-first Avenue East, has a garden in splendid shape owing to the loose and finely-worked soil.

NORTH IS FARMER

Mr. S. North might almost be called a farmer. He has a very big place and grows all his vegetables from home-grown seed.

Mrs. George Wood, 1986 Third Avenue West, is an enthusiastic beginner in garden work. Her garden shows promise.

Mrs. J. L. McLane has a house and garden that is a study in green. Two honeysuckle arches over the back and front gates add greatly to the artistic display of vines and flowers.

The best sweet peas yet seen on the rounds of the judges were those grown by C. S. Rosten, 3223 Third Avenue West. They stand between eight and ten feet high, and are perfect in both form and coloring.

FAIRYLAND

Henry B. Poole, 3637 Sixth Avenue West, has an absolute little fairyland in his garden. Over the front of a pretty little bungalow like the kind you read about there are rambling roses climbing to the up-stairs windows, and over the gate is a drooping arch of vivid pink American Pillar roses.

J. W. Rolston, 3457 Second Avenue West, has a good display of "bee balm" and other rare flowers, and climbing almost to the top of the chimney is a beautiful vine of English Ivy.

Jean McLeod, 13, of 2857 Fifth Avenue West, has laid out a most artistic bed of vegetables in the shape of a diamond, and has been successful in growing vegetables off this small plot for the table.

On Research Work. *Prov 5x4*

Dr. J. G. Davidson, professor of geology and ethics at the University of British Columbia, is spending his holidays in research work in the soda deposit region along the P. G. E. Mrs. Davidson and the three children are with him, and Mrs. Buchan Reesor is occupying the Davidson home at 3498 Marine drive, until September.

PROF. BECKETT IS AIDING RESEARCH

Premier and Hon. John Hart Deny Callers While They

Prov Study Finance. *Ag 3*

VICTORIA, Aug. 3.—The following written statement was given out this morning by Hon. John Hart, minister of finance:

"A thorough investigation of the financial and taxation situation as it affects British Columbia municipalities was commenced this week by the Premier and myself, assisted by officials of the finance and municipal branches, and by Professor S. E. Beckett, M. A., assistant professor of economics in the University of British Columbia. The ministers intend to devote practically their entire time to this work during the month, and for that reason will be unable to see any callers.

There has been collected a mass of information of a general nature bearing upon the problems involved, and the financial statements received from municipal officials in response to a questionnaire have been analyzed and tabulated. Suggestions as to the division of taxing powers, and demands for the handing over of certain sources of taxation now utilized by the province, have been received from several of the municipal councils. These will be carefully scrutinized, and the results considered which might be expected to follow the adoption of any of the proposed changes. It is planned to make a comprehensive survey of the federal, provincial and municipal fields of taxation in this province, and we hope to arrive at a solution of the problem for report to the Legislature which will be definite and final.

"So far as can be seen at present there will be no necessity to hear any deputations, as the views of the municipalities have been placed before the ministers very fully, both in financial statements and memoranda recently submitted and in the representations made by municipal officials and citizens during the public hearings held throughout the province some months ago.

"Prof. Beckett, who is assisting in the investigation, is a first-class honor graduate of Queens University, where he was a student while Dr. Adam Shortt, C.M.G., was professor of political science. Subsequently, through Dr. Shortt, he received the honor of a nomination to a fellowship in the University of Chicago. He specialized in public finance while a student and has continued to make that his particular department when an assistant professor was required for the department of economics at the University of British Columbia. His name was very strongly recommended and he secured the appointment. In that position his lectures have been chiefly on public finance and the principles of taxation. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the provincial and municipal systems of taxation in vogue in Canada, and also in other portions of the Empire and in the various states to the South."

SURREY FAIR WELL ATTENDED

Exhibits Prove Excellent in Quality and New Features of Interest Are Introduced

HOLDER OF BOVING CUP

World *Ag 9*
Schools Engage in Keen Contest for Possession of Shield Offered for Best Garden

SURREY CENTRE, Sept. 9.—Brilliant warm sunshine crowned the efforts of the board of management and directors of the Surrey Agricultural Association when the thirtieth annual exhibition of farm produce and livestock was held in the fair grounds on Thursday. Although there were not as many exhibits as in former years, owing to the strenuous times, the farmers are having, at present threshing their grain, what was lacking in quantity, was doubly made up for in quality, and the new features introduced on this occasion were of considerable interest.

As is usual, the agricultural work of the children of Surrey claimed a very great share of the interest of the day. Miss Ella Dinsmore, following the example of Miss Delpha German, of Langley, became the proud possessor of the Boving Cup, which must be won three years in succession and is awarded for the best five mangolds for seed growing, accompanied by seed, the produce of five mangolds. The only other name on the cup was that of Miss Marjory Wade, and it would appear that the young ladies of both Langley and Surrey can outdistance their brothers as farmers when they feel so disposed. The handsome silver cup was presented by Professor Boving, and the contest was open to the high and public schools of Surrey.

JUDGING BEGINS OF CITY GARDENS

Prof. Davidson and Staff of Judges Soon to Make Rounds

Competitors in The Vancouver Sun Garden Competition will do well to get out the hoe and pruning shears and give their garden plots the final "once over," for Professor John Davidson has announced he is getting together his force of judges and will shortly sally forth and swoop down on the gardens.

While the flowers have been given a chance to grow and the weeds an opportunity to do their worst, some competitors have quite forgotten the two thousand dollars' worth of prizes that have been offered by local merchants to the best all-round gardeners of Vancouver.

One visit will not be all, the judges will pay, but will make surprise calls from time to time, as the effort of the City Beautiful idea has not been simply to see who could produce the most attractive garden, but who could maintain the best plot. All the ground around the garden is to be taken into consideration, so it will pay to get out the lawn mower and keep it busy.

There are more than 300 gardens entered in the competition and it will be no easy task to carry out the judging. The city will be divided into districts and volunteers capable of the work will be called on to assist in the judging. There are many who have shown great interest in the movement to beautify the city. They are now asked to volunteer their help. This work will be carried on entirely in the mornings as Professor Davidson has classes every afternoon.

PRIZE GARDEN WINNERS CHOSEN

Sun *Ag 10*
All Three Judges Visit 30 Best Plots and Decide Awards

All the close scores of The Vancouver Sun Garden Competition were judged yesterday by all three judges, Professors Davidson, Bars and Buck, of the University of B. C. There were 30 odd gardens that stood near the highest points, therefore the judges went out together to put them in their proper place as merited.

Two gardens which had been forgotten through a clerical mistake in listing were also examined.

Several complaints have been received from the competitors by The Vancouver Sun stating that their gardens had not been examined. In all but two out of 20 such cases it was found that the gardens had been examined, but that the people owning them had been absent at the time, and therefore thought themselves overlooked.

The judges have made no attempt to make themselves known and have examined many gardens without the owner being aware.

In a few days the winners will be announced along with the time and place of distributing prizes.

It is hoped that all those interested in the garden competition will be at the presentation ceremonies.

PROFESSOR ANGUS ON UNEMPLOYMENT CAUSES

World *26.8.21*
Insurance by Industries in Good Times Is Advocated

Professor W. R. Angus, of the University of B. C., addressed the members of the Kiwanis Club yesterday on the subject of the causes of permanent causes of unemployment. The address was the same as that delivered to the Economic Council as reported in the press. He gave three causes, first the introduction of new machinery, casual labor in organizations and third, spectacular unemployment resulting from over-production. The professor paid some attention to the question of unemployment insurance and stated that such should be borne by the industries setting aside funds in good times.

Mr. C. D. Bruce gave a five minute talk on Kiwanis, urging that the club have character the same as an individual.

Mr. George B. Hansuld, first vice-governor of the district, spoke on behalf of the "On-To Victoria" convention on October 14 and 15. Some of the topics which will be discussed there include Anglo-American friendship by Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., of Calgary, and others. Mr. R. Mackness, of New Westminster, gave two cornet solos.

PROF. H. J. ANGUS ADDRESSES KIWANIAN AT WEEKLY MEET

Sun *26.8.21*
Professor S. F. Angus, of the University of British Columbia, was the principal speaker at the luncheon held by the Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Vancouver yesterday. Professor Angus spoke on "Permanent Causes of Unemployment."

He spoke in place of Prof. Mack Eastman, who was to have spoken on the dedication of the Peace Arch at Blaine on September 6, but was unable to attend.

Charles D. Bruce, one of the members of the club, gave a five-minute address on "The Kiwanis Spirit." George B. Hansuld gave a short talk on the coming convention of the Kiwanians, which is scheduled for Victoria on October 14 and 15.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS A BUSINESS RISK

Prof. Angus Discusses Subject Before the Economic Council *24.8.21*

"Recurrent unemployment is a necessary incident of highly competitive industry," said Prof. H. F. Angus of the University of B.C. in giving an analysis of the unemployment situation and suggestions for coping with it before the Economic Council yesterday.

In addition to seasonal unemployment, following on the introduction of new processes in industry or a change in fashions, one of the main causes of unemployment was the need for a reserve of labor, the professor explained. This need, he said, existed notably in the case of freight-handlers on the London docks.

"This fact remains that as long as industry remains competitive something must be variable," he stated.

The speaker maintained that each industry ought to bear the burden of its own unemployed in the same way that corporations make plans to care for a period of idleness of their plants.

A BUSINESS RISK

Unemployment was a risk of the business, he said, and ought to be paid for by the business. The risk of unemployment should be insured against and should be insured against by the industry concerned. This principle, he pointed out, would be quite consistent with private ownership of industry.

"The principle that it is the duty of the government to provide work for those out of unemployment was not consistent with the present system," said Prof. Angus. "The provision of government work has always been found unsatisfactory. Relief work does not generally aim at dealing with unemployment in a permanent way.

ACTION DEFERRED

The council deferred action on a communication from the B.C. Loggers' Association stating that employment was available in the logging camps until organization work is completed.

The premier will be requested by the Economic Council to reply to their proposal for dealing with unemployment within 14 days, it was decided.

N. G. Neill moved a resolution that the North Vancouver City Council should be approached and asked to give every possible consideration to having all work in connection with their new ferry done in British Columbia, thus providing work for B.C. citizens. This was endorsed unanimously.

MAY DO PRIVATE WORK AND TEACH AT U.B.C., TOO

World *Aug 17 21*
In addition to becoming directing head of the departments of electrical and mechanical engineering, Prof. L. W. Gill, whose appointment to the faculty of the University of British Columbia was announced some weeks ago, will carry on a private practice in engineering, according to a dispatch from Ottawa. He will leave the Capital at the end of the month for this city.

Prof. Gill is quoted in the dispatch as resigning from his present position as director of technical education for the Dominion because "the remuneration is not commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the position, and as considerable difference of opinion has arisen between the government and myself with respect to the policies to be followed in promoting technical education in Canada."

Educator Will *Aug 20 3*
Deliver Address



DR. MACK EASTMAN

DR. MACK EASTMAN, professor of history at the University of British Columbia, will address the meeting of the Economic Council to be held at the G. W. V. A. next Tuesday at 2:15 p.m., it was announced yesterday by Walter Butterworth, chairman of the council. Dr. Eastman is a member of the educational committee of the council.

Great interest is being shown by business men in the proposal of the Economic Council to provide work during the coming winter, according to Mr. Butterworth.

"Efficient and economical" were the words which Gordon Drysdale of Drysdale's Ltd. used in describing the plan.

"The best effort of its kind ever put forward to deal effectively with the unemployment situation," said Col. E. J. Ryan of the Ryan Contracting Company. "Governed by business men, with only the best interests of the community at heart, full value would be obtained for every dollar spent, and at the same time the unemployed would have a more intelligent interest in the work provided for them, for they also would realize that they would be benefiting the community by giving efficient service."

Major J. C. Thorn of J. C. Thorn & Co. Ltd. said: "In my opinion the plan as put forward by the Economic Council is the only business project that has yet been suggested as a solution to the present serious situation."

FAILURE OF LEAGUE CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Prof. Eastman Traces Present Upheaval to U. S. Withdrawal

"The League of Nations was a noble effort, the historically right idea was crystallized, but I think that the withdrawal of the United States appears to be the foundation of the disaster of the last two years and was the root of the disaster from which most of our troubles were organized," said Professor Mack Eastman, professor of history at the University of B. C., in his address before the Kiwanis Club at noon on the subject of "International Politics and the Peace Portal."

The speaker made a plea for every member of his audience to be present at the opening of the Peace Arch at Blaine on Tuesday, and to look on it as a symbol of the past and the prophecy of the future. "Let every Canadian make a pilgrimage in the spirit of reverence," he said.

At some length Professor Eastman spoke on the question of disarmament, stating that armament brought mutual distrust and that in the time of peace nations should prepare for peace, not war. He also made a plea for more information for the general public on the matter of international politics.

The luncheon was held at the Victory Flour Mills at the invitation of the manager, Mr. William Duncan. Following the luncheon the members made an inspection of the plant.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S REPORT ON MINES OF COAST ARE REVIEWED

Greater Part of Exhaustive Review of Mining Situation in Canada
Is Devoted to British Columbia — Progress and Prospects in Leading Mineral Areas Outlined Comprehensively in Experts' Reports.

By F. H. MASON

World *Aug 27 21*
THE Canadian Geological Survey has just issued Part A of the Summary Report of 1920. This report contains many valuable contributions to the geology of British Columbia, and should be obtained by everyone who is interested in the mining industry of the province. With the exception of five pages, which are devoted to the recently-discovered silver-lead deposits at Keno Hill, Yukon territory, the whole report of 103 pages is devoted to British Columbia.



F. H. MASON,

These several reports describe the general geology, topography and economic geology of the several districts, and in several instances tell also of transportation facilities, climate, and fauna and flora. In the space at our disposal, we can review briefly only the economic geology. The reader who desires to dip further into the subject should secure the report for himself. It may be obtained either from the branch office of the survey in Vancouver or from the head office at Ottawa, and will be sent from either gratis.

SALMON RIVER DEPOSITS

Messrs. Schofield and Hanson are continuing the work in the Salmon river district initiated by J. J. O'Neill, the result of whose investigations were published in the 1919 summary report, which was reviewed in these columns last year. Messrs. Schofield and Hanson find three types of ore deposits occurring in the Salmon River district, namely, base-metal type, silver-gold type, and gold type. In the base-metal type, as exemplified at the Big Missouri, Forty-nine and Hercules groups, the principal minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, which occur in a quartz gangue in bands running parallel with the greenstone of the lode. Ores of the silver-gold type occur in veins or vein-like replacements in quartz-porphry or at the contact of the porphyry and the tuffs. The minerals present are pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, freibergite, pyrargyrite, and other sulpho-antimonides and sulpho-arsenides, together with native silver and gold. The gangue usually is composed entirely of quartz.

Contrary to conclusions reached by Victor Dolmage from a microscopic examination of the ores, without having seen them in situ, Messrs. Schofield and Hanson, from observation on the field, believe the native and pyrargyrite, at any rate, and possibly some of the other silver minerals to be of secondary origin, while the silver occurring with galena and tetrahedrite and the gold they believe to be of primary origin, and consequently are likely to persist to considerable depths.

The gold type of vein up to now has been found only in one ore deposit, that in No. 2 tunnel at the Premier mine. It is a heavy silicious sulphide deposit in which quartz and pyrite predominate. Assays of this ore have given high values in gold with practically no silver.

Hint to Prospectors

Messrs. Schofield and Hanson are continuing their researches this summer, and, as more mines are developed and more prospects are explored they will be able to add to the knowledge that they have gained of the district. In the meantime, they throw out the following hint to prospectors and mine operators. The base-metal type of vein is most likely to be found associated with quartz-porphry; the gold-silver type at the contact of the quartz-porphry and the tuffs; and the gold type in certain beds of tuffaceous conglomerate.

With the exception of two deposits of gold ore, at the Rose Marie group and at the Lachlan Grant property, both of which are situated in the Elk Lake section, and both of which are considered to be worthy of further investigation, Victor Dolmage found little in the way of metallic minerals besides copper ores in that section of the west coast of Vancouver Island that he examined last year. That is to say, little to encourage the prospector. Copper prospects were found at Clayoquot River, Tofino Inlet, Clayoquot Sound, Bedwell Sound, Flores Island, Sidney Inlet, Nootka Sound, Kyuquot Sound and Kioskino Inlet, all of which, however, with the exception of those at Sidney Inlet and at Disappointment Inlet, Clayoquot Sound, require further exploration before any definite conclusion as to their value can be reached.

The deposit at Disappointment Inlet, known as the Kallapa mine, was operated for some time and at a considerable loss and consequently was abandoned. At Sidney Inlet, the Tidewater Copper Company has erected a concentrator and has developed a sufficient ore-reserve to maintain the plant in operation for the next two years. Owing to the low price of copper at the present time work is confined to exploring with a diamond drill for the purpose of extending the existing ore reserve. The company had reached the producing stage and had made one shipment of 400 tons of concentrates to the Tacoma smelter when the slump in the price of copper necessitated a cessation of operations. A good deal of magnetite is associated with the chalcopyrite and bornite and the Tidewater company is endeavoring to devise a process by which this may be saved.

Marble at Deserted Creek

Dr. Dolmage calls attention to a large deposit of marble at Deserted Creek and Tarsis Canal. It has a thickness of several thousand feet and butchers over a distance of more than a mile. The marble is coarsely grained and varies in color from pure white through shades of grey to black. In 1908 the Nootka Quarries Co. quarried marble at this point, and produced and sold some \$3000 worth of stone. After this the plant was closed, and no work has been done on the property since. Presumably the operations were not financially successful. The company clearly demonstrated that the marble could be quarried in large blocks, free from flaws, and that it could be sawn, turned and polished, and was in every way suited for ornamental and building purposes. It is possible that the development of the property, was a little ahead of the demand, and that in the near future so valuable a deposit of marble may receive the recognition that it undoubtedly deserves.

Alunite at Kyuquot Sound.

Dr. Dolmage concludes his report with a reference to the alunite deposit at Kyuquot Sound. Alunite from this district, according to analysis by five independent chemists of samples taken by W. W. Brewer and P. B. Freeland at the instigation of the minister of mines, contains only about 2.6 per cent. of water-soluble potash, which is far too small a quantity to be of commercial value. To be profitable or the production of potash it is necessary that alunite should contain not less than 9 per cent. of water-soluble potash, and it is doubtful under present conditions whether even that quantity would pay the cost of extraction and refining.

Coquihalla Area's Outlook

C. E. Cairnes points out that the Coquihalla river and its tributaries have not yielded the amount of placer gold that the favorable neighboring gold-bearing formations lead him to suppose should be present in the gravels. This he attributes to the heavy mantle of glacial and fluvial drift that covers the creek bottoms. This difficulty is aggravated, too, by the great velocity of the streams and their irregular fluctuations in level. He considers the most favorable conditions for placer mining to be at and below the belt of slate that crosses the Coquihalla river between

the mouths of Boston Bar creek and Dewdney creek. This, he believes, is probably the same slate formation that, for the past 60 years, has yielded such rich placer returns from the Fraser river bars below North Bend. He thinks that the installation of effective pumping machinery and the construction of permanent flumes and dams would render the working of these slates profitable.

Mr. Cairnes describes clearly and in the more important instances in considerable detail some 20 lode mines situated either on, or on tributaries of the Coquihalla river and the Tulameen river. From the descriptions of the properties and from the results of assays and ore shipments given, this district would seem to be one of unusual promise and one that should receive from prospectors and capitalists a good deal more attention than it has done in the past, particularly from those who are looking for promising gold properties. Though gold is the pre-obtained from samples taken from the Summit camp, at the head waters of the Tulameen river. Copper, lead, zinc, manganese and molybdenum ores have been noted.

We look upon Mr. Cairnes' contribution to the report as being a most valuable one, and are sorry that space limitations prevent our reviewing it at greater length. As a rule his descriptions are clear, and we take pleasure in congratulating him on his work. There is just one point, however, to which we should like to draw his attention, and that is the frequent use of the word "lead" as a substitute for vein or lode. We are aware, of course, that prospectors and miners frequently use the word in this sense, but in technical writing it tends toward confusion, particularly when lead minerals form part of the vein filling.

We shall conclude our review of this interesting and valuable report next week.

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
REPORT PUBLISHED**

Sum Aug 27. 8. 21
The summary report of the geological survey for 1920, recently published contains reports by W. E. Cockfield on the silver-lead deposits of Mayo, S. J. Schofield and George Hanson on the Salmon River district, and by J. D. Mackenzie on the limonite deposits of Taseko Valley.

It also contains results of investigations carried on by geological survey parties on the west coast of Vancouver Island, between Barkley and Quatsino Sounds, in the Coquihalla area, the Lardeau area and the Eutsuk Lake district. Copies may be obtained by applying to the director, geological survey, Ottawa.

**PROFESSOR DAVIDSON
LECTURES AT OUTING**

Sum Aug 30 21
Diseased wood and rotting logs, which harbor fungus and insect pests should be cleared out and burnt if the big trees at Stanley Park are to be saved, according to Professor John Davidson, botanical expert of the University of B. C., who led the Natural History Society on their last outing of the season on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Davidson said that the death of some of the largest trees on the west side of the park was caused by deep cutting of the roadway, and the use of oil and tar on its surface.

**University Girl
To Wed Professor**

World Aug 30
A wedding of interest in University circles both here and in the capital will take place in Victoria on September 15, when Miss Olive McLean, of the University of B. C., will become the bride of Professor Wilfred Sadler, head of the department of dairying, U. B. C. Miss McLean's resignation from the teaching staff of the department of bacteriology, has been accepted, and she is now staying with her parents,

New Westminster

**TECH SCHOOL IS
OFFICIALLY OPEN**

**Old Westminster Jail Has Been
Transformed Into Modern
Teaching Establishment
—Big Crowd Attend.**

**Prof. H. T. Coleman Comments
on Newer Way of Dealing
With Social Problems.**

World Dec 18
NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 18.—

"Your citizens are the first in any town or city in Canada to convert a jail into a technical school," stated Prof. H. T. Coleman, of the University of British Columbia, at the official opening of the T. J. Trapp Technical school, which took place yesterday afternoon. Dean Coleman then drew attention to the newer conception in present day methods of dealing with social problems and said that through education and tuition, especially along technical lines, social unrest and crime would be more or less eliminated.

Mr. T. J. Trapp, veteran chairman of the Royal City school board, occupied the centre of the platform during the ceremonies, and in his address he outlined the various steps which had been taken to transform a jail into the present splendid institution for the young people, not only of this city but of the Fraser Valley district. He said that the government had granted the board a mortgage on the city on terms of \$1 per year for twenty years, and that though the ratepayers last year had voted by bylaw the sum of \$25,000 towards reconstructing the jail into a technical school, that sum had been exceeded by more than double the amount, and the government had again come to their assistance by a further grant of money which, he hoped, would see them out of any financial difficulties for the time being. The total cost of building reconstruction was \$55,000 up to date, with an added \$13,000 for equipment.

Telegrams of Regret

Telegrams were read from Premier Oliver, S. J. Willis, superintendent of Education; Dr. MacLean, minister of education; Jas. Ramsay, M.P.P. for Vancouver, regretting that owing to previous engagements they were unable to attend this formal opening and Mr. David Whiteside sent a message of regret that owing to the illness of his brother he was unavoidably absent.

A tribute to the great assistance given to the school board by Mr. Whiteside was voiced by Mr. Trapp.

The proceedings opened with the singing of "The Maple Leaf" by girl students of the commercial class, who were lined all round the auditorium walls for that purpose. Among those present on the platform with the chairman were Mr. E. G. Matheson, assistant professor civil engineering, B. C. University; Mr. T. H. Smith, school trustee; Mrs. J. R. Gilley, school trustee, and Mr. H. T. Coleman, dean of arts and science in the B. C. University.

Mayor J. J. Johnston ably expressed the good will of the civic authorities towards the school trustees in their laudable efforts in the training of the young folk. Members of the Kiwanis Club were also present, including Mr. C. J. Cutler, the newly elected president, and Past President Murray. Mr. John Kyle, of the manual training department at Victoria, and Mr. J. W. Gibson, agricultural department of education, and Mr. Lister of the technical department of the Vancouver schools, and Judge Howay were also present.

Hall Was Crowded.

The hall was crowded with parents and friends of the 200 pupils who are already enrolled on the books of the school, as well as with a large number of the general public. After the opening programme was concluded, the audience were shown through the various class-rooms and the pupils at work gave demonstrations of the subjects they were being taught. These subjects include architecture, designing, chemistry, lathe work, metal work, steam fitting and other trades as well as sewing, commercial, cooking, household science and other subjects of a like nature. After the inspection light refreshments were provided in the domestic science room, served by the pupils in their dainty cooking costumes.

The building stands in five acres of ground and the land is already in good cultivation, so that out-door demonstrations in the agricultural department can be carried on. Night classes in many subjects are being arranged, to commence early in January.

**OFFERS PRIZES TO
MINING STUDENTS**

**Winning Essays Will Be
Read at C. I. M. M.
Convention.**

World Dec 18
Invitations have been sent to the various boards of trade throughout the province to send representatives to the annual convention of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy to be held in Vancouver for three days, commencing February 9. It is expected that in addition to the members, others interested in the mining industry of the Pacific coast province will attend, and the sessions, with the exception of one short business meeting, will all be open to the public. As the purpose of the institute is in a large measure educational it is desired by those promoting the convention to emphasize this fact.

Invitations have also been addressed to the sections of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in the adjacent Pacific coast states.

It was announced today that in line with the educational policy of the institute it has been decided to offer two prizes for the best essays by students in the third and fourth years of the mining course at the University of British Columbia, one on a subject with special reference to mining, and the other dealing with some metallurgical problem.

The programme calls for the presentation of these papers at one of the convention sessions and thus the institute members will be able to judge of the kind and quality of the work being done at the University. The students also will be brought into early touch with the men with whom they will be afterwards associated in gaining a livelihood. The prizes to be offered are of substantial value, for both winning essays, a copy of Peete's Mining and Metallurgy, the most complete reference book for the profession and indispensable to anyone connected with the mining industry.

From the number and tone of the replies which have already been received the executive is confident the convention will surpass all previous gatherings of its kind in the province, both in interest and benefit to the industry.

The executive committee, under the leadership of H. Mortimer Lamb, consists of a number of men, each of whom is chairman of sub-committees. Mr. J. D. MacKenzie, who is in charge of the British Columbia office of the Geological Survey, is looking after the important matters of attendance and programme; Dean Brock is in charge of the popular lecture to be given on Wednesday evening, February 9; Messrs. S. J. Schofield and P. W. Racey are in charge of entertainment, and have associated with them G. Middleton, B. W. Heyer, K. Robinson and A. J. C. Nettell; Nicol Thompson is attending to finance, F. E. Payson to publicity and E. A. Hagen to excursions. This executive committee has already held several weekly meetings, and plans for the convention already are well in hand.

LIMONITE ORE TOO SCATTERED TO BE OF COMMERCIAL VALUE

Minister of Mines Includes Thorough Report Into Prospects at Taseko Valley in Annual Report—Dominion and Special Provincial Engineers Make Discouraging and Practically Unanimous Reports.

By F. H. MASON

CONTINUING the review of Part A of the Geological Survey Summary Report for 1920, which we commenced last week, we come to J. D. MacKenzie's report on the limonite deposits of Taseko Valley, and to make things more intelligible, we shall have to record a little bit of history.

It will be remembered that in 1919, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, at that time labor member for Nanaimo, announced the discovery of an immense deposit of limonite in the Taseko Valley, and he so impressed the Hon. W. Sloan with the value of the discovery that the minister of mines sent W. M. Brewer, one of the department's engineers, to make a reconnaissance of the valley.



F. H. MASON

Mr. Brewer returned even more enthusiastic about the deposit than Mr. Hawthornthwaite, and reported the existence of some seven million tons of actual ore and fifty million tons of possible ore, averaging 40 per cent. of metallic iron. Mr. Brewer's report was published in full in the minister of mines' report for 1919. We criticized it in these columns at the time it was published, arguing that, from his own statements, Mr. Brewer had not the necessary data upon which to base such

an estimate. The minister of mines, however, determined to get absolutely accurate information about the deposit, and employed F. J. Crossland to make a detailed examination.

He also persuaded the federal minister of mines to send a geologist to make an independent examination, and Mr. MacKenzie, of the Geological Survey, was instructed to undertake this work. Both engineers spent a considerable part of the summer of 1920 in the Taseko Valley, Mr. Crossland taking several men with him, so that a series of trenches could be cut in the deposit and an accurate determination be made of the tonnage of ore. Mr. MacKenzie had C. W. Robinson and C. H. Freeman, of the survey, with him to assist in the work.

Deposits Reported.

Mr. Crossland's report, which appeared in the minister of mines' report for last year, bears evidence of the thorough and careful way in which he carried out the investigation. He estimated that the valley contained 672,741 tons of positive ore and 911,252 tons of probable ore. His summary is short, and we reproduce it in full.

"The opinion of many engineers and other authorities regarding the economic importance of the Taseko Valley iron-ore deposits has not been borne out by the exploration and field-work accomplished; it has positively demonstrated that the ore tonnage is insufficient to warrant the installation of the necessary equipment to mine out the ore-beds under the existing conditions.

"The unfavorable features are: These deposits are not continuous in one consolidated block, but consist of a number of widely scattered aggregates; the comparatively shallow depth

Ore Deposits Valueless

To return to Mr. MacKenzie's report, it is worth while to note at the commencement how closely his estimate of actual ore, namely 669,350 tons, agrees with Mr. Crossland's estimate. For all intents and purposes, the two estimates may be said to be identical. Mr. MacKenzie, however, allows for no probable ore over and above his estimate of actual ore, and is very emphatic on this point.

He says: "In a study of this kind, designed to arrive at an accurate estimate of the quantity of bog iron in the deposits, the careful and certain delimitation of their boundaries is a matter of prime importance. It must be remembered that these limonite beds occur in patches lying on the top of the ground; and, in fact, that their deposition is still in progress. Moreover, they are usually bare of vegetation, and, where locally covered, their surface expression is such that they may be readily distinguished from areas underlain by till.

Product Uncovered.

In the few deposits at such an altitude that they lie on screes, or slide rock, the element of vegetable cover is absent and the outlines of the bodies are most easily observed. The fact that these accumulations lie on the top of the ground is to be emphasized; they are, in other words, not so many scattered outcrops indicating a larger co-extensive body underneath, but they, in themselves, represent the totality of the ore present. On account of the topographic and other features of the limonite beds which have been for the most part described above, it has been relatively an easy task in the field to lay down the outlines of the deposits on the detail plane-table maps with a high degree of accuracy. In almost every case the boundaries of the patches are shown with solid, unbroken lines, indicating that they have been actually observed on the ground, and surveyed as observed.

"From these considerations it will

be evident that the tonnages stated are of that degree of accuracy connoted by the terms "actual ore," "positive ore," "ore in sight," etc., and that they represent all the limonite available in the deposits seen. Exceptions to this rule, as in the McClure Mountain deposit, are stated in the descriptions of these occurrences. It is probable that other small deposits occur in various places on the slopes below outcrops of the silicified tuffs now covered by vegetation, but from the nature of the deposits and the ease with which they can be recognized, it is very improbable that any considerable deposit has been overlooked."

Ore Scattered.

The existence of so small a quantity of ore scattered in isolated patches over an area of 50 square miles of mountainous country at elevations of upwards of 5000 feet in an inaccessible region is valueless as a source of iron. The Hon. W. Sloan is to be congratulated in having so thoroughly sifted the matter and in publishing the Crossland report in his last annual report, thus correcting the wrong impression that was made by the Brewer report, published in 1919, and definitely settling a question about which there has been a good deal of controversy.

Both Mr. Crossland's and Mr. MacKenzie's reports are profusely illustrated by sketch-maps, and they add considerably to our geological knowledge of a district that previously had been little explored.

Like his report on the Taseko Valley limonite deposits, Mr. MacKenzie's account of a reconnaissance between Taseko Lake and Fraser River is delightful and interesting reading, and if these two reports have not added knowledge of commercial mineral deposits to the already vast mineral wealth of British Columbia, they have at least eliminated a section of our province, and will go far toward turning the feet of prospectors into more profitable directions.

Prof. Brock's Inquiries

R. W. Brock's travels into the fastnesses of the Eutsuk Lake district, a district that prior to the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway was wholly inaccessible, revealed the fact that the ubiquitous prospector already had been ahead of him and a number of prospects had been opened up. The district still is difficult, remote from the railway, and necessitating travel by small boats and many portages to reach it. As yet, it is a land for the trapper and sportsman, rather than the miner, and it is these that have opened up such prospects as have been explored. Up to the present, little of economic value—when the inaccessibility of the district is considered—has been found.

Some promising zinc ore, occurring in irregular lenses up to 14 inches in width and three to four feet long, was seen at the Eureka group.

The ore did not carry commercial quantities of either gold or silver. Veinlets running up to six inches in width and carrying silver, lead and zinc were noted at the Silver Tip group. Dr. Brock thinks prospectors would do well to give more attention to the plateau, which has the advantage over the mountains that in the event of important discoveries being made, the ore could be transported more easily to the railway.

With regard to the possibilities of the plateau, he says:

"It is true that no important mineralization was observed above the intrusives near Ootsa Lake, but here the invaded rocks may belong to the Cache Creek series, in which case they are cherty and, therefore, unkindly before the intrusion. In some cases the easily replaceable tuffs of the porphyrite series will certainly be found near the contact of the intrusives and are likely to be mineralized. Northeast of the railway, toward Babine Lake, promising deposits have been found, and from what has been seen of the geological conditions of the country to the southwest of it, it is reasonable to expect this experience to be repeated. A possible difficulty in the way of prospecting may be to find sufficient outcroppings from the intrusive itself."

The concluding paper in this very interesting report, the Lardeau map area, by M. F. Bancroft, touches only lightly on the economic geology of the district. Mr. Bancroft believes that when the district is more thoroughly prospected silver-lead and zinc ores such as are found between Slocan and Kootenay lakes, are pretty certain to be found. At present the district produces silver, lead, and zinc ores carrying small values in gold and gold ores comparatively free from metallic sulphides.

New Shaft Sinking Record

A new world's record for shaft-sinking has been established at the Chief Consolidated Mining Company's Water Lily shaft, at Eureka, in Utah, by Walter Fitch Jr. Co., shaft and mine tunnel contractors, when the shaft was sunk 427.5 feet in a month of 31 days, or 13.8 feet per day. The previous records, we believe, was held by the Crown Mines, Ltd., and consisted of 310 feet in 31 days, or 10 feet per day. The outside dimensions of the Water Lily shaft are 5 feet 9 inches by 15 feet 6 inches. The shaft has three compartments, two for hauling ore and the third for ventilating pipes

and for ladders. The shaft is timbered by 8 by 8 timbers, and the inside dimensions of each compartment are 4 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 6 inches. The timbers were put in place as the shaft was being sunk, and the record includes complete timbering. The crew consisted of 18 machine men, 4 to 6 timber men, 6 top men, 6 hoist men, 3 shift bosses, and a general foreman. An average of 15 1/2 pounds of 35 per cent. gelatine dynamite was used per foot. The first 367 feet was through porphyry and the last 60 feet through what is locally known as white shale lime, which is a moderately hard, close grained limestone.

U. S. Mineral Production

The U. S. Geological Survey has published its preliminary summary of Mineral Resources for the calendar year 1920, a pamphlet of 123 pages, which records for that year as the value of the mineral products of the country the total of \$6,707,000,000. This value is 20 per cent. greater than that of the former record year, 1918, and 45 per cent greater than that of 1919.

The salient features of the mineral industry in 1920 are set forth in the short introduction. Many of the fig-

ures are preliminary and some are estimates, but the co-operation of those engaged in the mineral industry and the long experience of the Geological Survey in this work gives assurance that the estimates represent very nearly the actual production.

The summary gives in compact form general tables showing the quantity and value of the domestic output of seventy or more mineral products in 1919 and 1920 and the total value of all minerals, by years, since 1880. It also shows the leading minerals (in value) for each state and the leading states in the production of each mineral, as well as the total value of the

minerals imported and exported during the last two calendar years.

The general tables are followed by sections giving data on domestic and foreign production, supplies, consumption, imports, exports, stocks, and prices for a series of years.

University Head Back From His First Visit to Europe

President Klinck Found English Universities Ready to Welcome Overseas Students With Open Arms

VISIT IS REVELATION

World *Sept 13*
Had Professor Boving as Guide Through Sweden and Denmark—Toured Battlefields

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, arrived home today after attending the Second Universities Congress of the Empire in England. He returns profoundly impressed by the high state of attainment, approaching almost to perfection, to which the universities of England have aspired. His first visit to the Motherland has produced something bordering on revelation. He found much to interest him intensely, much that aroused lively curiosity which only further investigation, unfortunately impossible, would be able to satiate. The extent of his travels, however, has been sufficient to supply him with a series of impressions, panoramic and kaleidoscopic, upon which his memory serves him to draw at will for a considerable store of active knowledge.

The universities conference, the last of which was held in 1911, was uppermost in President Klinck's mind in discussing his journey after arrival home this morning. "The conference proved to be extremely valuable, as it enabled a singular interchanging of opinions. Every university in the Empire was represented, with the exception of one, and some universities had several representatives attending."

Many Addresses

"Regarding the interchange of opinions there has been a good deal of criticism made that the programme of the conference did not permit of discussions of the informal or round-table sort. It is true that this was so, and that moreover, it was done by design. From the morning when the conference opened, July 5, in Oxford, with Lork Curzon of Kedleston presiding, every minute of the session was taken up with addresses set and prepared. It was purposed that no time should be wasted, and that, instead of one man rising and voicing some suggestion which occurred to him on the spur of the moment the best expression was voiced of the subjects which were deemed of most lively interest to the assembled delegates, delivered by authorities who had a thorough grasp of that particular problem with which they chose to deal.

"But, inasmuch as I valued the interchange of opinion among those present as being one of the most valuable benefits which could accrue from the conference, I was happy to find," said Dr. Klinck, "that we were billeted in such a manner as to render such informal conferences agreeably possible. We did not stay at hotels, but were billeted either in the colleges or at private homes, and I would like to say that the unreserved hospitality thus extended to us by the representatives of English universities will never be forgotten."

Overseas Students.

"There was one outstanding feature of the conference, almost a dominant note," continued President Klinck, "and that was a distinct change of attitude towards the university students coming to England from overseas Dominions to take up graduate or post-graduate work.

At the time of the last conference, in 1911, he said, the majority of those students were going to Germany and elsewhere on the continent and the English universities, their accommodation taxed, made no effort to hold them. They express themselves now as ready and eager to go the limit in order to provide such accommodation as will be necessary for students from parts of the Empire overseas.

"For the English universities, I can only deal in broad generalities, and certainly these are always open to criticism. Oxford and Cambridge, of course, are in a class by themselves. Regarding Oxford, although the conference was held in that historic town, unfortunately no organized attempt was made to see Oxford itself. I think there were many like myself who played truant for a day and wandered about the old buildings, some of them keen to see that of which they had heard so much, and some who were re-treading familiar ground, and took pleasure in renewing old memories."

Newer Universities.

"Before the congress opened we visited the universities of Belfast, Dublin and London, and after we had left Oxford we went to Cambridge and Edinburgh. I noticed immediately the bustle of things in Edinburgh. During

VARSITY PRESIDENT BACK FROM ENGLAND



DR. L. S. KLINCK

our stay at Oxford no organization was visible. Things were done, but we were not to know of them in advance. They do not value the definite programme as we do. In Edinburgh it was different, and that is why I think that the newer universities seem to be so much more in sympathy with the people themselves. Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham, each the centre of great industries, these universities, while stressing the importance of arts and science, are in the minds of the people associated with the development of that is the science bearing upon that industry for which the centre is noted."

"There seems to exist a doubt among the majority of the universities of Great Britain of the advisability of accepting government aid. They are maintained largely by private endowment and by grants from the larger cities they serve. We from Canada took up arms against a suggestion voiced that government aid necessitated the hand of the government in every appointment to the university, stating that our experience had not been so. The English universities have their local feeling and their pride. Their modesty is inherent, and one almost invariably departs with the feeling that they are doing much more than they give themselves credit for. They find their accommodation unduly taxed, in which respect they do not differ from universities the world over. Although they make no claims to specialization that they have facilities of every kind both for graduate and post-graduate courses. They are thorough to a great degree in the many lines they follow and almost without exception are very well staffed."

On the Continent.

After the congress, President Klinck stated he spent one week in Denmark and one in Sweden, where his itinerary was arranged by P. A. Boving, professor of agronomy at the University of B. C., whose home is in Sweden. "I was interested primarily with the agriculture and agricultural education in the country. I visited the plant-breeding stations, which are among the finest in the world," he said.

"I crossed to France and spent a little while there, going over the old battleground from Boulogne to Amiens through the Valley of the Somme, Peronne, Verdun, Albert, Arras and Vimy. The reconstruction has been marvellous, almost all the lands formerly under cultivation has been reclaimed, although I agree with certain authorities that they are not as productive as formerly. There are enormous tracts about Verdun that are still untouched and are much visited by tourists."

During the time he spent abroad President Klinck arranged for several new appointments to the University staff here, which have been already announced. He now states that he was unable to secure a man for the department of civil engineering. He referred with pride to the honor bestowed on Canada by virtue of the degree of LL.D. which Oxford conferred on Sir Robert Falconer, president of Toronto University, at the congress.

U.B.C. EXCHANGE PLANS COMPLETE

Dr. L. S. Klinck Returns From Trip to Great Britain and Sun Continent Sep 14

"I would like to see a real exchange in the teaching staffs between the Old Land and Canada," said Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of B.C., last night on his return from a tour of Great Britain and the continent which occupied the summer months.

The main object of the trip, he stated, was to establish personal relationship with the universities of the Old Country so that when the time came to extend the scope of the work at the University of British Columbia, appointments could be made from time to time of Old Country professors.

The president stated that no attempt was made to engage professors on this trip but connections were established and at a later date the U. B. C. will be able to look for Old Country men to fill positions as they are required.

POST-GRADUATE WORK

Opportunities for post-graduate work are now open to students from the Dominions, according to the decision of the Congress of Universities of the British Empire, which Dr. Klinck attended. Students who in the past have depended on the universities of Germany and the U.S. for specialist work will now be welcomed at British universities. The new opportunities, which are made available by special accommodation for students from the Dominions, exist principally in the fields of applied science, modern languages, mathematics and literature, the president said.

The president's trip to Denmark and Sweden was extremely profitable, he said. Prof. P. A. Boving, who will return shortly from Europe, has a thorough knowledge of the universities of these countries, especially in the investigational departments.

President Klinck had not had time last night to study the question of accommodation at the university and would make no statement regarding it other than the fact that on Friday night the total registration was 495. It is still about two weeks before the university opens. Last year the registration totalled over 500.

WILL WED THIS WEEK



World *Sept 13*
MISS OLIVE MACLEAN, M.A.

Whose marriage to Professor Wilfred Sadler, of the University of British Columbia, will take place in Victoria on Thursday. Miss MacLean was on the teaching staff of the department of bacteriology of the U. B. C. prior to her recent resignation. Professor Sadler is head of the department of dairying. The bride-to-be is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. MacLean, of Patricia Bay, Vancouver Island.

World **President Klinck's Message.** *Sep 19*
THERE appeared in a recent issue of The World a particularly interesting interview with President Klinck, head of the University of British Columbia, in the course of which he gave his impressions of the recent congress of the universities of the Empire which was held at Oxford. These impressions must have aroused in the minds of many readers a feeling of considerable satisfaction.

The magic intellectual and historic atmosphere of Oxford, where "the hoary colleges look down on careless boys at play," no less than the alertness and up-to-dateness of the more modern commercial universities of Birmingham, Sheffield, Glasgow and Manchester, appear to have made a profound impression upon the president of our university. It is especially encouraging to learn from President Klinck that the keynote of the congress was the changed attitude of the Old Country universities and colleges in regard to the necessity of making better provision for overseas post-graduate students. One such student from the British Columbia University has just gone to England. It is difficult to overestimate the effect which this congress of universities is likely to have upon the intellectual life of the whole Empire. The private and public exchange of points of view between so many of the leading educationalists of the Empire is bound to bear rich fruit in the future. Such intercourse must have broadened many a viewpoint and infused fresh life and stimulus into many an outlook.

It is good to find that President Klinck, while not for a moment falling to realize the value in this up-to-date age of the more practical education given by the universities in the great industrial centers of Great Britain—he, apparently, found that these approximated more nearly to our universities out here than did the older institutions—came away greatly impressed with the unique atmosphere of the grand old universities of Oxford and Cambridge and with a realization that they still play a very great part in the cultural life of the Empire. It is good, too, to learn from so keen an observer that the people of the Old Land, who are, when all is said, still bearing the lion's share of the burden of the Empire on their shoulders, are meeting their problems with courage and determination. The soul of England is still her own and the lives laid down in France and Flanders will not have been laid down in vain if she allows herself to live up to the ideals which were voiced on many hands by speakers at this congress of universities, speakers hailing from every part of the far-flung Empire.

"D. N." writes: "Dear Felix—Have you remembered, or has anyone recalled to you the fact that celebrations are being held all over Europe and in the U. S. A. in connection with the anniversary of the death of Dante, who died at Ravenna, Sept. 14, 1321?"

"I am informed by Dr. A. F. Bruce Clark, of the U. B. C., that the Vancouver Institute will recognize this event by offering two lectures in October, to be given by himself, probably on Oct. 13 and Oct. 27. They will be given in the University buildings in the evenings and will be free to the public, probably being illustrated with lantern slides.

"An announcement to this effect in your column might help to arouse interest."

Dr. Clark tells me that besides the celebrations being held in Italy, important ceremonies took place at the Sorbonne in Paris last June; also large cities in the provinces have held celebrations. In Spain lectures on Dante have been given in Madrid and Barcelona. Germany has organized various ceremonies for September, also Holland. In Bulgaria a lesson on Dante is to be given in all the public schools. The most extensive celebrations, probably, are those taking place in the United States. A national celebration will take place in Washington on Oct. 30, and various lectures and other events will occur in the principal cities and universities, especially at Harvard University on Oct. 17.

Sum **MORE POULTRY SHOWS** **URGED BY PROFESSOR** *Sep 17*

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 16.—Professor E. A. Lloyd, of the University of B. C., was a speaker at the Poultrymen's banquet at the exhibition here today.

"We should go in more for poultry judging competitions, especially for young people," said Prof. Lloyd. The suggestion is to be acted upon by the poultrymen, it was decided.

The show here was characterized by local and visiting experts as the best ever staged in B. C. A presentation of an address of appreciation and a base of pipes was made to W. Walker, manager of the poultry section.

VARSITY HEAD **RETURNS HOME**

President Klinck Attended
University Conference
Pro **at Oxford.** *Sep 13*

Old Country Prepares Accommodation for Overseas Students.

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

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

FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS.

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

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

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

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

DO THOROUGH WORK.

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

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

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

BACK FROM TRIP **TO GREAT BRITAIN**



PRESIDENT L. S. KLINCK, who has been on a tour of the United Kingdom and European countries.

In France President Klinck spent a week visiting the battlefields. He declares that the extent of the reconstruction work is marvellous. Not only in the cities, but in the agricultural districts, the work of reconstruction and reclamation has been carried on at an amazing rate, he said. "There is very little land that was formerly cultivated," he added, "that is not already back into cultivation."

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

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

World **YOUTHS QUALIFY AS** **JUDGES OF STOCK** *Sep 17*

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 17.—The junior stock-judging competition was watched with great interest by large numbers of people at the fair yesterday. The judging was done by means of three under 18 years of age, several important stock districts being represented. Kamloops, represented by H. Drake, F. Frolik and Jas. Wright, was the winning team, taking the cup presented by the B. C. Stock Breeders' Association. Armstrong, Dudley Pritchard, Eddie Patten and Hector Ford, won the silver medal by coming second, and three young ladies from Chilliwack, the Misses Jean Thompson, Constance Barton and Besplace. Victoria won the ribbons of the fourth position with a mixed team, Miss Lorna Ramsey, C. Dick and A. Warren.

Mr. George Hay, Mr. J. B. Munro, Mr. J. C. Readey and Mr. H. E. Hallwright were the instructors of the winning teams as placed. Harry Drake received a special prize presented by Dean Clement of the University of British Columbia for judging in the beef cattle classes. Jack Berry and Miss Violet Grant were the winners of two special prizes presented by Mr. A. D. Paterson, M. P. F., for horse judging. A team from Comox won the prize presented by the B. C. Dairymen's Association for the best judging of dairy cattle.

World **BANQUET IS GIVEN** **TO YOUNG JUDGES** *Sep 17*

A banquet was given to the young judges in the evening, Mr. J. W. Gibson, director of agricultural education, presiding. Dean Klinck of the University of British Columbia presented the prizes and Professor King was among the speakers of the evening. The speeches, which were of a complimentary and instructive nature, bore on the great value to the province and to the competitors themselves, of training along the lines adopted. Stock-judging could not fail to be of value to each and every one of the competitors in the future, as farmers would have first hand knowledge as farmers of the stock they were buying, and would know which animals to cull from their herds. It would lead to a higher and better standard in stock-breeding.

THREE FACULTIES SET UP AT U. B. C.

President Klinck, of the university, at a meeting this morning of all members of the teaching staff, read the Statute of Senate and the Board of Governors, constituting three separate faculties in the university, namely arts and science, applied science, and agriculture. This is an important change in the method of directing affairs at the university. The deans will be chairmen of their own faculties under the new scheme.

University heads have for some weeks been engaged in relisting the members of the faculty to place each in a distinct faculty. It has been found difficult in some cases to find in which division to place a professor or instructor inasmuch as some arts students have had to take studies in scientific subjects to complete their course. Some instructors have therefore been teaching in two faculties.

The re-arrangement will simplify university administration and give each faculty a greater measure of self-government.

NEW PROFESSOR OF NURSING FACULTY



MISS ETHEL JOHNS, R.N.

AMONG the new classes at the University this term, and one which is of vital importance to the community, which has increased even beyond what was ever expected, is the nursing faculty of which Miss Ethel Johns, R.N., has been appointed assistant professor. The students in this division now number twenty, and come under the department of applied sciences.

These young women will take a two-year course in academics prior to taking the practical training in the Vancouver General Hospital, and on the successful completion of the same will be awarded a nursing degree. The first graduates will complete the course in 1923.

When asked for an opinion on this new department in the University, Dr. M. T. MacEachern stated that he considered it the greatest upward stride yet taken in the training of nurses, and that he looked to those taking the course to be among the most successful pupils when they finally pass through the training school at the V.G.H. Miss Johns he considers most capable of filling the position of assistant professor in that faculty, and spoke most highly of her qualifications as a teacher in the nursing profession.

A Correction.

Editor Province.—I am a reader of your daily paper, and I have, during the week gone by, been closely associated with some of the exhibits at the New Westminster Fair. I wish to correct a statement which appeared in yesterday's issue, page 4, column 3, about the middle of the page. It reads: "and the University of B. C. has an instructive exhibit."

I wish to point out, firstly, that the University of B. C. did not exhibit anything in the building allotted for district exhibits, etc. Secondly, that the department, which in the past has done so, is at present handicapped in this respect as no funds for the work are available. Thirdly, that certain varieties of farm produce, bearing a name associated with U. B. C. were exhibited. I take it that these names have led the kind reporter to assume our participation. I saw them myself and I wish to say that these samples do in no way reflect any credit on those exhibiting same, neither do they compliment those in charge of the improvement work of these crops.

GEORGE B. BOVING.
(Extension Assistant.)
Vancouver, Sept. 19.

VARSAITY PROFESSORS AS THEY NEVER SEE THEMSELVES



F.M. CLEMENT
B.S.A.
DEAN OF
FACULTY OF
AGRICULTURE

L.S. KLINCK M.S.A., D.Sc.
PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

H.T. LOGAN B.A.
ASST. PROF OF
CLASSICS

MISS ISABEL
MACINNIS
DEPT. OF
MODERN LANGUAGES

H.T. LOGAN B.A.
ASST. PROF OF
CLASSICS

REGINALD
W. BROCK M.A.
DEAN OF
FACULTY OF
APPLIED
SCIENCE

J.G. DAVIDSON
B.A., PH. D.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
OF PHYSICS

STANLEY V. MATHEWS
M.A.
REGISTRAR

H.T.J. COLEMAN
B.A., PH. D.
DEAN OF
FACULTY OF ARTS

I.L.F. ROBERTSON
M.A.
HEAD OF
DEPT. OF CLASSICS

G.G. SEDGEWICK
B.A.
HEAD OF DEPT.
OF ENGLISH

DEAN BROCK RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

Dean R. W. Brock, head of the faculty of applied science at the University of B. C., returned Friday night from Europe. As chairman of the constitution committee he convened a special meeting in London of the International Geological Congress; on the Italian peninsula he investigated zinc lead and silver deposits and visited the Italian battlefields, and saw Italian trails and roads hewn out of solid rock. He also walked over some of the battlefields of France, and altogether had a trip full of variety and interest.

PROFESSOR BOVING IS BACK FROM EUROPE

Prof. P. A. Boving, head of the department of agronomy at the University of British Columbia, returned this morning from a trip to Europe. While there he visited his old time in Norway and attended some of the sessions of the Empire Universities Congress in England.

INFANT DEATHS ARE PREVENTABLE, SAYS NURSE INSTRUCTOR

Ann *Oct 15 21*
CHILLIWACK, Oct. 4.—"Practically every one of the deaths of infants is preventable and should not occur," stated Miss M. A. Mackenzie, director of the Public Health Nursing in the University of British Columbia, when addressing the Lower Mainland Women's Conference at Chilliwack on Thursday evening.

"The suffering and frailties of weakness should be cited rather than the number of deaths in the teaching of the prevention of diseases," Miss Mackenzie continued. "The education of the public health nurse was the important thing. In previous years if it were suggested after a nurse had graduated from the hospital that she needed still more training for public service nursing people would not have considered it necessary. The needs of the various communities were taught the nurses in the special training."

E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, gave a short talk on the value of saving the health of the young, and the value of milk as a food.

Mrs. P. D. Tucker, wife of a dairyman, spoke of the necessary precautions in caring for milk, and Mrs. Fadden stated her views on the influence women might have on milk sanitation.

MANY BENEFITS FROM STUDY OF ZOOLOGY

Professor McLean Fraser Lectures Before Vancouver Institute.

The study of zoology is a useful means of academic culture, and is necessary for the practice of medicine and surgery, in agriculture and horticulture, stock breeding and dairying, conservation of forests and fisheries, in household activities, in family training, in human and animal eugenics, and in most of the vocations and interests of everyday life.

This was the thesis supported by Professor D. McLean Fraser, president of the Vancouver Institute, in the opening lecture of the course delivered in University Hall, Thursday evening. Professor Fraser teaches zoology in the biological department of the University.

As to the academic claims of his department the lecturer holds that the student of zoology is imperatively required to be a careful and exact observer of animal life, able to see things as they are, prepared to carry out observation through many instances, and to compare results, always distinguishing facts from opinions and inferences. Mention was made of Darwin and Haeckel as observers, collectors and reporters of facts. Those who could not accept all their conclusions gave them credit for the accurate information they assembled for the use of others. The person who makes himself a competent zoologist has undergone a valuable course of mental training and discipline.

Taking up the material and economic values of zoology the lecturer pointed out that it was necessary and fundamental in the science of healing and prevention of disease. He spoke of organisms which destroy human life or transmit disease, and how by observation and experiment students of zoology had been able to discover their character and resist their assaults.

An adequate understanding of the life history of fishes and the application of that knowledge would have saved the salmon fisheries on the Fraser River now greatly damaged and in danger of extermination. It would preserve the halibut fishery, now seriously threatened and would vastly increase the value of all fisheries. In the same way a better knowledge of the pests which destroy the forests is of the first importance. Mention was made of the study of eugenics in the selection and the breeding of stock which is based on zoology. Wild animal and bird life was mentioned as worthy of study not only for pleasure, but for economic purposes.

Professor Eastman Compares Bolshevism With Jacobinism

Part 1
In addressing the Brotherhood meeting at the First Congregational Church on Sunday, Prof. Mack Eastman of the University of B. C. gave a careful study of the contrasts and parallels of the Bolshevism of Russia today and the Jacobinism of the French Revolution in 1789. Dr. Eastman pointed out that while France was at the time of the revolution one of the most advanced countries of Europe, and fully ripe for the transference of power from the upper to the middle classes, Russia, on the other hand, was the least prepared for this change.

Both revolutions sprang from the failure of the existing governments to meet the needs of the times, both nations sank in ruin, but France after a very few years saw her middle classes take possession of the ship of state under Napoleon, while in Russia today the middle class is so insignificant that no such change can be hoped for.

The fundamental contrast, says the professor, is that the French revolution was individualistic, idealistic, democratic and purely political, while the Bolshevist movement was communistic, materialistic, proletarian and economic rather than political, by being based on the materialistic doctrines of Karl Marx. The French made a religion of patriotism which only became an active internationalism under the attacks of the reactionary monarchs of Europe. The Bolshevists began with a communist internationalism, and only developed finally a sort of Russian consciousness under the action on foreign interference.

In conclusion Dr. Eastman said that stupidity, inefficiency, obduracy and gross selfishness were the prime causes in the final failure of the French monarchy and Russian Czarism, and that no system was in peril which is justifying its existence by service to mankind.

KIWANIS PLANS BUSY MEETING

Thousand Members Expected to Attend District Convention at Victoria

Ann *Oct 8 21*
Victoria will shortly receive one of the biggest awakenings which the Capital City has ever experienced when, on Friday, October 17, nearly 1000 Kiwanians, representing Victoria, Vancouver, North Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Astoria, Port Angeles, Portland, Eugene, Everett, New Westminster, Olympia, Aberdeen, Salem, Spokane and Yakima gather at the district convention of Kiwanis Clubs.

A lengthy programme has been prepared for the two days of the convention. Among the prominent speakers who will take part on Friday are District Governor Charles E. Riddell, who will preside; Mayor Porter of Victoria, President Mark Graham of the Victoria Kiwanis Club; Ernest E. Wiggins, Oregon; Guy E. Kelly, Washington; Dr. H. W. Riggs, British Columbia; Harry Nobbs, Vancouver; Kiwanian Oman, Tacoma; Kiwanian Hatch, Seattle; Pat Tammany, Seattle; Harold Diggon, Victoria; Kiwanian Buchannan, Astoria; Lloyd Aldwell, Port Angeles; Kiwanian Rankin, Portland, and Kiwanian Ward, North Vancouver.

ENTERTAINMENT

Edmund F. Arras, international trustee, of Columbus, Ohio, will address two gatherings on Saturday, the concluding day of the convention. He will speak on "The Value of the District Organization," and "The Opportunity of Kiwanis."

Dean Herbert Coleman of the faculty of arts and science of the University of British Columbia, will speak on "Anglo-American Friendship."

Entertainment features have been prepared for the members attending the convention and their wives. Motor trips, teas, banquets, luncheons and dances are scheduled.

One of the main features of the two-day convention will be community singing. Stunts will be put on by the various clubs represented.

It is expected that more than 150 members and their wives will attend from the Vancouver Kiwanis Club alone. Fred Crone, chairman of the "On to Victoria Committee," is making arrangements for the members attending the meeting from this city.

UNIVERSITY MEN TALK ON S.S.B. PROGRAMME

Ann *Oct 8 21*
CLOVERDALE, Oct. 7.—Lectures on soils, poultry and the marketing of farm produce were given here today by Prof. E. Lloyd and Dean Clement of the University, in connection with a short course combining theoretical and practical work arranged by the S. S. B. at the request of the Women's and Farmers' Institute. Mrs. A. L. Gordon gave an address on household topics.

Yesterday the programme included a lecture on home economics by Mrs. Gordon in the Opera House, and livestock judging supervised by H. R. Hare at the Shannon Brothers farm.

Addresses Students—Dr. A. B. MacCallum, biological chemistry instructor at McGill, addressed the students of the University of British Columbia at noon yesterday. Dr. MacCallum is returning to Montreal after six months spent in China where he lectured, in the University at Hong Kong. *Ann Oct 14 21*

LECTURE ON DANTE PLEASES INSTITUTE

Analysis of Inferno Presented by Dr. A. F. B. Clark to Audience.

Part 2
Notwithstanding the weather, an unusually large audience gathered Thursday evening to hear Dr. A. F. B. Clark's second and closing lecture on Dante in the Vancouver Institute course. This address was entirely devoted to the Divine Comedy, with generous readings from Cary's translations. Before the readings, Dr. Clark gave an exposition of the plan and purpose of the work and some idea of its metrical structure.

This latter was illustrated by readings from the original text. The Italian of the inscription over the gate of the Inferno, ending with the words, "all hope abandon ye who enter here," was on the blackboard, and the lecturer showed the difficulty of rendering the terza rima into a corresponding English triple rhyme, though it has been attempted.

One of the audience, who is something of an authority on Italian, complimented the lecturer at the close on the fine Tusculan accent of his Italian reading.

With lantern slides Dr. Clark showed the topography of the Inferno, Purgatorio and Paradiso, as conceived and described by Dante. He showed also a number of Dore paintings of the punishments and experiences of the other worlds, with particular attention to the scenes and personages described in the subsequent readings.

The readings included the famous meeting with Paolo and Francesca, among spirits of other illicit lovers whom the stormy blasts of hell with restless fury drive along. The more ghastly and grotesque accounts were read of the punishment of the corrupt ecclesiastics, tyrannical rulers and treacherous associates. By way of more pleasing close, Dr. Clark ended with a happier scene from the Paradise.

At the close the lecturer expressed the hope that the University would, before long, be able to guide students in a study of Dante in his own language.

M'GILL PAST CENTURY MARK AS INSTITUTION

Fifty-Five Honorary Degrees Are Awarded at Convention

DR. R. E. McKECHNIE AMONG THE RECIPIENTS

Taschereau Says Country Needs More Fair Experts *Oct 14 24*

Sum
(By Canadian Press)
MONTREAL, Oct. 13.—The completion of its first 100 years as an educational institution was fittingly celebrated today by McGill University on the conferring of 55 honorary degrees and addresses by four distinguished recipients, speaking by arrangement for the whole, at a convention held in St. James Methodist Church.

The list of recipients included: Chief Justice J. H. Brown, chief justice of the supreme court, Saskatchewan; Sir Louis Davis, chief justice supreme court of Canada; Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Vancouver; Dr. F. H. Mewburn, Calgary; President Walter C. Murray, University of Saskatchewan; Rt. Rev. J. E. Newham, former bishop of Saskatchewan, and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of Quebec.

Baron Byng, of Vimy, governor-general of Canada, was the first speaker and after acknowledging that he had learned little Latin, and that perhaps McGill made a mistake in conferring upon him the degree of doctor of laws, turned from the secular to a serious note and urged in simple, but impressive, words the imperative necessity for young Canadians to learn British history, especially of the 150 years from 1650 to 1800, if they would adequately equip themselves to tackle the problems of an anxious world in the next 50 years.

Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador to Washington, then addressed the convocation and reminded his hearers that the work of the last hundred years had been to lay the foundations.

WANT FARMERS
Premier Taschereau urged a warning against the crowding of the liberal professions—too many lawyers, doctors and notaries were being turned out yearly, and urged the need for development of agriculture and the industries by the training of young men for land work.

President Angell, of Yale University, made a fervent plea that the union of the great English-speaking nations should be preserved.

Dr. Colby, of New York, spoke of the McGill tradition. In the course of his address, Chancellor E. W. Beatty warned his audience that there was one especial danger that every university should fight, namely, the losing of touch with the life and intellectual needs of the people. The university, he said, was like Mahomet and the mountain. If the people would not go to the university, the university must go to the people. In a country of such rapid development as Canada, the university must be prepared to meet new conditions and to open and keep open avenues for all those who are anxious to obtain higher education.

ENDOWMENT FUND

Another feature of the day was the adoption of a plan for a graduates' endowment fund by a meeting of graduates of McGill in the Capitol Theatre this morning. Under this plan, it is hoped to follow along lines already tried out by universities in the United States and create a steady and growing income for McGill's progress and needs. A memorial tablet to McGill students who fell in the great war was unveiled by His Excellency, Lord Byng, in the arts building, and it was pointed out that over 2,500 McGill men had enlisted, of whom 341 were killed or died of wounds while 32 had been decorated, including two Victoria Crosses.

Congratulatory messages were received from many universities in the United States, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium and France.

DANTE IS CALLED GREATEST OF POETS

Dr. A. F. B. Clark Lectures on Author of the Divine Comedy.

"Dante was the greatest poet the world has ever known." This is the view of Dr. A. F. B. Clark, as expressed in the Vancouver Institute lecture last evening. Dante created the Italian language as an instrument of literature. He not only laid the foundation of Italian literature, but raised the structure at once to its full height. There is not in the history of literature another example of the creation of a literature almost from nothing, in one life and by one man. This thesis, Dr. Clark maintained, in a lecture of absorbing and popular interest, which ought to send many of his hearers to the Divine Comedy.

While Dante was described as the national poet of Italy, in a far deeper sense than any other man is the national poet of any other country, he was represented as a world poet beyond all others. His anniversary will be celebrated this year among all civilized peoples. The lecturer mentioned the proceedings in other countries and suggested that even the Bulgarians are doing more to show their appreciation of Dante than the people of Canada.

The main part of the lecture was a description of the political, religious and social state of Italy and of Europe in Dante's time, and a sketch of his own life and character, and a statement of the point of view from which the Divine Comedy was written. The whole was introductory to the lecture on the Divine Comedy, which will be given by Dr. Clarke a fortnight hence.

The Dante anniversary, celebrated in a thousand cities, has found some recognition in Vancouver. Among those who have become familiar with Dante in his own language is Dr. A. F. B. Clark of the University, and it was a labor of love for him to respond to the invitation of the Vancouver Institute to deliver one lecture on the life and times of the poet, and one on the Divine Comedy.

The opening lecture delivered on Thursday was an alluring introduction to the works of the great Italian. Dante is not one of the *Dii Majores* of Dr. Clark. He is *Deus Major*. Without apology, reserve or doubt, the lecturer pronounced him the world's greatest poet, as great in many ways as any of the others was great in one. Those of us who have not placed Dante above Shakespeare, and are willing to

be instructed as to his rank in the competition with Homer, or with his own guide to other worlds, will not resist the temptation to return to the study of Dante. To this end such an introduction is of vast service, for unquestionably an understanding of Dante is greatly helped by some acquaintance with his environment and experience.

It is something to know that Dante saw in the Holy Roman Empire of the middle and later ages a survival of the empire of Augustus, that in his prospect and retrospect there was only one temporal empire in the world, and only one spiritual ruler. If he thought forward to the present date he would still have seen one spiritual ruler, making no claim to temporal authority, and only one emperor in the world attempting no control over the church. So interprets Dr. Clark. This explains why a good Catholic saw an infernal heritage for popes and emperors alike, who were not content to mind their own several affairs.

While the claim of Dr. Clark that Dante was the creator and finisher, the pioneer and culmination of Italian letters, it has to be admitted that centuries passed before his supremacy was established, even in Italy. Petrarch was a young man when Dante died, and though he had Dante's book for years he never read it. Boccaccio also belonged to Dante's century. I suppose it would be safe to say that a century after they were all dead the name and work of Petrarch was more familiar in Italy, France, Spain and Britain than the name of Dante. For one verse writer who thought of imitating the verse measure and theme of Dante, hundreds tried to produce sonnets and other love lyrics after Petrarch. For one writer who followed Dante to other worlds, there were a score who went with Boccaccio on his story telling pilgrimages in this world. It was long before Dante came to his own. But Shakespeare has the same experience.

Dr. Clark told from Rossetti, or more likely from the original source, a story of the Court of Can La Scala at Verona. That potentate got tired of Dante, who in his exile with his daily visits to hell, was not good company at table. So the court jester told his rudest and most vulgar jokes, and the host asked the poet: "How is it that I get more out of this poor fool than out of all your wisdom?" And Dante:

"His man's ancient whim
That still his like seems good to him."
This is Rossetti's version. But it is followed by another story which I take leave to criticize, even though it be well authenticated.

Also a tale is told, how once,
At clearing tables after meat,
Piled for a jest at Dante's feet,
Were found the dinner's well-picked bones,
So laid, to please the banquet's lord,
By one who crouched beneath the board.

Then smiled Can Grando to the rest;
"Our Dante's tuneful mouth indeed
Lacks not the gift on flesh to feed."
"Fair host of mine," replied his guest,
So many bones you'd not descry
"If so it chanced the dog were I."

Now my grandfather was a diligent reader of Josephus, and in a household where books were not too plentiful the Antiquities were not too bad Sunday reading for a boy. Especially the siege of Jerusalem and the wars of the Maccabees. In such explorations I discovered the story of young Hyrcanus. This youth, afterwards high priest, if I remember well, was sent by his family to visit a king. At this ill-mannered court he was supposed to be a young barbarian, and the nobles thought they had license to make game of him. So at table when the meat course was finished, all the other guests gathered up their bones and piled them on the plate or table before the Syrian lad. Then they turned to the king, shouting: "His grandfather laid Syria as bare as these bones."

Hyrcanus looked up to the host with a merry laugh and said: "O, king! They be dogs who eat bones and meat together. I am a man and leave the bones." The name and quotation are all from memory, but the retort was written in the fine Greek script of Josephus some twelve centuries before Dante was born.

In a fortnight Dr. Clark will resume his study of Dante. Lest members of the institute should be lured to brighter or darker worlds with the poet, there comes between a lecture belonging to the one on which we live, "Turnips and Immigration" is the theme of Professor Boving. We have had lectures on immigration from many other authorities, but Professor Boving seems determined to get to the root of the matter. They will probably be Swede turnips, for the highly interesting professor of agronomy comes from the land of Swedenborg and Charles the Twelfth, Ibsen, Swedish iron, and the Swedish Nightingale.

LUCIAN.

Dean Coleman, U. B. C., was one of the principal speakers at the Washington Educational Conference in Bellingham today.

KIWANIANS LIVEN UP OLD CAPITAL

Sun Oct. 17, 21
District Convention a Joyful
Occasion; Vancouver
Glee Singers Score

(Special Despatch to The Vancouver Sun)
VICTORIA, Oct. 16.—"I believe that the war of 1812 marked the closing of hostilities for all time between Canada and the United States."

With these words Dean Herbert Coleman of the University of British Columbia struck the keynote of the district convention of Kiwanis clubs gathered at Victoria when he spoke at the closing banquet Saturday night. This statement met with the most enthusiastic and sincere reception which was accorded to any speaker during the whole convention.

That the Kiwanis spirit of service, as fostered by the clubs bearing that name throughout Canada and the United States, will be one of the biggest factors in the future development of the Pacific Northwest was evident at the two-day congress representing B. C., Washington and Oregon.

JOYFUL OCCASION

From the moment when the first delegates from the lower mainland stepped off the boat on Friday morning in a burst of brilliant October sunshine, up to the closing stages of the convention banquet and dance given in honor of the visiting delegates on Saturday night, the Kiwanis' spirit was in complete possession of the city, making it reverberate with more noise and youthfulness than had been evident in the capital city for many years.

Chief credit for the success of the convention should be accorded to the members of the Victoria Kiwanis Club. Under the direction of President Mark Graham and Kenneth Ferguson arrangements went off without a hitch.

Vancouver Kiwanians were very much in evidence at all of the meetings. Their glee club under the leadership of J. C. Welsh was one of the biggest features of the convention, and was in demand on all occasions. Their home-brew songs, "V-a-n-c-o-o-u-v-e-r, That's Some Town" and "Keep on Smiling" were two renditions always in demand, while they played a part in community singing which could not be equalled by any of the other delegations present.

SEATTLE HOSTS

Seattle was represented by a live gathering of delegates who were here, there and everywhere all of the time. They were the hosts at Saturday's luncheon to the rest of the delegates, during which Dean Stephen I. Miller of the University of Washington delivered an inspiring address on Kiwanianism.

Spokane delegates, although not numerous, made up for this in an extraordinary amount of cheerful noise, which resulted in them being good-naturedly acclaimed as the "windiest" delegation present.

Louis D. Barr of Tacoma was elected district governor for the coming year at the final closed meeting. S. W. Lawrence of Portland was elected lieutenant-governor. Carl J. Culter, president of the New Westminster Kiwanis Club, was made second lieutenant-governor and Kenneth Ferguson of Victoria was appointed treasurer.

OLYMPIA IN 1922

The 1922 district convention of Kiwanis clubs of the Northwest will meet at Olympia, Washington, it was decided.

Several speakers were heard at the closing banquet in addition to Dean Coleman. International Secretary Fred C. W. Parker discoursed at length on "Kiwanis in the Northwest," and International Trustee Edmund F. Arras of Columbus, Ohio, also spoke on "Kiwanis Values."

Most of the Vancouver, North Vancouver and New Westminster delegates left on Saturday night for their homes, although a few stayed over and did not arrive in Vancouver until Sunday night.

"Turnips and Immigration" will be the subject of the lecture before the Vancouver Institute in the physics building at the University Thursday evening. The speaker will be Prof. Boving of the department of agriculture.

St. Mark's Anglican Young People's Association will hold an open literary evening on Thursday in the Parish Hall, at 8:15 o'clock. Besides a musical programme, Dr. H. T. Coleman, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science of the University, will give a lecture on "Books and Reading." This meeting is open to all, especially to the University and Normal students of the community.

DRAWS MORAL FROM TURNIP

Professor Boving Deals With
Immigration in Novel
Way.

Mixed Races Inferior, He
Says—Proves It by
Vegetable.

Pure-bred turnips and people are better stock than mixed races. This was the lesson of Professor Boving's lecture on "Turnips and Immigration" in the Vancouver Institute course Thursday evening. In respect to turnips, the lecturer produced the goods. He did not have a human exhibit, but showed interesting tables of statistics prepared from such exhibits.

The turnips, laid in a row on the table, read from left to right, began with a mighty sample of the plaid, simple variety, and a smaller but perfect Swede, followed on with a nondescript and disreputable succession of small, ill-shaped stalks with forked, twisted, distorted roots; some hardly roots at all; one nothing but a stalk, and one covered with excrescences. Not one in the lot was fit to feed to a self-respecting cow.

Yet they were all children of the respectable parents at the end of the row, the perfect turnip and the perfect swede. The turnip and the swede are so closely related that they can be crossed, but they are so different that the union does not produce one decent vegetable in a hundred.

Professor Boving went into biology and Mendellism far enough to explain why two perfectly good stocks could not successfully mix. At least he gave the best explanation that science has yet found.

RELATING TO HUMANS.

The main part of the lecture carried the vegetable law into a world of human beings. Professor Boving produced a large body of evidence to show that the mixture of different families of the human race was unfavorable to survival and progress. It reduced the power of resistance to disease, lowered the physical, intellectual and ultimately the moral standard.

Taking the experience of Sweden, the lecturer pointed out that the native race had light hair and eyes, and it was therefore possible to discover an infusion of the blood of some other and darker races. There were Laplanders and other races of entirely different origin to the north and east. There were also certain small communities in Sweden where southern people were found. Race mixtures between Scandinavians and these races were easily distinguished by the comparison. Analysis showed that the proportion of tuberculous people, of the criminal population and of weaklings generally came from this mixture.

LOWER IN MIXED.

Conversely it was found that the percentage of this mixed race was smaller in the class capable of military service, and among students in the normal school than it was in the whole population. In short the statistics proved that the standard was lower in the mixed group than it was in either class of ancestors.

Similar enquiry was made in Spain, where the normal population was dark, and people with light hair and eyes were a mixture of races. Here also it was shown that the pure Spaniard was superior to the descendant of different races. The professor continued his survey by producing several charts all showing that the strongest and most virtuous people were those of the purest race stock. It was left for the audience to apply to immigration the argument against the intermingling of races.

Prof. Mack Eastman Addresses Rotarians

Before the Rotary Club at luncheon today Prof. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia repeated his lecture on the contrasts between the Bolshevist and French revolutions. Two recently elected members of the club, W. I. Walker and R. D. Dinning, gave two-minute biographical sketches of themselves, while Miss Lillian Wilson and Mr. Victor Edmund from the Capitol Theatre entertained the gathering with solos. Both received encores and were thanked by President Shelly for their contributions.

Professor F. Wood Gives Lecture on Present Day Drama

PRESENT day drama and its social significance was the subject of an address by Professor F. G. C. Wood before the Methodist Women's Educational Club on Wednesday afternoon at Kitsilano Methodist Church.

Professor Wood commenced his lecture by quoting Brieux, one of the leading French dramatists, along this line, who expressed the idea that a play should be written to bring some problem of life before the audience. Although English dramatists do not go to that extent, some dramas are used to put the thought of social reform before the audience, the speaker said.

He contrasted the romantic days of a quarter of a century ago and today, and took the book "Justice," by Galsworthy to show how the elevated tone of the romantic drama has given place to actually present-day problems. The hero is now usually a person of common-place nature, the speaker said, and not the exalted person of high rank.

Mr. Wood mentioned several other books by Galsworthy, including "Silver Box," "Strife," "The Pigeon" and the "Skin Game," and showed how Galsworthy might be considered the chief dramatist on social reform today.

Mrs. B. O. Clarke, president, was in the chair, and reports were given by the various committees, including the banquet convener, who stated that over \$100 clear had been realized from the recent banquet held.

A short musical programme was given by Mr. I. Swartz and Miss Mabel Kay.

Forum of Trajan Topic of Lecture At B.C. Art League

The architectural glories of old Rome were brought vividly before a large audience at the Technical School last evening when Prof. Lemuel Robertson, M.A., lectured on Trajan's Forum. Showing an intimate acquaintance with the topography of the city of the seven hills, the lecturer sketched on the blackboard the successive forums that had been constructed by the Roman emperors, and gave interesting particulars of the topography of the city, including a description of the great sewer up which one of the lords of Rome had himself rowed on a tour of inspection. It would appear that real estate in those days was of considerable value, some of it having been sold for a sum equal to \$6000 a front foot.

The fine collection of lantern slides with which the lecture was illustrated included many of the celebrated column of Trajan, 171 feet high, which had a spiral staircase and was surmounted by a colossal statue in bronze of Trajan himself, while its lavish sculptured decorations told the story of his victims. Noting the fact that Trajan's famous campaign was conducted in what is now Hungary and Rumania, the lecturer observed that the latter nation still showed signs of the Roman occupation that followed and was in fact an island of Latins in the midst of Slavs.

The lecture was under the auspices of the B. C. Art League and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Robertson. At the close several applications for membership were received.

Club Hears Talk On Modern Drama

Prof. F. G. C. Wood Gives Address on Social Significance of Present-day Plays.

"It is my nature to preach. My plays all have a purpose. That is why I write them. Had I lived in the seventeenth century, I would have been a preacher. Then the church wielded an enormous influence, but now I write plays. The theatre is what attracts people, there you can get them. And I want to bring the problems before them. I want them to think about the problems of life. All evils come from the lack of feeling of responsibility—of the individual for the individual and of the classes for each other."

This excerpt from a French dramatist was taken as the text of the discourse given by Prof. F. G. C. Wood at the meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club held on Wednesday afternoon at the Kitsilano Methodist Church. This, the speaker claimed, was the pronouncement of most of the present-day dramatists.

Plays Contrasted.

In a most capable manner Mr. Wood drew a contrast between the artificial plays, like Bulwer Lytton's "Lady of Lyons," which he thought a species of romantic twaddle, and the splendid drama called "Justice" produced by John Galsworthy in 1910. In a rather dramatic manner, the speaker outlined the story of the plot and read excerpts from the text illustrating his various points. As a practical result of this most dramatic production, the tremendous third scene of the third act brought about actual prison reforms in Great Britain. The speaker stated that this play was of a dispassionate and temperate nature, but it was a most graphic description of the inelasticity of the law. The hero is not a villain, neither is he a wonderful creature of the higher levels of society.

Changes in Ideas.

During the Middle Ages, Mr. Wood declared that it was not the audience that the playwright considers, but that idea has been changed considerably in modern times. Now the dramatist gives the public not what that public wants, but what it ought to want, and thus is slowly educating it to a higher level.

It has been slowly recognized that society is the tyrant of the universe, that crime is not for the law, but is really a social problem, and that man is more often the victim of inflexible social laws. It was Ibsen who first gave a shock to the artificial drama, when he introduced what is known as the drama of immediate actuality. It is Ibsen's idea, stated Mr. Wood, that a man shares the responsibility and the guilt of the society to which he belongs. In this way this dramatist places the guilt not on the individual alone, but claims that unhappiness is due to wrong social conditions. The criticism that the dramatist does not provide a solution for the problems he raises, is just a little unjust, so Mr. Wood thought.

Modern Heroes.

The speaker stated that another rather obvious change in ideas since the Middle Ages is the fact that the hero of present-day drama is apt to be a very ordinary mortal, not a duke or someone of the higher ranks of society as was the common practice in old-time plays. He is one of the everyday sort. Nor is there such an element of poetic justice so evident in the productions of modern dramatists, stated Mr. Wood, for now the happy ending of a play is often lacking.

Work of Galsworthy.

Mr. Wood claimed that Galsworthy has not only the instinct of a fine artist but that allied to this was the instinct of the social reformer. Galsworthy is a most natural writer and is most impersonal, declared the speaker, and above all, does not preach at one. His lack of exaggeration and simple language is most attractive.

Bernard Shaw.

Since one is never sure when reading the works of such a brilliant writer as Bernard Shaw just whether he is sincere, asserted Mr. Wood, there is a tendency for people not to read his work very much.

Business Session.

Reports from various committees were given, Mrs. Patterson stating that there had been an increase of forty-four in membership, and it was decided that every member attending the reception to be given at the Columbian College in November should take a book for the girls' dormitory.

Tea was served following the meeting, and several piano solos by Mr. Swartz were much enjoyed, while the vocal solo of Miss Mabel Kay proved most attractive. The hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. H. S. Chambers, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. R. Griffith, Mrs. W. H. Pratt, Mrs. A. E. Walker, Mrs. Frank Henderson, Mrs. O. Marble and Mrs. J. Muirhead. Presiding at the tea table centred with yellow chrysanthemums were Mrs. A. E. Bolton and Mrs. Edgar Jamieson.

PROF. ROBERTSON GIVES LECTURE ON OLD ROME

Prof. Lemuel Robertson, of the University of British Columbia, lecturing last night to the Vancouver Art League, showed that many centuries elapsed in creating "the glory that was Rome."

A large audience, at the Technical School, followed the lecturer as he sketched on a blackboard the environment of Trajan's Forum and Pillar. The pillar, which was 117 feet high, was erected to show the height of the hill which had been cut away to build the Forum.

"Rome had in its centre a pestilential swamp, like False Creek," said the professor, "but they turned it into a civic centre. We hastened to give our land away. To improve the city the Roman city fathers bought land at \$6,000 a foot frontage, more than Vancouver land has fetched yet."

The improvement of Rome by Vespasian and Trajan was described. The lecturer was awarded a vote of thanks.

Bernard McEvoy, who presided, announced that a number of pictures had arrived from Ottawa and the Art League was engaged in arranging for their exhibition.

RETURNS FROM FORT NORMAN

Professor M. Y. Williams Gives Impressions After Months Spent in Northern Oilfields

MILES OF OIL CLAIMS
world ———— Oct 7
Expects Good News When the Drills Are Down Few Hundred Feet More at No. 1

While there are indications of oil practically along the entire length of the Mackenzie River, at least north to several miles beyond Fort Norman, the amount available at any spot can only be ascertained through boring operations, conducted with proper equipment which, owing to the present limited means of transportation entails the expenditure of a very large sum of money, in the opinion of Dr. M. Y. Williams, of the department of geology, University of British Columbia, who has returned to the city after spending the summer in survey work along the Mackenzie for the Dominion government.

When Dr. Williams was at Fort Norman the big Imperial well No. 1 was producing from three to four barrels of oil every 48 hours, but he pointed out that the fact that this well was an unfinished well was not generally known. At a depth of about 350 feet oil was struck when the drillers were still in the shale, and in the opinion of Dr. Williams not until the drillers get into the moor solid rock formation will the real flow of oil be obtained.

Oil claims have been staked along the river for miles, he said, but the first blaze of excitement has died down and it is unlikely now that any great boom will feature boring operations around Fort Norman, although there will doubtless be further encouraging news from the oil field when the drillers in well No. 1 get down a few more hundred feet.

Based upon figures given him by the men on the scene, Dr. Williams estimated that the cost of landing the necessary equipment on the ground and commencing operations reached the sum of \$150,000, and in view of that fact it was hardly likely a boom would feature future operations there.

Leaving about the middle of May, Dr. Williams and his party took 12 days drifting on a scow to reach Fitzgerald and then continued on to the mouth of the Mackenzie, working along the river north in the direction of Fort Norman.

At Windy Point, where the Imperial Oil Company had installed a derrick, the decision had been reached to abandon operations there, after boring several hundred feet, it now being generally recognized that that location was too far west to result in any discovery of oil.

APARTMENT HOUSES AND ZOOLOGY LINKED

world ———— Oct 7
Lecturer Speaks of Everyday Uses for Zoological Training

It may be considered a far cry from apartment house construction, smoke screens and art designs to zoology. It might be doubted that a contractor who has studied zoology can build a better rooming house than one who has not, or a farmer with a turn for the subject operate his fields better than another to whom an animal is like something inanimate.

But the field of medicine, the inventive sciences, as well as agriculture and most other departments of learning were last evening closely linked to zoological training by Dr. McLean Fraser, of the University of B. C., who spoke in the University Auditorium on "The Relation of Zoology to Everyday Life." He was speaking under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute, of which he is president. Treating the theme in a popular way, he almost persuaded his audience to study zoology.

Apart from his personal interest in the subject, the study of zoology is valuable to the student in that it trains him to observe accurately and to draw accurate conclusions from his observation, the speaker explained. In the field of medicine no doctor can properly operate without a knowledge of the human form. To the pathologist it teaches the nature of certain diseases produced by animal life; to the fisheries expert it reveals methods of artificial fish culture and general control. The conservationist must know the life history of any species before he can control its production.

No sportsman was a true sportsman unless he made a study of the life history and characteristics of the game or fish he was trying to catch, Dr. Fraser said. He spoke also of the assistance zoology had given in the invention of camouflage, smoke-screens, airplanes, apartment houses and torpedoes. In art there was no better teaching than animal life for coloration and designing.

PUT ENERGIES world ———— Oct 7 8, 10-21 INTO POETRY

Dean Coleman Urges Normal School Students to Encourage Versification in Children

The second meeting of the Normal School Literary Society was held on Friday afternoon in the auditorium of the school. Mr. Murray, president of the society, introduced Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia, who talked on "Poetry and Childhood" to the students.

The dean gave some of his experiences with classes of children in the slum districts and told how the forming of little verses by these waifs had seemed to provide the humanizing touch that was otherwise absent from their lives. Poetry supplied the charm and glamor to the early life that must afterward fade into the realities. The greatest poems were written in the child ages of history.

The speaker showed how children seemed to have the greatest desire and ability to rhyme on nature subjects. Young people received a creative joy from making up a bit of verse that rhymed well. It gave them a chance to relieve some of their pent-up energies, therefore the teachers would do well to use this natural liking for the purpose of giving the youngsters a chance to both show their natural ability and to do something they really like.

The dean concluded his address with a reading of some of the child poems of Walter De La Mere, illustrating the wonderful gift of rhythm of this contemporary poet.

U. B. C. Professor Married in Capital

VICTORIA, Sept. 15.—The marriage of Miss Olive Evelyn McLean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. McLean, Pine Crescent, Vancouver, and Patricia Bay, Vancouver Island, to Professor Wilfred Sadler, of the University of British Columbia, took place today at Holy Trinity church, Rev. J. Storey officiating. The bride was until her recent resignation on the teaching staff of the department of bacteriology of the University of British Columbia. Professor Sadler is head of the dairying department.

Dean of U. B. C.
To Give Address

Miss M. L. Bollert Will Speak
of "Pound Tea" at Hos-
pital on Friday.

An attractive feature of the forth-
coming "Pound Tea" to be given at
the Nurses' Home, Twelfth avenue
west and Heather street, on Friday
afternoon, under the auspices of the
Women's Auxiliary to the Vancouver
General Hospital, will be an address
by Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A. The new
dean of women of the University of
British Columbia is a very charming
woman, who has done much good work
in Toronto, where she directed the
social welfare activities of Sherburne
House.

Miss Bollert, who is a native of Ont-
ario, though her father resides in this
city at present, graduated as a bachelor
of arts from the University of
Toronto in 1900, and was an honor
graduate of the Ontario Normal Col-
lege in 1901. She took her master's
degree from the University of Toronto
the year following, and in 1906 received
an A.M. from Columbia University.
During this time also Miss Bollert
embraced an instructorship in English
and French at Alma College, St.
Thomas, of which she was later principal,
and an instructorship in the
Curtis High School, N. Y.

Later she became instructor in Eng-
lish at the Horace Mann High School,
and assistant at Teachers' College,
Columbia University. She was also for
some time dean of women and pro-
fessor of English at the Regina Col-
lege. University extension lecturing
at Columbia was part of her work,
and she was a lecturer in the public
lecture course at the N. Y. Board of
Education for a year. Since 1916 she
has been director of the general edu-
cational work and social welfare ac-
tivities of the Robert Simpson Com-
pany Limited, and for Sherburne
House Club, Toronto.

Miss Bollert
Hostess At Tea
This Afternoon

MISS M. L. BOLLERT, new dean of
women at the University of
University of British Columbia,
received this afternoon with her sister,
Mrs. Harold Crossby at the home of
the latter, 2631 First Avenue, West.
Chrysanthemums in pink shades were
used in profusion throughout the re-
ception rooms, and the tea table was
lovely with pink roses and violets.
Presiding were Mrs. W. H. Williamson,
Mrs. H. T. J. Coleman, Mrs. R. W.
Brock, and Mrs. J. M. Turnbull. As-
sisting in serving the guests were
Mrs. Ernest Bollert, Mrs. W. A. Cante-
lon, Mrs. Melville, and Miss McKenzie.

STUDENTS MUST BUILD
AS WELL AS CRITICIZE

Dean Coleman Speaks of Need
to Formulate Programme

On Monday noon the Y. M. C. A.
of the University held the first of a
series of noon-hour lectures which are
being conducted this year, every sec-
ond Monday. The executive plans to
have the professors of the various de-
partments deliver short addresses on
the contributions of their studies to
the interpretations of modern truths.
Dean Coleman, honorary president,
gave a few thoughts on the relation
of philosophy to religion. As in ordi-
nary life, he said, there are three
main divisions, the intellectual, emo-
tional and volitional, so in religious
life there are the parallel three phases,
a creed, the church in which we have
personal relationship with Deity, and
lastly our own life's programme.

Dean Coleman emphasized the need
for the students of the university
who are usually radical in their be-
lief to formulate early in life a pro-
gramme, and thus be able not only to
criticize, but also to build up.

As the church has in the past been a
success insofar as it has had a pro-
gramme and carried it out, in like
manner must we frame a programme
of life if we are to make a success
of it. All students are cordially in-
vited to attend these lectures.

A Bible study class, meeting every
Tuesday at 3 p.m., under the leader-
ship of Mr. Allen, was organized to
study the Bible as a text book of re-
ligion. The students themselves will
take subjects in turn and the hour
will afford much enjoyment to all who
attend. The first meeting of the class
will take place on November 1.

DANTE WORLD'S
GREATEST POET

World Oct 14
Italian Genius Was First Poet
of Middle Ages to Suggest
Universal Peace

"Dante is the greatest poet in the
world. It has been truly said of him
that 'all other poets are but limbs of
Dante,'" said Prof. A. H. B. Clark, of
the university, in the course of one of
the most delightful lectures heard on
the author of the "Divine Comedy"
since Rev. Dr. E. R. Welch, of Mont-
real, dealt with the same subject be-
fore the B. C. Synod in the years be-
fore the war. Prof. Clark completed
last night before the B. C. Institute
the first of two lectures on this sub-
ject, devoting his attention chiefly to
Dante's historical significance and the
conditions under which he lived. The
second lecture will be devoted to a dis-
cussion of his poetry.

"It is particularly fitting," said Prof.
Clark, "that people should be at the
present time celebrating the sex-cen-
tennary of his death, for Dante was
one of the first poets of the Middle
Ages to suggest what today we would
call universal peace. He was imbued
with this idea, and it is not until we
come to Voltaire in the eighteenth cen-
tury that we find one who took a simi-
lar stand."

Had Wide Learning.

"Few poets have given us so com-
plete a picture of his age as Dante has.
He combined the humanity of Shake-
speare with a wider intellectual curi-
osity than the bard of Avon possessed.
His 'Divine Comedy' is a piece of bril-
liant journalism, presenting an ever-
changing pageant of the Middle Ages,
as well as intimate pictures of the
family life and everyday existence of
the times. Nothing was too great for
Dante to grasp, and nothing was so
small that it escaped his notice."

"His extraordinary versatility in
poetry is almost beyond belief. He com-
bined the lyrics of a Shelley with keen
practicality, and his 'Divine Comedy' is
a series of surprises."

"He lived in an age of transition, when
the old world was giving place to a new
world that had not yet been born. Anar-
chism was rampant in Italy at the time,
and in this matter Dante took a decided
stand. He was of the opinion that all
unrest proceeded from the Emperor and
the Papacy not fulfilling their divine
functions. He believed that the Ancient
Roman Empire had been Divinely ap-
pointed to prepare the world for the
coming of Christ and universal peace.
God had appointed two vicars to carry
out his plans, one the Pope and the
other the Emperor."

Pope in Inferno.

He claimed that the duty of the Pope
was to look after the spiritual well-
being of the world, while that of the
Emperor was to look after its purely
temporal needs. The unrest of his time,
therefore, he attributed to the attempt
of one of these two vicars to encroach on
the rights of the other, and it is for
this reason that we find Dante fighting
against the temporal power of the Pope
and giving Pope Boniface VIII. a place
of honor in the infernal regions of his
Divine Comedy."

Prof. Lemuel Robertson, lecturing on "Trajans
Column," showed many beautiful pictures. One repre-
sented the Emperor engaged in the Forum burning the
tax demands, and cancelling the citizen debts. Van-
couver lacks statues. What a fine figure John Oliver
would appear in the role of that Roman Emperor!
Sun Oct 29.

Question of
Morality Begins

the production now being
by another by Prof. F. G.
member of The World Staff.

World By PROF. F. G. C. WOOD Oct 14

(Professor of English at University
of British Columbia)

"Aphrodite," the play from the
Renaissance in Paris and the Cen-
tury Theatre, New York, as presented
on the Avenue stage last evening, is
a lavish spectacle. Rich settings,
beautiful, costly and colorful cos-
tumes, together with a host of acting
folk, are features that distinguish it
from most of the attractions which
have visited this city during the last
half dozen years. No expense has
been spared by the producers in pre-
sented a spectacular performance.
It is staged in seven different scenes,
and each in turn is made to outdo
others in the prodigal display of color
and movement. For this reason it
seemed to impress many in the first
night audience, and it will continue
to please those who are entertained
by an exotic and extravagant array.

As a work of art, "Aphrodite" is
disappointing. It is another example
of misguided effort and misspent
money in present-day stage produc-
tion. Whilst one is impressed with
the lavishness of the offering, one
regrets that it is not directed along
different lines. The combination of
story, color, light and sound is a
feature of the best stage work of the
day, and the synthetic effect of these
has wrought a change in our concep-
tion of what is beautiful and pleasing
in a stage picture.

At no time last evening was color
employed to correspond with the mood
of the scene, or to heighten it. And
in the story of Demetrius, sculptor
of Alexandria, and his pagan love of
the fair courtesan, Chrysis, there is
ample opportunity afforded. The pas-
sion, jealousy, violence, and bitter re-
pentance of the drama were not ac-
centuated by a masterly use of color,
in costume and setting, or by effective
grouping. Instead, the eye was wearied
by a kaleidoscopic array of brilliant
hues, exotic but not interpretative. The
atmosphere of Egypt is not to be se-
cured by the use of a lone camel and
raiment like unto Joseph's coat of
many colors. In a dramatic offering
such as Aphrodite, where the plot is
slender and without motivation, where
the characterization is slight, and the
humor dependent upon horseplay or
questionable lines from the French
original, an intelligent audience has a
right to expect artistry in presenta-
tion as an atonement for the decadent
theme and the occasional crude dis-
play.

Another feature that seemed to have
escaped the attention of the producers
was the lack in harmony in the voices
of the actors. Whilst the men in gen-
eral, spoke with a quality above the
average, on the commercial stage, the
thin, nasal, and shrill tones of the
women were discords sadly out of
tune with the attempt at beauty in
the stage surroundings.

One must exempt from this criti-
cism, Miss Olga Krowlow, who played
effectively, and with adequate voice,
the role of Chrysis, a part that last
year served Dorothy Dalton on her re-
turn to New York stage from the mo-
tion pictures.

Lecture on Spain—A lecture on
Spanish Architecture will be given
by Frank A. Barnard in the Physics
Lecture Hall at the University of
B.C. this evening at 7.45. The lecture
will be supplemented by a set of beau-
tiful lantern slides. Mr. Barnard,
who is a new member of the faculty
of the U. B. C., has lived 20 years in
Spain and his lecture this evening
promises to hold many things of in-
terest.
Sun Nov. 1-21

BRIDE OF VARSITY PROFESSOR PRESIDES AT RECEPTION TODAY

World Oct 20
Mrs. Wilfrid Sadler Entertains for First Time Since Marriage
—Lovely Shaughnessy Heights Home Thronged With the
Guests—Professors and Their Wives Attend

MRS. Wilfrid Sadler, formerly Miss Olive E. McLean, M.A., of the University of B. C., received this afternoon with her mother, Mrs. William McLean, at the residence of the latter, 4312 Pine Street. Mrs. Sadler wore a lovely dress of white and pearl grey Canton crepe, and Mrs. McLean was in wine-colored embroidered velour. Master Paul Clement opened the door to the guests. The reception was attended by prominent university people.

Mrs. S. J. Schofield, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Uglow, Dr. and Mrs. M. Y. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Mack Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bars, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Buck, Dr. and Mrs. D. Buchanar Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jordan, Mr. L. Richardson, Mr. Thos. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gillies, Mr. H. Ashton, Miss Isabel MacInnes, Mr. and Mrs. G. Grojeau, Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Hebb, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Henning, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lloyd, Mr. V. S. Asmundsen, Miss M. A. Mackenzie, Dr. and Mrs. C. McLean Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sutherland, Miss Helen Mackay, Miss M. Frith, Miss K. M. de Wolfe, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Schinbein, Dr. B. E. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Agnes McLucas.

Chrysanthemums and asters in various shades of yellow and rose were used profusely in the reception hall, and the drawing room. The floral decorative scheme in the dining room was carried out in pink and white, a large cut glass bowl of carnations making an attractive centre for the tea table, which was presided over by Mrs. F. Clement, Mrs. P. A. Boving and Mrs. McLean Fraser. The ices were cut by Mrs. A. F. B. Clark. Mrs. Charles Yapp was in charge of the dining room, and assisting in serving were Miss Ethel McLean, Miss Constance Highmoor, Miss Bertha Coates and Miss Muriel Ayland. During the afternoon several piano selections were given by Mrs. Lester White.

Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. Backler, Mrs. Tapscott, Mrs. Verrinder, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Suttie, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Rope, Mrs. Witherby, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Humber, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Biebe, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Mayall, Mrs. Poapst, Mrs. J. McLean, Mrs. D. E. McLean, Mrs. W. Poapst, Mrs. P. Poapst, Mrs. D. Poapst, Mrs. Spowle McLean, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Reekie, Mrs. Yapp, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Crandell, Mrs. McIntyre, Dr. Loughery, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Carlin, Mrs. Dunnon, Mrs. Downey, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Edmondson, Mrs. DesBarres, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. W. Lamb, Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. D. McLean, Mrs. Dougherty, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. N. Warner, Mrs. J. Warner, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Aylard, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Higgs, Mrs. Bows, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Farris, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. McNeilly, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. Fulton, Miss Ruth Fulton, Miss Doris Fulton, Mrs. Mounce, Miss Irene Mounce, Miss Marion Mounce, Miss Walker, Miss Hermine Bottger, Mr. E. Howard Russell, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Elliott, Victoria; Mr. R. L. Vollum, Lincoln College, Oxford, England; Mrs. E. Burns Enderby; Mrs. Savage, Montreal; Mrs. McFarlane, Montreal; Mrs. Griffith, Edmonton; Mrs. Thompson Moose Jaw; Mrs. Cameron, Ottawa; Mrs. J. A. McLean, Balfour; Mrs. J. McLean, Detroit; Mrs. McDonald, Buffalo; Mrs. Marshall, Calgary; Mrs. Maus, Calgary; Mr. F. Muaro, Alexandria, Ont.; Dr. Graham, Toronto; Rev. A. U. Frith, Ottawa; Mr. George A. Slater, Montreal; Mr. R. Watson, Victoria; Mrs. Jackson, Chatham; Mrs. F. Palmer, Galt; Mrs. Anderson, Keatings; Miss Whitehead, Moose Jaw; Mr. D. B. Robinson, Nelson; Mrs. Love, Penticton, and Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Sadler of England.

The Invited Guests.

FORESEES GREAT FUTURE FOR B. C.

World Oct 28
Dean Coleman Addresses Na-
tive Sons—Says All World
Looks to the Pacific

"The ocean of the twentieth century will be the Pacific Ocean," said Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia, in a well-phrased address before the Native Sons Order at luncheon in the Citizens' Club today. "It is only a matter of time before the unravelling of time before the west shall come into its own," he added. "History prophesies that much for us. In the dawn of the first civilization the seats of the greatest nations were in the Aegean Sea, and then the dominions grew westward into the Mediterranean, and the great struggle for world-power was staged there between Rome and Carthage.

So has the movement been ever westward, and the west has always figured in men's minds and imaginations. And now it has reached the Pacific, which I fully believe is about to embark on a zenith in its history, occupying an important position not only in the world's trade and commerce, but looming large on the horizon of international politics." "It is a great question for us to decide what part our province shall play," added Dean Coleman. "I have been interested and impressed, as indeed any professor would be, with your motto, 'splendor sine occasu,' splendor without setting. We may be too inclined to regard, however, our splendor as assured for all time, our forests illimitable, our mines containing wealth, our seas teeming with fish long after we have departed and new generations have sprung up to take our place.

Let me tell you that the only splendor that remains untarnished reflects itself in the spirit of our citizenship, the measure of our acceptance of responsibility, in our willingness to live up to the highest ideal of what constitutes western civilization. Dean Coleman told his audience that although he was not a native son, he was a third generation Canadian born and would always consider it his great privilege that he had come west before he was too old to appreciate the broader viewpoint taken by its people in contrast to the insularity of the east.

Professor Speaks On Modern Drama; *World* Its Significance Oct 28

PROFESSOR F. G. WOOD, of the University of B. C., was the speaker this afternoon at the Methodist Women's Educational Club which met in Kitsilano church. The hostesses were Mrs. H. S. Chamber, Mrs. T. R. Todd, Mrs. R. Griffith, Mrs. W. H. Pratt, Mrs. A. R. Walker, Mrs. Frank Henderson.

"The Social Significance of Present Day Drama" was Prof. Wood's subject. The lecture opened with the quotation from Brieux: "My plays all have a purpose. That is why I write them. The theatre is what attracts people there you can get them. I want them to think of the problems of life."

He then proceeded to show the difference in theme and structure between the romantic drama of the mid-Victorian period and the purposeful, realistic work of the present. Many dramatists are endeavoring to discuss social problems of today, and to suggest to the world the truth of Ibsen's statement: "A man shares the responsibility and the guilt of the society to which he belongs."

This idea of play-writing for the purpose of edification and social enlightenment has taken a firmer hold on the continent. But the lecture showed that its influence was widely felt in much of the English drama of this century. The greatest exponent of this doctrine are Galsworthy and Shaw.

The principal plays of the former were then discussed, special stress being laid on the nature and purpose of "The Silver Box," "Justice Strife" and "The Pigeon."

Shaw's satiric plays are directed largely at our general misconception of things and at wrong conditions in the social system of the day, said the lecturer. Through the medium of such a play as "A Man of Destiny" he voices the former, and in "Major Barbara," "Marriage," "Widower Houses" and others are set forth wrong social conceptions of our age.

This tendency towards a purposeful much of the present drama is apt to bring a decrease in the artist quality, whilst heightening its actuality and veracity to the life about us.

PROF. SEDGWICK, U.B.C., ADDRESSES ROTARIANS

Bob Millar, vice-president of the Rotary Club, injected some fun into proceedings at the Rotary luncheon yesterday. Following the big collection for the Britannia survivors "Bob" presented each member with the "Cootie Game" and staged a contest. Clarence Smith was named winner and received an appropriate prize.

Professor Sedgwick of the University of British Columbia gave a talk on the value of universities.

"If the lessons of history should be applied to the present day conditions and they showed our present system of government and finance was wrong it should be scrapped, no matter how attached we might be to that system," Professor Sedgwick stated. The university, he stated, was unprejudiced and to it should be left without question research for truth. It must have academic freedom, no matter whom it might hurt or whose religious or other prejudices it trampled upon.

ROTARIANS RAISE \$2000 FOR RELIEF

Clubmen Make Handsome
Donation to Britannia Sufferers at Luncheon.

Within a few minutes at the Rotary Club luncheon today the sum of \$2141.50 was raised for the Britannia Relief Fund. This amount will likely be considerably augmented by donations from those members who were not in attendance at the luncheon.

The collection was taken after Rev. George Fallis, in a series of touching stories, had related his experiences while visiting the injured Britannia citizens at the General Hospital, and Mr. Alec McFarlane had made a forcible appeal for assistance to the fund.

Mr. Robert Millar presented each member with one set of the new game "Cootie," modelled after the old game, "Pigs in Clover," and the club spent a hilarious five minutes trying to capture all the fugitives. Prof. Sedgwick of the University of British Columbia delivered a talk on the mission of a university. This, he said, was twofold: Research work for the discovery of truth, and so teaching students that they would be enabled

to face truth without prejudice. There must be academic freedom in a university, he said, as it was the only institution in the world that stood precisely for the discovery of truth, no matter whom it might hurt or whose religious or other prejudices it trampled upon.

World Oct 28
To Lecture on Dante—The second Vancouver Institute lecture by Dr. A. F. B. Clark on "The Poetry of Dante," will be given in the physics classroom of the University at 8:15 o'clock tomorrow evening. The first, given a few weeks ago, was about the time of the poet whom the lecturer considered greater than Shakespeare.

Interesting Speakers Heard at "Pound Tea"

Women's Auxiliary to Vancouver General Hospital Entertained at Reception
—Miss M. L. Bollert and Miss Ethel Johns, R. N., Tell of Social Service Work
—Visitors Inspect Institution.

SELDOM is a social gathering imbued with such a decided spirit of "worth-whileness" as that which prevailed at the "Pound Tea," given on Friday afternoon at the Nurses' Home, under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Vancouver General Hospital.

Apart from being a brilliant social event, the affair enjoyed practical and tangible results which were threefold. In the first place, the huge baskets which had been placed to receive the donations were more than filled to overflowing with gifts of a very practical nature, which will be used through the social service committee of the auxiliary to alleviate suffering and distress among the needy poor. Secondly, the many guests were given an opportunity of inspecting the hospital under the guidance of a group of nurses, who conducted these "Cook's tours" very graciously and enabled the visitors to understand something of the wonderful system that lies behind the administration of this splendid institution. Thirdly, through the comprehensive reports and illuminating addresses given at intervals throughout the afternoon, the guests were given an insight into the very praiseworthy work being accomplished in this city by the Woman's Auxiliary to the General Hospital.

Guests Received.

In the spacious rotunda of the home, where a bright fire added a note of cheer to the already hospitable atmosphere that prevailed, the host of callers were received by Mrs. John Hanbury, president of the auxiliary, assisted by Mrs. Bryce Fleck and Miss Ethel Johns, R. N., superintendent of nurses. Beyond the receiving line, two tea tables, artistically arranged with bronze chrysanthemums and trailing tendrils of ivy, were presided over by Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Lester Brooks, Mrs. R. L. Reid and Mrs. A. R. Mann, while those who assisted in serving were Mrs. E. M. Pretty, Mrs. Philip Wilson, Mrs. George Wooster, Mrs. C. E. Robson, Mrs. E. S. Lee, Mrs. E. S. Saunders, Mrs. D. Hoskin and Mrs. H. C. Clarke. Miss Ethel Boulbee, R. N., and Miss Sanderson of the Social Service department were also in attendance.

Inspiring Addresses.

Mrs. Hanbury in introducing the other speakers of the afternoon gave a detailed outline of the activities of the auxiliary, showing how the various branches of the hospital work are ministered to through its membership. Much aid is given to the outdoor clinic where from 400 to 500 cases are dealt with monthly and a great deal of follow-up work both from this department and in the wards and homes is accomplished by the social service committee. This committee, under the convener'ship of Mrs. R. L. Reid, gave a fortnight's outing at Crescent Beach during the past summer to 190 mothers and their children, many of whom had never enjoyed the pleasure of a seaside vacation.

Besides supplying entertainments and personal needs and comforts to the unfortunate inmates of the Marpole Annex, the auxiliary is arranging to hold a bazaar at this institution on November 19 in aid of the work being carried on there.

During the past year 1000 night-dresses for the babies of the General Hospital maternity ward have been made by the auxiliary as well as hundreds of other little garments of infant apparel.

In closing her address Mrs. Hanbury made an urgent appeal for increased membership and quoted some concrete stories showing the pathetic need of social service work in the city.

Social Service a "Science."

Miss M. L. Bollert, dean of women at the University of British Columbia, delivered a brilliant address on the attitude of science towards social service problems, particularly as regards child welfare, which, she said, was the greatest social question of the day.

"There are two aspects of child welfare being discussed today," said Miss Bollert. "The first concerns itself with the causes of the baneful conditions which make the work necessary and the second is the follow-up work that must be used to meet the difficulty. People are not so much concerned with the statistics of juvenile delinquency as they are with its causes. Investigation finds a variety of causes the most outstanding reason for juvenile delinquency being faulty and inadequate home conditions."

Many Homes Abnormal.

"Official investigation," continued the speaker, "has proved that one-third of the homes of Canada are abnormal, in that they do not afford the right conditions of space, ventilation, cleanliness, light, heat and other requirements for the development of good characters, mentally, physically and spiritually. Of these homes, one-tenth are impossible. Inadequate playground condition and supervision is another reason which is advanced.

"The scientific attitude towards the matter of juvenile delinquency is also expressed in the follow-up work of the Juvenile Courts," Miss Bollert asserted. "The Juvenile Court is the friend of the child, not its foe; its aim is to uplift, not to punish. Its officials are big brothers and sisters

who stand at the door ready to give a helping hand."

Miss Bollert's address reflected the brilliant intellectual gifts with which she is endowed and, as one of the members present afterwards remarked, the girl students of the University are fortunate indeed in having a woman of her splendid ability and charming personality to preside over their activities.

Auxiliary an Asset.

"It is unusual to see an organization of this kind that does not in any way impede or hamper the institution which it serves," said Miss Ethel Johns, R.N., addressing the gathering. "This is due to the excellent management and splendid co-operation of its members, who make every dollar and every gift count for the good of the work. The social service work of the auxiliary begins where the nurses leave off."

An outline of the work of the Infants' Hospital, Haro street, which the auxiliary makes its very special care, was interestingly given by Mrs. E. D. Carder, the convener for that committee.

More than \$50 in cash was received at the door by Mrs. G. D. Gordon and Mrs. George Wooster, and many new members were enrolled. It was announced that the next meeting of the auxiliary would take place on Tuesday, November 1, at 10:45 o'clock in room 913 Metropolitan building, Hastings street.

Among those present were Mrs. J. C. Gill, Mrs. Goodwin Johnson, Mrs. Hector Morrison, Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. C. H. Gatewood, Mrs. E. W. Leeson, Mrs. Phillip Wilson, Mrs. Lennie, Mrs. Berkenshaw, Mrs. William Rose, Mrs. H. H. McIntosh, Mrs. Ponton, Mrs. H. Watson, Mrs. W. B. Greer, Mrs. Pife-Smith, Mrs. G. E. Gillies, Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. J. Laidlaw, Miss Mary Cameron, Miss Harrie Pennock, Mrs. C. B. McAllister, Mrs. George Harrison, Mrs. Swaisland, Mrs. R. W. Harris, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. E. T. Rogers, Mrs. J. Thompson, Mrs. G. E. Seldon, Mrs. C. T. McHattie, Mrs. Allen Fraser, Mrs. Byron Waddell, Mrs. G. Turner, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. C. E. Draney, Miss B. M. Sanderson, Mrs. W. Holland, Mrs. Rowan, Mrs. J. P. Gregg, Mrs. Richard Marpole, Mrs. R. H. Gordon, Mrs. George Clarke, Miss L. Sanderson, Mrs. N. G. Neal, as well as a large delegation from the University Players' Club.

University Lecture—Dr. Mack Eastman will speak on "Revolutionary France and Bolshevik Russia," this evening under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute in the Physic Lecture room of the University.

President Klinck Tells Civic Bureau of British Educational Methods

The most notable development in the universities of the Old Country since the first educational congress in 1912, is that now they are willing to provide for post-graduate courses for students from Canada, said President Klinck of the B. C. University in an address to the civic bureau of the Board of Trade at luncheon today. In 1912, he said, the suggestion that facilities should be provided for Canadians taking post-graduate courses in Britain, met with no response, but the realization of the number of such students that went to Germany and the United States for this work had university authorities, who are now university authorities, who are now making every inducement to Canadian students.

President Klinck referred to the tendency in Britain, and particularly in Scotland, to broaden the basis in the qualification for entrance to the university and said that if there was any one who thought they were going too far along the line of applied science in the University of British Columbia, they should go and see what they are doing in the Old Country.

"Here in this country we are too much concerned," he said, "in 'hoping' to do things and in what we are going to do. Over there you never hear what they are going to do and not very much about what they have done, but when they turn you loose you find out that they have done very much indeed."

He spoke on the work that was being done by the Workers' Educational Association, and said that it was evident from the subjects taken up that in Britain the working people were going in for study for education's sake, while out here the tendency was to take up a study because it would be of advantage economically.

Mr. H. O. Frind, chairman, stated that it had been suggested there should be a permanent education bureau in connection with the Board of Trade. This matter will be discussed in the immediate future.

PALESTINE CAMPAIGN LECTURE

Major R. W. Brock, dean of the faculty of applied science, University of B. C., will address a luncheon to be held by the Military Institute in the lower dining room of the Hotel Vancouver next Wednesday. His subject will be the "Palestine Campaign." All officers and ex-officers of His Majesty's services are invited to attend this luncheon. Tickets may be procured from Saturday until Tuesday at the Cunningham Drug Stores, Georgia Pharmacy and from the secretary.

Interesting Talk By Miss Bollert To Canadian Club

MISS M. L. BOLLERT, M. A., dean of women at the University, addressed the Women's Canadian Club yesterday afternoon, taking for her subject, "Education and Industry."

EDUCATIVE PROGRAMME

Miss Bollert referred to the conventional educative programme and the industrial conditions, especially to the large percentage of the labor turn, and its effects on such practical problems as the high cost of living.

Speaking of the educational side of life, particularly concerning the higher grades, Miss Bollert referred to the new movement for adult education, showing that it is an attempt to give all classes the opportunity for education which it has been considered has been heretofore confined to the classes of individuals who have spent their youth in getting an education.

SCHOOL CURRICULUM

She discussed more particularly the curriculum of the various public schools of the day, together with their educational programme.

Miss Bollert deprecated the fact that it was the condition of the present day that three-quarters of the children in the big cities did not attend school after reaching 14 years of age, and she referred in a practical way to the labor conditions resultant from this condition.

Mrs. O. L. Boynton moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, which was seconded by Mrs. Daryl Kent. A vocal solo was given by Miss Eura Leeson, accompanied by Mrs. W. H. Arkhurst. Mrs. A. J. Paterson was in the chair.

ENTIRE CITY TO OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

All Activities to Cease at
11 a.m. for 2-minutes of
Silence for Soldier Dead

FLAGS ARE TO BE
FLOWN AT HALF-MAST
Sun Nov 11 21
Ceremony for Armistice Day
Will Be Held on the
Courthouse Steps

Cessation of all activities at 11 a.m. for two minutes, and the wearing of bright red poppies, will mark Vancouver's tribute to her glorious dead on this the third anniversary of that day in November, 1918, when the news flashed over the wires to a war-weary world that "Hostilities will cease at 11 a.m."

Flags will be flown at half-mast today until the Brockton Point gun sounds at 11 o'clock, when all flags will be masted.

When the gun is again fired at the conclusion of the two minutes' silence the bells of the Pro-cathedral will ring with muffled clappers for 15 minutes. Whistles will be blown as they were blown on Armistice Day three years ago.

TRAFFIC CEASES

Street cars, trains and traffic of all kinds will come to a halt at 11 a.m. for a period of two minutes. In industrial plants and workshops the brief moment of silence in honor of the Empire's dead will be observed.



Pres. L. S. KLINCK

The general public is invited to take part in the services arranged by the I. O. D. E. to be held on the steps of the Courthouse at 12:30. Returned bandmen are asked to report to Bandmaster Edward Cox at the Beattie Street drill hall at 10:30 a.m. in uniform. Mr. Cox is anxious to make Armistice Day an occasion for the annual reunion of musicians who served overseas.

After the "Last Post" is sounded at this service the bells of the Pro-cathedral will ring unmuffled for 45 minutes.

BISHOP TO PRESIDE

Rt. Rev. A. U. de Pencier, Anglican bishop of the diocese of New Westminster; Rev. E. D. McLaren and Rev. Colonel G. O. Fallis will conduct the service in front of the Courthouse. Mayor Gale will represent the city, and detachments of the R. C. M. F., Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, returned soldier organizations and nurses who served overseas are expected to be present.

C. P. R. trains will stop at 11 a.m. (Pacific time) it was learned last night. The previous order called for the halt to be made at the same moment throughout Canada, which would have meant 8 a.m. in Vancouver.

PERIOD OF SILENCE

The two-minute silence will be observed at all the schools and at the University of B. C., where poppies will be sold by the women students.

As a thanksgiving offering the G. W. V. A. has set aside \$1500 of its funds to provide for needy veterans. The proceeds of the sale of poppies today will go to the assistance of veterans and their dependents. No celebration will be held by the G. W. V. A. today, as the members feel that in the present state of unemployment their funds can be used to better purpose than entertainment.

President L. S. Klinck and Rev. Dr. W. W. Craig will speak at the public Armistice Day service at St. Andrew's Church tonight.

PRES. KLINCK WILL SPEAK

The Washington conference will be the main topic of discussion. President Klinck will speak on "Three Years of Peace."

A wreath will be placed on the flagpole at Mountain View cemetery this morning at 10:30, when a service will be held under the auspices of the G. W. V. A. in memory of their fallen comrades. A detachment of the R. C. M. F. will hoist the wreath, and Rev. H. C. Hooper will conduct the service. Members of the G. W. V. A. are urged to attend.

In the evening smoking concerts will be held by the 29th Battalion and the Imperial Veterans. The Seaforth Highlanders are holding their annual armistice dance.

SEDGEWICK SPEAKS ON DISARMAMENT

Nov 3
University Professor Is Not in
Optimistic Mood,

The Vancouver branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom held the first of a series of open meetings on Wednesday evening in the Women's Building. The speaker was Professor Sedgewick, of the University of British Columbia, who took as his subject "Disarmament." The speaker expressed himself as not being very optimistic that we had really waged the war that was to end war. There were a good many broad facts that we must face. He was not very hopeful that disarmament was a thing of the immediate future. Militaristic ideas, he said, were too deeply ingrained into our being.

Still, however, Prof. Sedgewick was free to say that some progress was being made. In the first place the last war had shown clearly that war was a thing without logic, without rules and without honor, although this did not necessarily apply to all those engaged in it. A final note of hope was in the fact that the approaching disarmament conference might hold down somewhat, the military expenditure and thus leave free a few millions of money for other purposes, and finally it was a mark of progress. At least, he said, we had a conference of people invested with responsibility in political affairs even convened to consider seriously the question of disarmament.

UNIVERSITY WOMAN WILL GIVE ADDRESS

Nov 9
MISS L. M. BOLLERT, dean of women at the University of British Columbia will address a meeting of the Women's Canadian Club to be held in the lower dining room of the Hotel Vancouver on Tuesday, November 15, at 3:30 o'clock. Her subject will be "Education and Industry."

PRESIDENT KLINCK SPEAKS ON ARMISTICE

Nov 12

"Peace can be attained only as the Kingdom of Heaven can be obtained, and that is in the individual. As the individual thinks the mind of the multitude will think. Mere parchment signed and printed will not make a lasting peace."

In the above words President L. S. Klinck, of the University, summarized the significance of Armistice Day before a large congregation in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last night. Speaking on "The Three Years of Peace," President Klinck said: "Following the signing of the armistice the thoughts of the people shifted to the council table and the statesmen who were to create a lasting peace. Disillusionment followed and the people saw that a lasting peace could only be attained through God."

Rev. W. W. Craig and Rev. J. R. Robertson, who occupied the chair, also spoke.

DEAN COLEMAN SPEAKS BEFORE P.-T. ASSN.

Nov 16 21

Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia was the speaker last night at the Parent-Teacher Association meeting in the David Lloyd George School, Marpole. His subject was "Poetry and the Child."

An instrumental selection was given by Mrs. F. Merrill; a solo, "The Deathless Army," by J. Cluff; two readings, "Spotty" and "Ghunga Dinn" by William Hayward. Following the programme the executive enrolled 21 new members.

FIFTY ATTEND A MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURISTS

Nov 19 21

A meeting of the B. C. Branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists was held on Friday evening in the University Club. About 50 members were present, including visitors from Victoria and Mainland points.

President L. S. Klinck of the University of B. C., read a paper on "Some Aspects of Agriculture in Europe."

J. W. Barry, president of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, gave a talk on work of the association.

Professor P. A. Boving spoke on farming in Scandinavia, stating that a great advance had been made along these lines in the past generation.

W. H. Hicks of the Experimental Farm at Agassiz spoke on the work of the farm. Professor A. F. Barrs also gave some interesting reports on the work of the Agricultural Society.

MODERN SCHOOL CURRICULUM DOES NOT MEET CONDITIONS

Dean of Women Addresses Women's Canadian Club on Value of Industrial Training to More Fully Equip Average Boy and Girl for Livelihood

WHAT the present system of education in the Canadian public schools does not adequately equip the boy or girl for the industrial conditions which probably ninety per cent. of them will have to meet, was the contention of Miss M. L. Bollert, M. A., Dean of Women of the University of B. C., at a meeting of the Women's Canadian Club at the Hotel Vancouver this afternoon. Taking as her subject, "Education and Industry," Miss Bollert dealt in an enlightening and convincing manner with some educational problems to which she has devoted much thought.

Referring to the educational programme in the public schools of today, and admitting its many good points, Miss Bollert claimed that in spite of many advantages it did not

quite dovetail with the industrial problems and conditions the majority of young people would most likely meet later on. In an interesting manner the speaker described the experiments being made in English and United States schools for the more complete equipment of the pupil for industrial occupations.

Such experiments were being considered in Canada now, said Miss Bollert, referring to what might be called "the socialism of education," and mentioning in illustration the co-operative school, the schools in stores and factories, and opportunity schools for industrial training, supplementing such courses of study as will enable the student to realize his duties and opportunities as a citizen.

Mrs. A. J. Paterson presided, and Miss Eura Leeson sang delightfully.

Canada and the United States

The Hundred Years of Peace

By DEAN H. T. J. COLEMAN, University of British Columbia.

There is little doubt that in the past the American attitude towards Britain has been strongly colored by a mistaken conception of British history and of British foreign policy, and that the majority of Americans have thought of Canada merely as a British dependency. Canadians have in this fact, however, little justification for assuming the part of the Pharisee, even if they were disposed to do so. If the international outlook of the average Canadian is broader than that of the average American, it is a matter of good fortune rather than of personal merit.

Our connection with the Motherland has, it is true, schooled us in certain elementary facts of European politics, but the tremendously significant events which, during the last century, have transpired south of the international border, have only to a slight degree, and in a few isolated instances, challenged our interest or aroused our imagination. Yet it was only because the American Union had paved the way by its experiment in a federal form of government that the Canadian Confederation was later possible, and there is scarcely a feature of our political, social and industrial development for which one can not find an interesting and sometimes a highly significant parallel in the history of the United States. One might mention, merely for the sake of example, the following: The Americans have had their problem of state rights; we have had (and still have) our problem of provincial rights. They had the problem of linking two seaboards by transcontinental railroads, as we, some decades later, had ours, and it is more than probable that our solution would have been more generally satisfactory had we studied more carefully the mistakes of our neighbors in this very connection. To the newcomer, at least, the Oriental difficulty in British Columbia is the Oriental difficulty in California over again, and one needs no great political insight to see that the provision of a genuine solution for the one will more than suggest a genuine solution for the other.

suggestion" has been the greater from that country, and this all the more surely since a common language, common social customs and almost identical forms of industrial activity have made contemporary American life, as it is revealed in the books, the magazines and the daily newspapers of both countries, a thing easily understood by all Canadians. In the second place there is the undoubted fact that since the United States has passed through the pioneer stage (or rather through successive pioneer stages) in advance of us, we, or our leaders for us, have found it necessary to study American conditions and American methods if we were to make progress by any method more advantageous than the tremendously wasteful one of trial and error.

One mentions these facts, not to deplore them and not necessarily to rejoice in them, but merely to set forth data without which any helpful forecast of future relations between the two countries is impossible.

When America, in the spring of 1917, declared war upon Germany, a new era in the relationship between the two great democracies of the North American continent seemed to have begun. The growing sympathy and understanding of one hundred years had ripened into united action in a cause which, in spite of the views of critics who have taken as their first and only postulate the thesis that all men are liars, was essentially a noble and an unselfish one. And yet scarcely had the Armistice been signed before complaint and recrimination were heard on both sides of the international boundary. While it is true that American criticism was rarely, if ever, levelled at Canada, it is also true that Canadians were a much hurt at criticisms of the Motherland as they would have been similar criticisms of themselves.

All this has, I believe, largely passed in both countries. Certain with all right-thinking Canadians and the term includes, I am sure, the overwhelming majority of the Canadian people—the one enduring memory of America's part in the war is that of a nation in arms, and the one enduring sentiment is that of admiration for the high statesmanship which led the American people to the side entirely for the time being the century-old tradition of isolation, to range themselves wholeheartedly on the side of Britain and her Allies. And along with the memory of a nation in arms, there is that other memory of those who went and did not return—Canadians and Americans who gave their "last full measure of devotion" not for Canada only or America, but for that larger country which we call humanity.

"They shall not grow old as we grow old,
Age shall not weary them nor years condemn,
When the sun goes down and in the morning
We will remember them."

Vancouver Institute Lecture.—member of the first party to Mount Robson. Col W. W. Foster Vancouver, president of the A. Club of Canada, will describe thrilling experience in his lecture Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute. The lecture is free to the public and will be given in the physics building of the university. Nov 24. vmed

Prof. Boggs of the University of British Columbia will address the Kiwanis Club on Thursday on subject: "Business Depressions Unemployment, Their Causes and Remedies." Mr. Charles I. of the Vancouver Lumber Co. will give a five-minute vocational talk the secretary will report the acc. nominations of officers for the Mrs. Coleman, wife of Dean Coleman will sing. Nov 24. 30 11 vmed

Professor Speaks—Dr. T. H. of the University of B. C. will address the Kiwanis Club on Thursday on subject of "Business depression unemployment—their causes and remedies." Mrs. Dean C. will sing and Charles Plant will report on the success of the city drive. Nov 24. vmed

WORK RATIONING IS RECOMMENDED

Prof. Boggs Suggest Solution of Industrial Problems to Men's Brotherhood

"Not for a moment do I defend the present industrial system," said Prof. T. H. Boggs of the University of B. C. at the Men's Brotherhood meeting at First Congregational Church yesterday afternoon. He declared that the system must be "ended or mended," but that he believed human ingenuity will so modify the present industrial system—in time—that trade depressions and unemployment will be reduced to a minimum.

"The airplane was a new thing," said the professor. "In its early days airplane experiments were fatal and disastrous, but the airplane was not discarded. Men set their minds to perfecting it, and now it is a valuable factor in war and in commerce. Let us attack commercial and industrial problems in the same determined spirit," said the professor in a most interesting talk on "Trade Depression and Unemployment."

REVIEWS HISTORY

Prof. Boggs reviewed the industrial history of England, the United States and Canada during the last 100 years. He showed that periods of trade depression and unemployment came in cycles. "Sometimes there were 'boom times,' and the unwise action of the governments and the peoples so used those 'boom times' that a reaction was bound to follow. There should be a system of work rationing so that in times of abnormal prosperity there can be preparation for lean years, which are bound to come.

"The condition of the working classes was to be deplored, and remedies for evils are to be sought, but it must not be forgotten that improvements had taken place. Time was when women and children worked in coal mines in a condition of slavery. That has been remedied, and surely the wisdom of the people and of parliament could so organize productive labor, so multiply government labor bureaux, so arrange national insurance against unemployment, so teach national thrift, that the evils which afflicted the worker of today will be mitigated, if not removed."

Prof. Sage at Wesley Church.—Wesley Epworth League had a most interesting evening on Monday, when Dr. Sage, professor of history in the University of B. C., gave an address on the "Historical Evolution of Citizenship," tracing the international viewpoint of citizenship from the Greco-Roman periods to the present day. He interspersed his remarks with many sayings of noted historians. Miss Annie Fountain sang a solo. Nov 24. vmed

History of Smelting Subject of Lecture Before Institute

Prof. H. N. Thomson, in his lecture on smelting, ancient and modern, delivered before the Vancouver Institute on Thursday evening, demonstrated that a lecture on a practical and highly technical subject may be made intensely interesting.

With a facetious reference to Dr. Clark's lantern slides of sections of the Inferno, he began an account of ancient smelting. Probably the earliest was the chance smelting of ore left overnight beside a fire, through which our remote progenitors discovered that fire is our friend, not our enemy. Tubal Cain, of poetical fame; he considered rather an instructor than a real artificer; and the brass of the Bible he declared to be copper, or an alloy of copper and tin, which formed bronze.

Accounts of the earliest furnace of fifteen inches, and a later one five feet in height, were given in translations from classical writers, and these contrasted with the enormous daily production of modern plants, such as that of the Anaconda Copper Mine.

The lantern slides ranged, from the very ancient crucibles and furnaces and primitive bellows made from the skin of a pig, to giant blast furnaces and crucibles holding five tons in modern mines.

The lecture was illustrated by quaint Biblical references and stories that kept the audience chuckling, and proved that in a programme ranging from the depths of the Inferno: of Dante to the spiritual graces of Saint Augustine, the Vancouver Institute has the good fortune to discover a genuine humorist.

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women of the university, entertained the presidents and the executives of the Women's Athletic Association of the university at the tea hour this afternoon. Those invited include Miss Evelyn Eveleigh, Miss Georgina McKinnon, Mrs. Evelyn Monkman, Miss Jean Straus, Miss Grace Smith, Miss Marie Lapsley, Miss Elvie Angel, Miss Isobel Duff Stuart, Miss Isobel MacKinnon, Miss Nellie Jones, Miss Mary Chapman, Miss Jean Handerson, Miss Gladys Weld, Miss Claire Blaney, Miss Doris Lee, Miss Constance Fitch, Miss Verna Turner, Miss Elsie MacGill and Miss Helen Crawford. Nov 21. vmed

Pres. Klinck Speaks—President L. S. Klinck of the University addressed a meeting of the B. C. Branch of the Canadian Society of Agriculture at the University Club last night. His subject was "Some Aspects of Agriculture in Europe." A large number attended, the speakers including J. W. Barry, Prof. E. A. Bovine, W. H. Hicks and Prof. A. F. Barrs. Nov 16. vmed

Prof. Sage at Wesley Church.—Wesley Epworth League had a most interesting evening on Monday, when Dr. Sage, professor of history in the University of B. C., gave an address on the "Historical Evolution of Citizenship," tracing the international viewpoint of citizenship from the Greco-Roman periods to the present day. He interspersed his remarks with many sayings of noted historians. Miss Annie Fountain sang a solo. Nov 24. vmed

SPECIAL SERVICE ON ARMISTICE NIGHT

President Klinck and Rev. W. W. Craig Speakers at St. Andrew's.

"Three Years of Peace" was the subject of an address by President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia at the special service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Friday evening, arranged as part of the observance of Armistice Day. The auditorium was crowded to the doors to hear the speaker. Rev. J. R. Robertson presided.

In his address, President Klinck outlined all the events which followed the signing of the armistice. He told of the efforts of the peace conference, and described some of their difficulties. He noted every step towards world-wide peace which has been made in these last three years, culminating in the present disarmament conference. He traced the feelings of the people as they watched these world-wide movements, showing how hope, then disillusionment and sometimes fear, dwelt in the minds of the nations.

"As the individual thinks," he concluded, "the minds of the multitude must think. Mere parchment signed and printed will not make lasting peace. This will only come as the Kingdom of Heaven comes, that is, in the life of the individual."

Rev. W. W. Craig of Christ Church, speaking on "The Voice of the Church in the Present Crisis," urged that Christian people everywhere take a greater personal interest in world-wide movements towards peace and disarmament. The power of prayer was sufficient to ensure the success of such movements, if the whole of the Christian peoples took the matter personally to heart and were true in their use of the "righteous prayer" of the Scriptures, he said. He thought that the church should fill a large sphere in the moulding of public opinion.

SAYS UNEMPLOYMENT CAN BE ELIMINATED

Dr. Boggs Believes in State Insurance Properly Administered.

"Business Depressions and Unemployment; Their Causes and Possible Remedies," formed the subject of an address given before the Kiwanis Club today by Dr. T. H. Boggs of the University of British Columbia.

The speaker emphasized the fact that business depressions and unemployment were not new to the world, going back to earlier history to prove this assertion. In periods of average activity in Great Britain, he said, the amount of unemployment was about 2 to 2½ per cent. In periods of average depression, it reached 6½ to 7½, and this year it was as high as 17 to 18 per cent. of the workers.

The causes for unemployment were three: Changes in the industrial structure; seasonal character of work in many occupations, and business depressions. So far as the first-named two were concerned, they were practically negligible in the present unemployment situation, the business depression being the prime cause.

In dealing with the remedy for unemployment, Dr. Boggs disregarded doles, bread lines and unproductive labor. He pointed to two things which in his opinion offered a way out: Establishment of government labor exchanges and government employment bureaus, the purpose of which was to abolish casual labor, and unemployment insurance on a national scale.

Unemployment insurance, he declared, should be regarded as a legitimate charge. Such insurance was now in existence in various forms in several countries. It had not proven altogether satisfactory when the government or the labor unions were the administrative units, and the most effective agent for administration, he held, was the business man.

Unemployment would never be entirely eliminated so long as cycles of business depression occurred and, unless these depressions were eliminated our present system of economics was on the defensive. He expressed the opinion that it was possible under the present system to eliminate unemployment. Much worse evils had been eliminated under that system, such as child labor and woman labor, where the workers remained at their posts for fourteen and fifteen hours daily. Even now, he felt, remedies for the situation were being worked out under the present economic system.

"Dear Felix," writes a valued correspondent. "We had a lecture on Sunday on 'Unemployment' from a learned professor. It is really surprising how those learned gentlemen can talk all round most any question without touching the vital issue that must be faced at the present time."

"The peace of the world will prove an empty form unless peace is first established between capital and labor. You and I were full-grown men when the evil influences of anarchy first crept into industry."

And my friend goes on to deplore, strikes, boycotts and all the evils associated with labor troubles today. I am not inclined to join in my friend's wholesale denunciations. I know something of labor methods. I have read Charles Read's "Put Yourself in His Place," and I wish that more of the Labor leaders of today had "the sweet reasonableness" which Cardinal Manning said characterized John Burns.

But I think my friend hardly does Prof. Boggs justice. His address dealt with the history of trade depressions and periods of unemployment. He spoke of plans suggested to mitigate such ills, he had no panacea to offer of his own. Plans there are in abundance—"Pills to cure earthquakes"—the need of the day is "a public conscience." You ask me for the name of a writer who has dealt ably with economic questions. Read Harold Rogers.

Miss Gintzburger Wintesses Kipling Receive Doctorate

World Dec 10
In the course of a letter just received from Miss Pauline Gintzburger, who won one of the three provincial government scholarships for a course of study in France, she gives an interesting picture of the recent ceremony in Paris when Rudyard Kipling received his doctor's degrees at the Sorbonne in Paris. She writes as follows:

"This afternoon (November 19th) I went to the Sorbonne to assist at the conferring of doctorat on Rudyard Kipling and Sir James G. Fraser. It was great; the grand amphitheatre holds some 3500 or 4000 people, and it was packed to the doors, and there were even people standing. We went at 1:30, waited outside until 2:15, but it was worth while, as we had splendid seats and didn't miss a thing. All the professors were in cap and gown, the faculty of letters wear yellow, the top-most professor a whole yellow gown, the others black with yellow scarf and sash, and all have lace jabots and yellow hats, funny hard round ones; science have scarlet; law, wine color, and the deans and rector black, violet and white.

"Sir James had on a scarlet Oxford or Cambridge gown. Kipling was in dress suit. There were also several military officers on the platform, and people like British ambassador and others (Mr. Roy) in black. The ushers were soldiers, of course, as it is a State University, in dark blue with shining coal-scuttle hats, with high red cockade, and there was a military band. Sir James got his first and was well received, but Kipling was cheered to the skies. It was a good thing the other one came first or one-half the audience would have left. Afterwards, myself and several others, English and French, dashed around to see him closer, as he passed up the stairs to get his coat and hat, the crowd around cheered and we sang. For he's a jolly good fellow. He seemed awfully pleased; stood at the top of the stairs and smiled and waved his hand and said, 'I am sorry I have no hat to take off.' Then we went outside and waited until he came out and got in the motor. Everyone cheered again and cried out, 'Vive Kipling, vive Kipling.' We were tremendously excited, as you can imagine."

DR. W. H. SMITH DELIVERS A SERMON ON "CIVIC IDIOTCY"

Nov. 28 Sun.
"For the state or the people to saddle themselves with the liquor incubus is idiotic," said Dr. W. H. Smith of Westminster Hall, during his sermon at the First Congregational Church last night. Basing his discourse on the Greek Testament version of the 13th verse of the fourth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, he said the modern departure from the old home life was idiotic and almost disastrous.

"There are several things about this city which are peculiar. The educational situation is such that children cannot be educated because of want of buildings or equipment. Such a condition is, in my opinion, a form of civic idiocy. Millions of dollars have been spent on things which are of little value apart from their political aspect, yet the university is suffering. Such political humbuggery is idiotic, and there is something radically and fundamentally wrong. Civic idiots are the biggest curse we have; men out for number one alone, for graft, whisky graft, prostitution and the like, and the Lord knows there are enough of them to swing our elections."

UNIVERSITY MAN IS SPEAKER AT Y.M.C.A.

Dean F. M. Clements of the U. B. C. was the principal speaker at a joint meeting of the Y. M. C. A. educational committee, the instructor in the classes, and the directors held at noon yesterday at the "Y."

A. L. Struthers of the public speaking class, F. W. Benwell of the salesmanship class, and W. J. Risk of the credit and collections class told of their work and the progress being made. Dean F. M. Clements told of the co-operative effort of the Y. M. C. A. and the university in arranging an agricultural course at the "Y." Dr. John Kyle, head of the technical education in the province, Mr. E. J. J. Glenesk, the "Y" educational secretary, and A. G. Harvey also spoke.

University Folk Entertained At Kerrisdale Home

Nov 25
A delightful function was given in honor of the senate, board of governors and faculty of the University of British Columbia on Thursday night, when Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Spencer were hosts at their lovely Kerrisdale home. The rooms were charmingly arranged with yellow and russet chrysanthemums, and a pleasing musical programme was given, the artists being Madame Edith Lever Hawes, vocalist, and Madame Planta, violinist.

Assisting Mrs. Spencer in receiving the 200 guests were the wives of the board of governors, including Mrs. R. E. McKechnie, Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mrs. McLellan and Mrs. Reid. In the dining room assisting the hostess were Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. R. W. Brock and Miss M. J. Bollert. Serving the guests with refreshments were the Misses Pearson, Ash, Riland, Rogers and Spencer.

U.B.C. PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS LUNCHEON

Principal L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia will address the members of the Vancouver Board of Trade today at a luncheon given to them by the Civic Bureau of the board in the Hotel Vancouver at 12:30.

He will speak on "The Oxford Congress in its relation to education, primary, technical and university."

Nov 12
Health Bureau — Wilfrid Sadler, professor of dairying, faculty of agriculture, University of British Columbia, will be the principal speaker before the luncheon of the Health Bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade at the Hotel Vancouver, Wednesday, at 12:30. He will speak on "Assuring of Pure Milk Supply."

"OLD MCGILL" GIRLS' DANCE FOR VARSITY EXTENSION FUND

World *Dec 10*
Local Graduates Hostesses to Large Assembly of University
Women—Old College Memories Recalled—McGill Songs
Enliven Evening—Many Lovely Frocks Are Worn

LESTER COURT, gay with class pennants, college trophies and a brave flourish of the historic red and white, held a brilliant assembly last evening. The occasion was the second annual "Old McGill" dance, with the university extension fund as beneficiary and the local women graduates society as hosts. There was a large representation of McGill graduates and former students. Old college memories were recalled, friendships revived, and a general interchange of merriment and banter among former classmates added to the gaiety. Dance music played with great verve was enjoyed to the full by the animated throng and dancing went on until an early hour.

Naturally a dance of this character results in a fine display of gowns, and last night revealed a wealth of color in frocks. Jade blue and soft pastel shades were pre-eminent and there were many varieties of silks and satins. Supper was served at about 11:30 o'clock, the guests sitting down to

long tables, decorated with the college colors in the form of carnations and balloons which gave a particularly festive and seasonable note. During the course of supper the giving of the McGill yell and the singing of several old McGill songs added a pleasing touch to the affair. Mr. Gordon Darling led the guests, all of whom entered into it with great gusto.

Mrs. R. E. McKechnie, Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Mrs. Lemuel Robertson, Mrs. Frank P. Patterson and Mrs. R. H. Stewart were the patronesses. The officers of the society, who include Mrs. R. S. Raphael, Mrs. A. Neville Smith, Mrs. H. S. Wilson, Mrs. Jessie Elliott, Miss Evelyn Lipsett, Miss E. McQueen, together with Miss Hazel McLeod, Miss E. Lamb, Miss Bessie McQueen, Mrs. Marshall Boldue, and Miss Laura White, composed the committee in charge of the arrangements.

The Guests.

In the assembly were seen Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Fleck, Mr. and Mrs. George Walken, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bloit, Professor and Mrs. Lemuel Robertson,

(Continued on Page 8.)

NEARER VIEW NOT SO GOOD

World *Dec 9*
Though Oxford Architecture
Elegant, Living Conditions
Poor, Says Klinck

The lecture delivered by President Klinck of the University of B. C. at the Vancouver Institute last night was a most interesting one. Dean Klinck represented the University at the University Congress of the Empire, at Oxford last summer and his address was devoted to a record of some of his observations.

He commenced by giving his personal impressions of Oxford "that beautiful city with her dreaming towers" as she was known to some and as the "honor lost causes" and "the mother of great interests" to others. The imagery of the lecturer was at times exceedingly picturesque and even bordered upon the poetic. When he came to describe the city on a nearer view he felt compelled to admit, however, that while the architecture was the acme of elegance, the living conditions were in many cases "not on a par with those of an up to date workhouse." The buildings of one of the colleges were an exception to the general excellence. The popular epitaph for the architect of these was "Lay heavy on him earth, for he laid many a heavy load on thee."

Speaking of the Congress itself, President Klinck commented on the fact that only one university in the Empire was not represented. The itinerary included visits to all the leading universities of the British Isles. Everyone seemed to desire to keep away from Ireland, however, for only five delegates visited Dublin and only two Belfast, all of whom were Canadians.

Secondary Education.

At the sessions of the congress, said the lecturer, no less than 35 addresses were delivered on the 11 principal subjects, during the four days. Among the points of greatest interest to Can-

ada was that of the influence of secondary education on the university and of the influence of the university on secondary education. The general consensus of opinion was that as the universities were governed not only by national but by international standards they were continually changing their curriculum, and that as they

changed, the schools should follow suit rather than vice versa. The tendency of the new tests for entrance into the universities, particularly the Scottish ones, was not to insist too strictly upon proficiency in certain specified subjects, but to allow entrance on the assurance from competent authority that the student had sufficient secondary education to fairly qualify him for admission.

Great advances had been made in the university training of teachers, said the lecturer. The day when teachers were such "by the grace of God" was past. The policy now was to divide the four year course into a three year period entirely devoted to academic study with the last year entirely devoted to professional training, as in the other professions. Great advances had been made in Technological education also. The time had gone by when it was considered degrading to mix chemistry with classics. Technology was now accepted, not as a weaker sister or prodigal son, but as a young daughter preparing to take her place in the family. The great future of the universities lay in the unifying and co-ordinating of knowledge. In touching upon the question of university finance, President Klinck pointed out that in these post war days things were done more openly. The skeleton had been taken out of the cupboard and is allowed to sit at the feast. It was now being fully recognized that it was indecorous to overlook so important a guest. Business methods were coming into fashion. The lecturer wound up by an eloquent reference to the great future of the universities as intellectual centres, the headquarters of learned societies and the focuses of educational life.

Dr. C. M. Fraser, president of the Institute, was chairman.

MINING INSTITUTE MEETS IN FEBRUARY

World *Dec 13*
Promotion of more prospecting in British Columbia will be one of the main aims of the annual meeting of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy to be held in Vancouver in February, according to a bulletin sent out by the institution.

W. G. Woolf of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company, will give a paper on the treatment of complex ores, and M. Y. Williams, a paper on oil possibilities in the Mackenzie River Valley. Other papers will be the geology of Britannia Mine, Mining and Metallurgical practice at the Britannia Mine, and the Dolly Varden Mine.

Vancouver Institute Hears President Klinck On Universities Congress

Reminiscences of the Imperial Congress of Universities were given by President L. Klinck in his lecture to the Vancouver Institute Thursday evening. He began with a description of Oxford, as it appeared to a stranger. President Klinck did not find Oxford a "home of lost causes," and he discovered that her gardens, even in the moonlight, showed the effect of the long and severe drought.

After a brief and interesting description of the university city, the lecturer proceeded to a review of the congress discussions on such questions as the University and Classics, the University and Technological Studies, the University and the Secondary School, University Extension and University Research and University Finance. One of the striking advances of late years is the equipment for post-graduate work for students from overseas, whereby British schools may take the place formerly held by those of Germany.

DEAN COLEMAN SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLED GYROS

World *Dec 8*
Concentric Club Delegation
Attends Luncheon

"There has been no time better than this," said Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia, in addressing the Vancouver Gyro Club at luncheon today, "to ensure the lasting peace of the world, a time when we are inclined all the more to be optimistic with the treaty with Ireland ceded, and the great powers assembled at Washington to promote international good will. The rest of the world can do no better than to follow the example set for a hundred years by Canada and the United States, lying contiguous with not so much as a fortification along 3000 miles of boundary, and preserving the best of friendly relations."

Nine delegates of the Concentric Club of Seattle, with their president, were guests of the Gyro Club at luncheon, and voted their hearty approval of Dean Coleman's address, which was confined mainly to the relations existing between Canada and the republic to the south. The speaker brought out an interesting point when he stated that the appellation "Yankee," sometimes used derisively, should be regarded as the highest kind of compliment.

"In the days of Fenimore Cooper, a novelist who was the joy of an earlier generation, the Indians could not get their tongues around the word "English," he said, "but called their invaders by the word which nearest approached the pronunciation, and which ultimately came to be 'Yankees.'"

President R. Rowe Holland presided. The members of the Concentric Club are being entertained at dinner tonight, and afterwards will attend a concert which the Gyro orchestra are giving to the patients at the Shaughnessy Military Hospital.

Dean of Women Will Be Guest Of Bayview P.-T.

World *Dec 9*
The Bayview Parent-Teacher Association will shortly celebrate its birthday as one of the first organized of the P.-T. branches in the city. Miss Boilert, dean of women at the university, will be the guest of honor.

Mrs. R. W. Hanna was in the chair at the meeting in the school on Thursday.

A practical talk was given by Miss Esther Kinney, former dietitian at the Vancouver General Hospital. She pointed out that the grocer's bill is cheaper than the doctor's bill, and showed them in what way they could best prevent illness among their children.

A report on the federation was given by Miss H. Taylor and cash donations were voted to the Santa Claus funds of the daily papers.

Miss Warner, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Sutton and Miss H. Taylor were appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the B. C. Library Association to be held on December 27.

Arrangements were made for a card party and dance to be held on Friday, December 16, at "Killarney."

During the afternoon little Miss Dorothy Ross danced the Highland fling and Miss Margaret Ralph gave a recitation.

DEAN COLEMAN
ADDRESSES ROTARY
CLUB MEMBERS

Sun Jan 4 '22
"Greater Vancouver" was the subject of an address by Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia before the Rotary Club yesterday at the Hotel Vancouver.
"As one who has not dwelt among you for a very long time," he said, "I am first impressed with the inherent possibilities of Vancouver, and next surprised that you have taken so little advantage of them. We should regard it as a whole and then develop it as a unit."
Oscar Olson, W. C. Ditmars, Dan Hawkins and Henry Leggett were named to the board of governors for the Rotary Clinic for 1922. Colonel A. B. Carey, collector of customs, and A. H. Hutchins, professor of biology at the University of British Columbia, were elected to the club membership.

LITERARY MEETING.

The St. Mark's Anglican Young People's Association will hold an Open Literary Evening tomorrow at 8:15 p.m. in the Parish Hall. Dean Coleman, of the University of B. C., will deliver an address on "Books and Reading." A general invitation is given to all, especially to the University and Normal school students of the community.

"Turnips and Immigration" — Prof. Boving, of the University of British Columbia, will address the Vancouver Institute in the Physics building at the University tomorrow evening on "Turnips and Immigration."

Structural Failure of Earth's Crust—
A lecture of particular interest to architects, civil engineers and mining men will be delivered by Professor W. L. Uglow of the University of British Columbia, in the Board of Trade auditorium on Thursday next at 8 p.m. The lecture which is entitled "The Earth's Crust as a Structural Failure," will be illustrated with numerous lantern slides. Proceedings will commence with the general business of the general meeting of the British Columbia Technical Association, with Mr. A. S. Wootton in the chair.

Professor W. L. Uglow of the University of British Columbia will lecture on the earth's crust as a structural failure before the B. C. Technical Association at the Board of Trade auditorium on Thursday at 8 p.m. *Rev. 15. 12. 21.*

Women's Club *15. 12. 21*
Hears Dr. Boggs
On Unemployment

Dr. T. H. Boggs gave an address on "Business Depression and Unemployment and Possible Remedies" at a meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club on Wednesday afternoon. Possible remedies for unemployment were the establishment of a government labor exchange and a government employment bureau and unemployment insurance, he claimed.
Dr. Boggs briefly outlined this system of unemployment as carried on in a number of countries on a large scale. A short programme was given, Miss M. Mathers, reading, and Mr. A. R. Dingman rendered several vocal solos, accompanied by Miss Smales. The hospital visiting committee report was given by Mrs. Spencer, and it was announced that three new books had been handed in for the library of the girls' dormitory, making a total of 20. A reception in honor of the Westminster Club and also for new members will be held. For this affair Miss Pearson offered the use of her home on Georgia Street West. Mrs. Bertha O. Clarke presided.

Upheaval Was Necessary World Otherwise Uninhabitable

World. Dec 6 - 1921

The lecture delivered before the British Columbia Technical Association in the Board of Trade rooms last night by Professor Uglow, of the University of B. C., on the subject of the "Structural Failures of the Earth's Crust" was a most illuminating one, and the naturally somewhat technical descriptions were rendered much more understandable by the excellent lantern slides.

Professor Uglow commenced by saying that had not the earth's crust been crushed, twisted, hammered and jammed into an almost unrecognizable ruin we would not have been here, as it would have been entirely uninhabitable. The conditions and causes of the failures of the earth's crust were mostly very ancient. There are only slight ones in more recent times.

There were two or three kinds of failure; first the minute and rapid type, such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These, as compared with the ancient failures, were mere trifles. In describing an earthquake, the lecturer compared it to a floor with a number of marbles. A slight blow or jarring of the floor would make the marbles jump. Thus it was that a comparatively slight vibration of the solid rock would make the looser surface and the objects upon it vibrate entirely out of proportion. In the case of the San Francisco earthquake there was a comparatively small crack of not more than fifteen feet, which extended for nearly six hundred miles. Of the volcanic type of failure there were two kinds, one in which a large fissure opened up and the lava oozed

out quietly and in large quantities, and the other the explosive type. The two greatest illustrations of the former kind were in the Columbia valley, in the Deccan, India, and in the Hawaiian Islands. The two former occurred about 5,000,000 years ago. Two illustrations of the explosive type were Krakatoa and Mont Pelee. What happened in these cases was that a tremendous explosion of gas shattered the lava into dust, which was carried into the air in a molten state and, cooling rapidly, was precipitated in the form of hot mud mixed with poison gas. This, of course, was fatal to all life. Prof. Uglow referred to the valley of 10,000 Smokes in Alaska. This had been a beautiful green valley when, without warning, thousands of small eruptions took place, each with a flow of lava. This lava mixed with the sand at the surface and formed an irresistible moving mass, about a hundred feet deep, which moved down the valley for seventeen miles, engulfing huge trees in its course.

The professor then went on to describe the slow and massive type of failure which had formed continents and mountain ranges. In this connection he stated that the North American continent had been almost altogether under water twice, and had emerged again. Mountains were caused either by erosion or upheaval. In most cases they were partly one and partly the other. The mountains of B. C. were principally caused by erosion. The comparatively flat country of Eastern Canada was composed of huge mountains when British Columbia was under water, but these moun-

tains had gradually worn away. In the course of time ours would also.
A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the professor at the close.

Teachers Lament Unequal Status Men Given Preference Before Women Graduates of Higher Scholarship— Want Equal Pay.

At the banquet given recently in honor of Miss Blackmore and Miss Bevin, two visiting New Zealand teachers, by the Women Teachers' Educational Club, the toast to the club's terse and democratic slogan—"Equal Opportunity, Equal Pay," proposed by Mrs. J. Stuart Jamieson, and responded to by Miss Isabel McInnes, of the teaching staff of the University, called forth from these two ladies, both keen students of the women's movement, some stimulating and timely remarks.

Equal Rights.
Mrs. Jamieson maintained that the women were finding out, just as the men had already discovered, that the acquisition of political rights was not sufficient and that the possession of economic rights was more fundamental. For our political system had been developed 300 years ago when a citizen was considered in his political capacity only and not in his economic capacity as a producer and consumer. Hence all emphasis in the past had been placed on the political aspect. The speaker maintained that the club's slogan was fundamentally altruistic because it linked up professional women with the great present-day world movement for economic and social betterment.

Women Students.
Miss McInnes in replying to this toast emphasized the necessity for the recognition of this slogan locally, seeing that it was apparently harder for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for brilliant and able women graduates of our provincial University to obtain positions on our city high school staffs, to which men graduates of inferior ability and scholarship were welcomed with open arms. She drew attention to the splendid scholastic record of the women students of the U. B. C., who every year but one since the first convocation have carried off the Governor-General's gold medal. The speaker maintained that the moral and economic arguments against the principle of equal pay for equal work were false and futile and that the disregard of this principle was responsible for a rankling sense of injustice among working women that was not in the best interests of society. Human experience proves that civilization can not advance if one race or one class, or even one sex tramples on the rights of another. Miss McInnes urged that professional women, to justify the righteous claim of "equal opportunity, equal pay," must be zealous to maintain high standards, efficient organization and unassailable solidarity.

MUST PAY PRICE FOR PUREST MILK

Part 14. 12. 21

Professor Sadler Discusses Dairy Problems at Health Bureau.

More encouragement to the dairy farmer to produce for the consumer the highest quality of milk, was urged by Professor Wilfrid Sadler of the dairy department of agriculture, University of British Columbia, before the health bureau of the Board of Trade at the weekly luncheon in the Hotel Vancouver today.

Professor Sadler said that it was largely a question of how far the dairy farmer was prepared to go in securing the conditions and class of help which he knew were necessary for the proper handling of the milk supply. The dairy farmer was to some extent a specialist in a particular line, but in most cases was doing specialized work without a sufficient amount of specialized knowledge, assistance or equipment. He was in the dairying business primarily in order to earn a living, and it was often the extent of his financial success that influenced him in his operations.

The conditions under which a perfect milk supply was obtainable were well known, but it could hardly be expected that the dairyman would expend large sums of money in scientific equipment and trained help if his returns were not commensurate with the outlay.

The speaker went on to point out that responsibility rested on the consumer as well as on the farmer in seeing that the milk supply was pure. If the public demanded a milk supply produced and handled only under the most hygienic conditions it must be prepared to pay a price for it that would warrant the dairyman, and those attending to the transportation, to operate under the very latest approved methods.

The speaker then told what the agricultural college and the university were doing towards training students in the knowledge of requisite conditions for the handling of the people's milk supply.

CANADIAN CLUB HEARS C. C. JONES

Chancellor of New Brunswick University Is Luncheon Guest.

Some 200 members of the Canadian Club heard Dr. C. C. Jones, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, at today's luncheon in the Rose du Barry room at the Hotel Vancouver. His subject was "University Education in the Maritime Provinces," and his speech consisted of comparisons in favor of the smaller institutions of learning, of which the Maritime Provinces have seven.

His mission was, he said, to meet former graduates of the University of New Brunswick now scattered throughout Canada, to renew the old ties, organize local groups, and to establish more intimate relationship between the "old institution" and those who emerged to life from it, for mutual advantage.

Bishop A. U. de Pencier made his first appearance as president of the Canadian Club, and with him were seven of the new executive. They were Lieut.-Col. J. S. Tait and Julius H. Griffith, first and second vice-presidents; E. A. Paige, literary correspondent; A. E. Austin, W. Dalton, W. C. Dilmars and J. Effe Smith.

In his introduction as president of the organization, Bishop de Pencier expressed his desire that the institution be advanced in the best interests of Canada, the Empire and their citizens, their ideas, ideals and traditions. He enumerated qualifications of service and loyalty, which he said were deeply engraved in his own heart.

Dr. Jones was introduced as one of the "commission which originally decided upon the present Point Grey site for the University of British Columbia. The bishop said he wished men were at hand to speed up affairs that the British Columbia University might soon become a permanent and abiding factor and a completed element for educational advantage here.

Speaking of his roving commission, Dr. Jones said his travels brought him in touch with many men of commanding position and outstanding prominence who were former New Brunswick graduates. The largest colony of New Brunswick College men to be found outside that province, he said, was located in Vancouver. He supposed that with the sound of the eastern sea in their ears, when they turned westward they could not stop until they reached the western ocean.

Province 15.12.21

Alumni Association To Present Play

Arrangements for a certain play entitled "Six Persons," to be presented under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the U. B. C. were made at a meeting held on Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. John Allardyce, Twelfth Avenue West. Miss Dorothy Adams and Mr. Art Lord will take part. The musical programme will be in charge of Miss Beth Abernethy. It was also decided that the honorary president, President Klinck, be asked to give a short talk.

Plans were made for the annual dance to be held on January 18 in Lester Court. Mrs. R. E. McKechnie, Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Mrs. J. G. Davidson, Mrs. Lemuel Robertson and Mrs. Boving have consented to act as patronesses for the affair.

The question of writing a song for the association was left in the hands of Miss Dorothy Blakey, while it was decided to ask Mr. Earl Forrester to form an orchestra of the alumni members.

Sun 16.12.21

GRADUATE NURSES MEET

The Vancouver Graduate Nurses Association held its regular meeting on Wednesday when Dr. Garnet Sedgewick of the university gave a short address on "Recreation in Reading" and very forcibly brought out the value of a proper selection for this purpose.

Sun 16.12.21

Each Had Appetizer

Prof. Sadler Passes Around Cheese

The feature of the luncheon of the health bureau at the Vancouver Hotel yesterday was a new kind of cheese developed by Dr. Wilfrid Sadler, professor of dairying, department of agriculture in the University of British Columbia. Each member of the board was permitted to taste this new production with his apple pie. The cheese has been developed to find some mar-

ketable farm product which could be profitably produced by farmers living in isolated parts of the interior and on the islands along the coast where transportation is only occasional and irregular. The cheese is simple to make and quickly matures, therefore the farmers' capital is not tied up very long. The cheese was excellent and members of the board expressed approval of it.

World 15.12.21

HELPED PICK U. B. C. SITE

Chancellor of University of New Brunswick Surprised Place Is Not Occupied

TO MEET U. N. B. FOLK

Dr. C. C. Jones to Be Guest at Reunion of Former Students This Evening

"Yes, I was a member of the famous University Site Commission that came out here in 1910 and chose the site for your University of British Columbia at Point Grey," said Dr. C. C. Jones, M.A., Ph.D., chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, who arrived here this morning from the east. "That was eleven years ago and you have no university there yet. Very strange."

It was explained to Dr. Jones that it was lack of funds, and entailed no reflection on the choice of the commission that selected the site, that the university had not been erected. "Something should be done," he said. "You have one of the finest university sites on the continent there."

Dr. Jones stated that he was here to meet the graduates of the University of New Brunswick, who seemed to be losing touch with their alma mater. It is the desire of the college to perpetuate its memory among the graduates by means of annual reunions. The first one here is to be held tonight at the Grosvenor Hotel.

Tomorrow morning Dr. Jones will visit the university, now in the throes of examinations. He states that he has many friends among the members of the faculty.

World 15.12.21

Educational Club Hears Address on Business Depression

Sun Dec 15

"So long as unemployment is treated as unavoidable, and so long as business depression with its periods of revival is looked upon as inevitable, just so long will business depression and the unemployment situation face us." Thus said Dr. T. H. Boggs, during the course of an address to members of the Methodist Women's Educational Club yesterday, taking as his subject, "Business Depression and Unemployment, and Possible Remedies."

"To remedy the unemployment situation, two remedies must be employed," said Dr. Boggs, "these being the establishment of a government labor exchange and a government employment bureau. Such a bureau would regularize the national demand for labor, and excessive work during business activity could be carried over for the lean years without disadvantage to the employers. Another remedy," Dr. Boggs outlined, "was that of unemployment insurance. Unemployment," he said, "should be treated as a legitimate charge on industry."

The speaker briefly outlined this unemployment system as it is being carried out in seven or eight countries on a large scale. The best of the systems used, he said, was that carried out in England, the only fault being that the British take unemployment as an unavoidable ill. The speaker devoted considerable time to the question of business depression, its causes and remedies.

In conclusion he asserted that the lowest point in the depression had passed and the country was about to see the dawn of a new business day.

Sun 15.12.21

ELECTRICITY BRINGS NATIONS TOGETHER, SAYS PROF. EASTMAN

Sun Dec 17
Prof. Mack Eastman was the guest of the Electric Club at their weekly luncheon yesterday. Edward Walker of the B. C. Electric was in the chair. J. E. Pacey contributed splendid songs.

Prof. Eastman gave a vivid and most suggestive address on "Electricity and Politics." He showed how electric cables, wireless telephony and other developments of modern science had brought the nations together—and kept them apart. It was a lamentable fact, he said, that science could be used for evil as well as good, and "news" had been diffused which had produced jealousies and misunderstandings and then electricity had been used in the dreadful machinery of war.

"But let us take a brighter view," said the speaker, "the nations are cultivating an ethical mind and there is hope that the wonderful power of electricity, like other powers, will be a real factor—as already to a large extent in the world's progress and happiness."

Sun 17.12.21

Sun Dec 17
Prof. Mack Eastman was in a very happy vein when he addressed "The Electric Club" on "Electricity and Politics." It was an ingenious address; the speaker ably maintained the proposition that electricity, wireless telegraphy, telephones, will make the aims of a "League of Nations" possible.

That is true if the nations have an ethical mind. In the past the telegraph has been used to tell of nations arming—suspicions have been awakened and deepened. In the future it may be we shall learn of efforts towards friendly understanding.

Shakespeare prophetically wrote of putting "a girdle round the earth." The poet is often a seer, and surely Alfred Noyes was one when he wrote:

Say that we dream—
Our truths have woven
Truths that outface the shining sun.
The lightnings that we dreamed have cloven
Time, space and linked all lands in one.
Dreams! But their swift celestial fingers
Have bound the earth with bands of steel
Till no remotest island lingers
Beyond the world's one commonweal.

Sun 17.12.21

Institute Re-opens Sessions — The Vancouver Institute, which suspended its sessions during the Christmas season, will meet for the first time at the University Thursday evening, when Dr. D. Buchanan will speak on "The Making of Worlds." The address will be under the auspices of the Vancouver Natural History Society. The lecturers will include Prof. L. W. Gill, Prof. F. G. C. Wood, Dr. M. S. Wade, Mr. S. Napier Denison, Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, Dean Clement, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Buell, Mr. J. W. Eastham, Dr. W. L. Uglow and Rev. Dr. H. H. Gowen of Seattle.

World 11-1-22

SENTIMENT IS GREAT FACTOR

How International Good Will Can be Promoted, Well Presented

DEAN COLEMAN'S TALK

Speaks of Peace Arch as a Beacon to World of Ideal of Good Will

The Peace Arch is a beacon to the world of the ideal of good-will that should exist between nations, declared Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University last night in a lecture of meaning and inspiring thought on "Anglo-American Relations." It had been erected, he continued, in the most interesting and significant part of the globe at the present time. He instanced how in the course of world history, power had always moved westward, and how we all must feel that the Pacific Ocean is the great ocean of the future in world events, and that we who live on its shores and participate in world activities of the present, may be called upon to participate in the greater movements of the future. Thus we, to whom have been intrusted the destinies of a continent, should keep prominently before us the ideals of a saner order of international relationships, should cultivate a oneness of spirit in our social activities and should rely not merely upon sentiment but lay the basis of enduring fellowship and peace in our common ideals and better understandings. The Peace Arch is something set up for all time, and in years to come our children's children will ask the question, "What means this monument" and history and common report will tell the story of the Great War, of those who went to fight for all they hold dear in democratic principles, and of those who fell for the upholding of right, and how these two peoples separated by an imaginary boundary line, have said: "For us, we would make it that there should never be the slightest chance of such a catastrophe coming upon us."

The speaker went on to reiterate that the only enduring bond between peoples is not fear but good-will, and intelligent appreciation of the problems peculiar to each.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Coleman reviewed the history of the relations of Great Britain and the United States. The relations of the past had been largely centred around the differences between the two nations, he observed. It might be said that a quarrel between two peoples constitutes a bond, since it shows that there is something in common. There was some question whether a common language was a bond. It did promote a rapid movement of ideas from one side of the border to another.

Just as family quarrels are the bitterest because relatives know so much about each other, so it is between nations. Anglophobia stuff is more offensive and harmful because so freely read and copied in England. It is easier to start a quarrel than it is to bring one to a satisfactory conclusion.

In the tolerant spirit of the academic mind the speaker brought before his hearers the American aspect of these differences of the past, and emphasized how the present has all its meaning and significance out of what it has grown. The past enters definitely and consciously into our existence and so one must understand historical conditions out of which the present grows. He regarded the study of history not sufficiently truthful to give the proper historical prospective. Hence there had grown up a very unfortunate body of misunderstandings and prejudices, which is one element of the international problem.

The evil of the partisan writing of history was illustrated in the case of Germany which prepared for war by representing England as the fearful, hateful monster of the fairy play. When Canadians give prominence to their point of view and give scant attention to that of the United States, they are doing their utmost to create not only difference of opinion but difference of sentiment. It was sameness of sentiment that made for peaceful relationships.

Mr. Percy Peele and Dr. E. C. Saunders voiced the thanks of the audience, the latter speaking in an approving manner of the candor and fairness of the Dean in his survey of the situation and giving the assurance that there was not prejudice in the United States against the British that Canadians at times might imagine.

The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Nels Nelson, in his public capacity as vice-president for New Westminster of the International Peace Memorial Association, which aims to establish a peace memorial park in connection with the Peace Arch at Douglas, Surrey, referred to the campaign that was being initiated by the Association and Mr. R. J. Cromie, publisher of the Vancouver Sun, to interest the public and especially the school children of the Province in this memorial commemorating the hundred years of peace between the two nations. Canadians, he said, had certain obligations in connection with the park on the Surrey side. He referred to the proposed visit of Marshal Joffre of France, whom Mr. Samuel Hill was bringing from Japan in April next. Joffre represents the past, an era closed by the World War, and the Peace Arch represents the ideal of the new era. Mr. Hill, in a letter, had expressed the hope that the surroundings of the arch would be fitting when Marshal Joffre visited it, and it should be. Some had suggested that the government should pay for this, but what was desired was to have the sentiment of the people back of it. It was especially desirable to get the children to support this movement for it depended on their spirit if the peoples of the continent were to continue to live amicably together.

Mr. Nelson expressed the hope that when the appeal was made there would be a ready response, and the

Peace Park project would be supported generally. They had heard that evening its significance emphasized in eloquent words by the lecturer, and they were indebted to Dr. Coleman for his splendid address.

Columbian 13-1-22

Professor L. W. Gill Of University of B. C. Speaks at Carleton

One of the most interesting talks on children's education which has been the pleasure of Collingwood residents to hear, was given last evening in the Carleton Hall by Prof. L. W. Gill of the University of British Columbia at the general meeting of the Carleton Parent-Teacher Association. The professor took for his subject the education of the child from the time of its entering the public school and on through the high school, university and technical school, and the manner in which the professor spoke shows that he has a thorough grasp of the educational systems of today. A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered the professor by the association at the conclusion of his lecture. The business of the association was then taken up in regard to the equipment of a gymnasium and children's playgrounds. A committee was appointed to interview the commissioner and secretary of the School Board regarding the use of the hall, and to devise ways and means of raising the money for the equipment. By the enthusiasm shown there will be no trouble in raising the necessary funds.

Post 13-1-22

Prof. L. W. Gill to Lecture—Prof. L. W. Gill, head of the engineering department and former head of technical schools throughout the Dominion, will speak at the Vancouver Institute this evening on "The Field of the Technical School." The lecture will be given at the University, Tenth and Laurel streets.

World 17-1-22

BOVING TO SPEAK ON FERTILIZERS

U. of B. C. Professor to Lecture Before Fruit Growers' Association

"Commercialized fertilizers only contain plant food whereas stable manure contains organic matter and bacteria as well as plant food," said Professor Paul A. Boving, when interviewed at the University of British Columbia yesterday. Professor Boving left on the night boat for Victoria, where he will lecture before the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association on "Principles of Fertilizers."

"Commercialized fertilizer is used or should be used for one single purpose whereas the other may be said to cover several points of soil deficiency. One very important problem for the farmer is to find out whether his soil contains or is lacking in sufficient quantities of available, that is, soluble, plant food elements," continued Prof. Boving. "The best way to find an answer to this question is to conduct practical fertilizer tests."

DEMONSTRATE VALUE
The comparative value of different fertilizers will demonstrate the necessity of calculating their value on the basis of the price per pound, nitrogen or phosphoric acid or potash, will be proven by the lecturer.

"At present effective plant food can be bought cheaply in nitrate soda at twenty-seven cents per pound, super-phosphate, at eleven cents per pound; or in muriate of potash, at eleven cents per pound," said Prof. Boving.

Prof. Boving raises certain objections to the use of so-called "mixed fertilizers." He declares they do not suit every soil, and that the contents of the soil should be considered ahead of the demands of the crop. He also

Sun Jan 19-22

LECTURED ON THE OIL AGE

Geologist of The University Gives Most Practical Address on Mineral Oil

REGULATE MONOPOLY

This Could be Done by Control of Pipe Lines, Dean Brock

... Says

Jan 14

The world today is using 23 billion gallons of oil annually, or 560 million barrels, equal to the volume of water pouring over Niagara Falls in 4 1-2 hours. In this graphic manner Dean Brock of the University of British Columbia presented to his hearers at the Technical School last night an idea of how important a factor mineral oil production and use were in the world's economy. Its importance in the great war is summed up in the statement of Marshal Foch that a drop of gasoline was worth a drop of blood. If any army had run out of oil in that world struggle, it would have had to lay down its arms. If both sides had exhausted their supplies the war would have been reduced to the Napoleonic scale. But as the use of oil had revolutionized the conduct of war, so in time it will revolutionize peace conditions.

Control of Pipe Lines.

An interesting observation of the lecturer had reference to the public control of the oil monopoly, one bearing on the future handling of the oil resources of the Pacific Northwest when oil in commercial quantities has been found in favorable locations for piping to populated centres or a seaport. Showing how large scale operations in oil production are the most economical, and how this leads to monopoly, he advocated the control of pipe lines as the best method to regulate any monopoly that arose. The small producer would then be enabled to dispose of his product, and small holdings would become valuable. It appeared to be the opinion of Dr. Brock however that only by the operations of large corporations could oil prospecting be carried on advantageously and with a certainty of success, since a large area had to be prospected along definite lines. The Standard Oil controls 75 per cent. of the pipe lines of the world. It has 30,000 miles of pipe line in the United States. There are 300,000 oil producing wells in the United States and it would take a two-days' flow from the wells to fill these lines.

The Marketing Problem.

Marketing of by-products was referred to as the second problem in oil production. Some of the by-products were worked up into luxuries, others into essentials. It was difficult to get a market for the main products according to production. Hence there was now greater manufacture of gasoline and less of kerosene than in the older days, and still less of paraffine. In 1919, the proportion of manufacture was one of kerosene, to two of gasoline, 1-2 of lubricants and 5 of fuel. Hence in old days kerosene was well mixed with gasoline, and now gasoline had more of kerosene.

Most interestingly was the history of the oil industry presented. The lecturer traced its existence from the earlier days. The Mound Builders were familiar with the Pennsylvania oil springs. Tar sand formed an ingredient of the mortar that went into the building of Nineveh and

Babylon. Sodom and Gomorrah were built on the site of oil or gas springs.

The modern development of the industry dated from the beginning of the 19th century, when the whale was disappearing, and it was essential to obtain a new and cheap form of fuel. Scotland saved the day, a Scotchman discovering a method of producing paraffine and coal oil from black shale. A couple of years later a doctor in Nova Scotia discovered a method of producing oil from what was afterwards called Albertite.

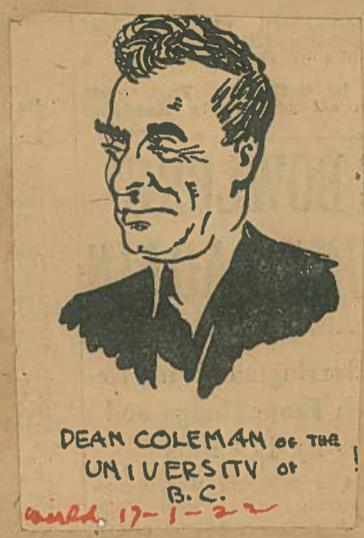
In 1858 Col. Drake, sinking an artesian well, found a source of supply in the oil springs of Pennsylvania. The shale oil industry still continues in Scotland in spite of all monopolies.

The origin of oil was dealt with at length, and the lecturer's exposition was the subject of several questions at the conclusion of his informing lecture. To those who have a habit of taking a flyer in oil stock, certain of the information given might be depressing but it certainly would be valuable to those who desired to know the reason for investing their money in oil well ventures.

In moving a vote of thanks, Mr D. E. Macenzie, manager of the R. A. & I. Society, made passing reference to the interest taken at the last exhibition in the geological exhibit in the Industrial building, and expressed appreciation of the practical and thorough lecture, and Mr. Jahn Peck, who presided, also commented on the informing nature of the evening.

The next lecture will be on "The Making of Worlds," by Dr. D. Buchanan, on Tuesday evening, January 24.

Columbian 15-1-22



DEAN COLEMAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF B.C.

Soft Light---Then Smash

Planetesimal Hypothesis Says 'Beware'

"In Spring evenings the sunset sky is illumined with a soft hazy wedge of light stretching up from the horizon—the sodiacal light. The mathematical astronomer who adheres to the planetesimal hypothesis looks upon this wedge of light with mingled feelings of delight and dread; delight because he knows that this light is caused by the reflection from the innumerable small quantities which must hover near the sun; dread, because he knows that these particles may contain the primitive but pulverized remains of a planetary system which eked out its merry round of time prior to the aspirations of the sun for "world dominion."

"When our sun will again near another unfriendly neighbor another world war will ensue. Sacred treaties in the form of nautical almanacs and ephemerides will become obsolete scraps of paper. Old earthly kingdoms will shoot forth as gas bolts more or less poisonous, according to geographical location; planets and satellites will pour forth as flaming liquids, new nuclei will spring forth exultantly and more glorious dominions will arise and be peopled in due course by supermen of superior culture. In their Spring sky another soft, hazy wedge of monumental light may once more be visible at twilight, but let us hope it will be a warning to beware of the menace of the planetesimal hypothesis."

So said Dr. D. Buchanan, of the university, at the conclusion of a lecture Thursday night before the Vancouver Institute on "The Making of Worlds."

Growth of Belief.

At the outset the speaker outlined briefly the development of the various

theories having to do with the construction of the universe, from the days when all such theories were colored by religious belief, when the earth was supposed to be a flat parallelogram 400 days' journey wide by 200 days' journey long and a hell hole in mid-Atlantic, to the more modern theories which look upon the earth as but a very small unit in an infinite creation.

In the sixth century, four massive walls at the edge of the four seas were supposed to support the sky. The universe was believed to be divided into two compartments; one below, in which man lived and the stars moved, and one above, wherein the "waters" were situated.

With the invention of printing, in 1440, the work of the Greek philosophers was made more accessible to the students of the world, and the time soon was ripe for the proclamation of the true nature of the universe by Copernicus, who in the sixteenth century enunciated the Heliocentric Theory, an alternative hypothesis. Later, about 1608, the telescope was invented, which made it possible to study the heavens as they had never been studied before.

The enunciation of the theory of the mortices by Des Cartes in the seventeenth century marked a new era. He attempted to explain the phenomenon of the universe in accordance with the mechanical laws which experiment has shown to be true on earth.

The speaker then went into the nebular hypothesis in detail and explained the objections to it, finally outlining the planetesimal hypothesis.

A large number of students and friends attended the lecture.

Wald 24-1-22

PARENTS
TEACHERS
CHILDREN

THE WORLD OF SCHOOL

WORK
AND
PLAY

INSPIRING ADDRESSES AT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Miss M. L. Bollert, M. A., and Inspector McKenzie Speak
Before Many Hundreds at Meeting of the Vancouver
Parent-Teacher Federation

"Surely we can set our minds and hearts to the solution of these problems, not only for the good of the child, but for the welfare of the community and of the country, remembering that upon a high level of intelligence and of character among all the people depends the future of this city and the Dominion of Canada," said Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., Dean of Women at the University of British Columbia, in concluding her inspiring address on modern educational development and educational problems delivered before the Vancouver Parent-Teacher Federation and its many guests at an Educational Conference held last night in King Edward School.

The keen interest with which the many hundreds in the hall followed the address of Miss Bollert and that of Inspector N. McKenzie, who spoke on the "Education of women and girls in New Zealand," was striking proof of the active interest in educational matters which the Parent-Teacher movement has awakened in the citizens of Vancouver.

At the outset Miss Bollert stated that while she had been credited with being the originator of the idea of Parent-Teacher work, the success of the plan was due to the women who had so steadily and conscientiously carried on the work. The Vancouver Federation and associations were known not only in the west, but their fame had spread abroad. At the convention of Parent-Teacher associations in Toronto last year, Mrs. James Whitcomb, the Vancouver representative, had received a great ovation, not only for her splendid addresses, but also because she represented the strong organization on the Pacific coast.

Looking to Education.

"All people who are interested in education are more than ever looking to education to solve the many problems to which present society is heir," stated Miss Bollert. The same fervor existed among teachers today as existed in the days of Charlemagne, when wise men went to the market place with wisdom as their stock in trade, asking only for "a fit place for teaching, quick minds to teach, food to eat and raiment to wear," in order to accomplish their purpose in life. The teachers of today asked more but only because their need was greater. The value of a good teacher was beyond price. Salary in most cases is the only income and at that the demand is only for enough to live decently and is not the value of the service rendered.

Not only those in the profession of teaching are looking to education, but those outside. To prove her point, Miss Bollert quoted an extract from H. G. Wells, who claims that the task before mankind is to work out and apply a science of property, a science of currency, a science of government and collective operation, a science of world politics and above all a world-wide system of education, to sustain the will and interest of men in their common human adventure.

Lord Haldane said that the cause of unrest in the world today was not inequality of wealth but inequality of opportunity and the palliative for that was equality of means of education. H. W. Household says: "There is only one medicine for what is amiss with labor. Education and a liberal education alone can cure the sickness and prevent its further spread."

Many people expect the schools to take the place of home and church as well. It cannot do that but intelligent co-operation between the three would make for the good of the child so that all adverse forces would be driven into retreat.

Shaw a Pessimist.

G. B. Shaw took the view that he sees no hope for education since our schools teach the morality of feudalism corrupted by commercialism and hold up the military conqueror, the robber baron and the profiteer as models of the illustrious and the successful.

Miss Bollert cited many interesting and indeed pathetically amusing incidents of the inadequacy of the education imbibed by many pupils today. An examination of over a thousand test papers in many subjects showed that the majority of the candidates could not write English clearly, correctly or legibly. A large store owner claimed he could not promote the greater portion of the boys in his employ because their English was so faulty. This criticism extended to the colleges. Harold Scudder, associate

professor of English in New Hampshire State college stated that from a number of tests given to advanced students, the most ludicrous lack of acquaintance with the most common names in literature was displayed. Mr. Scudder said he could not talk with a freshman for five minutes without finding him guilty of the most astounding faults of grammar.

"This aggressive looking to education to fill a place that it has not filled together with the existing dissatisfaction with existing conditions, have led to a very natural result—an age of great experimentation," said the speaker. "Nothing venture, nothing have" might be the motto. Any educational change has always come in response to some more or less clearly expressed social need. That it has generally come late has had the advantage of a saving in money and time, but it has also had the tendency to encourage a clinging to old methods and systems after their time had passed.

Old Ideals.

Miss Bollert claimed that we have long been dominated by the Greek idea of culture, an idea which was ideal for its originators who were of the leisure class. But ninety per cent. of the people of today worked with their hands and for these people no change has been made in the educational pro-

gramme. But there are changes coming.

These changes are forecasted in the plans that are being made for those children who are handicapped physically or mentally. Special schools for the mentally deficient, park, roof and windowless schools for those in feeble health, schools for crippled children and those hampered with weak eyesight and night and continuation schools for those financially handicapped show the trend of the times.

Miss Bollert's description of the continuation schools in which the children were divided into pairs, one of which attended school one week while the other worked at some remunerative employment, alternating weekly, was listened to with eager attention and brought forth many questions at the close of the addresses. That these students surpassed in quality and quantity of work their companions who attended the same classes regularly created much surprise.

Schools in stores for children unable to go beyond a certain grade in the regular institutions, vacation schools for keeping children off the streets in summer, supervised playgrounds and vocational schools were all dealt with fully.

Adult education is another phase of the new cry for education. This has sprung from the demand from adults and is largely under their auspices. Its inception took place in England in 1903. The difficulty of obtaining teachers resulted in an appeal to Oxford and Cambridge, both of which responded by sending instructors. The course of study followed was suggested by the workers themselves and the instruction given was systematic, comprising twelve to twenty-four lectures on each subject. At present there are over 2500 such organizations throughout the British Empire. The United States workmen have copied the plan.

There are also many schools which have originated with the employers who seek to better the condition of their workmen. Another class of educational institution is the Opportunity School. This scheme is in the experimental stage. Through it an opportunity is afforded a man or woman, boy or girl, to make good a deficiency in a short time. One man learned enough about fractions in one night to enable him to take a job for which such a knowledge was prerequisite. Adult schools in penal institutions and adult settlements were touched upon lightly by Miss Bollert.

One Common Object

The one common object of all these schools was the preparation of the individual for an understanding and willing co-operation in the world's affairs.

Vancouver is not behind the other cities in its interest in educational experiments, declared the speaker. In the matter of schools for the mentally deficient this city leads Canada. Vancouver schools have attracted attention not only in the Dominion but outside. It has been foremost in raising the school age to 15 years. It has joined with the other western pro-

vinces in arriving at standardization of textbooks. It has considered extending the high school period to five years and it has shown itself strongly in favor of vocational schools.

There are two objects to be kept in mind—first to keep the children in school as long as possible and second to socialize education. Teachers should do more advertising than they do. It is their duty to bring home to parents the truth that the earning power later in life is increased by a longer attendance at school. In the long run the advantage is on the side of the person who has received a good education.

The financial question as it deals with school grants is a boggy. Money is needed, but as it can be found for other objects less important, there must be some means of finding it for educational purposes.

Teachers cannot solve these educational problems by themselves, but with the co-operation of parents there will be an influence wielded that will go a long way towards their solution. At this stage in our history the stabilization of education is most important, for upon it depends the future of the country.

Workmen's Schools in New Zealand

Inspector McKenzie, who was the second speaker of the evening, before proceeding to the subject of his address, made the statement that the Workmen's Educational associations had been in existence in New Zealand for seven or eight years. This scheme he considered one of the most promising things of present-day education.

New Zealand was the first country to give college degrees to women and the first to grant the female franchise, declared the inspector. Any position in the state was open to women on the same terms as men. But, nev-

ertheless, it was recognized that women were not undeveloped men. The fundamental difference was taken into account in the educational system. The average woman ought to be educated so that she would be a homemaker, and at the same time her training ought to fit her to be economically independent, if necessary.

To this end special education had been provided for girls. From the primary classes through public and high schools sewing classes were compulsory. No girl could pass her University of New Zealand matriculation without presenting a practical sewing certificate. No woman teacher could hold a certificate without diplomas in sewing and hygiene. In the training colleges cooking and laundry are also taught. In the examinations for the highest certificate granted, a woman may take half her work in domestic science.

In the public schools all classes are co-educational as they are in the smaller high schools. But in the larger high schools girls are taught by women and boys by men. Instruction alone is not counted as all-important. The unconscious influence of the

teacher is taken into account. The subject of strenuous games is under investigation and if it is found that such exercise is injurious to girls in after life, a substitute will be found.

Domestic Science School.

had long been in favor of a similar training course in domestic science and urged every person present to work for the attainment of that object.

Inspector J. S. Gordon was much impressed by Miss Bollert's remarks on part time education, and after a number of questions to the speaker outlined a suggestion by which the idea could be worked out in Vancouver schools to solve the acute accommodation problem. J. Blackwood also asked questions on the same subject.

Mrs. J. Muirhead, in a few appreciative words, moved the vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening. T. V. Clarke seconded the motion. Inspector Gordon expressed the thanks of the guests of the Federation for the privilege of being present.

It was announced that the Point Grey Federation is holding a lecture in the Methodist Church, Kerrisdale, on Monday, at 8 o'clock. J. Gidson of Victoria is to be the speaker.

Mrs. James Witcomb, the president of the Federation, was in the chair. Refreshments were then served and a very pleasant social hour was spent.

PRESENTED WITH
LIFE MEMBERSHIP



MISS K. L. BOLLERT, M.A.,
who spoke before the quarterly meeting of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire on Thursday. Miss Bollert, who is the recently appointed Dean of Women at the University of B. C., gave a most instructive address on some of the more modern developments of education.
An interesting little ceremony took place when Miss Bollert was presented with the badge of life membership in the National Chapter. The honor has been bestowed upon her in recognition of her splendid work as regent of the Sherbourne House Club Chapter of Toronto for several years during the war. The presentation was made by Mrs. E. J. Enthoven, regent of the Municipal Chapter in Vancouver, with a short address of congratulation.

World 20-1-22

Would Teach Religion in Schools and University

Speaking at the Men's Brotherhood of the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Mr. N. G. Neill gave an address on "What Canada Needs Most."
"A most dangerous condition," said Mr. Neill, "is prevalent in the majority of our educational institutions, owing to the absence of any religious instruction. I quote as an instance the University of British Columbia, which is definitely prohibited from even opening the classes with any form of services owing to its constitution, which can only be changed by a provincial statute."
"The thousands of children who attend our schools every day, are given no systematic grounding in even the foundation of religious belief, and it seems to me that by allowing this state of affairs to continue, we are not doing our duty as men. Most of us were given some religious training when we were young, and it is certain that if we allow the rising generation to grow up with no moral standards the country is bound to suffer."
"It is high time that we showed the authorities that we want our children taught the religious beliefs which we learned in our school days," he said.

Pres 23-1-22

Prof. Wood to Lecture—Prof. F. G. Wood of the University, who has been coach for the University player's Club almost ever since its formation and who has also been a leader in the Little Theatre movement here, will be the lecturer before the Vancouver Institute at the University on Thursday evening. He will speak of "Lord Dunsaney's plays."

World 24-1-22

Dean Coleman Speaks—Dean Herbert Coleman, of the University of B. C., will address the members of the Kiwanis Club on Thursday. This is the seventh birthday of Kiwanis, and the occasion will be fittingly celebrated by the local members.

World 25-1-22

GRAMMING IS A GREAT EVIL

Dr. Davidson Addresses Normal School Literary Society With New President in Chair

Mr. Arnold Webster, the newly-elected president of the Normal School Literary Society, occupied the chair at the opening meeting held in the school auditorium at the week-end. In a short speech delivered to the assembled student body, the president urged co-operation and willingness to help when called upon.

Following the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, Miss Hazlett, of class 6, rendered in a delightful manner two solos of a light nature. The college's own orchestra next gave a selection from "Il Trovatore" which was well received by the audience. The orchestra has had added to it a cornet, which addition is a distinct improvement.

Dr. John Davidson, of the University of British Columbia, was introduced to the assembled students by Mr. Webster as a friend—or enemy—of many young people who passed through his "mill" every year at the university. The doctor chose as his topic of discussion "Word-memorizing." By this, he said, he meant the present educational system whereby children have everything crammed into them for expediency, namely, examination results.

Whether Johnny passed into the next grade at the end of six or ten months seemed, he declared, to be the sole standard by which teachers were judged by the community. An imaginative child, one who pictured and reasoned every word or thought given him, had this sense dulled till he became simply a parrot, and by the time he had finished school he had very little mind of his own.

It was the duty of all interested in the proper education of children to do what they could in bringing the community to a better understanding of what education really is, stated the professor, in conclusion.

World 23-1-22

DEAN H. COLEMAN IS CHIEF SPEAKER AT KIWANIS MEET

Yesterday was the seventh anniversary of the founding of the International Association of Kiwanis Clubs and was also the third anniversary of the chartering of the Vancouver Kiwanis Club. As such it was fittingly celebrated at yesterday's luncheon of the club.

Dean Herbert C. Coleman of the University of B. C. was the principal speaker, urging upon the members the necessity of observing the Kiwanis spirit, also explaining its significance and what it stands for. It was announced at the luncheon that a new Kiwanis Club had received its charter in Bellingham, Washington, with 65 members.

Sun 26-1-22

KLINCK NAMED HEAD OF BIBLE SOCIETY

There was a large representation of denominations and congregations at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bible Society, held last evening in St. Paul's Anglican Church.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia; treasurer, J. P. D. Malkin; secretary, Thomas Pallie Wilson. The vice-presidents elected were Bishop Schofield of Victoria, Rev. Mr. Ogden and Rev. J. H. Wright, president of the Methodist Conference.

Sun 26-1-22

NO OVERLAPPING LECTURE WORK

Pres. Klinck, at Farmers' Convention, Removes Prevalent Misconception

CO-OPERATION EXISTS

University and Department of Agriculture in Close Harmony on Production

The misconception widely prevalent in the province that the university authorities and the provincial department of agriculture are overlapping in experimental and extension lecture work was effectually dissipated by President L. S. Klinck of the University of B. C. at the afternoon session of the United Farmers' convention on Wednesday. The president, in a carefully prepared address, made it quite clear to his auditors that far from overlapping in their work, the two bodies mentioned were working in closest co-operation in matters having for their purpose the increased agricultural production in the Dominion.

"From a purely provincial standpoint I believe myself to be in possession of information which should be available to all who are interested in this important question," said the president, who prefaced any further remarks by stating that his purpose in appearing before the convention was not to defend any action or to answer any questions.

"The facts," he said, "are these. In 1917, Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, called a conference of representatives of the departments of education and of agriculture and of the university for the purpose of delimiting and correlating agricultural activities in the province. After numerous sessions the following agreement was unanimously approved.

Agreement Approved

"Following a meeting of the representatives of the above branches of the government to discuss questions affecting the general policies of the different branches represented, these two general principles were decided upon, viz.:

"1. That all agricultural research whether conducted at Point Grey or at some other centre or centres in the province be under the university authorities.

"2. That all courses in agriculture instruction exceeding three days' duration in which particular emphasis is laid on the science underlying the principles taught, be conducted in future by the university rather than by the department of agriculture.

"Other matters also were agreed upon, namely:

"(a) That the department of agriculture continue to assume responsibility for all activities at present conducted by its as outlined in the tenth annual report with the exception of the short courses exceeding three days' duration and all research work in agriculture and in those sciences upon which agriculture is based.

"(b) That researches now being carried on by the department be continued until such time as the university is prepared to assume responsibility for investigation work at different centres of the province.

"(c) That the fullest measure of co-operation between the university and the departments of agriculture and education be continued, including the interchange of instructors whenever it is deemed advisable by those responsible for the work."

Agreement Observed.

Other clauses, specifying the branches of the work to be undertaken by the various parties to the agreement, were also emphasized by the speaker, who concluded by saying that "I am proud to state that, so far as I am aware, not only has the spirit of the agreement but also its letter been faithfully observed by the contracting parties.

"This agreement has now been in force for more than four years. Possibly in some respects it might be improved upon, and as the representative of the university I shall be pleased to receive suggestions as to how it might be improved and wherein its provisions, so far as the faculty of agriculture is concerned, might be made more advantageous to the agricultural interests of the province."

World 26-1-22

NO DUPLICATION SAYS U. B. C. HEAD

University and Agricultural Department Do Not Over- lap, Declares President.

Reveals to United Farmers Basis of Division of Work.

Outlines Features of Agree- ment Reached in 1917 and Still in Force.

Welcomes Suggestions as to How that Plan Might Be Improved.

An emphatic denial of the rumor that there is a great deal of unnecessary duplication and overlapping among the agencies of the Provincial Government and the University of British Columbia in agricultural matters was made by President L. S. Klinck of the University in an address before the afternoon session of the United Farmers' convention on Wednesday.

"I have prepared a brief statement on this subject for presentation here," said President Klinck, "because, when the question is viewed nationally, I find myself in accord with some of the criticisms which are being expressed; and further, because I am in possession of information which I believe should be available to all who are interested in this important question.

"There is no unnecessary duplication of effort or waste of time, energy and money as far as the provincial department of agriculture and the University of British Columbia are concerned," he added, "as the following facts will prove:

"In the fall of 1917 Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, called a conference of representatives of the department of education, the department of agriculture and the University for the purpose of limiting and correlating the agricultural activities of the province. It was then decided:

"(1) That all agricultural research, whether conducted at Point Grey or at some other centre or centres in the province, be under the University authorities.

"(2) That all courses of agricultural instruction exceeding three days' duration, in which particular emphasis is placed on the science underlying the principles taught, be conducted in future by the University rather than by the department of agriculture.

DIVISION OF WORK.
In addition to these principles the following matters affecting one or more of the departments represented were agreed upon:

"(1) That the department of agriculture continue to assume responsibility for all activities at present conducted by it, as outlined in its tenth annual report, with the exception of short courses exceeding three days' duration and all research work in agriculture and in those sciences upon which agriculture is based.

"(2) That researches now being conducted by the department of agriculture be continued until such time as the University is prepared to assume responsibility for investigation work at different centres in the province.

"(3) That representatives of the University hold field meetings to discuss results of investigations obtained at centres in which researches are now being conducted.

"(4) That the department of agriculture conduct all illustration and demonstration field work.

"(5) That the department of agriculture conduct all work having for its object increased agricultural production.

"(6) That the department of agriculture continue to publish popular bulletins and circulars of instruction, whether prepared by officials of the department or by members of the staff of the University.

IN EFFECT FOUR YEARS.

"(7) That representatives of the department of agriculture and of the University confer before undertaking any new work in which the application of the two guiding principles adopted is not perfectly clear.

"(8) That the fullest measure of co-operation between the University and the departments of agriculture and education be continued, including the interchange of instructors whenever deemed advisable by those immediately responsible for the conduct of the work.

"This agreement has now been in effect for more than four years," continued the president. "Possibly in some respects it might now be improved upon. I am not in any way authorized to represent the views of either the department of agriculture or the department of education in this matter, but as the representative of the University, I shall be pleased to receive suggestions as to how this agreement might be improved or wherein its provisions, so far as the faculty of agriculture is concerned, might be made more advantageous to the agricultural interests of the province."

Nov 26. 22

University Women Hear Dr. Sedgewick

At the regular meeting of the University Women's Club, held in the Women's Building on Saturday evening, Dr. Sedgewick spoke on the verse of Walter de la Mare. Although the poet did not possess the power of Hardy, the speaker said there was more of sweetness in his verse and he was what one might call a twilight poet. His work was linked to that of Robert Louis Stevenson by his love and knowledge of childhood, and although he possessed a child-like attitude of mind, there was also a sophistication of older experience. The slight tinge of melancholy in his poems gave a touch of Edgar Allan Poe. Dr. Sedgewick read several of Walter de la Mare's poems.

A short address was also given by a member of the Medical Association on "Health Week," which will be held soon. Tea was served by the graduates of McGill.

Nov 30. 22

War Experiences In Mesopotamia

Mr. H. F. Angus, vice-president of L'Alliance Francaise, gave an interesting address at a meeting of that society at the University of B. C. Professor Ashton was chairman, and Mr. Bouery, a visitor from France, spoke in appreciation of the lecture and also of the work of the Alliance.

Mr. Angus described his experiences during his second year in Mesopotamia, from the Battle of Ramadie in the autumn of 1917, to the advance against Hit in the following spring. He described the routine of life in winter quarters on the Euphrates line, where positions were being prepared to resist the Turkish Yilderim, or Lightning, army which was expected to undertake the reconquest of the country. He told some amusing stories of transactions with Arab Shiekhs, spoke of a journey to Bagdad at Christmas time, and described the country round Hit, one of the many alleged sites of the Garden of Eden. The lecture was illustrated by a few lantern slides which included views of the famous Bagdad Railroad and terminus.

Nov 7. 22

Lecture on Poultry.

CENTRAL PARK, Feb. 8.—"Hatching and Raising Chicks" will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. Asmundson of B. C. University poultry department before Central Park Poultry and Co-operative Association at the Agricultural Hall on Thursday evening. All interested are invited.

Nov 8. 22

LIBRARY LECTURES

MOLIERE
1622-1673
By PROFESSOR ASHTON
U. B. C.
Comment By 13/2/22
W. R. DUNLOP

There are points of arresting comparison between Shakespeare and Moliere. Both were authors and actor-managers. Each was a master in social comedy, to name the art common to both. Both died at about the same age; and, in point of birth, the one was at the heels of the other's death. Both lived in great periods; the one in Elizabethan England; the other in the France of Le Grand Monarque, of Richelieu, Mazarin and Turenne. Shakespeare emerged from the gloomy mood of his tragedies into bright comedy again; Moliere gave brilliant years to the other's last phase in outlook.

Professor Ashton gave added distinction to his lecture, on Saturday night when he reminded us that this year is the 300th anniversary of Moliere's birth. Though he prefaced that it is futile to compress either of these masters within an hour, he gave a fine vignette of a great life and work; and that from intimate knowledge of atmosphere, good selection and piquant delineation of representative characters. Picturing the Paris of the day, he said that Moliere in early years was a brilliant student in classics, philosophy and law; and though, as a comic writer for the stage, he bent occasionally to the vulgar tastes of the crowd his work throughout has the vein of great refinement. Before his day, farce was the laugh-raiser on the French stage; to the latter he brought real comedy, rarely using the pun, paying less attention to plot than character, often stressing a recurrent question with humorous force, sometimes an incipient note of tragedy in the background. Naturally much that he wrote was topical; but in all his plays there is a breadth of wisdom that is not ephemeral and makes them as interesting now as then.

Of the plays selected by Dr. Ashton, "Les Precieuses Ridicules" (1659) is in prose and marks a transition stage in the author's art. It satirises those who affect lofty disregard of common sense; and when we got the picture of the girl who thought the ardor of love should be repressed and that offer of marriage should come at the apex as an artistic finish, I thought, in homely illustration, of the Scotch lass who claimed her "dues o' coortin'." "Le Tartuffe" (1667) or The Impostor, is a masterly study of a hypocrite who had the entree into family life and succeeded in breaking it up into opposing camps.

With incidental reference to "Les Femmes Savantes" (Bluestockings), "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" the lecturer dwelt on "L'Avare" (1667), or The Miser, pointing out in illustration that at the height of frenzy a skilful touch of humor is thrust in and tension is lifted. Moliere, he urged, should be read, neither in serious monotony nor in belabored jazz, but with subtle appreciation of the author's mind and manner.

Nov 10. 22

Lecture Is Attractive—The regular meeting of the Vancouver Institute will be held in the physics building, corner Tenth and Laurel, Thursday night at 8 p. m. This meeting is being contributed by the Vancouver Natural History Society and Dean H. T. J. Coleman will lecture on "Nature From the Philosopher's Viewpoint".

Nov 9. 22

Prof. Gill to Speak—Prof. L. W. Gill will address the Vancouver Electric Club at luncheon in the Blue Room, Hotel Vancouver, Friday. Professor Gill has come to the University of British Columbia to install an electrical engineering course.

Nov 9. 22

UNIVERSITY CONCERT.

Mrs. Gertrude Huntley Green, pianist, and Gideon Hicks, baritone, both popular and talented Victoria artists, will give a recital on Monday evening, February 27, in the auditorium of the University. The event will be given under the auspices of the University Musical Society.

Nov 11. 22

ETHYL ALCOHOL FOR GASOLINE

Lecturer Shows This May Be Substitute in Future—Great Increase in Use of Motors.

In another ten years production of gasoline will be far behind the amount required for consumption, at the present rate of increase in the use of this motor propellant, declared Dr. W. F. Seyer, of the Department of Chemistry, University of B. C., in his lecture at the Technical School last night. If there are discovered no new supplies over those at present available, the question of obtaining substitutes for gasoline will become an urgent one, the lecturer showed as he referred to the estimate made by a United States survey, which predicts that at the present rate of consumption of crude oil in North America, the supply will be exhausted in 13 years. During the past twelve years the consumption of gasoline had enormously increased, and while in that period, the production of gasoline had also increased, this had been excess of the production of crude oil owing to the perfecting of processes for the production of gasoline by "stripping" the gas of wells of their gasoline content, and by "cracking" or decomposing kerosene to extract gasoline from it. Stripping had given an increase of 15 million gallons a year, and cracking 18 million barrels a year, but that method of increase was limited. There were five billion gallons of gasoline used annually on the North American continent.

The cracking process was responsible for the deterioration in the quality of gasoline during recent years, and the lecturer explained in an interesting manner the results as shown in the difficulty of starting motors, the "fuel knock" annoyance, and other features.

Benzene, the product of shale oil and alcohol were named as substitutes for gasoline. Benzene, not the benzene that is now commonly obtainable in the shops, but benzene or benzol from the distillation of coal, could be used, but the amount obtainable from present coal supplies would be small—less than one-half of per cent. of the gasoline now consumed. The experiments in producing from shale oils had not been successful for commercial purposes. Ethyl, or grain, alcohol, not wood alcohol, was already being used as a motor propellant. Owing to its high compression quality, it could be made as efficient as gasoline. It is produced from starchy substances and from cellulose materials. If from starch, there would be too great inroads on food stuffs. But from cellulose, there is abundant raw material, such as waste from lumbering.

In the United States and Canada, there is being produced yearly from 150 to 160 million gallons, and cost of production has been as low as 25 cents a gallon. Seventy-five per cent. of the present amount produced could be obtained from the waste of forests. So far, chemists are able to

Westminster
10 loads of Wood
Timberland Lumber Co
New Westminster
1 car Wood
Clayburn Co., Vancouver
1,000 Fire or Mantle Brick
Pacific Lumber Co

MINING MEN SOUND NOTE OF OPTIMISM AT CONVENTION

Bright Future Is Predicted for B. C. by Delegates Attending Conference—Last Year's Output Was \$28,504,903

Sun Feb 14 '22
Many Familiar Figures in Provincial Development History Are Seen at Gathering—Programme Includes Experts

DRAWING experts on mining and metallurgy from the length and breadth of British Columbia, the third annual convention of the B. C. Division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, officially opened in the Vancouver Hotel yesterday morning by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, W. C. Nichol, is serving to reflect the optimism felt in the mining industry for the future of British Columbia.

British Columbia mining men, professors and prospectors, who have wandered the world over from British Columbia to Mexico and South Africa and back to B. C. again, declare that British Columbia is on the eve of an era of prosperity through development of her mineral resources.



COLONEL LECKIE

Said Dean Brock, head of the faculty of applied science of the University of B. C.: "Great prosperity will come to British Columbia through mining. In a country of such Alpine nature as ours, settlement can come only through the building of transportation facilities, and railways will not find their way into our mountainous areas unless mines are opened up. We in British Columbia forget that our prosperity depends upon our mines, and we know what apples are going to do for B. C., and what livestock, mixed farming and the poultry business is doing, and we overlook the fact that our mineral resources, which constitute one of the greatest mining fields on the earth, are lying undeveloped. If we want prosperity we must support the mining industry."

Provincial Mineralogist W. Fleet Robertson's report indicated that, owing to the stagnation of the metal market, British Columbia's mineral output for 1921 fell below that of the previous year by \$7,038,181.

SILVER DEMAND REVISED

A decrease of \$6,400,000 during 1921 in the annual output of metals in B. C. was announced in W. Fleet Robinson's address. This was due to a worldwide stagnation of the metal markets in 1921, he said. As a result the copper output of the world's largest producers has been reduced about twenty per cent. Lead and zinc were also affected by unusually poor export markets. The demand for silver has revived lately by the increasing call for it in the Orient.

The total value for B. C.'s metal output in 1921, said the Provincial mineralogist, amounted to \$13,232,002 as compared with \$19,665,965 in 1920.

The value of the coal output for 1921 was \$13,272,903 as compared with \$13,450,164 for the previous year.

These gave a total value for British Columbia's mining output last year of \$28,504,903, and for 1920 a value of \$35,543,084, showing a decrease of \$7,038,181.

The lead and zinc output had shown a decrease in value and the silver and copper output a decrease in output.



DEAN BROCK

Credit is due the Granby Company at Anyox and the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, for upholding the metal production here last year, Mr. Robertson said. At both Anyox and the Sullivan mines in the East Kootenay district the normal output has been materially increased in spite of adverse conditions.

Some discussion followed the proposal made at the general business session by a letter from the general secretary at Montreal to admit to membership all interested in



W. FLEET ROBERTSON

the mining industry irrespective of their technical qualifications. An adverse decision was reached, it being the expressed opinion of the members that "the time had not yet arrived for so radical a change in the qualification for membership."

DEAN BROCK IS A SPEAKER

Reginald W. Brock, dean of the faculty of applied science at the University of B. C., was the speaker at luncheon, which was held under the auspices of the mining bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade. He reviewed the progress of the mining industry from the earliest periods of history to the present day, pointing out that as mining and metallurgy advances in science, civilization reaches greater heights.

British Columbia, he said, is not heeding the lessons of the past. In 1900 British Columbia was a mining Province, and it was generally acknowledged that mining was the basis of her prosperity and her future. The mineral production of British Columbia and the Yukon at that time amounted to 62 per cent of that of all Canada.

Latterly British Columbia had come to believe that her future lies in such things as apple-growing and poultry-raising, and she is overlooking the importance of opening up her vast mineral areas.

British Columbia's Alpine nature, said the dean, make the development of her mines imperative. She can not hope for many years to support a great population by any other means than mining. If British Columbia is not to become a huge scale repetition of the tragedy of isolation that has come upon Kentucky through lack of transportation, said Dean Brock, she must set earnestly about the business of developing her mineral resources and building railways to get that mineral out.



J. D. MacKENZIE

MANY GOOD MINES

"Is mining the chief concern of our Board of Trade?" asked the dean, "or is it busying itself with other problems and leaving this vital one in abeyance? British Columbia needs a mineral tonic to restore her to her natural good health. . . . She needs some iron in her system."

It is an astonishing thing, said J. D. MacKenzie, head of the B. C. office of the geological survey, if, between Granby in the North and Britannia in the South, British Columbia has no more great bodies of copper ore. The Premier Mine is not the only great gold and silver mine in Northern British Columbia.

British Columbia, he said, offers the greatest known field in the world for prospectors, its resources being hardly suspected. The prospector in British Columbia has to contend with Nature for her wealth, and his fight against snow, underbrush and financial troubles is a worthy one.

F. W. Guernsey, a local consulting engineer, declared that the holding of crown grant mineral lands acts in a manner detrimental to the mining industry. The large majority of crown-granted lands in British Columbia, he said, are lying undeveloped, the owners making no effort to develop it and preventing others from prospecting there.

If a certain amount of work were required every year, he said, in place of the present tax of 25 cents an acre, the result would be highly beneficial to both prospectors and the province. He thought, too, that the system of crown granting lands on the payment of assessment fees should be abandoned and that all crown-granted land showing a delinquency in the amount of work done should be thrown open for prospecting.

The greatest evil of the mining industry in British Columbia, said Dean Brock, is the tying up of property by speculators.

During the afternoon session, which was taken up with discussions on prospecting, the desirability of taxing crown-granted mineral land was given much consideration. It was held by some that a greater tax would be a hardship for the prospector and by others that it would serve to throw open land to be prospected that would otherwise remain idle.

The gathering was opened by the lieutenant-governor, who pointed out in his address that British Columbia's hopes for prosperity lay in her natural resources. He believed that the carrying out of plans for the development of these resources would relieve unemployment and other ills almost overnight. Pointing to the recent discovery of radio active rock on Vancouver Island, he asked who would vouchsafe that the great romance of British Columbia's mining has not yet to be written?

WELCOMED BY MAYOR

Mayor Tisdall's address of welcome was followed by a short address by Col. J. E. Leckie, president of the division. Secretary H. Mortimer Lamb's report stated that branches of the institute had been formed at Nelson, Nanaimo and Anyox. About thirty committee meetings had been held in the past year, and the B. C. Mine Operators' Association had been formed to deal with matters outside of the functions of the institute. The institute's assistance to students of the U. B. C. in finding them situations with British Columbia mining companies was also mentioned.

Nothing would help the prospector so much, he said, as the throwing open of these lands to give him a chance to examine them. He cited the instance of Rossland as an example of the blight crown granting can throw on a camp. Since the original discoveries there in the early days of Rossland, he said, there had not been one find of importance. Land had all been staked and held by speculators who have steadily barred the prospector from finding out what riches the hills contain.



S. S. FOWLER

Cobalt, Ontario, he said, is an example of a camp that has worked on the theory of forcing holders of mineral land to operate or release ownership. The result was a huge development.

E. A. Haggen pointed out that in Australia and New Zealand the prospector is protected. He holds his claims under lease and not as freeholds.

FOR LOWER RATES

Declaring that when a prospector cuts his own trails up British Columbia mountainsides, packs his supplies in on his back and buys his powder and steel at high prices to develop a prospect, he is entitled to own it, C. P. Hill opposed the proposed plan of Mr. Guernsey.

British Columbia, he pointed out, cannot increase the holding of mineral claims by increasing the taxes. Ninety-nine per cent of British Columbia's mining claims would be sold in the first year for taxes, he said.

"Let property be taxed when it is on a paying basis," said Mr. Hill. "The government needs the money, but let it derive revenue from those who can best afford to pay. When a prospector strikes it rich and his property becomes a shipping mine, then let him be taxed at the rate of two per cent of his output."

A committee appointed by President Leckie will consider the matter of the crown granting of mineral lands and will report later.

Much is said about the need for educating the prospector, said William M. Brewer, resident engineer at Nanaimo. He thought there is more need to educate the public. The investing public is in the habit of buying stocks at 10 cents each and sitting back to await dividends.

"What are the reasons for the decrease in the number of prospectors and for general lack of interest in prospecting?" asked Mr. Brewer. "It is too much education! The youth of the country are educated to the point where, after graduating, they contrast unfavorably the lonely life of a prospector as he climbs mountains with a pack on his back, with life in the city, where, in a trade or profession, money can be earned with ease and certainty and with no sacrifice of comfort or of social opportunities and excitements."

PLANS FOR PROSPECTING

An explanation of the aid of the diamond drill to prospecting was given by K. S. Robinson. The criticism is made, he said, that diamond drills can pass within a few inches of a body of ore giving no indication in the core of its existence. Many of the largest mines in British Columbia, he said, have been blocked out and proven by the use of diamond drills.

The possible use of aerial photography in prospecting was outlined by Major MacLaurin, head of the Jericho Beach station.

Today's session, under the chairmanship of Thomas Graham of Nanaimo, will be devoted to the discussion of coal mining and handling. The following will read papers: J. D. MacKenzie, Charles Graham, D. MacLean, Robt. Strachan, Prof. W. L. Uglow, Frank Sawford, T. C. Crosby, P. E. Peterson, N. V. Moore. Valentine Quinn, treasurer of the Granby Company, will be the speaker at luncheon, which will be held under the auspices of the Rotary Club.

Sum. 14. 2. 22

Grab Samples

B. C. mines gave up wealth to the extent of \$23,504,903 last year.

More than 140 mining men attended the first day's gathering in Vancouver and there are more to come.

As a farmer Dean Brock is an expert mining man. He spoke of "raising eggs."

The necessity for Vancouver business men to become financially interested in B. C.'s mineral development is being driven home at the convention.

Patrick Daly, Esq., of Stewart, spoke to the convention in general and Dean Brock in particular, and assured the world that there were no prospectors left in B. C.—excepting Pat Daly.

The proposal to open the C. I. M. M. to mining men, irrespective of their technical abilities, was defeated.

Without a greater system of transportation through the North, said Dean Brock, British Columbia may find herself classed with Kentucky or Newfoundland.

"If our mineral resources are going to be of the greatest benefit to us, we must ourselves own and operate to a far greater extent than we do and not leave it all to outside enterprise."—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

"This city has not been good to the mining companies of the province. Hereafter I hope that more local capital will be invested in our prospects."—His Worship Mayor Charles. E. Tisdall.

Sum 14. 2. 22



F. W. GUERNSEY



H. MORTIMER LAMB

**"DOC" LOOKED LIKE
"BOB" — SO THEY
CALLED HIM BOB**

See Feb 14 22

"Why do they call me Bob?" complained Dr. S. J. Schofield, professor of geology at the University of B.C., as he circulated through the delegates to the mining convention at the Hotel Vancouver yesterday. "That isn't my name."

From every side delegates came forward to shake his hand and say:

"Hello, Bob," or "Well, how's Bob today?" or "When's the chief coming over, Bob?"

The doctor could not get it.

Then the Victoria boat came in bringing from the Capital the real "Bob"—Bob Dunn, private secretary to the minister of mines, Hon. William Sloan. There is a striking resemblance between the two, enough to deceive the average man who had paid just a couple of visits in the course of the past five years to the department's office at Victoria. With the arrival of the real Bob Dunn all was explained to the delegates, who could not understand why the man they were so addressing failed to pick up all the threads of the conversation they started with Dr. Schofield.

The minister himself will be here today to address the convention.

See 14.2.22

**PRESIDENT KLINCK
WILL ADDRESS CLUB.**

A meeting of the Women's Canadian Club will be held in the lower dining-room of the Hotel Vancouver on Tuesday, February 21, at 3:30 o'clock, when Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, will be the speaker, taking as his subject, "Gleanings from the Congress of the Universities of the Empire." The Canadian Club scholarship will be presented, also the club flag.

Nov 16.2.22

**LECTURE ON CANADIAN
LITERATURE GIVEN**

"Glimpses of Canadian Literature" was the subject of a very interesting address delivered by Mrs. Isobel MacKay under the auspices of the Vancouver Institute at the University, Thursday night. Mrs. MacKay dealt with Canadian literature from the time of the united empire loyalists to the present day and gave special prominence to the writers of British Columbia.

The speaker pointed out that her address, through the magnitude of the subject, had to be more in the nature of an introduction rather than a criticism of the various authors and poets. "I can merely blaze a trail for those who are interested," she said. Mrs. MacKay referred to the period of William Campbell, Archibald Lampman, Charles G. D. Roberts and Bliss Carman as the "Golden Age" of Canadian literature.

Mrs. MacKay also paid a high tribute to Pauline Johnson, repudiating the statements that she created "The Legends of Vancouver" from her own imagination and stating that without any doubt they were secured from old Capilano Joe.

World 17.2.22

**MINING MEN
LAUD FUTURE
OF PROVINCE**

See Feb 15 22

Experts at Convention Declare B. C. Has Unlimited Possibilities

COAL DEPOSITS ARE HARDLY SCRATCHED

Geologists Declare Riches of Mine Districts Scarcely Untouched.

THAT the greatest coal district on the Pacific slope is within 100-miles radius of Fernie and that the finest zinc to be found on the North American continent is being taken from the Sullivan mine, was the statement made yesterday by Robert Strachan, provincial senior inspector of the Kootenay and Boundary districts.

"The Sullivan mine is now producing more than 1200 tons of zinc and lead per day," said Mr. Strachan. "A concentrator is to be erected on the property soon which will increase the capacity of the mine to 2000 tons.

"Splendid iron prospects are to be found on Bull River and Sand Creek and within a 150-mile radius of Kitchener. Very little geological work has been done in that country for many years and the possibilities for further development are splendid.

Conservation of coal which had formerly gone to waste in British Columbia mines after the separating process and the elimination of rock from the product, is one of the most important problems now being studied by miners in this province, according to P. E. Peterson, western superintendent of the Western Fuel Corporation



Robert Strachan

**READING OF BOOKS
IS GOOD RECREATION**

That the reading of books is a good recreation for school children was the subject of an address by Professor Sedgewick at the meeting of the Mount Pleasant Parent-Teacher Association last night. Professor Sedgewick pointed out to the parents that the habit of reading is one to be encouraged and provides entertainment as well as supplies information. It enlarges the child's world and makes him less dependent on more artificial means of recreation.

It was decided that the school should take an interest in the Peace Arch Memorial.

The Ledingham brothers danced a Scottish reel and Dorothy Brown contributed a solo to the programme.

Mrs. H. E. Greatrex was in the chair.

World 15.2.22

of Nanaimo, who is attending the convention of mining men in the city.

STUDYING COAST CONDITIONS

Mr. Peterson is engaged in research work for the concern and is making a close study of actual operating conditions on the Coast.



P. E. Peterson

"The preparation of clean coals for the markets and domestic consumers is a problem which we are working on now with great results. The management of the Western Fuel Corporation has installed the latest devices for coal or ore dressing and separating minerals," said Mr. Peterson.

"Much coal went to waste formerly after it went to the refuse heap, but with our new machinery we have succeeded in saving much. The cost for coal per ton is considerably decreased through this new method and a higher percentage eventually reaches the consumer. A superior product mined will result in competing against foreign importations."

PLENTY OF ISLAND COAL

Vancouver Island could supply all the coal needed in Vancouver city during the year if more capital and new blood were brought into the coal mining districts, according to Edward Floyd, pioneer miner, who is attending the meeting of the B. C.



Edward Floyd

division of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held at the Hotel Vancouver.

"Vancouver Island is the 'tail wag' of the coal industry in the West," said Mr. Floyd. "At present there are 900 men and boy miners out of work on the island and large undeveloped areas in the Squash district. More than 400,000 tons of coal a year could be turned out of Vancouver Island if new blood and more capital were brought in.

"The grade of coal now taken out on the island is excellent and if properly mined would fill all orders in this district and eliminate the importations of coal from Alberta and the United States."

GREAT FUTURE FOR PROVINCE

Great mining possibilities may be expected from the interior sections of British Columbia, said Professor W. L. Uglow of the University of British Columbia, who spoke at the mining convention session yesterday.

"With the continuation of careful geological work in the sections of Lytton, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Nicola and Shuswap Lake districts," said Professor Uglow, "there are excellent possibilities for the development and discovery of copper, silver, lead and gold deposits.

"The work of the Geological Survey has shown that the large extent of mineral deposits of B. C. are related genetically to intrusions of granodiorite in the Middle Mesozoic times. Intrusions of approximately the same age are known to occur in the interior districts.

"The problem of geologists today is to outline and map out these occurrences so as to direct attention of prospectors to those portions of the country which have similar possibilities for ore as the better known districts on the coast and near the boundary.

"Some of the most promising deposits of the sections which have been developed are the Iron Mask of Kamloops and other properties in the neighborhood. Gold Hill and Wind Pass near Chu Chua have been proved to have important amounts of free gold."



W. L. Uglow

See 15.2.22

RECORD INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

Dean Coleman Addresses the General Gordon P. T. A. on History

Much enthusiasm greeted the announcement made at the meeting of the General Gordon P.T.A. last night that the organization could now boast an enrollment of 260 paid up members—a record for Vancouver. Since last month's meeting 45 new members have joined according to the report of Mrs. F. M. Richardson, membership convener. The prize offered by Mrs. F. M. Richardson for the member who should bring in the most recruits was awarded to Mrs. Scott Barber, who had 26 names to her credit.

Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia, was the speaker of the evening and dealt with "Newer Methods of Teaching History." The question was one of special interest at the present time, said the Dean, owing to the state of the world after the great upheaval which had taken place in the past eight years and which had been brought about, it was claimed, by the type of history teaching in Germany. Many authorities have assumed, with reason, that the history taught in the German school had tended to instill into the minds of the Teutons the idea of fundamental intrinsic superiority of the German race and as a corollary the fundamental intrinsic inferiority of other races. Based on that assumption the conclusion could be drawn that the German school master was in a large degree responsible for the world war.

The speaker divided the subject of his lecture into three parts—the purpose, method and subject matter of history teaching. The most widely accepted motive for the teaching of history has been held to be the teaching of patriotism. That conception becomes an evil only when the understanding of patriotism is perverted when it expresses itself in an aversion or contempt for other peoples. It is possible to develop a love of country and one's fellow countrymen which is compatible with a wider love for other nations. Nationalism and internationalism are not incompatible. Man can be loyal to his own country and at the same time be loyal to the larger ideal of a world civilization.

The purpose of history teaching is not to develop patriotism in the child for that has been begun before the boy or girl enters school, but to refine and purify that patriotism. Another mistake of history in terms of a particular class. A man may be a good Canadian and yet advocate radical changes as long as they come about constitutionally.

Still another conception of the value of history is that it teaches civics. It has also been held to teach morals on a broad scale and of this the Bible is an outstanding example.

The old artificial teaching of history through arbitrary division of time into reigns of sovereigns coupled with a mechanical memorization of dates has gone into the discard and it is now realized that it must be considered in relation to other subjects such as literature and geography. Through legend, myth and the historical novel it can be made a living subject. Local history also plays its part. Biography is the bridge between literature and history. The method of dramatic teaching which has been such a success in the past makes historical events real through the acting of the different events by the children themselves. This method has been tried in Vancouver school and found to be excellent.

In conclusion Dean Coleman advocated to the instillation of piety, in its old sense of a recognition of the debt that is owed to past generations.

Mrs. Haslupp's class won the flag for the largest attendance of parents at last night's meeting.

Principal King explained to the association the meaning of the new regulation governing entrance examinations to the High Schools. After some discussion it was suggested that there would be a meeting of the Federation at which Parent-Teacher members, High School teachers and elementary school principals would foregather and discuss the question from all angles.

Miss E. Fournier gave a delightful solo "The Little Demoiselle." and Mr. Mackay sang "Mother Machree." Both vocalists were accompanied by Miss Wellman.

Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Stanner were chosen delegates to the Federation.

On March 9, the association will hold a musicale and dance.

Mrs. J. Muirhead, the president, was in the chair.

FORESTS HAVE NO GENERAL EFFECT

Wooded Areas do Not Influence Rainfall But are Effect of It

CLIMATIC CHANGES

How These Go In Cycles is Explained by University Lecturer

As regards climate in general, forests do not exercise any influence, contrary to the popular belief, Professor H. R. Christie, F.E., of the University Department of Forestry, told the audience that gathered in the Technical school last night to hear a lecture of practical and informing interest. Forests have a beneficial effect on climate locally, but the evidence does not support the theory that over large areas deforestation leads to arid conditions. Forests are really the effect, not the cause of, precipitation and forest area maps of the continent were displayed on the screen to show how the areas of dense forests were due to the greater rainfall. Rainfall is brought about by great causes, as ocean currents, mountain ranges, relation of the earth to the sun and so forth. The water supply of the western coast of North America is drawn from the Pacific ocean, and on the eastern and central sections of the continent by the moisture laden winds from the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Rainfall is not influenced by any form of plant life on the planet.

Glaciers Retreating.

Climatic changes go in cycles, it was stated, and interesting evidences of this were brought before the audience. One referred to the discovery of Professor Schofield of the University that fig trees once flourished in British Columbia, fossil evidence of this being found in the Columbia Valley, probably before the ice or glacial period. These changes were still going on, and probably there may be another ice age for this continent, but the lecturer assured his hearers that there would be no

need for the people of today to worry about it. It was mentioned that glaciers were still retreating on a whole in British Columbia.

As to whether forests locally influence the distribution of moisture it was admitted that they steal more than their share, owing to the shade, leaves and moss.

Interesting descriptions were given of the effect of forests with respect to the fall of rain—the fly-off or escape of moisture into the air by evaporation or in other ways; the run-off, by escape in the ground. While seepage will vary with the character of the soil, it was admitted that forest areas regulate stream flow, having the greatest capacity to store moisture. But cultivated areas also have a storage capacity equal to forest lands, and it is seen that there is no increase in floods where cleared lands are cultivated. But if the surface is left to harden, there will be a greater tendency to flooding. Forests prevent erosion of lands, but it is not necessary to leave the original trees to have this condition. New growth is as effective. The sanitary influence of forests on water supply was important, and taken all in all the beneficial influences of forests were sufficient to justify reforestation. There was also the supply value, forest utilization making it possible for a country to support a larger population. Even cloth is obtained from wood as some forms of silks, and experiments of making animal foods from sawdust had been successful.

The aesthetic side of trees was dealt with in conclusion, it being pointed out how great is the influence of trees on the artistic side of human nature, being a source of inspiration to poets and artists.

Mr. E. Walmsley of the Crown Timber Department, in moving a vote of thanks for a lecture of profitable interest, made reference to the forest watershed conservation policy of the Dominion. It was seized, he said, with the importance of this protection to the water supply of cities. By exchange of timber leases it was hoped to more fully protect the water supply of this city. Mr. A. E. Baker, of the Whalen Pulp Company's staff, who is wintering in the city, added some further words of appreciation.

Mr. D. E. MacKenzie, manager-secretary of the Exhibition, who presided, also spoke of the interest the lecture had for every citizen and of its practical value, especially for New Westminster where the lumber industry is such an important factor in the economic life of the community.

The next lecture will be on Tuesday next, when Professor Walker will speak on Anglo-American humor.

Columbian 18.2.22

ISLAND FARMERS HEAR LECTURE BY EXPERT ON SOIL

Sum Feb 18 21
RICHMOND, Feb. 17.—The question of the drainage of Lulu Island, ever a live issue among the farmers of Richmond, was declared tonight by George Boving of the University of British Columbia to be one of the most important and difficult problems facing the farmers of the Island.

In suggesting a remedy for the ill-drained and sour peat land of the Lulu Island bog, Mr. Boving declared that he thought sand pumped from the Fraser River and distributed over the bog section would greatly benefit that barren land and stated that he was anxious that the experiment be tried.

F. L. Goodman of the Provincial Department of Agriculture also addressed the farmers, and chose as his subject the culture of small fruits.

Mr. Goodman declared that the Lower Mainland was not a particularly good place for the raising of strawberries on account of the heavy rainfall, which is often in the midst of the picking season, making the berries soft and in poor shape for packing.

Sum 18.2.22

President Klinck Tells Kamloops of University's Work

Pres 14.2.22
KAMLOOPS, Feb. 14.—President Klinck of the University of British Columbia was the speaker at the Rotary Club luncheon yesterday. He outlined the work being done by the University, revealing many new facts to his audience such as that in arts and science and agriculture the University in numbers is training more now than any other university in Canada with the exception of Toronto.

President Klinck addressed a large audience here Sunday on "The Church's Place in the Life of the Community."

Pres 14.2.22

World 16.2.22

DR. SEDGEWICK IS SPEAKER BEFORE P.-T.

Sun Feb 17 22

Dr. C. G. Sedgewick, head of the department of English at the University of B. C., was the speaker at the regular monthly gathering of the Mount Pleasant School Parent-Teacher Association. He impressed on parents and teachers the necessity of creating imagination in children in the primary classes of school by encouraging them to read well-written fairy tales and books appealing to the imagination.

Parents were informed of the system of examining children for entrance to high school, by G. E. McKee, principal of the Mount Pleasant School.

Sun 17.2.22

VARSIY WOMEN'S CLUB GIVES DANCE FOR FACULTY

The Faculty Women's club of the University of British Columbia entertained the board of governors and their wives and the members of the faculty at a most delightful dance in the University auditorium last evening.

Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Klinck assisted Mrs. A. F. B. Clarke, the president of the club, in receiving the many guests, among whom were Dean R. W. Brock and Mrs. Brock, Dean F. M. Clement and Mrs. Clement, Dean H. J. T. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Green, Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Spencer, Prof. and Mrs. Lloyd, Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Schofield, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Prof. and Mrs. Treherne, Prof. and Mrs. Thompson, Prof. and Mrs. Lloyd, Prof. and

Mrs. Henderson, Miss Isobel McInnes, Com. Hartley and Mrs. Hartley, Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. Henning, Prof. and Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. F. J. C. Wood, Mrs. W. H. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Mullen, Dr. and Mrs. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. Uglow, Miss Johns, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Walker, Prof. and Mrs. Mathieson, Prof. and Mrs. Boving, Prof. and Mrs. Jordan, Prof. and Mrs. Hartley, Prof. and Mrs. C. C. Ryan, Prof. and Mrs. Davis, Prof. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. John Ridington, Miss Greig, Miss McKay, Miss Fulton, Miss Knox, Miss Wilson, Miss Hanford, Miss Peck, Mr. Allardyce, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Fournier, Mr. Gillis and many others.

Wed 18.2.22

Parent-Teachers Hear Address by Dr. G. C. Sedgewick

Mon 20.2.22

The regular meeting of the Mount Pleasant Parent-Teacher Association was held in the school. Dr. G. C. Sedgewick spoke on "Reading for Recreation," saying that although great benefits were derived from games and other amusements, yet one of the best forms of recreation was reading. Books, he stated, were divided into two groups—those written for mere fun, such as "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," "Alice in Wonderland," and those which deal with profound ideas. These great books, oddly enough, deal with pain and suffering, and provide a tonic for the spirit. To illustrate reading for fun he gave a recitation entitled, "Forty Singing Seamen," by Alfred Noyes, and to illustrate reading for pleasure he read "Silence," by Edgar Lee Masters.

Miss Margaret Brown sang "My Valentine," and a Scottish dance was given by Masters Glendenning, which were much enjoyed.

Mr. McKee explained to the parents the new system of examinations for the entrance classes.

Mon 20.2.22

WOMEN HEAR PRESIDENT ON UNIVERSITY TOPICS

"Gleanings from the Congress of the Universities of the Empire" was the subject of an interesting address by President Klinck of the University of British Columbia to a large number of members of the Women's Canadian Club on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. A. J. Paterson presided. The conference in question was held at Oxford last summer.

Dr. Klinck explained that this was the second conference of the kind, the first one being held in London in 1912. All the universities of the Empire but one was represented at the Oxford gathering, Dr. Klinck stated. The congress lasted for four days, although some of its sessions were carried on over a much longer period. The delegates visited practically all the leading universities of the Mother Land at that time.

His First Visit.

This was the speaker's first visit to Oxford and he gave some of his impressions of that famous seat of learning. At Oxford, he said, one felt under the enchantment of the middle ages, yet at other times modernity struck one.

During the conference 35 different subjects were discussed and a number of eminent men presided at different sessions. President Klinck said that in many universities an effort was being made to get away from written examinations. He declared the British Universities were live institutions and radiated influence out of the homes.

Dr. Klinck referred to the extension courses which were doing an excellent work and which had resulted in a new attitude toward universities and education. A vote of thanks, proposed by Mrs. Julius Griffith and seconded by Mrs. Brydone-Jack, was tendered the speaker.

Hope to Endow Chair

At the presentation ceremony of the scholarship from the club to the university, Mrs. W. J. White said she hoped that in years to come the club would be able to endow a chair which would be filled by a native daughter.

In accepting the gift, Dr. Klinck said the scholarship showed the increasing appreciation on the part of the people of the province of the university. It would help to create a better understanding between the institution and the public.

In reply to a question from Mrs. S. D. Scott, Dr. Klinck said the question of the interchange of teachers had been discussed at length at the congress, and Australia was most enthusiastic. Within the next five years

he believed there would be great development along this line.

Pass Drug Resolutions.

The resolutions calling for drastic punishment for drug traffickers was passed unanimously. Mrs. Banfield reported that there was the sum of \$1160.42 available for the Pauline Johnson Memorial Fund. The club gave the committee authority to proceed with the project at once, the memorial not to exceed the sum on hand.

Dr. DeMuth, of the Medical Association, spoke briefly on Health Week, which is to be held early in March. Miss Margery Cornell gave a piano solo, and Mrs. Norman Greer, accompanied by Mrs. Akhurst, rendered a vocal solo.

The executive of the club entertained at tea after the meeting. Mrs. W. J. White and Mrs. DePencier presided at the tea table. The guests included President and Mrs. Klinck, Chancellor and Mrs. R. G. McKechnie, Dean and Mrs. Crement, Dean and Mrs. Coleman, Dean and Mrs. Brock, Miss Margery Cornell, Mrs. J. Cornell, Mrs. Akhurst, and Mrs. Norman Greer.

Wed 22.2.22

Professor Boggs Heard On Unemployment by People of Kamloops

KAMLOOPS, Feb. 20.—Prof. T. H. Boggs of the University of British Columbia addressed a large audience here Sunday afternoon on "Business Depression and Unemployment."

Harold A. Fletcher, accountant of the Bank of Montreal here, has been promoted to the Kerrisdale branch. He is succeeded by E. R. Pelly of the New Westminster branch.

Mon 20.2.22

Professor King, head of the department of animal husbandry, University of British Columbia, has been elected president of the Western Dairy Instructors' Association, which includes the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, Idaho, Montana and the Province of British Columbia. This is the first time that this honor has come to the Canadian institution represented. Prof. King will succeed Prof. Woodward of the State College of Washington in the position.

Mon 20.2.22

More "Tech" Schools Are Advocated by Professor L. W. Gill

Advocating modification of the present public school system and the institution of a junior high school and more technical schools, Prof. L. W. Gill of the University of B. C. delivered an interesting address on "Technical Education" before the civic bureau of the Board of Trade at luncheon in the Hudson's Bay restaurant today.

"Approximately 70 per cent. of the children in this province get no education after they are 14 years old," said the speaker, adding that of the remaining 30 per cent., only one-third completed the high school course and not more than 1 per cent. went through university.

"Vocational education is required to give our future citizens the finish and polish necessary for their after life," he declared, urging that greater attention be paid to this phase of training. Ontario, he pointed out, is spending much time and money in providing junior high schools and technical schools, and British Columbia would do well to follow its lead, he stated.

Mr. H. O. Frind presided.

Mon 27.2.22

TRACES RISE OF AGRARIANS

Various Farmer Movements Analysed by Dean Clement in Lecture.

Their Origin Found in One-Crop Regions—Canadian Situation.

Professor Green introduced his History of the English People with the statement that too much "drum and trumpet history" had been taught. There were few drums or trumpets in the fifty years of agrarian history on this continent, as reviewed Thursday evening by Dean Clement in his Vancouver Institute lecture. Of some fifteen or twenty farmer organizations which have played their part in North America since the civil war, the lecturer discussed five as representing different phases and logically including the others.

All the movements called agrarian originated in the middle west. They were born in the Mississippi Valley and the corresponding region of Canada. Dean Clement finds the reason in the fact that this is, or has been, a one-crop region. Tobacco, cotton, corn and wheat have been staple products in their respective belts. The Grange, the Equity Association, the Non-partisan League, the Federated Bureau and the Canadian Society of Agriculture were the movements and societies, which Dean Clement presented as representing the political and economic agrarian activities of the period since the war.

ORIGIN OF ORGANIZATION.

A drop in the price of wheat from two dollars and a half to less than a dollar in New York produced the Grange. Eastern people who went west to grow wheat at two dollars the bushel found themselves selling at seventeen cents. They blamed railways, traders and manufacturers and set out to do their own trading and manufacturing.

The lecturer gave an amusing account of Grange children all wearing clothes out from the same piece of cloth bought by the society, and whole communities of Grange women appearing with bonnets all alike. Most of the trading and manufacturing enterprises of the Grange came to grief. Some of the banking and insurance features survived. But Dean Clement credited this agrarian movement with agricultural colleges, rural mail delivery and the railway commissions.

The Equity movement was designed to raise the price of the farm products by limiting or controlling the output. It met with some success. By reducing the crop of tobacco and destroying the surplus, the price in Kentucky was raised for a time from seven cents to seventeen cents. But this made tobacco so profitable that it was introduced to more fertile lands and the price fell.

IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The Non-Partisan League of North Dakota was a bold experiment in public ownership, carried into trade transportation, manufacture, banking and many other things. It grew out of the feeling that the state, having no commercial, industrial or business centres of its own, was exploited by bankers, millers, traders and manufacturers of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The non-partisan body had political control of North Dakota four years, but has now lost power and influence.

The bureau, which has to some extent taken the place of the non-partisan movement, has spread over a greater area. It is chiefly concerned with the price of farm products. While the bureau is political in the party sense, it has influenced Congress in tariff matters, and is responsible for what is known as the agricultural bloc at Washington.

SITUATION IN CANADA.

All the recent agrarian movements in Canada were grouped under the head of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The first graingrowers' organization was traced to a contest between farmers and the C.P.R. about loading grain on cars at the platforms. Out of it came the organization for the purchase and shipment of grain, whose early vicissitudes Dean Clement described. He thinks that the most effective and useful of all these agrarian developments is the integral marketing of commodities by organizations like the Fraser Valley Milk Producers and the Okanagan Fruit Producers.

Pro. 24.2.22

ECONOMIC ASPECT.

The political activities of these various societies did not come into the scope of Dean Clement's review so much as the economic aspects. But it was pointed out that agrarian politics had been more successful in Canada than in the United States because the operations were preceded by a thorough economic and social organization, through which political leaders could work with effect. Thus in Canada the Progressive party has made headway, especially in provincial politics. As a federal group it was met with the difficulty that the larger part of Canada is not a one-crop country. Economic interests of provinces like British Columbia are not the same as those in the prairies.

IMPORTANCE OF HAVING MILK

PURE

Induces Greater Consumption, Prof. Golding Tells Producers.

British Columbia Dairymen's Association Holds Meeting At Chilliwack.

Pilgrimage to Home of the Father of Dairy Industry In the Fraser Valley.

P. H. Moore is Re-elected President for the Ensuing Year.

CHILLIWACK, Feb. 23.—President P. H. Moore opened the B. C. Dairymen's convention here on Wednesday with an optimistic note despite present conditions. The past year, he said, had been the hardest and most trying time since dairying started in the province, but no other business can weather hard times so well as dairying. Working at a loss made for good dairying. It meant culling stock and culling bad methods. One-third of the cattle in the province are kept unprofitably and a little real hard times would teach more than much preaching. The lower Fraser Valley is the nursery of the province. It was the pioneer country and had advantages of season and experience. The rest of the country must come here for stock, and the Valley dairymen could afford to produce milk at cost and make money from the sale of increases. Orders for young stock were coming in faster than they could be filled and this condition would hold for the next twenty-five years regardless of the high cost of production.

OBJECTS EDUCATIONAL.

The objects of the B. C. Dairymen's Association are educational, said Mr. Moore, the aim being to bring about greater consumption by the public and greater production by the farmers. A school competition had been held and prizes amounting to a hundred dollars, given locally, had produced poster designs that could be used commercially.

The Dairymen's Association, President Moore continued, must foster the reputation of the health as well as the production of their herds. The cleanest district in Canada is the lower Fraser Valley. Tuberculosis and abortion are not absent entirely, but it is easier to overcome these diseases here than in any other place in Canada. Fraser Valley men could maintain and gain a greater reputation than now held. The association had been started during very hard times, about thirty years ago, mainly through the efforts of Mr. A. C. Wells, and it was fitting, now that hard times were here again, that they should come again to Chilliwack and to Mr. Wells.

A PILGRIMAGE.

The morning session adjourned after the president's address to pay a pilgrimage of homage to Mr. A. C. Wells or Sardis, the father of dairying and the Dairymen's Association. A parade of cars ran out to the home of the pioneer where Mr. Moore for the dairymen, Dr. Warnock for the government and Prof. Davis for the U. B. C. voiced the appreciation of the bodies they represented. Mr. Wells

Pro. 23.2.22

replied happily that although he was a pioneer he was first only because there was no one else there. He built the first silo, exhibited at the provincial fair about forty-eight years ago, and his purebred stock had spread over the country. Yet he was still only eight-five. A photograph of the pilgrims with Mr. Wells in the centre was taken at his door. The dairymen then visited Mr. C. Evans' Holstein, Mr. E. A. Wells' Ayrshires, Mr. Intyre's Jerseys.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

New officers were elected after lunch. Mr. A. C. Wells is again honorary president, Mr. P. H. Moore was re-elected president by acclamation against his own protest that, as he was back in the government service, an independent dairyman should be appointed. Mr. M. Dean of Keatings is vice-president. The directors, elected after keen competition, were R. N. Hurfow of Courtenay, E. Rapier of Victoria, M. Grimmer of Pender Island, J. W. Berry of Langley, E. A. Wells of Sardis, S. H. Shannon of Cloverdale, M. Hereron of Kelowna, M. Mitchell of Golden and Mr. Hunter of Armstrong. W. H. Hicks of Agassiz was reappointed auditor.

IMPORTANCE OF PURE MILK.

In the absence of Prof. Sadler, Prof. Golding of the University of British Columbia addressed the convention on assuring a pure milk supply. He made the important point that pure milk induced greater consumption; impure milk meant less consumption of raw milk in the farmers' best market. Milk products, such as butter and cheese, must compete with the markets of the world. A grading system of buying milk according to purity is one of the innovations of the near future. Inspector Overland said the milk going into Vancouver might be improved. It sometimes had too much acidity and was allowed to reach too high a temperature, and a premium should be paid to the farmer for perfect milk.

"What Happens If God Is Left Out?" will be the subject of Dr. H. J. Coleman, dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of B. C. at the Y. M. C. A. mass meeting at the Colonial Theatre tomorrow at 3:30 p.m. A. C. Haddon will sing. *Sund. 25.2.22*

Sum 26.2.22

Dr. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia, will give a lecture this evening in the Central Mission, Abbott street, on the life and death of Jean Jaures. The lecture will begin at 7:45 o'clock. *Pro. 25.2.22*

Pro. 25.2.22

PROF. GILL TO ADDRESS CIVIC BUREAU MEMBERS

Professor L. W. Gill of the Department of mechanical and electrical engineering of the University of B. C. will address the civic bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade at its luncheon in the Hudson's Bay dining-room on Monday, starting at 12:30. He will deal with technical, industrial, commercial and art education in relation to trade, commerce and industry, and their growth and development. Professor Gill was formerly director of technical education for Canada.

Sum 29.2.22

Canadian Club ^{Prod} Hears Address On Universities

President L. S. Klinck Tells of Beauties of Oxford and Educational System.

Stating that it was a temptation to speak on the impressions gained from a first visit to the Old Country, Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, took for his subject at the meeting of the Women's Canadian Club, held in Hotel Vancouver on Tuesday afternoon, "Gleanings from the congress of universities of the Empire," held at Oxford during the past summer. This was the second congress of such a nature, the first having been held in 1912 in London. The delegates to the Oxford congress enjoyed visits to most of the universities of Great Britain and also to Dublin and Belfast.

Beauties of Oxford.
With a sympathetic touch and a real appreciation of the wonderful beauty of the splendid old university town, President Klinck recalled the various leading spots of interest about the city of Oxford. There, he thought, there was a many-sided interest and perennial charm, with tradition side by side with modernity.

Topics of Discussion.
The subjects treated at this Empire congress included the university and balance of studies, civics, politics, secondary education, adult education, technological education, training for commerce and industry, training of teachers, university finance, interchange of teachers and the university bureau. Eminent men from various parts of the British Empire had acted as chairmen, including Lord Curzon, Mr. Balfour, Lord Haldane, Lord Kenyon and others.

Secondary Education.
The subject of university and secondary education was taken up by John Burnett, who stated that he had failed to find a solution for this problem that commended itself to his fellow countrymen. It was not the business of a university, he claimed, to say what constituted a well-educated student, but for the secondary school to provide a good secondary education. There was, he thought, a tendency to get away from the deadening external examinations. Education was not for the specialized few, though they should not be neglected, but it was for the many and should be so adapted.

Adult Education.
The main purpose of adult education, remarked President Klinck, was to raise the intellectual tone of society, purify the national taste and elevate the mind, and he thought that the university should attempt to meet these demands. The Old Country universities were realizing the opportunities afforded by this demand. As the result of extension work, invaluable experience had been given to other movements. The Workmen's Education Association in England had had as an outgrowth the tutorial classes that were doing so much to enlarge the outlook of great numbers. The result had been a stronger belief in the university.

Scholarship Presented.
On behalf of the Women's Canadian Club, Mrs. W. J. White, custodian of the scholarship fund, presented to President Klinck a scholarship for Canadian history.

Programme.
A piano solo by Miss Margery Cornell and a vocal solo by Mrs. Norman Greer were much appreciated. Mrs. W. A. Akhurst acted as accompanist. Dr. de Muth spoke on the proposed health week in March under the auspices of the B. C. Medical Association, in conjunction with the Board of Trade. He asked for the support of the club. A resolution received from Col. Rev. G. O. Falls concerning the drug traffic was adopted by the club.

A resolution brought in by Mrs. J. J. Banfield concerning the proposed memorial for Pauline Johnson was adopted, and provided for an immediate start on the memorial. The fund amounts to \$1160.42.

A flag presented to the club by Mrs. Fred Ryan was displayed with the medallion of the Women's Canadian Club embroidered in the corner.

Following the meeting, tea was served by the executive in the blue room, when Mrs. A. U. de Pencler and Mrs. W. J. White presided at a table decorated with pretty yellow daffodils. The invited guests included President and Mrs. L. S. Klinck, Chancellor and Mrs. R. E. McKechnie, Dean and Mrs. Clement, Dean and Mrs. Coleman, Dean and Mrs. Brock, Miss Margery Cornell, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Norman Greer and Mrs. W. A. Akhurst.

Owing to the illness of Mr. W. F. Dunbar of the department of forest products of the University of British Columbia, who was to have lectured on the "Physical and Material Properties of Woods," the regular meeting of the Vancouver Natural History Society will be postponed for one week to Wednesday, March 1, 1922.

BROUGHT BACK DAYS OF WAR

1-3-22

Lecture on War Poetry of Inspiring Interest, Recalling Sacrificial Spirit.

SPLENDIDLY GIVEN

Mr. John Ridington, University Librarian, is Adequate in Treatment of Theme

A lecture which for pleasing presentation, felicity of diction, comprehensive survey of the field and inspiring interest has not been surpassed in this city, was delivered in the Technical School last night when Mr. John Ridington, of the Department of Library, University of B. C. discoursed on "The Poetry of the Great War". The lecturer, by his references to the heroic struggle for the best in civilization, his rendition of some of the poetical gems of soldier poets, his intimate personal sketches and keen analysis of the poetical quality of verses now classic, brought back the stirring, anxious, heart-searching days of the years 1914-1918, and for the ordinary reader as well as for the student threw a flood of light on the poetical achievements and genius of that period.

So complete was the survey, no mere newspaper notice can do justice to its worth and the delight it gave to the audience.

Since 1917, the lecturer stated, nothing of war poetry has been composed, that changes the judgment on what was produced in those awful four year. Not only that but the last war produced little poetry that promises to be immortal. The reason, he found in the vastness of the struggle. The forces of military, naval, social and economic, were so closely interwoven, the war became the natural activity to which everybody adapted their lives. The greatness of the struggle will be set forth in the future but not in poetry which deals with the personal, the dramatic, and the passion of life.

So vast was the struggle that the muses shrank back; perhaps the poets were too near to the war to sense its titanic conceptions. The fact that nationalism was giving way to international conceptions was also regarded as a reason for the lack of outstanding poetical verse on the war. Nationalism was prominent in Napoleon's day and patriotic poetry stressing and asserting that a par-

ticular people were great and glorious beyond all others came up readily. Today the world is one great brotherhood; nations meet life in association with other peoples. Common activities beget not hate but understanding. The travelled man is the most tolerant. Thus the intolerant nationalism of the past, the stock in trade of the patriotic poets of other days, will become as absolute as the stage coach.

Comparison was made with the war poetry of other nations. With Germany and its hymn of hate; with Belgium and the pathos of its sacrifices; with France, reflecting the spirit of a nation reborn, proud and heroic. As for English war poetry, there ran not the martial note but the moral. The literary trend was away from heroics. Not so much the delight in the glory of slashing sword as in the evidences of the sacrificial spirit.

Then the lecturer passed to references of individual poets,—to Rupert Brooke, whose poems were the perfect expression of the human and national soul. The whole tenderness of English patriotism was set forth with his personal experience, as in "If I Should Die Tonight"; to the editor of Punch, to Alfred Noyes, to Magill, who was a navy, and to a score of others whose songs will be remembered longer than their vaillant deeds.

It would be worth much if there could here be set down in detail the names of the scores of war poets, whose lines were read with eloquence and insight.

Mr. E. H. Lock, of the D. C. H. S., who presided, proved an understanding chairman, and fittingly acknowledged the debt to the lecturer and the university for presenting such an adequate opinion of modern war poetry, and Judge Howay was appreciative of the scholarly nature of the lecture and its popular appeal.

The next lecture will be on Tuesday next, by Dean Brock, on "The Physical Features of B. C."

Columbian 1.3.22

Klinck to Tour — President L. S. Klinck of the University of B.C., left Thursday night on a trip through Northern British Columbia in the interests of the local college. His itinerary will include Prince Rupert, Prince George, Lucerne, Vanderhoof, Telkwa, Smithers and Terrace. The policy of the University and its relation to the future of the Province will form the basis of the President's addresses. A series of short courses in agriculture is at present being conducted in the northern centres by the Varsity staff.

World 4.3.22

Dean Coleman to Speak—Dr. H. J. S. Coleman, dean of the faculty of arts, University of British Columbia, will address the Vancouver School Principals' Association in the community room, school board offices, on Thursday at 8 p.m., on the subject, "The Practical Bearings of Some Modern Theories of Formal Discipline."

World 4.3.22

Dean Coleman Goes East—Dean Coleman, of the University of B. C., who was to address the Vancouver Schools Principals' Association on Thursday of this week, has been called east owing to the death of a relative. The regular business of the meeting, however, will be taken up.

World 4.3.22

The University Lectures.

The University Extension Lectures in the T. J. Trapp Technical School are bringing before the people of the city the important work of the University in developing scholarship and culture and setting a high standard for intellectual thought, the main-spring for better conduct and national progress. The members of the various Departments of the University bring to the discharge of their duties ripe scholarship in the fields of knowledge in which they specialize, and the results of research, which are important to every citizen.

It has been gratifying to note the interest taken in these lectures during the past two years by the average citizen. Those who make no pretence at being particularly interested in cultural work yet have been constant in their attendance and appreciative of the value of the lectures. But it has not been reassuring to note how many, on whom rests the responsibility for the educational training of the young people of the city, have failed to patronize lectures which should especially appeal to them and be helpful to them in their work. For instance Dean Coleman, of the Department of Arts and Sciences, in his lectures never fails to present some pedagogical truths that should be of stimulating value to teachers. Not a lecturer but presents some of the advances in science or knowledge in his special field, which should be of incalculable value to the teachers of all grades. Those in the higher grades are compelled by the nature of their work, to be up to date and their daily study keeps them in line with educational progress. The teacher with the old routine to follow is very apt to forget that the world moves ahead in knowledge at a very rapid pace, and that it has particularly done so since the beginning of the war, requiring constant study and rereading to keep posted. But of all lectures that of Mr. Ridington's "The Poetry of the Great War" was one to make a special appeal to teachers and probably there were not two attending. No teacher is alive to new tendencies in national and international thought who lacks interest in such a topic as this. Patriotism cannot be taught in the light of the new spirit of the times if there is not attention given to the truths Mr. Ridington brought to our attention in a vivid manner. Teachers who settle back and neglect their opportunities for knowing new thought along such lines are failing to live up to the responsibilities of their profession. They are becoming mere mechanics, and will drift into a position where some people would place them today—that of being paid on a par with the man who works a machine, and be counted worth no more in remuneration or as much. If the average citizen has today a poor conception of the teacher's calling and is resentful of the increase in salaries that add 28,000 dollars to the tax burdens of the city when there is need for reduction in expenditures all along the line, who is to be blamed for it but those members of the teaching profession who forget that it is a profession and are content to neglect opportunities for cultural advancement, and in educational matters outside the school room are so unmindful of community interests.

GROWING OF BERRIES

SUBJECT OF LECTURE

Mon 4.3.22
BRIGHOUSE, Mar. 3.—The first of a series of meetings on agricultural questions was held in the Richmond Municipal Hall this evening. Prof. A. F. Barss, of the horticultural department of the U. B. C., gave a short talk on the culture of currants and gooseberries. Prof. Barss showed the possibilities of berry growing in a small way in the Richmond district. The second part of Prof. Barss' talk was based upon a recent survey of the strawberry and raspberry situation in the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island district. He pointed out the importance of reducing the cost of producing berries to come below the market price. Every factor entering into the cost of production should be kept as low as possible. George B. Boving, extension assistant in agronomy at the U. B. C., spoke on commercial fertilizers. The meeting was well attended and a lively discussion took place. The meeting was under the auspices of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, and the series was planned by Mr. Cotsworth, district supervisor of the board. Reeve Tilton occupied the chair.

Sun 4.3.22

**FARMERS BANQUET
UNIVERSITY STAFF**

In honor of five members of the staff of the B. C. University, Assistant Professor N. S. Golding and Messrs. M. Stillwell, G. B. Boving, W. A. Middleton and R. J. Skelton, a complimentary banquet, the first in Pemberton Meadows, was held Sunday evening at Agerton Lodge. The supper was given under the auspices of the United Farmers' Association.

Among those present, in addition to the guests of honor were: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Girling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taefler, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Green, M. and Mrs. P. Dermody, Mr. and Mrs. G. Groats, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dickinson, Mrs. J. Ronayne, Mrs. J. Punch, Miss M. C. Desrosiers, Miss Renee Ronayne, Miss Vivian Ross and Messrs. J. Ronayne, J. Landsborough, J. Shaw, Barry Girling, Dr. Souillard, W. Gardner, J. Ronayne, Jr., S. and G. Ross, J. Dermody, C. Groats, J. Loken, O. Lee, H. Derick, V. Kiltz, W. Hamil and J. Charleston.

Short Course lectures were given Saturday and Sunday of last week by five members of the B. C. University, headed by Assistant Professor N. S. Golding of the Dairy department. Saturday morning five lectures were given in the school house to an audience comprising the majority of the settlement of Pemberton Valley. The speakers and subjects discoursed upon included Mr. M. Stillwell, on the "Live Stock Outlook," G. B. Boving on "Soil Fertility," W. A. Middleton on "Bush Fruits," Assistant Professor Golding on "Cheese Making and the Consideration of Establishment of Creameries and Cheese Factories" and R. J. Skelton on "Poultry." The prospect of establishing either a creamery or cheese factory, which has been under consideration for some time by many of the settlers, was discovered to be very meagre after facts and figures were set forth by Professor Golding. For either of these establishments he estimated the least number of dairy cows necessary to be two hundred and fifty. At the present time there are only about thirty milkers. Consequently the only course for local dairymen is shipment of cream to Vancouver.

Wed 4.3.22

Dr. H. T. J. Coleman, dean of the faculty of arts, University of B.C., will address the regular monthly meeting of the Vancouver Schools' Principals' Association in the community room, School Board offices, on March 9, at 8 p.m. Dean Coleman's subject will be "The Practical Bearings of Some Modern Theories of Formal Discipline."

Pro. 8.3.22

**KLINCK TO EXPLAIN
AIMS OF 'VARSITY**

President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia left Thursday evening for northern points to give a series of lectures on the aims and objects of the university. The policy of the senate and of the board of governors will be explained and the results of this policy in relation to education and to the commercial and industrial life of the province will be fully set forth. Among the towns to be visited are Prince George, Prince Rupert, Lucerne, Vanderhoof, Telkwa, Smithers and Terrace. One to three lectures will be given in each town. A series of short courses under the Faculty of Agriculture is now being held at interior points. It is the policy of the U. B. C. to take as much of the university as possible to people who cannot come to it. These courses take four days each. These courses include cattle judging, small fruits, poultry, milk feeding, breeds and the scientific basis of the marketing of farm produce.

Sun 4.3.22

**Lenten Lectures Will
Continue Until April 10**

The Woman's Guild of the Anglican Theological College announces the eleventh annual series of Lenten lectures to be given in the college, 1548 Haro street, each Monday afternoon, in Lent. The lectures commence at 3 p.m. and the full programme follows:
March 6—"Simon of Sudbury," Rev. H. Shortt, M.A. March 13—"Some Classics of the Soul," Rev. W. W. Craig, D.D. March 20—"Moliere," Prof. H. Ashton, M.A., D.Litt. March 27—Subject to be announced—Miss E. T. Solert, M.A. April 3—"The Poetry of Matthew Arnold," Prof. G. G. Sedgewick, Ph.D. April 10—"Some Keys to the Understanding of Jesus," Prof. H. R. Truempour, M.A., B.D.

Wed 3.3.22

**Lecture on Spain
To French Society**

There was a large attendance on Monday night to hear the interesting and instructive lecture given by Mr. Frank Bernard, of the University of B. C. before the members of the Alliance Francaise at its regular meeting in the blue room of the Hotel Vancouver. The lecture was on Spain, partly historical and partly anecdotal, giving the physical conditions of Spain, the racial distinctions of the people, as well as some little known episodes in history, such as the death of Don Pedro the Cruel, the campaign of Edward the Black Prince in Spain, and a number of curious details of Philip the Second's visit to England, with anecdotes of Queen Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada, which have only come to light of late years.

Wed 7.3.22

Principals Association.

Dean Coleman, who was to have been the speaker at the regular meeting of the Vancouver School Principals' Association on Thursday evening, has been called East through the death of a relative. The regular business meeting of the association will be held and several important business matters will be discussed at the meeting.

Pro. 9.3.22

MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY WONDERS

Dean Brock in Highly Informing Lecture on Physical Features of B.C.

ACTION OF GLACIERS

How Mountains Were Worn Down and Great Trench Systems Formed

A new interest in the Valleys, the mountains and the plains of British Columbia was given those who attended the lecture of Dean R. W. Brock, of the University, in the Technical school last night. With a nicely related series of views to illustrate his exposition of the physical features of the province, the lecturer made vivid many things that while well known to the geologists are only dimly comprehended by the layman, and so brought home to local or provincial surroundings explanations that more fully illuminated the subject. The professor is ever at home in his own special department of geology and was particularly effective last evening, and even the younger of the audience, for there were many there, could follow with intelligent interest his presentation of a wide subject, condensed though it was in the brief space of an hour.

The origin of the granite rock, the formation of mountains, the freaks in folding, the relation of mountain ranges to the great circle of the earth in the shrinkage of the globe, how great mountain ranges were always formed where there had been originally great deposits of sedimentary material, causing by its weight a crumpling of the surface of the earth, the glacial action of the past and the present, the great trench systems formed by this action as between the Rocky mountains, and the Purcell range, between that and the Columbia mountains, between that and the Selkirks and the Cascade and Coast systems—these all were fully dealt with. The views of the glaciers of the North, and of those towering mountains Mt. St. Elias and Mt. Logan were very interesting, and from these there could be formed a conception of the conditions that existed in this part of the Coast ages ago when the great glaciers were cutting out the valleys of what are now rivers as the Fraser and the Coquitlam and such trenches as Harrison Lake.

Comparison was made between the mountainous conditions and scenery of this province and Switzerland, and it was shown how the Swiss had made use of the fertile areas in the mountain regions, right up to the snow line for pasturage of flocks, roads being built up mountain sides for attraction of tourists, and hotels to draw this trade which was an important one.

The time, he predicted, would come when British Columbia would realize more fully the advantages to be derived from capitalizing her scenery and catering more practically to the tourist industry at the same

MATSON, March 8.—Hearing that the property owners on the north side of the street leading from the Riverside road to the C. P. R. station were petitioning for a sidewalk, the city council on the south side...

CAUSES DISCUSSION MATSON SIDEWALK

Columbian 8.2.22

Dean of Women Returns From U. S. Conference

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women of B. C. University, is back today from the conference of Deans of Women of Universities and Colleges held recently in Chicago.

This was the first time that Canadian women had been invited to this conference, and a very warm welcome was extended to them, said Miss Bollert this morning.

"They are much interested in our problems, and we found much of mutual interest to discuss. Miss Bollert read a paper at the big conference dinner on the federation of the women's university clubs of Canada, a subject in which she is much interested.

Vocational training and testing to determine the calling for which students were individually most fitted formed one of the interesting discussions at the conference. Problems that were not purely academic problems were the subject of valuable and enlightening discussions. The informality of the daily luncheons was a great delight to Miss Bollert, as an opportunity for meeting so many interesting women was afforded.

W. 9. 3. 22

Will Lecture at Richmond.

BRIGHOUSE, March 10.—The fourth of the series of addresses on farming topics being given in Richmond by lecturers of the University and the provincial department of agriculture will take place tonight in the Town Hall. Mr. Tice will speak on "Potatoes" and Professor Sadler on "The Spoiling of Milk."

Pro. 10. 3. 22

G. S. Clark to Speak.—Mr. G. S. Clark, of the University of B. C., will speak at the Mission Auditorium, 233 Abbott Street, this evening at 7:45 sharp, on the subject: "Is Government Class Government?" which will be followed by discussion.

Sun. 11. 3. 22

At Mission Auditorium.—Mr. G. S. Clark, of the University of B. C., will speak at the Mission Auditorium, 233 Abbott Street, this evening at 7:45 o'clock. His subject will be: "Is Government Class Government?" Discussion will follow.

World 11. 3. 23

Prof. W. L. Uglow of the University of British Columbia will be the speaker at the free lecture at the Chamber of Mines on Saturday night. His subject will be "Living and Mining Conditions at Altitudes of 14,000 to 15,000 feet in the Andes of Peru."

Pro. 11. 3. 22

CANADIANIZATION CLASS HEARS U.B.C. LECTURER

"The right to vote is not the only influence we have in public affairs," stated Prof. F. E. Beckett, of the University of B. C., addressing the Y.M.C.A. Canadianization class in the Central School last night. "The opinions we express in regard to public affairs are an influence. It is a right we have as well as through the ballot box."

"We note that a man who has not much knowledge has the same power to vote as one who votes in an enlightened way."

Next Monday Prof. T. H. Boggs of the University of B. C. will address the class on "Our System of Taxation and Education," and the following Monday Prof. C. G. Sedgewick of the University, will lecture "The Ideals of British Citizenship."

Sun 14. 3. 22

PRES. KLINCK AT VANDERHOOF

Explain Relations of Institution to the Province As a Whole.

Aim Is a Liberal Education In the Broadest Sense of Term.

VANDERHOOF, Mar. 10.—Under the auspices of the Vanderhoof Board of Trade the community hall was comfortably filled on Wednesday night to hear President L. S. Klinck speak on "The University of British Columbia in its relationship to the Province as a Whole." The object of his mission to Vanderhoof was to acquaint the people with what the University is doing to justify its existence.

"It is claimed," said President Klinck, "that the University is merely a Vancouver institution, whereas students are drawn from seventy-eight points within the province, outside of Vancouver, as well as a number from the other provinces, and thirteen from foreign countries."

"On this trip I am not asking for money, or for students, but am putting before the people what the University is actually doing, in the expectation they will give the University their moral support if the policy pursued appeals to them."

A MATTER OF PRIDE.

"The University has a past, short, it is true, but a past which calls for no apologies. She has a present of which she is proud, and in which more of the citizens of this province would take pride were they aware of what has been done and is being accomplished under most discouraging handicaps. Today, the University, in regard to registration of the faculty of arts and science, stands second only to that of Toronto."

"Among the more important contributing factors, aside from the University policy, I shall mention but two. The University is located in the largest city in the province and the people of the province are keenly alive to the desirability and the necessity of giving their children the advantages of a higher education. For neither of these factors can the University lay claim and credit. Had it met the demands its enrollment today would be nearer fifteen hundred instead of just over one thousand."

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTION.

"The University is an institution of and for the people, the home, we trust, of culture; not a home of exclusive self-centred culture, but an institution for liberal education in the broadest acceptance of the word, and not for narrow specialization."

The president explained the general work of the three faculties, and also the short courses in agricultural instruction being conducted by the professors in the newer settled parts of the province. Dr. W. Ross Stone, president of the Board of Trade, occupied the chair, and introduced the speaker of the evening.

Pro. 10. 3. 22

PROF. D. BUCHANAN TO GIVE LECTURE

POINT GREY, March 10.—With a scholarship for the high school matriculation in view the Parent-Teacher Federation of Point Grey is putting forth every effort to augment the fund for this purpose.

In a further attempt to see the scholarship an established fact the fund of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Federation will be held in the Edith Cavell School on March 16, when Professor Daniel Buchanan, professor of mathematics in the University of B. C., will address the meeting. Professor Buchanan has chosen as his subject, "Other Worlds Than Ours," and will illustrate his talk with a lantern display.

The first of the series held recently was a successful affair from every angle and an interesting address was delivered by Mr. Gibson, director of elementary agriculture in the educational department.

Sun 11. 3. 22

MODERN YOUNG WOMAN MAKES EDUCATORS NERVOUS

Deans of Universities in Convention Assembled Consider Problem Serious and Offer Suggestions as to What Should be Done About It

A nervousness among educators of women generally over the modern young woman's disregard for the conventions of society was the salient feature of the convention of Deans of Women of Universities and Colleges, held recently in Chicago, according to Miss M. L. Bollert, who attended the convention as a visitor from the University of B. C.

Miss Bollert, who is dean of women at the local university, was one of the three Canadian representatives to attend the convention at which were assembled over three hundred women from universities throughout the United States. Miss Bollert says that she was surprised to find a strange similarity of feeling among all present as to the problems being faced by the leading educators of women. The disregard for the necessary conventions of life, it was generally agreed, was the most serious problem before the young women today.

"This difficulty, for which college life is generally criticized, is not born on the campus, was the opinion of the deans, but rather in the home and the outside world. Three chief causes were put forward; the first was commercialized amusements, which keep the girl out of her home; the second, the segregation of youth, that is, parents and elders not mingling with their children; and, thirdly, the influence of the so-called smart set," says Miss Bollert.

The convention discussed at length the need of education along lines which would prepare women for business, industrial and commercial life and farming, rather than as formerly when the tendency was to academic and literary work. The need of this sort of education was forcibly brought home to those at the convention by such speakers as Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League of Amer-

ica, and Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States department of labor. Both these speakers, who are perhaps most intimately in touch with employment conditions for women, urged that college and university work be broadened and less academic work be done.

An interesting feature of the gathering, says Miss Bollert, was the speech of Albion W. Small, dean of the graduate school of arts and literature of the University of Chicago, who pointed out that if a man and woman were both under consideration for a scholarship, in all probability the scholarship would go to the man unless the woman was by reason of higher standing far more entitled to it than the man. This, he said, was because it was conceded that the man's occupation was more perman-

ent than that of the woman, for the woman might through marriage or by going into other work have no use for it.

Miss Bollert found that colleges in the United States were doing a great deal towards vocational guidance, and were also finding opportunities and positions for their graduates. A great many colleges, says Miss Bollert, have vocational directors, while nearly all have a system of testing women students and advising on the best line of endeavor for them.

It is not only the colleges, but in nearly every city of any size there are departments established to act between the employers and the educated woman workers, Canada might learn a great deal from the United States, thinks Miss Bollert.

"The convention was a great success and a great benefit to all who attended," says Miss Bollert. "This is the first year Canadians have been invited to attend. They went only as guests."

World 16.3.22

EXPERTS ADDRESS ISLAND FARMERS *See March 11.22* Richmond Growers Are Given Advice on Potatoes and Milk Production

RICHMOND, March 10.—Richmond farmers were presented with some new ideas regarding the production of milk during a talk on that subject by W. Sadler, professor of dairying at the University of B. C., tonight at a meeting in the Municipal Hall, Brighouse.

Every milk producer, said Mr. Sadler, should be a specialist, one who has studied the subject in all its phases.

The spoiling and wastage of milk, according to Mr. Sadler, is entirely due to the activities of bacteria. He indicated the chief causes of the bacteria which cause the spoilage and explained that the chief sources of these organisms are sources which can be controlled.

POTATO SPECIALIST SPEAKS

Mr. Sadler said he regretted the fact that milk is not paid for by quality and that there is no financial inducement to urge a dairyman to take the training which will enable him to obtain the best results.

C. Tice, the potato specialist from the department of agriculture, also addressed the meeting, urging upon the farmers the necessity of buying good seed in order to have successful crops. He advised the growing of certified seed and the regular government inspection which enabled them to sell their crop as such. He declared there were 89 growers in B. C. who took up this new branch of the work and who availed themselves of the advantages offered by the government of inspections.

INDUSTRY SHOULD GROW

Most of these, he said, had been successful in obtaining enough orders to fully cover their crops.

After enlarging upon the advantages of the climate, soil and general conditions of B. C. for potato growing, Mr. Tice declared that there was no reason why British Columbia should not grow as many potatoes to the acre as England or Ireland.

PERUVIAN ANDES RICH IN MINERALS

Peru 17.3.22
Characteristics of the Natives Also Dealt With by
Lecturer.

Professor W. L. Uglow lectured on "Mining in the Peruvian Andes" at the University of British Columbia, Thursday evening.

Accompanied by excellent lantern slides, most of which he had taken himself, Prof. Uglow outlined the conditions and characteristics of a country, the greater part of which averages 12,000 feet in height, and which has almost every range of climate from tropical to polar within the space of 150 miles.

"The cholos, as the natives are called, are a peculiar lot," said the professor. "From always living at great heights, they have become pigeon-chested, and although most of them chew cocaine continually, and are incredibly dirty, they are a very healthy people. The effects of the cocaine seem to drug their sense of danger, and they are in the habit of carrying sticks of dynamite in their hip pockets. This substance has even more kick than moonshine, and there are frequent accidents in consequence."

Passing on to the physical characteristics of the country, the lecturer gave some interesting views and descriptions of the Ferrocarril, which is the highest standard gauge railway in the world, and rises 2000 feet in an hour's ride. He also showed slides of a mountain which alone produces more copper in a year than the whole of British Columbia.

The lecture concluded with some pictures of ruins dating back 900 years built of stones ten feet square, fitted together so perfectly without mortar, that it is impossible to put a knife blade between them; and various views of the principal copper and silver

mines. In this connection it was interesting to note that the former inhabitants were famed for their gold, all their valuable vessels being made of it, yet the gold output of Peru today is negligible, although forty million ounces of silver were produced in 1910.

Prof. J. G. Davidson thanked Prof. Uglow for his exceptionally interesting lecture on behalf of the Vancouver In-

stitute under whose auspices it was delivered, and on behalf of the large audience present.

Peru 17.3.22

An article by Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia entitled "Canadian-American Common-sense" has premier place in the Kiwanis Magazine for March. The contribution is a report of his address delivered before the district conference of Kiwanis at Victoria.

Peru 16.3.22

The Vancouver Institute lecture this evening ought to be of great general interest. Professor Uglow, who is the lecturer, was engaged for a year and a half in mining engineering in the extensive silver and copper mines in the mountains of Peru. This is one of the most picturesque mining districts in the world. A description of the Peruvian Andes and an account of their resources, with special reference to the mines, will be given by Dr. Uglow. He has a splendid collection of slides from his own photographs.

Peru 16.3.22

Prof. Mack Eastman will address the Rotary Club at luncheon Tuesday on the subject "History and Citizenship." Mr. George Chaffey will devote five minutes to conducting community singing.

Peru 15.3.22

See 11.3.22

Dean Brock Heads The Mining Bureau

Sun March 17, 22



DEAN R. W. BROCK

DEAN R. W. BROCK, of the University of British Columbia, was elected chairman of the Mining Bureau of the Board of Trade at the luncheon yesterday noon at the Hotel Vancouver. He succeeds Nichol Thompson, who has been chairman for the past three years. Mr. Thompson was accorded a hearty vote of thanks by the gathering for his past services. A letter was read from W. H. Collins, director of the geological survey of Canada, which stated that the question of making a survey of British Columbia's iron ore resources had been referred to J. D. Mackenzie, Vancouver official of this department, who would take the question up with the provincial government. The survey would be very difficult, owing to the fact that iron ore resources in the province were very scattered, Mr. Collins said.

INTERESTING TALK

Sun ON FLOWERS GIVEN

March 17, 22
CENTRAL PARK, March 16. — Speaking before the members of the Central Park Women's Institute this afternoon Professor F. E. Buck of the University of B. C. discussed many features regarding the breeding of plants and the creation of new flowers.

Mr. Buck dealt particularly with the rose, declaring that the modern rose is entirely the product of this century. Sweet peas, of the modern wavy type, have been discovered by Spencer within recent years, he said.

According to the professor the most valuable work in this connection was done by Mendel, a Belgian monk, in about the year 1865, an important discovery by Mendel being the knowledge of sex in plants and flowers.

Professor Buck gave a demonstration on the crossing of different plants and showed the instruments with which the work was done.

Treherne Takes New Post at Ottawa in Crop Pest Division

P.M. 17.3.22
Following reorganization at Ottawa, Mr. R. C. Treherne, former assistant Dominion entomologist in British Columbia, has been appointed to take charge of the field and crop pest division of the department of agriculture with headquarters at Ottawa. Mr. Treherne is now in Vancouver finishing his engagement with the University of British Columbia, where he has been giving lectures on entomology. With his departure the entomological activities will be directed from Ottawa and field work in British Columbia will be done by the staff of the provincial department of agriculture.

Prof. Boggs to Lecture—Prof. T. H. Boggs will be the lecturer at the Y. M.C.A. Canadianization class tonight at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "Our System of Taxation and Education," and will cover the apportionment and operation of the taxing power of municipal, provincial and Dominion governments, and our public educational systems. The lecture will be given in the Central school building, corner Cambie and Pender Streets.

Wed 20.3.22

Talk For Men Only—Dr. R. H. Mullin of the University of B. C. will speak at the Mission auditorium, 233 Abbott Street, this evening at 7:45 o'clock sharp. The subject will be "Private Diseases." The talk will be for men only and will be followed by discussion.

Wed. 18.3.22

To Address Institute—Rev. H. H. Gowan, University of Washington, will address the next meeting of the Vancouver Institute at the university on the subject, "Literature and the Animal World."

Wed 18.3.22

NATIONS COMBAT DISEASE MENACE

Sun March 20, 22
Malady as Costly to Individual as to Community, Declares Dr. Mullin

"Venereal disease is the most expensive luxury in the world," said Dr. R. H. Mullin of the University of British Columbia, in an address at the City Mission, Abbott Street, last night. "It is as costly to the individual as to the community. It is a thing which is sapping the vitality of the nations. Five years ago nothing was being done by legislative bodies to prevent the spreading of this terrible disease. Today nearly every nation in the world is combating the disease."

Dr. Mullin urged his hearers to become fully awake to the seriousness of the malady. Every man, he said, ought to know the awful chances he took before starting out in life.

"Here are some of the results of this plague in the community," said the doctor. "It is responsible for a large amount of childlessness on the part of men. It affects the action of the heart and in time causes insanity and death."

"One-eighth to one-fifth of the insanity in the world is caused through venereal disease. It costs British Columbia \$65,000 annually in current expenses to care for the insane through this disease. More deaths occur through it than through all other infectious disease, with the exception of tuberculosis. It has a greater influence on the birth rate than any other cause. Ten per cent. of the blindness and 25 per cent. of the deafness is attributed to it."

"To combat the disease, the government must cope with fearful odds for hand in hand with venereal disease goes commercialism, the drug ring, liquor, prostitution and the underworld."

Following the address many questions were asked and answered.

Sun. 20.3.22

Professor Buck of the University of B.C. will deliver a lecture Wednesday evening in the auditorium of the Technical School, Dunsmuir street, his subject being "Landscape Gardening." The chair will be taken by Mr. J. Fyfe Smith, president of the Greater Vancouver Horticultural Society, at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and will be free to the public. *P.M. 21.3.22*

Prod. 21.3.22

PROF. BOVING RETURNS FROM TOUR UP-COUNTRY

One of the prime requisites of the interior country of British Columbia is better marketing conditions, according to Prof. B. A. Boving, professor of agronomy at the University of British Columbia, who has returned from a lecture tour of central British Columbia, touching at Vanderhoof, Terrace, Smithers and Telkwa. The subject of his lectures were "The University and its relation to the province." The remainder of the party included Dean F. M. Clement, Prof. H. M. King, Miss Marion Mounce and W. H. Fairley of the provincial postal department. Prof. Boving stated that everywhere the lectures were received with flattering interest. He states that Terrace is rapidly developing small fruit growing.

Wed. 22.3.22

Talk on Landscape Gardening.—Under the auspices of the B. C. Art League, Prof. F. Buck, of the University of British Columbia, will deliver a lecture on "Landscape Gardening" in the Technical School Auditorium at 8 p.m. All interested are invited to attend.

Wed 22.3.22

DR. J. G. DAVIDSON IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

The final meeting of the Vancouver Institute for the season of 1921-22, held last night in the physics hall of the University of B. C., was notable for an interesting lecture by Rev. Dr. H. H. Gowan of Seattle on "Literature and the Animal World." An excellent attendance was present, and the speaker was accorded an ovation.

At the annual meeting held previously Dr. J. G. Davidson was elected president for the season of 1922-23, and W. E. Banton was appointed secretary. The next meetings will commence in the early part of October. C. McLean Fraser, the retiring president, occupied the chair.

Sun 22.3.22

SHAKESPEARE IS SUBJECT OF ADDRESS

Sun 24.3.22
LADNER, March 23.—An address on "Shakespeare" by Dr. Sedgwick was the feature of tonight's meeting of the Educational Club, held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Wilson. Miss Jean and Miss Kathleen rendered an instrumental duet.

The next meeting of the club will be held April 10 at the home of Mrs. J. W. Atkey when Miss M. L. Bolbert of the University of British Columbia will give an address. Mrs. E. J. Kirkland is president of the club.

Sun. 24.3.22

Dean Brock to Talk To Prospectors at Big Meeting Tonight

P.M. 25.3.22
Prospectors and others interested in mining who attend the meeting of the Chamber of Mines tonight will hear Dean Brock, as well as William Brewer of Nanaimo who is scheduled to talk to prospectors. Dean Brock has had wide experience in a great many mineral areas throughout the Dominion, and his address is expected to be particularly interesting to those who contemplate going into the mining districts of the province this spring.

The meeting will be called at 8 o'clock in the new quarters of the chamber at 438 Pender west, and accommodation has been arranged for 400. The meeting last Saturday was the largest in the history of the chamber, showing the increased interest being taken in mining matters.

Prod. 25.3.22

HIS INFLUENCE IS WORLD-WIDE

22-3-22

University Lecturer Shows Greatness of Cecil Rhodes, an Idealist

EMPIRE EXTENSION

Union of South Africa is His Dream Come True—Rhodes Scholarship

"Cecil Rhodes was more than a mere imperialist. In his time he sought the good of the British Empire and something more—the good of humanity at large."

In this manner Professor H. T. Logan, of the University, brought before an audience in the Technical School last night the aims and ideals of this great South African statesman.

While many think that to speak of Rhodes as an idealist is a bold description, the lecturer could refer to the estimate of this imperialist twenty years after his death, which occurred on March 26, 1902. Today Rhodes' influence is regarded as almost incalculable. He is now regarded as a great man as he was a wealthy man, a great Britisher, and an idealist who foresaw the community of nations. While his political activities were confined to South Africa, yet his work and influence has extended over all the world. He added great territory to the British Empire, an area, as large as British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and he did this in a period when land was not cheap, when nations were eager to gain control of vacant spaces.

Youthful Ideals.

Touching on incidents in the youthful life that revealed the man to be, the lecturer referred to Rhodes at the age of thirteen as a precocious boy, one of a family of nine boys. At an early age he had decided never to marry and had taken as his motto, "To do or to die," a rather striking suggestion of his future. At seventeen he went to South Africa with his brother, who had entered upon cotton raising, but this venture was not successful. Then came the diamond-mining ventures and at twenty-seven Rhodes had gained a wealth that gave him a share in the company of nearly half a million dollars. What were his ideals at twenty-seven? He had set himself to make money—money in abundance. To him money was a means to the attainment of his ideal. In 1877 he had made a will which shows the ideals and the ideas he had in mind for the extension of the British Empire. His conception was that the Empire should be so extended and strengthened and be such a power that thereafter war would be impossible. To work out his ideal, his mind conceived certain concrete aims. He believed in British statesmen finding new areas for colonization so, for South Africa, he would enlarge its borders, colonize it with British settlers and fuse all parts and people into one united nation, and throughout his life he worked steadily for the fusion of the two races in South Africa. His great aim was the extension of the British Empire to the north and he set himself about getting the wealth necessary for this work.

His Great Wealth.

In detail, the lecturer described Rhodes' connection with Barney Barnato, his securing of control in the De Beer's company, the great in-

PROFESSOR SCORES PEOPLE WHO DESPISE SIMPLE LIFE

Society in Vancouver Drawingrooms Talks Glibly of What It Does Not Understand—Think It Superior to Live in the City—Are Lovers of Make-Believe

A large audience in the Anglican College listened to an engrossing lecture on the life and works of Moliere, the great French playwright and humorist, on Monday afternoon, by Prof. H. Ashton, M.A., of the University. This was the third of a series of Lenten addresses under the auspices of the Women's Guild and was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. James Witcomb presided.

After quoting liberal extracts from the play, "Les Precieuses Ridicules," Prof. Ashton discussed "the affected expressions," the dragging into conversations of social lights whom one knows, the desire to have the appearance, at least, of culture and of literary taste, the emptiness of it all, the total absence of real knowledge or even of common sense. "We can close our eyes in many a Vancouver drawing room, in many a theatre corridor, and see it all again.

"Although 'Precieuses' do not exist on this continent," the speaker continued, "some people have 'urges,' some talk glibly on subjects they do not understand, some are pedantic, shallow and snobbish. They still despise the real joys of simple life in the country, and think themselves superior when they come to live in a city and have their unimportant activities chronicled on the page devoted to alleged society. We still need common-sense men like Gorgibus," said Professor Ashton, "to prick these silly bubbles and bring lovers of make-believe down to the hard facts of life, where are to be found its real beauties, and fortunately we have them in plenty."

At the outset Prof. Ashton contradicted the general impression that Moliere was illiterate. He was born in Paris in 1622 and received the complete education of a gentleman. He studied philosophy and law and he had access to the three main classes of society—nobles, bourgeois and people. His father had the title of valet to the king, and the son, there-

fore, had access to the court. Upon coming of age, young Moliere decided to become an actor, and for fourteen years he wandered about the south of France, many times without enough to eat. In this school of adversity he learned not only how to act, but how people lived.

Raised Standards.

Discussing his plays, the speaker said Moliere contributed something new. He raised farce to comedy. Extracts were then given from some of his better known comedies, which revealed a rich line of humor.

In the winter of 1659 Moliere returned to Paris and produced his first new play, "The Precieuses Ridicules." The "precieuses" were people who had set out to reform the manners and morals of society of their day. The movement finally produced a class of highly affected, very ridiculous prudes, who were fair game for the comic writer.

The speaker then dwelt at some length with another play, "Tartuffe," or "the Imposter," which he described as a masterly study of a religious hypocrite. "Even in a study of religious hypocrisy, Moliere's point of view is not the harm done to real religion, but the danger of destroying the family happiness and fortunes and of ruining the home life," said Prof. Ashton.

Ridicule Combats Vice.

In summing up the code of Moliere, as expressed in his writings, he said that his understanding of comedy was that it should be a means of combating vice by laughter, not by preaching. The moral of all this is the moral of experience, one the ordinary man can live up to, the speaker continued, and if it makes him a better husband, father and citizen, while bringing him a greater measure of peace and happiness, who shall deny it?

Moliere died in February, 1673, after producing and acting in his last and most amusing play, a skit on the man who imagines he is an invalid, "Le Malade Imaginaire."

Prof 22.3.22

crease in his wealth, in 1885 his income being reckoned at £50,000, and profits in De Beers' in 1890 being given at £14,500,000. In that same year this company controlled 90 per cent. of the world's output of diamonds. He had gone in for gold in 1886 and in 1892 the consolidated company which he formed had a capital of £1,250,000. It was impossible to say how wealthy Rhodes then was, but in 1892 his total income was a million pounds a year.

Work in Rhodesia.

Passing from his work in the extension of British influence in Rhodesia through the British South African Trading Company, when the northern boundary of that region was fixed to the limit of his conception, in 1895, fulfilling one of his dreams, the lecturer passed on to the consideration of his political activities, how as premier of Cape Colony he had held the confidence of the Dutch population as no other Englishman, had encouraged agriculture and education and was patient with Kruger. Then in 1895 occurred the Jamieson raid, in which Rhodes was implicated. On his failure, Rhodes resigned the premiership. It was a blow to his prestige and undid many years of patient work but although filled with remorse Rhodes devoted his energies again to South Africa and his own Rhodesia. After the defeat of the Boers in the South African war, Rhodes renewed his efforts to unite the people, declaring that the Dutch had not been beaten, only Krugerism, a corrupt government, and he emphasized the need of co-operation to unite all elements.

Rhodes Scholarships.

His will carried out his ideals, provision being made for the Rhodes

scholarships, which aimed to bring about common action on the part of the English-speaking people throughout the world. There are now 81 Rhodes scholars from overseas, these being representative of the best of young manhood. It was too soon yet to say what would be the effects of this educational plan. Its value in some lines was very clear. Forty-five per cent. of the U. S. students had entered teaching. Rhodes scholars were undoubtedly a force working for better international relations. The dreams of Rhodes were realized in the union of South Africa in 1910.

Lecture Appreciated.

In moving a vote of thanks, Mr. G. E. Martin spoke in appreciative terms of the interesting and instructive nature of the lecture, how it had given them a better appreciation of Rhodes, and he remarked how that it was not due to his egotism but to his ideals that Rhodes made the marvellous provision for the benefit of the Empire and mankind. It was bound to have a cementing influence on the Anglo-Saxon people. In carrying forward the culture of the world, Rhodes had aided in doing away with war for if people understand each other it will tend to peace.

Rev. Peter Henderson on seconding the motion spoke of the lecturer as one of the Rhodes scholars, one of those referred to as a potent influence and factor in shaping not only Anglo-Saxon life but the world's history and progress.

Principal Sanford, Columbian College, who presided, not only expressed his great appreciation of the lecture, but acknowledged the debt they were under to the professors in coming over and giving them the results of their study.

Columbian 22.3.22

**Verse-Writing
Pleases Creative
Impulse of Child**
Dean Coleman Speaks on
Poetry of Childhood at
Educational Club.

Declaring that there was something appropriate in speaking of childhood and poetry together, Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia, took for his subject the "Poetry of Childhood" at the regular meeting of the Methodist Women's Educational Club held at the Ferris Road Methodist Church on Wednesday afternoon. He explained that he thought there was something of the perennial charm of childhood to be found in the various kinds of poetry that come under this head.

Poetry by Children.

He said that he had divided the subject rather arbitrarily into two sections, these being poems of verse written by children, and those written about children, this last division including those poems of a retrospective nature written by adult poets.

Under the first heading, he told briefly of the work accomplished by Mr. Greening-Lamborn in his boys' slum school of Oxford, England. Dean Coleman remarked that the ordinary view of education in such a school would have been that these boys must be trained to earn their living at as early an age as possible, this being the economic aspect of the case. But the teacher, whom the speaker thought a good deal of a philosopher, thought that these boys of the poorer classes needed something even more than they needed this training, and so he laid emphasis on the reading and understanding, and even the writing, of poetry. This method of education reacted not only on the boys immediately interested, but also on the life of the community.

Poetry About Children.

Citing the poem "The Barefoot Boy" as an example of the poetry about children, that children themselves can not be expected to relish nor understand, he explained that this was the reflection of a grown man looking back to his childhood days. It does not appeal to the children. Dean Coleman read, in a finely dramatic and sympathetic manner, several examples of the poetry of Walter de la Mare dealing with childhood fancies, these being greatly appreciated by the audience. Picturesque and odd bits from "Peacock Pie" by this poet, and also from "The Crescent Moon" by the Indian poet, Tagore, proved fitting illustrations of the dean's address.

Programme.

Vocal solos by Miss Moore and Miss Patty Coltart were much appreciated, while the vocal duet by Mrs. Fred Deeley and Mrs. A. N. Sandell proved enjoyable.

The report of hospital visiting was given by Mrs. Spencer, while the special efforts made by the various churches were most acceptable, these being: Kitsilano Methodist Church, \$33.50; Turner Institute, \$17.50, and Sixth Avenue Methodist, \$50.

Mr. James Leyland made an urgent appeal for support from the club members for the B. C. Art League, stating its objects, and the work it expects to carry on in the new place at Cassidy Building, Granville street.

The next meeting, which is the annual one, will be held at Mount Pleasant Methodist Church. Mrs. Patterson stated that there were now 248 members in the club, including twenty-one honorary members.

Following the meeting tea was served, the tea table being centred with white and purple hyacinths. Presiding at the urns were Mrs. Charles Reid and Mrs. W. O. Harrison, while Mrs. T. E. Harrison and Mrs. Gavet had charge of the tea arrangements. Those serving were Miss Hoffman, Miss Patty Coltart, Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Owen Harrison, Mrs. Trigger, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Staughters and Mrs. Coltart.

Lecture on Land Values—Mr. L. T. Fournier of U. B. C. will speak at 7:45 o'clock this evening at the Mission Auditorium, 233 Abbott Street, on "Public Policy With Regard to Land Values". The address will be followed by discussion. This will be the last of these lectures for the season.

**Dean of Women
Gives Address
On Education**
Stirring Talk to Women's
Canadian Club in the
Capital.

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women at the University of British Columbia, was the speaker at a recent meeting of the Women's Canadian Club of Victoria. It was her opinion that the highest ideal of citizenship founded upon intellectual and spiritual ideals that colleges and universities are putting forth their best efforts to attain among the students of today. After beginning her talk with a classification of women, of those who had found their place in the world and those who had not, Miss Bollert said that statisticians claimed that about 70 per cent. of the people of the world are not in the positions for which they are best fitted.

Status of Women.

She traced the changes in the status of women, who have faced sudden and tremendous changes in their life history. The change in industrial and professional conditions allowed women an opportunity, and at this time had also come a change in political conditions with the result that women are now equal citizens with men. Of course, the speaker admitted, there had been women who were outstanding as being as well educated as the most scholarly men of their day. Higher education, claimed the speaker, tended to the creation of a more democratic womanhood and less snobbishness. In extenuation of the statement she quoted the figures to show the number of college students working their way through university and accepted by their fellow students on exactly the same footing as the more fortunate daughters of wealthy families, who were very much in the minority.

Character Formation.

The accusation has been made, stated Miss Bollert, that the university tends to make the student too fond of frivolity and amusement, making her too superficial. But it must be born in mind, said the speaker, that these qualities were not gained on the campus but before the college age had been attained. This was perhaps due to more lenient treatment in the home, and also to the commercialization of amusements, this last tending to attract the young people away from, and was found also to be a detriment to their studies.

The dean thought that a university education aimed at high scholarship and the fitting of young people for the work to which they were best fitted. In conclusion she claimed that the educational system at college and university helped in the formation of character, splendid habits, and in the creation of a proper attitude towards one's fellows—in short, to the real "brotherhood of man and the sisterhood of women."

The King of Rideau Hall people, Dean Brock could give reminiscences of British statesmen on ice. Dr. Brock was a student at the Ottawa Collegiate, when Parliament used to play hockey against Rideau Hall, and used to play on any team that needed him. As a junior on the geological survey, he played with some secretaries and aides who afterwards became more or less famous, and he kept up the sport after he became geologist and director. At Kingston, Professor Brock was president of the Queen's University Hockey Club.

At Ottawa, young Brock as a collegiate student found himself sometimes a comrade and sometimes an opponent on the ice of Lieutenant Stanley, some fine years his senior and recently married. This hockey player is now Lord Derby, and a prospective prime minister. It seems he played good hockey.

In Palestine, Dean Brock met a Percy, whom he had not known at Ottawa. This officer, younger brother of Earl Percy, seems to be something of a naturalist. At the Dead Sea he was seeking for a kind of wild duck or some kindred bird, which he had not been able to collect in other parts of the world. He heard that this fowl had been seen in the neighborhood, and asked Dr. Brock if he had noticed such a creature. It was found that the dean's party, only a short time before, discovered the only pair that could be traced. But Lord Percy was too late enquiring about it. The birds had been eaten.

**UNIVERSITY HEAD
HOME FROM TOUR**

**President Klinck Addressed
24 Meetings in Central
British Columbia.**

President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia returned on Saturday afternoon's boat from Prince Rupert, thus completing an extensive lecture tour of central and northern British Columbia. During the trip he visited Lucerne, Prince George, Vanderhoof, Talka, Round Lake, Smithers, Hazelton, South Hazelton, Terrace, Prince Rupert and Port Essington, speaking at 24 meetings in all. He dealt most frequently with "The University in Relation to the Province," explaining what the University is doing at present.

"All meetings were well attended, and the interest at all points was very encouraging," he declared. "I was impressed with the very great change that has taken place in these districts since I visited them five years ago. This change is especially noticeable in the number of pupils attending school, and the number of high schools now operating or planning to commence teaching in the near future. At all points where there are high schools I addressed the students, and in many places I spoke to the senior students of the public schools."

The lectures were held under the auspices of various civic bodies, including the board of trade, Canadian Club, Citizens' Club and board of school trustees.

Dr. Klinck was not prepared to make any statements in regard to the report that the faculty of agriculture might be abolished. He wishes to confer with Dean Brock, who was acting president during his absence, to discover what has transpired at the University while he was away.

**University Women
Hear Delightful
Informal Lecture**

A delightful evening was spent on Saturday when University Women's Club listened to an informal lecture by Dr. Francis Walker of the University of B. C. on "Humor in Shakespeare." The lecture was agreeably illustrated with familiar quotations which added very much to the enjoyment. The executive of the University Women's Club entertained. Mrs. J. S. Jamieson, vice-president, was in the chair.

The club has decided to announce a public lecture under its auspices to be given during Shakespeare week, the last week in April. The speaker will be Mr. F. T. C. Wickett, A.R.C.O., L.L.C.M., and the lecture will be illustrated with songs, dances and dramatic scenes.

Prof. A. E. Zimmern, M.A., (Oxford) Wilson Professor of International Politics at University College of Wales, will give two lectures on "The World After the War" in the University auditorium, corner of Willow and Tenth on Thursday, March 30, at 8:15 p.m., and on Friday, March 31, at 4:15 p.m.

Prof. Zimmern is a distinguished classical scholar and the author of the work "The Greek Commonwealth." As a Fellow at Oxford, he acquired a reputation as a lecturer and it is now reputation as a lecturer.

Prof. Zimmern spent two years studying European conditions at first hand, worked in the foreign office on plans of reconstruction, was at the first Geneva conference and at the Washington Conference.

The lectures are free to the public.

Service to Man
High Ideal for
College Student
Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A.,
Speaks at Lenten Lecture on
Educational Standards.

Serviceableness first in the immediate community, then in the state and then in the nation, in reality high citizenship based upon high spiritual and intellectual ideals, is the ideal being held up more and more to the college students of the present. This is the opinion of Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women at the University of British Columbia, as expressed at a Lenten lecture given at the Anglican Theological College Monday afternoon. The speaker said that the test of the value of a college education lay in the manner in which it fitted the students for their work in the world.

As one of the means to this end, the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is being upheld before the students more and more in such a way that they can benefit by it. One of the great ideals of college is that of high scholarship and this, claimed the speaker, is a worthy one for good habits are developed and maintained in after life. Miss Bollert told in a sympathetic manner the story of the poem of Mr. Percival McKay of a young man's yearnings for education.

Classes of Women.

Miss Bollert stated that recently statisticians had announced that through their figures they had discovered that about 70 per cent. of the people of the world are not filling the positions for which they were best fitted. Happiness is a matter of adjustment, and this had been difficult for women in the past few years, Miss Bollert thought, because there have been such sudden changes in the industrial, political and educational conditions affecting women.

She also thought that since the work of the world that is being done by women is accomplished by those women who have not had the advantage of higher education, therefore it is desirable for the young people of today to take advantage of every opportunity that offers. When women first began their struggle for equal rights to education the argument was advanced that women could never stand the gruelling of examinations; that their physical condition would never allow them to compete with men; that their brain would not endure the strain and their character would suffer; this meaning, Miss Bollert thought, a fear that there would develop in women snobbishness, unwomanliness and irreligion. These contentions, in her opinion, had all been proved invalid and she gave figures to support her statement.

Change in Attitude.

In former days, the speaker remarked, those who went to college went with the express purpose of getting education and getting all they could. Now this attitude was changed and many entered the courses in higher education with absolutely no intention of going into professional work. Consequently, the tendency, she avowed, was to take up work that did not depend entirely or specifically on a college education. Here she gave the classification of girl students as given in a recent article on educational matters and declared that it was most unfair to the college girl in that it left out the girl who was an all-round student.

Problems of College Life.

One of the difficulties to be contended with by the faculty of any college was that of too much amusement or frivolity. But this, asserted Miss Bollert, was not born on the campus, but came from the outside. The college authorities worked under the difficulty of the pace set by the "smart set," and the professors had to try to show the students the defeat of life in certain amusements. She spoke of the fact that the youth of the present day tends to take its pleasures apart from the family and deplored the prevalence of commercialized amusements. She also claimed that the young people of the present time lived too much "in a crowd" and had no time for thoughtful introspection, and were too little with themselves.

PROFESSORS CONCLUDE
SERIES OF LECTURES

Lectures were given last night at the Y. M. C. A. Canadianization course by Prof. T. H. Boggs of the university on "Our System of Taxation and Education," and by Prof. G. G. Sedgewick on "The Ideals of British Citizenship."

These two lectures conclude a series of eight which the Y. M. C. A. educational committee arranged for those seeking naturalization.

GOING AFTER
EXTRA \$90,000
FOR U. OF B. C.

President Klinck Will Go to
Victoria Tonight to Inter-
view Hon. J. D. MacLean

AGRICULTURE POPULAR

Only Five More Students in
Biggest Class in Dominion
—Not a Book Course

Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of B. C., this morning stated that he was going to leave for Victoria tonight to interview Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, minister of education, on Wednesday morning in connection with the \$90,000 additional grant the university is asking for.

Last year the sum of \$445,000 was granted to the university and this year they are asking for \$90,000 more to look after the 1014 students. This extra money is divided into the following classes—\$40,000 for completing degree courses in applied science; \$11,500 for the arts course; \$15,000 for new apparatus and to make provision for annuities for members of the staff, and \$25,000 for architect's fee in connection with the buildings at Point Grey, the plans having been accepted by the board of governors.

President Klinck also stated that no provision had been made for a fifth year in forestry and mining engineering, thus prohibiting the students from getting their degrees here and making it hard for them to go elsewhere where conditions are vastly different. Part of the arts and science grant is used for the summer school for high and public school teachers' courses.

Dealing with the cost of the agriculture course, Dr. Klinck stated that the estimate for the year ending this month was \$116,365 for the 69 students taking the course. The estimated revenue is \$11,236.51. Illustrating the various subjects which the "Aggies" take, the president stated that the applied science students take the following subjects in the arts and science course: Botany, chemistry, economics, geology, English, German, philosophy and zoology, while the "Aggies" take in the arts and science course the following: Botany, chemistry, economics, English, French, geology, German and zoology. The cost to arts and science is borne by that branch without respect for the faculties.

At Disposal of Province.

"In agriculture the great item in expense is the experience and investigation work carried on. The agronomy, horticulture, orchards, livestock, dairy and poultry are all in the nature of laboratories, making a very high per capita figure. The secret of the success in the short courses is due to the experienced men, but more returns comes from the experience based on actual work which is at the disposal of the whole province," Dr. Klinck stated.

The president also claimed that the \$40,000 for applied science would not mean room for more students but better equipment and it would be unfair to take any away from agriculture.

Speaking of the charge of duplication, Dr. Klinck stated that the only possible chance for such a thing was in the \$2000 in travelling expenses for the students. He added that the university and the Department of Agriculture co-operate in every manner possible in this respect. The \$23,000 for extension work, he said, came from the federal government.

President Klinck stated that the growth of the agriculture course had been phenomenal and that today there are only about five students more in the biggest course in the Dominion compared with the others. The material with which to teach the students costs a great deal of money and the investigation work costs still more but the subjects cannot be taught without it. He also said that there are three professors in agriculture, one of them a dean. There are three associate professors, five assistant professors, one part-time lecturer and the others are assistant lecturers.

Not a Book Course.

"The per capita cost in agriculture is very high and it will always be high. If the students were given just

TO PRESS FOR
LARGER GRANT

Nov. 27. 3. 22

Additional \$90,000 Re-
quired for Work of Univer-
sity of British Columbia.

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

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

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

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

REDUCING COST.

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

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

FOR APPLIED SCIENCE.

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

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

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

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

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

U. B. C. WOMEN'S DEAN FINDS MANY GIRLS WORKING THEIR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

Unfortunate Example of "Smart Set" Responsible for Main Problems for Professors—Parents Leave Sons and Daughters to Own Amusements

"Education to be effective must vitalize life," declared Miss E. R. Bollert, M. A., dean of women at the university, in the course of an address on "Higher Education for Women" on Monday afternoon in the Anglican Theological College. It was the fourth of a series of Lenten lectures arranged by the Women's Guild of that institution and the first by a woman. Mrs. Creery presided.

Mrs. Bollert, who followed the lines of recent addresses on the same topic, was given a most attentive hearing. After referring to the rapid progress of the higher education among women in recent years, and enumerating some of the leading arguments which were formerly used against such education, since proven baseless, she pointed out that it was remarkable how many girls and women were working their way through college. Some even were also aiding younger members of their families. She freely admitted that much of the most valuable work being done in the world today was being done by women without a higher education, but this would not be true in the time to come. A college education was becoming quite general because the girls of today were availing themselves of advantages which many of their mothers did not have.

Not Irreligious.

The dean of women referred to the

charge made frequently that the colleges were irreligious. The reply was that over half the number of students in a large number of colleges polled belonged to Christian associations. She claimed that the universities were trying to instill high ideals into the students.

The main problems facing the professors were not born on the campus, but in the unfortunate example set by the smart set. The professors tried to show the students the futility of frivolous amusement, but oftentimes they did not receive co-operation from the parents who went off their separate ways and left the sons and daughters to find their own amusements. The great antidote against what might be called commercialized amusement and the jazz craze was wholesome family life. One of the troubles was the lack today of individual thinking.

The aim of the universities was to turn out young men and women of the finest type, who would make service their inspiration and would be prepared to serve God and their country. They were being taught citizenship and serviceableness, spiritual and intellectual ideals. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man ideal was being held up, though not directly, in the classroom and in intercourse with the students.

"It is more important," Miss Bollert said, "to know the laws of mind and spirit than laws of chemistry."

Prov. 30.3.22

UNIVERSITY IS SEEKING LARGER ANNUAL GRANT

VICTORIA, B. C., March 29.—President Klinck of the University of British Columbia came to Victoria today to induce the provincial government to grant him \$90,000 more for the university this year in addition to the \$445,000 voted by the legislature.

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

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

Dr. Klinck did not meet the premier or go before the cabinet with his proposal for an increased grant.

Sum 30.3.22

Westminster Hall Scene of Lecture Monday Afternoon

Prof. G. G. Sedgewick Gives Interesting Talk on Matthew Arnold.

The Lenten lecture at Westminster Hall was well attended on Monday afternoon, the speaker being Prof. G. G. Sedgewick, B. A., of the University of British Columbia, whose address on Matthew Arnold was greatly appreciated.

Classifying Arnold as a great amateur in poetry, a poet whose work lacked the true lyrical quality, the speaker, nevertheless, lauded the Grecian purity of many of his verses, a clear-cut sequence of ideas which permitted the reader to peer beyond the medium of words and grasp the thought of the poet in all its brilliancy.

Matthew Arnold lived and struggled with the thought of his time. Born in an era when old theological beliefs tottered, this earnest thinker pressed beyond most of his fellows in his search for truth, thereby drawing upon himself the wrath of pulpit and press, and the epithet of atheist. Yet misconstrued as he often was, his writings sing of faith, of courage, and in his later poetical efforts a clarion note of hope is sounded.

Reading passages from and comparing the works of the different poets of the Victorian and earlier eras, the speaker believed that while the glories of more famous men of those days would fade into history, the works of Arnold would emerge into the light of a greater understanding, and be classed among the masterpieces of future generations.

Prov. 4.4.22

Dr. Sedgewick, Professor of English at the University, will lecture on Matthew Arnold's poetry, at Christ Church, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock. This is one of the regular series of Lenten lectures carried out under the auspices of the Anglican Theological college.

Wed. 1.4.22

DEAN BROCK TALKS ON TENTH CRUSADE

POINT GREY, April 1.—"With Allenby on the Tenth Crusade" was the subject of an address by Major R. W. Brock, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of British Columbia. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides and delivered in the Kerrisdale Baptist Church.

He told of the privations and hardships endured by the soldiers in that campaign, the blistering heat of the desert and the downpours of rain in the hill country. He traced the whole course of the campaign from start to finish and showed the influence the successes there had on the other theatres of the war.

Wed. 1.4.22

A. F. BARSS ASKS FOR CO-OPERATION

University Lecturer Discusses Farmers' Problems at a Brighthouse Meeting

BRIGHOUSE, March 31.—"Co-operation steadies and stabilizes things as independent shipping does not," stated Alden F. Barss of the University of B. C. in his lecture on "Co-operative companies, their success and failure, and the reasons," at the Richmond Municipal Hall tonight.

He urged co-operation as a means of marketing.

"Farmers today do not work in the dark," he said. "Their telegrams are no longer sent in code. They want their neighbors to know where their crops, once they are on wheels, are going."

"It means that all 20 cars from farmers in one neighborhood do not reach Des Moines or another centre and spoil the market there."

Mr. Barss spoke against shipping by consignment, and quoted B. C. berry growers' experience last season as an instance of this.

"We cannot lynch our prairie friends by charging them more than a fair price," he said. "Co-operation helps. Through it we can arrive at a fair price. If we set a price and stick by it prairie buyers will deal with us. It is this business of shipping one car in and then shipping in another one later at a lower price that is hard on the trade."

Rev. A. McKay occupied the chair.

Sum 1.4.22

Varsity Professor Addresses Audience On "Mathew Arnold"

The Lenten lecture on Monday afternoon at the Anglican Theological College under the auspices of the Women's Guild, was given by Prof. Sedgewick of the University of British Columbia, who took as his subject, "Mathew Arnold". The speaker told of his (Mathew Arnold's) life and works, making comparisons between his contemporaries. The time in which a writer lived had a wonderful influence on his works. At times Dr. Prof. Sedgewick's views were given rather humorously and sarcastically. There was an exceptionally large audience.

Wed. 4.4.22

PROFESSORS TO ADDRESS MEETING

The Canadian Pacific section of the Society of Chemical Industry will hold a meeting Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Board of Trade Auditorium. Professors R. H. Clark and John Davidson of the University of B. C., will address the members on "Prospects for Commercial Drug Plant Cultivation in British Columbia."

The meeting will be open to the public and will be preceded by a dinner at the University Club at 6:30 p.m. The executive committee will meet at 6 o'clock.

Sum 7.4.22

FARM EXPERTS OPEN SESSIONS

Dean Clement and Dr. Klinck Are Among the Speakers.

Value of Research Work Is Set Forth—Further Equipment Needed.

By J. W. WINSON

The B. C. branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, the brains behind the brawn of the modern farmer, opened their second annual convention at the University this morning.

The Western "local" of this society, with seventy members, constituting about one-tenth of the Dominion-wide association, is made up of University professors, heads of experimental farms, directors of instruction and workers in original research—scientists who not only teach agriculture, but who discover the facts that teachers and farmers use, who are the prospectors and miners of the agricultural industry, bringing new methods and truths to the ordinary worker.

The Society of Technical Agriculturists is but two years old. It was instituted to organize those employed in agricultural education and research work, aiming at higher standards in the profession, the encouragement of national research in agriculture, to serve as a medium for progressive ideas in investigation work and their co-ordination, and to aid in ensuring employment of trained men in technical positions.

HISTORY RECOUNTED.

The history of the society, given by President R. C. Treherne in his opening address, has been most encouraging to its promoters in correlating isolated specialists, and in the fostering of needed lines of agricultural research. In a series of technical papers to be given to the convention this evening and tomorrow the unity of various lines of investigation will be demonstrated.

Addressing the convention on "Agricultural Policies," Dean Clement reported from the recent livestock convention at Saskatoon, that an endeavor was then made to correlate the work of the several agricultural interests. Interprovincial and national work in the standardization of marketable cattle was left to the Dominion department; investigation and research work to agricultural colleges and experimental farms. Propaganda and education were judiciously spread over all. What was being done in the livestock department could be followed in every other, a co-operation in test and discovery, and the prevention of overlapping in research.

DR. KLINCK SPEAKS.

Dr. Klinck, president of the University and president of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, in a paper on "The Environment for Research," said that research will never be popular with the public, because of its expense, but it was vital to efficient teaching. It was most essential that satisfactory arrangements be made for some young men to continue research work when through college, and provision should be made for this in every department, by laboratories and libraries.

For many years Canadian students will have to go to American and European universities for this work. Research should be a federal undertaking with an atmosphere developed and the taste stimulated in the University.

Not one of the leading universities in Canada is staffed and equipped in science to compare with any one of the leading American universities. Their aim must be to educate the public towards improvement in this department of progress, Dr. Klinck said.

Page 4.4.22

Co-operation Urged To deal With Plant- Breeding Problems

Investigation Needed in B.C.,
Prof. F. E. Buck Tells Ag-
riculturists' Convention

IMPROVEMENT OF FRUITS DISCUSSED

Many Addresses Given on Im-
portant Subjects at Even-
ing Session

PLANT-BREEDING problems relating to horticulture were discussed by Professor F. E. Buck of the University of British Columbia at the opening meeting of the B. C. branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists' convention yesterday at Braemar School.

President L. S. Klinck spoke at the morning session and outlined the requirements for research work. Mr. R. C. Treherne, president of the B. C. branch, opened the meeting and gave an address on the standards of the organization.

W. H. Hicks, B.S.A., superintendent of the experimental farm at Agassiz, gave a talk during the morning on "Animal Husbandry." He said that considerable experiment with full-blooded cattle had been carried on last year and that the problem confronting dairymen today was to obtain an increase in butterfat in milk.

Professor G. G. Moe, B.S.A., M.Sc., University of B. C., spoke on "Agronomy," and outlined the systems used in plant improvement, including purification of varieties and strains and maintenance of pure lines of stock seed; introduction and testing of varieties produced in other provinces and countries; production of new varieties and strains by hybridizing and selection; testing of strains and varieties produced or discovered by farmers in B. C.

INVESTIGATION NEEDED

Professor Buck stated that, as far as British Columbia was concerned, there were many important breeding problems needing investigation today relating to fruits, vegetables and flowers. He instanced the great amount of valuable data that had been gathered in the province by investigators and urged further co-operation in the work.

A discussion was led by Professor Buck relating to the improvement of strawberries, raspberries, pears, tomatoes, peas, roses, Dutch bulbs and other crops to make them a better commercial proposition in B. C.

That inheritance and variation have played an important part in the origin and perfection of B. C. modern breeds of poultry, was stated in a lecture by Professor V. S. Asmundsen, M.S.A., University of B. C. Mr. Asmundsen stated that, due to the complexity of the problems confronting the breeders and the high cost of the research work, comparatively few investigations have been carried to a conclusion.

FRUIT-GROWING DISCUSSED

During the evening W. A. Robertson, B.S.A., provincial horticulturist, Victoria, spoke on "Fruit-Growing"; H. Rive, B.S.A., provincial dairy commissioner, Victoria, addressed the meeting on "Dairy Production and Manufacture"; "Soil Surveys" was taken up by W. Newton, B.S.A., M.Sc., chief soil and crop inspector, Victoria; E. A. Bruce, D.V.Sc. pathologist, Dominion experimental farm, Agassiz, spoke on "Animal Diseases," and R. J. Skelton, B.S.A., field enumerator, University of B. C., spoke on "Poultry Surveys."

Today's session will open at 9:30 a.m., when bio-chemical problems in agriculture will be discussed by experts. A dinner will be held tonight at the University Club, when Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, will be the guest.

Sum 6.4.22

B. C. TO BE BIG FARMING CENTRE

Hon. E. D. Barrow Tells
Farmers of Rapid Devel-
opment of Land

"British Columbia is not generally recognized as a farming country. Lumbering and its mineral resources have always been regarded as its greatest assets. It is a significant thing that last year British Columbia's timber output had a total value of \$64,000,000 and its agricultural products amounted to \$60,000,000. Probably in another year agriculture will be the most valuable industry in British Columbia."

So declared Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture for B. C., at last night's session of the convention of the British Columbia Branch of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

"Agriculture is the mainstay of the Dominion," he added, "for 80 per cent. of the population of Canada is dependent on agriculture for their living. It may be readily perceived that our province will become prosperous in proportion to the increase in value of her agricultural production."

Yesterday's sessions of the C. S. T. A. brought the convention to a close. Many resolutions were brought forth which will be dealt with at the Dominion convention of the society which will be held at Montreal in June.

Other speakers at yesterday's sessions were: Professor P. A. Boving, J. W. Eastham, Professor A. F. Barss, Professor R. H. Clark and Professor J. Davidson, W. H. Hill, Miss M. J. Mounce and Professor W. Sadler.

Sum 6.4.22

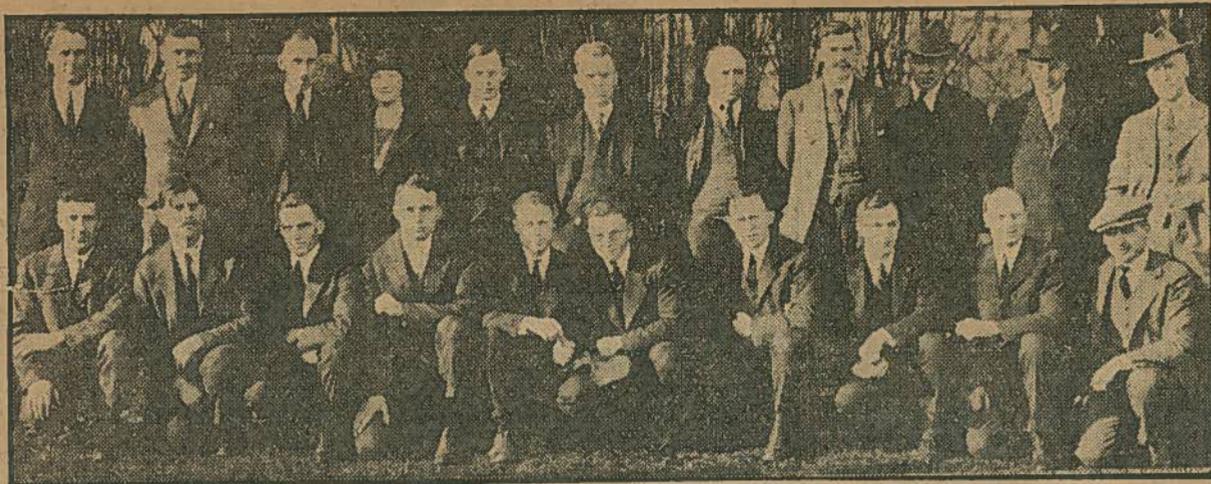
PLANT LIFE IS THE SUBJECT OF ADDRESS

SOUTH VANCOUVER, April 5. — "Plants, their life and how they feed," was the subject of a talk given by Dr. Hutchinson of the University before the South Vancouver Women's Institute here this afternoon. Mrs. Moore, of the newly-formed Point Grey Institute, was a visitor.

Home economics will be the chief topic of discussion at the next meeting, when a dietician will attend and lecture.

Sum 6.4.22

B. C. Technical Agriculturists Convene



MEMBERS of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Society Technical Agriculturists arrived in Vancouver yesterday to attend the second annual convention of the organization, held at Braemar school. Many instructive lectures were given. Front row, reading from left to right are: H. R. Hare, J. C. Ready, R. L. Davis, W. Newton, B.S.A., M.Sc., chief soil and crop instructor, department of agriculture, Victoria; D. G. Laird, B. S. A., U. of B. C.; F. F. McKenzie, R. C. Treherne, Vernon, president of the B. C. branch of C.S.T.A.; E. W. Clarke, Prof. F. E. Bueck, B.S.A., U of B.C.; A. Morton. Back row: Prof. H. M. King, B.S.A., U of B. C.; N. S. Golding, Prof. G. G. Moe, B.S.A., M.Sc., U. of B.C.; Miss M. J. Mounce, B.A., B.S.A., U. of B.C.; C. A. Lamb, D. E. Carncross, A. McMeans, J. W. Eastham, B.Sc., provincial plant pathologist; R. H. Helmer, superintendent of experimental Farm, Summerland; J. C. Hay, Dr. J. Warnock of Victoria.



FRONT row: Dean F. M. Clement, B.S.A., U of B.C.; E. A. Lloyd, T. McBain, L. S. Klinck, U. of B. C., president of Dominion executive committee, C. S. T. A.; W. A. Middleton, R. J. Skelton, B. S. A., field enumerator, U. of B.C.; Prof. V. S. Amundsen, M. S. A., U. of B. C. Back row: R. G. Newton, W. H. Hill, B.S.A., federal department of health, Vancouver; W. M. Fleming, W. H. Fairley, H. E. Hallwright, E. L. Small, J. W. Gibson.

Sum 5.4.22

Professor Williams Will Conduct Survey In Mackenzie District

Dr. M. Y. Williams, associate professor in the department of geology at the University of B. C., will take charge of a survey party under the Dominion Geological Survey in the Mackenzie River district this summer. He will be accompanied by Frank Ebutt, a returned soldier student of the University, and will leave Vancouver early in May. The party will work along the Mackenzie River from Fort Norman to Wrigley, going in via Edmonton. Dr. Williams carried on extensive geological surveys in that district last summer, and is interested in the oil situation. He is recognized as one of the foremost oil geologists of the Dominion, being a frequent contributor to many scientific publications.

Pro. 11.4.22

Professor Fairclough, who on Thursday evening told a Vancouver audience much about Dalmatian archeology, was almost head of the classical department of the University. When the staff was organized Dr. Fairclough was suggested for this chair. He is a Canadian and when a young man taught classics in Whetham College in this city. He was not unwilling to return to the native land of his wife and himself. So an engagement was practically concluded between President Wesbrook and Professor Fairclough, and was confirmed by the board of governors.

But there was a vigorous protest from Palo Alto. Leland Stanford was unwilling to lose one of her most notable scholars. The case was presented to Dr. Fairclough in such a light that he sought release from the British Columbia engagements so far as they had gone. Dr. Fairclough had then been with Stanford nine years as professor of Greek, and about twelve years as head of the department of Latin. In another ten years or so he might expect to retire with a pension if he desired to do so. On the whole he decided that it would not be wise to enter upon a new career, especially as he was undertaking classical literary work, and had in California more complete libraries and archeological material than he could find or establish here.

I believe that his failure to arrive was a great disappointment to Professor Lemuel Robertson, who now fills the position offered to Dr. Fairclough. He would in those days have gladly postponed any ambitions of his own if he could have been associated with so fine a scholar. But the classical department is doing remarkably well under Professor Robertson and Dr. Fairclough has done a great work in the United States and Europe.

Pro 8.4.22

Dean H. Coleman Gives Address on Modern Education

AN INTERESTING address on "Is Our Modern Education Scientific?" was given yesterday by Dean H. T. J. Coleman to members of the King Edward Parent-Teacher Association.

In the course of his address the speaker said that in making a scientific study of education, authorities on this subject agree that there are certain values found in the school, it being a powerful agency for the production of wealth, conservation of health and recreation. He placed emphasis on the part that recreation played and should play in education.

The business conducted included the appointing of delegates to attend the provincial conference. Mrs. A. E. Delmage was in the chair.

Sum 12.4.22

Prin 11.4.22
La Belle France
Subject of Talk
By Dr. H. Ashton

L'Alliance Francaise Hears Splendid Address on French Scenery.

Excellent lantern slides made from pictures taken by the lecturer illustrated the talk given by Dr. H. Ashton before L'Alliance Francaise on Monday evening at the University of British Columbia. His subject was a "Tour Through France Without Baedeker."

The speaker vividly described life at a beautiful castle in Cirreza, and the beauty of the scenery surrounding this spot. The simplicity of peasant life with its customs and beliefs, together with hand spinning by the old peasant women, primitive agricultural methods, and legends of the past were part of this interesting address. The old houses of Uzerche, with its fortified churches to which the peasants were wont to flee in times of war for protection, were pictured by the speaker, and a detailed description of the castle of Hauteford, once besieged by Richard, Coeur-de-Lion, defended by the warrior poet, Bertrand de Born, was another part of the talk. Dr. Ashton spoke of the castles hewn out of the solid rock, forming an example of camouflage, and also of Domme, a walled city that resisted the attacks of English invaders, now unchanged since the days of the Black Prince.

Pictures of the castles of Dordogne Valley, the beauties of Beynac and the ruins of castles of Bonagull were intermingled with comments on the peasant life of that district, and the goose girl with her flock of geese, raised for the making of pate de foie gras, and a description of the search for the underground mushroom or truffle that is so much sought for the flavoring of the above mentioned delicacy.

One of the interesting places of pilgrimage in the fifth century was described by Dr. Ashton, this city, Rocamadour, being even now a vision of the life and conditions of the middle ages. Its indescribable beauty and charm when seen by moonlight were indicated by the speaker.

Prin 11.4.22

Delightful Lecture To French Society

"A Tour Through France Without Baedeker" formed a very interesting address by Dr. H. Ashton before a large gathering of L'Alliance Francaise on Monday evening in the physice room of the University of British Columbia. The lecture was illustrated by forty slides from photographs taken by Dr. Ashton while on the tour.

Dr. Ashton described the life at a lovely castle in Correza, the beauty of the scenery and the simplicity of the peasant life and beliefs. Hand spinning by the old peasant women and the primitive agricultural methods were particularly interesting. He told of various legends of the past, of the Uzerche and its old houses, of the fortified churches, to which the terrified peasants formerly fled in times of war, of the Castle of Hauteford besieged by Richard the Lion Heart and defended by the warrior poet, Bertrand de Born. The slides depicting castles hewn out of solid rock, forming an early example of camouflage, proved the wonders of the ages. Dr. Ashton told of the Domme, a walled city that had resisted the English, of a visit to a walled town built by the English and which stood unchanged since the days of the Black Prince, of the castles of Dordogne Valley, the beauties of Beynac and the ruins of the castles of Bonagull. Pictures and descriptions of peasant life and their daily work, of the goose girl and her flock of geese, raised for the making of "pate de foie gras," and of the quest of the underground mushroom or truffle used to flavor the "pate de foie gras," were delightful.

Rocamadour, the place of pilgrimage in the fifth century, was today a vision of the middle ages and of undecriable charm and beauty when seen by moonlight.

Wed. 11.4.22

GEOLOGISTS WILL PROBE NORTHLAND

Sun - Apr. 11.22
Dr. M. Y. Williams, of University of B. C., Starts Off Next Month

Dr. M. Y. Williams, professor of palaeontology and stratigraphy in the University of B. C., will leave Vancouver early next month for Edmonton, where he will take charge of a survey party which, under the Dominion Geological Survey, will work along the Mackenzie River from Wrigley to Fort Norman.

In Dr. Williams' party will be Frank Ebutt, a returned soldier student of the university who accompanied the doctor on a trip down the Mackenzie River last summer. Dr. Williams will enter the Mackenzie River Valley by a route that has never before been travelled by a geologist.

Starting from Edmonton in company with another survey party under Dr. G. S. Hume, Dr. Williams and three associates will journey to Fort St. John by rail and power boat. From Fort St. John they will travel by pack train and canoes to the headwaters of the Nelson River, from there to the Liard River and on to the Mackenzie. They will then go on to Wrigley.

SUPPLIES LEFT

Their journey over this route will not be accompanied by the hardships of blazing a new trail, for under Inspector Marraway of the Topographical Survey of the Department of the Interior, the route was thoroughly explored last winter, and caches of supplies and outfits left along the trail.

From Wrigley to Fort Norman the party will carry on their geological explorations and particular attention will be given the country along the east bank. Trips will be made several miles back from the water over ground of which comparatively little is known.

Dr. Hume will conduct one of the first parties to make Fort Norman after the river opens. His work will be confined to the district adjoining Fort Norman to the north.

KNOWLEDGE TO BE GAINED

The two parties are expected to add considerable knowledge to the meagre scientific information of the Northland the government possesses. Dr. Williams is keenly interested in the oil fields of the Mackenzie, having carried on extensive geological work there last summer.

He is one of the foremost authorities in oil geology in Canada and is internationally known through contributions he has made to scientific journals. He joined the staff of the University of B. C. a little more than a year ago, after two years' experience as professor in Yale. He is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America.

Mining In Andes—Dr. W. L. Uglow, professor of minerology at the University of B. C., will give an address at the B. C. Chamber of Mines on Saturday at 8 p.m., on the subject of "Mining and Living Conditions at 14,000 and 16,000 Feet in the Andes." The lecture will be illustrated by 35 slides which are largely from a personal collection. Views of the Panama Canal, coast scenes in Peru and scenes along the highest standard gauge railway in the world, will be shown during the lecture. The mining districts to which the speaker will refer are the Cerro de Pasco and Morococha copper-silver camps which together produce more copper per annum than the entire province of B. C.

Wed. 11.4.22

Will Take Charge Of Survey Party



DR. M. Y. WILLIAMS

Sun. 11.4.22

MRS. H. COLEMAN ADDRESSES P.-T.A.
Sun - April 13 22
David Lloyd George Organization Hears Talk on Value of Co-operation

MARPOLE, April 12.—Mrs. Herbert Coleman, in an address before the David Lloyd George Parent-Teacher Association this afternoon, sounded the keynote of this in

Sun 13.4.22

Mining Lecture Series Is Brought to Close

With an audience that packed the Board of Trade rooms on Saturday night, the series of lectures that have been given during the past few weeks under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines and the Hon. William Sloan, minister of mines, was brought to a close. Dr. Uglow of the University of British Columbia was the lecturer, and the subject, "Living and Mining Conditions in the Andes of Peru." Ald. Frank Woodside, president of the chamber, occupied the chair.

Sun 17.4.22

Dr. Schofield Honored—Dr. S. J. Schofield, professor of structural and physical geology at the University of B. C., has received information of his appointment as a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. Dr. Schofield is one of the most prominent geologists of the Dominion. Since coming to B. C. he has carried on investigations in the Portland Canal and Alice Arm mining districts and in the interior.

Sun 19.4.22

Sun 19.4.22

Place of Science In Education Is Subject of Talk

Dean H. T. J. Coleman Speaks
on Interesting Aspect of
Educational System.

"Is our education scientific, or rather to what extent is it scientific? This question was the topic of the address given by Dean H. T. J. Coleman at the meeting of the King Edward Parent-Teacher Association on Tuesday afternoon. He stated that present-day education is not scientific in that it could not be considered to be a complete body of knowledge, its results are not absolute. But on the other hand, he thought it might be considered scientific in that it is an applied science, as in the case of agriculture, and the contributions made to education by the scientist in the laboratory. He remarked that education was more scientific in the higher sense now than it was formerly, because the last one hundred years had witnessed greater changes than the previous two thousand years had done. He gave a short sketch of the educational methods used about one hundred years ago. Today he thought that every schoolmaster was now a student of his art, and the contributions made from the schoolroom were considerable, though no teacher would perhaps think himself a theorist.

Normative Science.

On the other hand, Dean Coleman said that education might be considered a normative science, this being the contribution from the philosopher. Viewed from this point, it deals with natural sciences, dealing with human nature, the body and the mind. At the present, he stated that there is a growing impatience with the purely physiological explanation of human conduct, and so education now deals with the "self" and the finding of the highest appreciation by that self. He spoke of the recreative values of education, and remarked that we are of the present day coming more and more to agree on the recreative values of education, though there is still a great importance placed on intellectual values both by teachers and students.

Religion in Education.

Digressing for a moment, he instanced the place of religion in the course of study and the school in general. He avowed that neither history nor science could be taught without the introduction of religion, though not as dogma but as that something in life by which one can walk through life without being afraid, a something on which to rest securely.

Three Factors.

The problems to be faced in the growth of education centre to Dean Coleman's judgment around three factors, these being first individual psychology. Human nature can never be analysed, he claimed, but everyone is learning more and more in this line, and it was conceded now that child nature must be treated as an organism, whose development is not uniform, but has multiple variations and qualitative differences. He further explained that the problem of the supernormal child must be faced in the near future.

Another factor is the curriculum, which in a large measure is inherited, and the speaker affirmed that there had never been a thorough house-cleaning in this matter. A still further problem is that of general school organization and management. "We should have the best brains using the best methods," he declared, "to have a successful school system."

There was a short discussion following Dean Coleman's address and later delegates to the Easter conference were appointed, these being Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. A. E. Dalmage, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. Connon, Miss Kate McQueen, Mr. Ogilvie and Mrs. Matheson. Tea was served by the social committee.

Prov. 12.4.22

Professor Gill Is Host to Students In Applied Science

Professor L. W. Gill, head of the department of mechanical engineering at the University of British Columbia, was host to eight members of the graduating class in Applied Science at an informal dinner at the Terminal City Club on Wednesday evening. The eight students were members of his classes who complete their work in mechanical engineering this year.

John Raymond Fournier, as spokesman for the class, did the honors in an after-dinner speech, presenting the professor with a "gilded" address, in which the praises of his instruction and influence during the past few years were duly set forth. Professor Gill responded in happy vein, assuring the members of his class that his association with them had always been most pleasant.

The members of the class are W. W. Coates, Al Bickell, "Bob" Fournier, W. O. Scott, Eric Coles, R. M. McLuckie, James Watson and Andrew Gordon Meekison.

Prov 27.4.22

TEACHER MUST BE AN EXPERT

Dean Coleman Heard on
Qualifications of Profes-
sion at Convention.

Victoria Librarian Gives a
Paper on Reading for Chil-
dren—Cup Presented.

Dean H. T. J. Coleman of the University of British Columbia, and Miss Helen Stewart of the Victoria City Library were the speakers at the morning session of the B.C. Teachers' convention in King Edward High School today. Dean Coleman spoke on "The Expert Quality of Teaching Service."

The teacher, he declared, is coming into his own more rapidly perhaps than he realizes and it is his duty to be an expert. He must be a leader of public opinion, and since the world has had its fill of false prophets he must understand and interpret accurately the trend of events.

"Children's Reading and School Libraries" was the topic of an address by Miss Stewart, who made a plea for an adequate course of reading for children. Not only the best works of modern and ancient writers should be placed in their hands, but the course should be so arranged that the student should receive full value of the thoughts presented. The reader should be made to realize the thinking processes behind the works which they read. The British Columbia Library Commission, she said, was preparing a suitable list of books that would be available for school libraries, and the co-operation of the teachers was earnestly desired.

TYPEWRITING PRIZES.

A feature of the morning's programme was the presentation of the silver challenge cup to Miss Margaret N. Cook of the official reporter's office at the Courthouse, for first place in the recent typewriting championship contest. Miss T. C. Burke was given the silver medal for second place, and Miss Louise A. Marchese won the special medal donated by the Underwood Typewriting Company. Mr. Fred Jarret, championship speed typewriter of Canada, gave a demonstration of speed typewriting after he had made the presentations.

A demonstration of teaching school subjects by means of moving-pictures was given by the Pathoscope of Canada Limited. Special educational films from the library of films owned by the company were used.

COMMUNITY WORK.

"What Should a Community Expect of Its Schools?" and "What Should Our Schools Expect of the Community?" were the central themes of five addresses at the evening session in St. Andrew's Church on Wednesday. Dr. Charles H. Vrooman, medical director of the Rotary clinic, discussed the first question with regard to health and physical education, while Mrs. C. Spofford of the Victoria Board of School Trustees dealt with character training and preparation for citizenship.

The other topic was discussed by Mr. G. A. Ferguson, principal of King Edward High School, by Miss H. R. Anderson, principal of the Sexsmith School, South Vancouver, and by Dr. G. G. Sedgwick of the University.

The co-operation of parents and teachers in the work of the medical staff of the schools was urged, the return to the "sanctity of the home" advocated, and greater support by the church, press and social organizations in the work of education suggested in these addresses.

Prov 20.4.22

VERSE WRITING IS IMPORTANT

26-4-22

Is a Means to Creative Expression,
Says Dean Coleman in "Tech."
Lecture.

The writing of poetry is not an idle performance, and the composition of verse should have a very important part in the work of the ordinary school, Dean Coleman of the University declared in a lecture last night in the Technical School on "Poetry and Childhood." He brought before his hearers, a number of whom were teachers, the value of verse writing as a means of creative expression, its relation to the cultivation of the sense of beauty and its influence on stimulating the imagination of the young. In this materialistic age, there was need for the creative element to be encouraged, since there can be no real education which does not draw out the child's creative impulse. The lecturer pointed his observations by the reading of extracts from poetical compositions by children and by adults, and throughout his educational address brought out truths regarding child mental and aesthetic development that few interested in education would not fully appreciate.

Object Lesson.

In answer to a question at the close of his lecture, the Dean suggested that in regard to directing pupils to write verse, such as would be appropriately printed in The School Columbian, the critical faculty could be exercised by setting before the pupils some genuine verse as a model, and let them write on some subject that appealed to them. It could not be set before them as a task, however. Nor should the poetic creative impulse be dampened, by being critical of first feeble attempts. He would discourage frivolous, bawdy or cheap doggerel. The philistine notion was that if we have a fondness for writing poetry, we should indulge in it in secret. This was not right.

Why encourage ordinary boys and girls to write verse? the lecturer asked in his introductory remarks. Because the poetical gift is far more widely diffused than is commonly realized, and as human nature rises to the highest point in the creative gift in writing poetry, it is a gift to be cultivated. It is important to have that sense of beauty and mystery which poetry intensifies. It is not wise to have it die out of our lives.

He stressed the point that if the utilities only are to be taught, we will be the poorer. There is much of the creative artist in all of us, that is not being encouraged because this age of all ages is so materialistic. So cultural studies have a whole wealth of usefulness to offset the cult of ignorance. One interesting point was that of the relation of poetry to music. The study of poetry, he said, was closely related to the matter of a proper appreciation of music. One cannot get the value out of poetry except by reading it aloud and getting the spirit of the rhythm.

Miss Reta Gilley moved a vote of thanks in appropriate phrases, noting how the quotations read by the lecturer so admirably illustrated his points.

Mr. G. O. Buchanan, as chairman of the local committee, asked Dr. Coleman to convey to the members of the University staff who had lectured here during the past four months, the appreciation of the patrons of the lectures for their splendid addresses. "We have learned to appreciate the wealth of talent the province has gathered and to learn that education in B. C. is in the hands of able men," said Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. H. I. Spurr of the High school staff presided, and added his testimony to the educative value of the lecture.

Columbian 26.4.22

SAY NEW AUTO FUEL CAN SELL FOR 20 CENTS

Tests on Vegetable By-Product Are Made by University Department

FLUKED ON SECRET

Inventor Is Young War Veteran—Secret Offered to British Government

Tests on a new motor fuel which its originators claim can be manufactured and sold at 20 cents per gallon have been secured by Frank P. Slavin, M.E., from Prof. L. W. Gill, of the department of mechanical engineering at the university.

The fuel is a vegetable by-product, made by a distillation process. Eighty-five per cent of the fuel comes from one by-product and the remainder from three others.

"We have written to the British, Dominion and Australian governments, offering them the process," said Mr. Slavin this morning. "It is too big a proposition for us to handle, and we think it should become a government enterprise."

The inventor is Frank Hall, who was a resident of Halifax before the war. Since the war he has been adopted by Mr. Slavin, who lost his only son overseas. Hall was 17 when he joined the army and is now 22 years of age. He served overseas with the engineers. Mr. Slavin, who years ago was a noted boxer, also served overseas.

There is another member of the group which is interested in the new fuel, John McKay, late captain in the flying corps.

Fluked Onto Secret.

"The discovery was made a year ago February," said Mr. Slavin. "Hall fluked onto the secret of turning out fuel in large quantities at a low price. Other substitute motor fuels have been discovered, but there has always been some weak point. This one is different; it can be turned out in great quantities and at a low price."

As high as 28 miles per gallon have been secured from the best grade of the new fuel, Mr. Slavin said. The average grade is good for 18 miles per gallon.

The test made by Prof. Gill with a 16 horse-power engine, first using gasoline and then the new fuel, resulted as follows:

	Gasoline	Fuel
Brake horse-power....	16.3	14.8
Pounds of fuel per brake horse-power per hour...	0.81	1.01
Specific gravity757	.83

Distillation Process

To produce the fuel, stilleries will have to be secured. Mr. Slavin wrote to Premier Lloyd George about the fuel. The premier turned it over to Hon. Winston Churchill, minister for the colonies, and an answer from his department requested further information. The answer also suggested that the matter be taken up with the provincial or federal government. Mr. Slavin has since written to Hon. Dr. King, minister of public works.

Sum 27.4.22

Stirring Address By Miss Bollert At W. C. T. U. Tea

Dean of Women Speaks on Child Welfare Work—Advocates More Play.

An interesting feature of the afternoon tea held on Monday at the home of Mrs. J. A. Gillespie, under the auspices of the Kitsilano W. C. T. U., was a stirring address by Miss Mary L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women at the University of British Columbia, the chief topics being social service and child welfare. Miss Bollert evoked enthusiasm and appreciation from all present, and laid great stress on the necessity of proper home environment for children, stating that on investigation it was found that a large percentage of juvenile delinquents in the courts came from homes which had not congenial surroundings. Also, that although perhaps too late to change the ways of the grownups, it was not too late to change and guide the rising generation, and that one of the main channels through which to reach the children was by supervised play grounds in the public schools, to teach the children how to play in a simple and wholesome manner and to learn not to forever hunger for the hysterical pleasures of the movies or a cheap novel.

The speaker concluded her address with warm congratulations to the organization in what they had accomplished and spoke most optimistically of the good that is still to come from their efforts. At the conclusion of the address a vocal duet was rendered by Mrs. Sandal and Mrs. Deeley, which was much appreciated. Tea was then served, the tea arrangements being charge of Mrs. Bielby, assisted by Mrs. Allan and Mrs. Grant. Presiding at the tea table, which was artistically centred with a profusion of daffodils, were Mrs. E. Graves and Mrs. W. F. Swartz.

Previous to Miss Bollert's address a short business session was held, with the president, Mrs. E. G. Barber, in the chair. Reports were read by conveners of the various committees. Delegates were appointed to attend the district convention, including Mrs. S. R. Morrison, Mrs. C. Stewart, Mrs. E. Sledding, Mrs. M. A. Blair, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. E. Bielby, Mrs. A. Callander, Mrs. J. Dunbar, Mrs. W. S. McOuat and Mrs. Fitchett.

Pro 25.4.22

University Women Hear Speaker On Educational Topics

Educational problems formed the subject of an interesting address by Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., at the University Women's Club meeting on Saturday evening, when educational topics were discussed. Preceding the business meeting supper was served by the graduates of Mount Allison College, Saskville, N. B., and graduates of the United States universities. Plans were made for the Shakespearean evening on May 2, in St. Andrew's Hall. Mr. F. P. C. Wickett will give a lecture, entitled "Music and Shakespeare," which will be illustrated by songs, dances and dramatic scenes. Miss Molly Peck and Mr. E. Millage will give dances, and songs will be given by Miss Turnbull, Mr. Amstey, Mr. Lidster and Mrs. Lidster. A scene will be given from "Twelfth Night" with the original music of the Elizabethan times. Dances as well as songs will be performed to the old Tudor music.

Wed. 24.4.22

Examine Flora—A party of ninety members of the Vancouver Natural History Society, guided by Dr. John Davidson of the department of botany, University of British Columbia, and Prof. H. R. Christie of the university forestry department visited the rocky shore of Caulfields Saturday and found many interesting specimens of flora there, the majority of them being of the genus lily. On May 18 the society will make an expedition to Burnaby Lake.

Wed 1.5.22

Dean of Women Holds Reception This Afternoon

Miss Mary L. Bollert, M. A., dean of women at the University of British Columbia, entertained at tea this afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. T. Harold Crosby, 2631 First avenue west, Kitsilano, in honor of the women students of the graduating class of '22 of the University. Mrs. L. C. Kinck received the guests with Miss Bollert, who was also assisted by Mrs. T. Harold Crosby and Mrs. E. B. Bollert. The rooms were decorated with the college colors of blue and gold, and the tea table was presided over by Mrs. S. D. Scott and Mrs. R. L. Reid. Those assisting in serving were Miss Kathleen Peck, Miss MacKay and Miss Dorothy Blakey.

The guests included Miss Dora Eyc. Miss Winnifred Bullock, Miss Margaret Clarke, Miss Louise Campbell, Miss Edna Ballard, Mrs Evelyn Markman, Miss Georgina MacKinnon, Miss Cora Irma Metz, Miss Isobel Miller, Miss Helen Keir, Miss Jeannie Keir, Miss Patricia Gignac, Miss Agnes Helen Rankin, Miss Muriel McLoughry, Miss Doris Dowling, Miss Edna Rogers, Miss Doris Eilton, Miss Bertha Lipson, Mrs. N. K. Purslow, Miss Dorothy Hopper, Miss Mary Munro, Miss Martha McKechnie, Miss Izlyle Aconley, Miss Mary Helen English, Miss Gwendolyn Kemp, Miss Dorothy Gill, Miss Gwendolyn Robson, Miss Christine Urquhart, Miss Marjorie Aaznew, Miss Annie Watson, Miss Ruth Verchere, Miss Mona Miles, Miss Gwendolyn Gillis, Miss Joscelyne Frith, Miss Norah Willis, Miss Dana Weiberg, Miss Lillian Reid, Miss Helen Mortimer, Miss Dorothy Fingland, Miss Mary Duxton, Miss Marian Atherton and Miss Rona Hatt.

Pro 25.22

Three Governors of B. C. University Are Reappointed Till 1927

VICTORIA, May 8.—It was announced by Hon. J. D. Maclean, minister of education, today that Dr. S. D. Scott and Mr. R. P. McLennan of Vancouver and Dr. R. L. Fraser of Victoria were being reappointed governors of the University of British Columbia for a term of six years, or until 1927.

Pro 5.5.22

GOVERNORS ARE ALL REAPPOINTED

VICTORIA, May 8.—Dr. R. L. Fraser of Victoria, Dr. S. D. Scott and R. P. McLennan of Vancouver, were today reappointed to the board of governors of the University of British Columbia, it was announced by Hon. J. D. MacLean, provincial secretary and minister of education. They will hold office for six years.

Sum 9.1.22

University, a Great National Factor

WHILE it is true that up to the present the University of British Columbia has no buildings upon which its undergraduates and graduates can look with satisfaction, a feeling of pride must have been engendered in many breasts yesterday when so distinguished a university man as Sir Robert Falconer told the graduates that they had the third largest faculty of arts in the Dominion, and that theirs already had the makings of a great university.

The occasion was the conferring of degrees and the scene in the auditorium of the University was memorable and one calculated to inspire great thoughts as to what this, the youngest of Canada's universities, may ultimately develop into.

Whatever the differences which separate the peoples east and west in this great Dominion, they are purely commercial differences; and the universities, as Sir Robert pointed out, are building up a common national life and a common academic world. This common academic world extends far beyond the borders of the Dominion and even the Empire; it serves in a measure to break down the barriers which divide and to link up the chains which bind the university-bred of all civilized countries.

Yesterday was a day of days to all those graduates who received their degrees under such impressive circumstances. Just what their potential value to this province and Dominion will be cannot be estimated, but the fact that right here, without leaving this province, they have been able to place their feet firmly upon the educational ladder should be matter for pride to every British Columbian.

Columbian 12.5.22

APPRECIATION FROM PROFESSOR OF UNIVERSITY

An appreciation of the work of the Westminster Operatic Society in presenting the Chimes of Normandy to local audiences two weeks ago, is contained in a letter to Mr. Frank Chilver from Professor G. G. C. Wood, of the University of British Columbia. Prof. Wood recently presented the University Players at the Edison Theatre in "Mr. Pim Passes By," and in previous years has taken a keen interest in the operations of the New Westminster organization. His letter reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Chilver:—I regret that the rush of examination marking and two days spent in Victoria have not permitted me to write at an earlier date to express my great pleasure at witnessing the New Westminster Operatic Society's performance last Wednesday evening. Knowing something of your previous success, I expected a high standard, and was not disappointed. It is very interesting to note how adequately you manage each year to fill gaps in the ranks of principals. I thought your performance went with a swing that was very pleasing on a first night, and, as in the past, your stage settings were most effective. I am sure the people of New Westminster must be very appreciative of what you are doing to develop a taste for the better sort of community entertainment. I hope that the connection between your organization and the Players' Club will be one of long standing.

Yours Sincerely,
G. G. C. WOOD.

Timely Address On College Education By Miss Bollert

W. 15. 5. 22
Miss M. L. Bollert gave a very interesting and timely address on "A College Education—What the Student Should Expect From It", at the First Congregational Church on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Men's Brotherhood. Mrs. Geo. O. Fallis presided.

"More young people are attending the colleges and universities at this time than at any time during the past years, and this is true in spite of the hard times," declared Miss Bollert, who continued: "Three great purposes are characteristic of all true university students. Firstly, the teaching must fit the student for service in some special life work. It must train him to be competent as a farmer, lawyer or business man; secondly, it must equip the student for broadminded, intelligent citizenship—a college affords the finest possible training in democracy. Thirdly, the university is most important of all in developing character. The student should leave the university stronger, more self-controlled, more manly than when he entered its doors. Student days should be not merely a mental but also a moral reckoning time. The student should leave its walls not only an abler but a better and stronger man," she concluded.

The Rotary Club was addressed at luncheon today by Prof. Mack Eastman of the University of British Columbia on the subject "History and Citizenship." Mr. William Small of the Northern Construction Company was elected a member of the club.
16. 5. 22

Miss Millicent Wright to Lead Anglican Women

Miss N. L. Bollert Gives Address—Generous Donations Made—Conveners and Secretaries Elected.

MISS MILLICENT WRIGHT has been re-elected president of the Women's Auxiliary to Missions in the Diocese of New Westminster, at the afternoon session of the convention yesterday. Other officers elected were Mrs. G. H. Wilson, first vice-president; Mrs. H. Elson of New Westminster, second vice-president; Mrs. F. O'G. Phepoe, recording secretary; Mrs. Sillitoe, corresponding secretary; Miss C. D. Pelly, treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Dalton, dorcas secretary-treasurer; Mrs. J. E. Gretton, junior, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. W. C. Carruthers, Babies' secretary; Mrs. J. Balfour, editor of Leaflet; Mrs. Neville Smith, secretary of Leaflet; Mrs. Van Nostrand, organing secretary; Mrs. A. Collins of Edmonds, thank offering secretary; Mrs. Shoebottom, secretary of literature; Mrs. E. Binns, secretary of the Extra Cent a Day Fund; Japanese convener, Mrs. J. E. Leveson; Chinese convener, Mrs. E. Nightingale; Indian convener, Mrs. Keene of North Vancouver; church furnishing convener, Mrs. A. E. Jukes; educational convener, Mrs. Gurd; candidates' convener, Miss S. Verner; social service, Mrs. C. Rannie; prayer partners, Mrs. Langridge; girls' work convener, Miss D. Verner.

An appeal being read from the Harbor Lights Guild the sum of \$150 was voted, and \$50 was voted to the rector of Wood Fibre for a pathoscope machine. Bishop de Pencier made an appeal for a motor car for one of his rectors and the sum of \$208.46 was voted for this cause.

MISS BOLLERT SPEAKS

Miss M. L. Bollert, dean of women at the University of British Columbia, gave a stirring address on "Personal Service."

"Personal service involves two ideas," Miss Bollert said, "the one which gives, and the one which needs. It is important, however, she said, that you have the right spirit in your heart, before you try and place it in the hearts of other people."

In the commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," there is involved a command that we should love ourselves, Miss Bollert said. Not

a selfish love, but a love that is based on self-knowledge, self-reverence and self-control.

In speaking of self-knowledge, Miss Bollert stated: "We know more about our neighbors than we do of ourselves." She gave several personal experiences which happened in college, to further prove this statement. "Self-reverence," she said, "involves some idea of our own ability. So many of us fail because we lack in this particular, and yet, just as many fail because they love themselves too little. Self-reverence involves an appreciation of oneself—what we can do, and the more we can get over the feeling of ourselves, and lose ourselves in the thing that is to be done, the more use we will be to the world."

SELF-CONTROL

Miss Bollert deplored the lack of self-control among many women. It is appalling, she said, to see the lack of self-control among women at this time—women who by rights should be leaders of women and of men. Miss Bollert explained to the audience that, as a result of a study of history, it is easily shown that women crave service, and the recent movement on the part of women to come out and take part, was born, not of a superficial desire to hold office in organizations or speak before the public, but of a deep unappeasable hunger in the woman soul for the service of humanity. Miss Bollert dwelt at some length on personality. There must be always choice souls which radiate cheer in the world and do their work silently, leading loving and victorious lives, she said, and it is these persons who do much to Christianize the world, because the world knows Christianity only through real Christians.

In conclusion, Miss Bollert urged the women to move forward a pace, not only in service which they are willing to render, but in the development of their own Christian life, and in the development of their spiritual life. "Thine own soul must overflow, if thou another soul would reach."

In the evening Rev. T. R. B. Westgate addressed the girls of the missions.

RELIGION BECOMING MORE SCIENTIFIC, SAYS DEAN COLEMAN

"I am glad to see that the Methodist church is keeping pace with modern thought," said Dean Coleman of the University of B. C., addressing the B. C. Methodist conference last night on "Religion and the Religious Mind."

"The Bible must no longer be studied in a scrappy, unhistorical way. It must be interpreted as an Oriental literature written by men of a different time. Religion is becoming more scientific, more social, and more practical. It is now the duty of religion not only to minister to the poor, but to stop the cause of poverty."

DEAN BROCK TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

Dean R. W. Brock of the faculty of science, University of British Columbia, will leave at the end of June for Belgium, where he will attend the International Geological conference, which opens in Brussels this summer for the first time since 1913.

This conference, which will mark many important developments in the knowledge of the world's geology and metallurgy, will be attended by the foremost geologists of the world, and all the leading countries will be represented. Dean Brock was appointed general secretary at the last one, and holds that position until someone is appointed to replace him at the forthcoming gathering.

It is intended that each conference should apply itself to the discussion of some one particular subject in the sphere of geology. Dean Brock explained this morning. The last conference which was held in Canada took as its main work the computation and particularization of the coal resources of the world, and the mass of material presented has been of incalculable value since that time for reference purposes, he said.

Regarding the forthcoming conference efforts will be made to determine the geological structure of the continent of Asia, which is little known in comparison with other countries.

RECEIVED INTO THE MINISTRY

LIFE IS NOT ONLY A SERIES OF EVENTS

Religion Must Stop Cause of Poverty, Dean Coleman Tells Conference

What was admitted by members of the B. C. Methodist Conference to be a somewhat "unusual" address was made by Dean Coleman, professor of philosophy in the University of B. C., when he spoke at last

night's session of the conference in Wesley Methodist Church. His subject was "Religion and the Modern Mind."

"I am glad that the Methodist Church has little sympathy for the opinion that the world is going to the dogs," he said. "I am glad, too, that the Methodist Church is not feeding the world on the husks of an outworn doctrine. It is advancing with the times."

"Science is coming to the support of religion. It has profoundly affected our religious thinking and has shown us the world of the infinitely small and the infinitely large—the perfect system that makes up an atom and the incomprehensible immensity of the planetary systems."

MEN MUST BE SHOWN

"It is the duty of religion and of science and philosophy to show the man in the street the insufficiency of his pragmatic doctrines and gospels. They must show the man who thinks that life is only a series of events, that he has not grasped the full significance of it at all."

"I am glad to see that the Methodist Church is keeping pace with modern thought. The Bible must no longer be studied in a scrappy, un-historical way. It must be interpreted as an Oriental literature written by men of a different time. Religion is becoming more scientific, more social and more practical. It is now the duty of religion not only to min-

ister to the poor, but to stop the cause of poverty."

REPORTS GIVEN

Interesting reports on the work of the deaconesses of the church in British Columbia and the Women's Missionary Society were given and the conference passed a resolution urging that all pastors support and give larger attention to the work of the society.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the conference will attend a service in Mountain View Cemetery, when a monument to the late James Turner, a well-known pioneer in the Methodist Church in B. C., will be unveiled. Rev. O. M. Sanford will officiate assisted by Rev. J. H. Wright.

DEAN L. S. KLINCK ADDRESSES KIWANIS

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 30.—Dean L. S. Klinck of the University of B. C. was the speaker at today's luncheon of the Kiwanis Club. Blythe A. Eagles, who won the Governor-General's Medal this year, and Stewart McDougall, who was the winner of the Dean Brock post-graduate scholarship, were guests.

Dr. Emery Jones presided in the absence of Mayor J. J. Johnston. L. Sangster, chairman; H. L. Dixon and Dr. B. A. Hopkins were appointed an "On to Olympia" committee. Ted Sutherland presented each member with a metal pencil bearing the Kiwanis Club insignia.

Methodist Conference Extends Warm Welcome to Charles Clarke.

Dean Coleman Explains Relationship of Religion to Science.

"Religion and the Modern Mind," was the title of an address given by Dean Coleman of the University of British Columbia on Friday evening at the Methodist conference. The occasion was the reception of Charles D. Clarke into full connexion as a Methodist minister. Mr. Clarke had completed his term as a probationer, and has been in attendance at Columbian College during the winter. According to the custom of the church, he told the conference of his call to the ministry and his desire to continue in the service.

Dean Coleman's address was received with applause as he outlined the relationship of modern thinking and religion. In a special sense, declared the speaker, the modern mind is scientific in the massing of facts and in the interpretation of facts. Science has transformed the conception of the material universe and of human society and human history.

"The modern mind is social and practical, but it is also religious. There is not less of real Christianity in the world than in the earlier centuries, but more," said Dean Coleman, "and religion, as it properly should, is taking up into itself all the other aspects of the modern mind."

WHAT RELIGION TEACHES.

Religion is becoming more scientific, continued the speaker, for science and the scientific attitude have not destroyed the Bible, they have recreated it; they have not abolished religion, they have made it imperative. Religion is becoming more social, the salvation it teaches is both a personal one and a social one. The world is not getting worse, that is not God's plan for it, rather religion is permeating all of life.

Mr. George Bell moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, and Rev. E. Thomas seconded and this was carried unanimously.

Miss Elliott, deaconess of Wesley Church, spoke on behalf of the deaconess order, and told of the work being done in British Columbia. Mrs. C. A. Wickens, representing the Woman's Missionary Society, told of the growth and development of that organization and asked for the continued support of the churches. These organizations were commended by resolution.

LAY SESSION REPORT.

At the afternoon session Rev. J. P. Westman of Nelson and Mr. George Bell of Victoria were elected on the first ballot as the representatives of the British Columbia conference to the general mission board, which meets in Toronto in the fall.

The report of the lay session was presented and approved by the conference, a number of resolutions and recommendations attached thereto being sent to the memorials committee for consideration. These included the views of the laymen on the prohibition question, a suggestion that laymen be given equal representation on all conference committees with the minister, and that the district chairmen be elected by the district and not by the conference as at present.

Endorsement of the proposal made by the Religious Education Council of British Columbia that the Bible be read in the schools was recommended by the lay association and the suggestion made that there should be a Sunday school in connection with every Methodist charge. There are a number of places in outlying districts where Sunday schools have not yet been organized.

At a meeting of the ministerial body of the conference George Turpin was received into full connection. He served overseas for four years and will be ordained at a special service in Wesley Church on Sunday morning.

WESLEY SERVICES.

The services in Wesley Church in connection with the conference tomorrow are as follows: 7 a.m., morning watch, conducted by Rev. D. W. Scott of New Denver; 9:30 a.m., conference love feast, led by Rev. William Elliott of Sardis; 11 a.m., ordination sermon by Rev. S. W. Fallis, D. D., of Toronto; ordination of Rev. George Turpin and the "setting apart" of Miss A. R. Baglole as a deaconess by Rev. O. M. Sanford, president of the conference; 7:30 p.m., missionary anniversary address by Rev. A. Lloyd Smith, assistant secretary of home missions, Toronto.

Rev. S. W. Fallis will preach in Sixth Avenue Methodist Church tomorrow evening. Dr. Fallis is a cousin of Rev. G. O. Fallis, the pastor of Sixth Avenue Church, and previous to his appointment to his present position was pastor of Central Methodist Church, Calgary, for some years.

Splendid Talk On Personal Service By Dean of Women

Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., Gives Inspiring Address on Value of Individual Work.

"There are two classes of people in this world, that one may think of when speaking on personal service, these being the 'I' of one's own self, and the some other self to whom the service will be of benefit." With this premise came a statement that the world is gradually learning that the better view of things is from the point of social consciousness and not from the individualistic standpoint, and further that people of the present day must think in terms of races, and also that the nation, though very slowly, is in reality learning that "the good of the one depends on the good of the whole. On the other hand there is just a danger that there will be an overlooking of the fact that the tide of spiritual life must be kept high." This was the opinion of Miss M. L. Bollert, M.A., dean of women at the University of British Columbia, when speaking at the afternoon session of the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions of the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church, held at Christ Church on Friday. She added that perspective colors one's opinions, and that often trivial events were considered of great importance while great happenings were often slighted, and it was most important that everyone keep a broad outlook. She urged the cultivation of personality and individual effort for the development of character.

Resolutions Passed.

A resolution from the Presbyterian Synod religious educational committee concerning the opening of the daily sessions of the public schools with Bible readings and prayers, on the plan similar to that now in vogue in Ontario was endorsed. Another resolution from the same source, concerning the attendance of students at religious classes operated by the churches was endorsed, and left for further discussion.

Pledges amounting to \$3680 were undertaken, and a donation of \$100 was made to the Harbor Lights Guild, and a further donation of \$50 to Mr. Green, the rector of Squamish, for the motion picture machine. The sum of \$203.46 was donated towards the bishop's automobile.

Election of Officers.

Miss Millicent Wright was re-elected president by acclamation, the other officers for the year being first vice-president, Mrs. G. R. Wilson; second vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Elson of New Westminster; recording secretary, Miss Frances Phepoe; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Sillitoe; treasurer, Mrs. Pelly; Dorcas secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Dalton; junior secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Gretton; babies secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Carruthers; editor of the Leaflet, Mrs. J. Balfour; secretary-treasurer of the Leaflet, Mrs. Neville Smith; organizing secretary, Mrs. Van Nostrum; thankoffering secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Collins; secretary-treasurer of literature, Mrs. Shoebottom; secretary-treasurer, extra cent a day fund, Mrs. S. Binns; convener of a Japanese committee, Mrs. E. J. Leveson; convener of the Chinese committee, Mrs. Edward Nightingale; convener of the Indian committee, Mrs. W. L. Keene; convener of the church furnishings, Mrs. A. E. Jukes; convener of education, Mrs. Gurd; convener of candidates, Miss S. Verner; convener of Social Service, Mrs. Rannie; convener of prayer partners, Mrs. Langridge; convener of girls' work, Miss D. Verner.

Morning Session.

Miss D. Verner gave a most satisfactory report of the girls' work during the morning session, stating that much had been accomplished and that there is a great future for this work. The report of the babies' department was given by Mrs. Carruthers, while Mrs. Rannie gave the social service report. The prayer partners and the prayer circle reports were combined and were given by Mrs. A. Langridge.

TELLS PEOPLE ABOUT VARSITY

Work of Extension Committee Reviewed in Annual Report.

Many Cities Visited and 104 Addresses Given by Faculty.

The annual report of the extension committee of the University of British Columbia, which has just been prepared by Dr. R. H. Clark, chairman, reveals a number of interesting facts concerning the scope of this work.

During the year thirty-nine cities were visited by representatives of the University, 104 addresses being given. Two tours were made by the president, both in the interior of the province. During these tours Dr. Klinck visited seventeen cities, giving thirty-six addresses, with a total attendance of more than 1300.

Other lecture tours were arranged through the Social Service Council, Dr. Buchanan and Dr. Boggs touring the Okanagan Valley and Dean Brock visiting Vancouver Island.

ABOUSED INTEREST.

Fourteen cities asked for different lectures offered by the extension committee, forty-three addresses being given by the University men. These were delivered at Agassiz, Aldergrove (2), Britannia Beach, Cloverdale (2), Cumberland (2), Huntingdon, New Westminster (17), Powell River, Sardis, Enderby, Squamish (4), Vancouver Brotherhood House (4), Victoria (4) and White Rock (2).

"The extension lectures have brought the University to the people," declared Dr. Clark. "They have aroused interest of parents and high school pupils in the University and have given them a sense of the direct value of the University to themselves. In view of the beneficial results that have accrued both to the public and to the University, this committee is recommending that the work be continued, and, if possible, be extended in scope."

In addition to these tours and lectures, members of the extension committee made numerous addresses in Vancouver and vicinity. Agriculture professors delivered 221 addresses during the year, according to the report.

VICTORIA INTERESTED.

"I have been impressed with two things," declared Dean Coleman in connection with the report. "First, the growing demand for University extension within the city of Vancouver and its immediate neighborhood. For some time to come this demand will be for single lectures upon popular or semi-popular topics, though we can reasonably expect that the opportunity for more serious extension work will present itself long before we are ready to occupy the field."

"Second, the growing cordiality of the citizens of Victoria towards the University. It is obviously desirable that this cordiality should grow, and hence I would recommend that the extension committee make every effort to enlarge its connections with those Victoria organizations whose interests connect themselves in any way with the University."

A varied and interesting series of addresses was offered by the committee, embracing almost every conceivable topic. Members of all faculties in the University were engaged in the work and it is interesting to note that the four addresses given at the Vancouver Brotherhood House were by members of the senior class in the faculty of arts and science.

Print 31.5.22

PROFESSOR ENDS LIFE

Sun May 30 22
Gordon Charles Davidson of U. B. C. Is Found Dead in His Room

Gordon Charles Davidson, 37, professor of history at the University of British Columbia, and former soldier, was found dead in his room at 1055 Twelfth Avenue West yesterday afternoon with a bullet wound in his head and an automatic pistol at his side. Police last night said it a case of suicide, but that they were unable to establish any motive.

Professor Davidson was preparing for a trip east and yesterday at 2:30 p.m., when he failed to leave his



GORDON CHARLES DAVIDSON

room, other occupants of the house, which is the home of R. H. Palmer, investigated and found the body. No one in the house could recall having heard the sound of the shot being fired and police say that death had occurred several hours before the body was found.

The police were summoned and the body removed to the city morgue, where Coroner T. W. Jeffs will conduct an inquest this afternoon.

Born in Union, Ont., Professor Davidson was educated in the Columbian College at New Westminster and later graduated from the University of California.

When the 196th Western University Battalion was formed shortly after the outbreak of the war he enlisted and won a commission as lieutenant while overseas with the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was gassed in one of the engagements of the war.

After receiving his discharge from the army he returned to his former home in Union, and from there came to Vancouver last August, being appointed to the post of history instructor at the University shortly after his arrival.

A brother, J. C. Davidson, botanist and professor of physics at the University of British Columbia, his parents and another brother in the East survive him.

Sun 30.5.22

U. B. C. TEACHER SHOOTS HIMSELF

Depressed Over His Health, G. C. Davidson Kills Self on Eve of Going East

HAD FINE WAR RECORD

Badly Wounded at Passchendaele—Irrational on Several Occasions Recently

Believed to have become suddenly insane as he was packing the last bag to go east for his health, Mr. Gordon Charles Davidson, instructor in the department of history at the University and one of the most popular younger members of the teaching staff, shot himself with his army revolver at his room, 1055 Twelfth Avenue West, yesterday. Fearing that he might miss the train which at 2:30 was to take him to a farm for the summer, other occupants of the house went to the room where they found his body.

An inquest will be held. Mr. Davidson, who had been badly wounded during the war, for some time had been depressed about his collegiate work. Before Christmas he had not been in good health and his efforts to carry on under difficulties had worried him. During the past three or four days he had been irrational in one or two respects, but it had not been noticeable in his work. Dr. Manchester, of the S. C. R., who had been looking after him, had told him he should get away back to his father's farm at Union, Ont., where he would be free from his worries. An arrangement to this effect was completed and he had apparently completed his packing when he saw his army revolver as he was closing up his last bag. His friends think that its appearance precipitated an attack of insanity, for he left no message of any kind and there was no evidence of premeditation, it is said.

A Notable Feat.

Mr. Davidson had a fine war record. He will be remembered as having performed a notable feat when the Empress of Ireland went down in the St. Lawrence river in swimming to shore. Enlisting here with the 196th University Battalion, he won a commission overseas with the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles. Badly wounded at Passchendaele, where he won the Military Cross, he nevertheless returned to France on time for the big push in 1918.

He was one of a family of educationists and several years ago had eight brothers and sisters engaged in educational work. Born at Union, Ont., the son of Mr. J. Davidson, he was educated at Columbian College, New Westminster, where his brother, Dr. J. G. Davidson, now professor of physics at the University of B. C., formerly taught. Another brother, Tom, who with a third brother, Kenneth, was killed overseas, was also on the Columbian College staff. Gordon and Tom both graduated from the University of California, where Gordon coached the college football team.

Mr. Davidson is survived by his father at Union, by Dr. Davidson of the U. B. C. staff, and by four other sisters and brothers, including Miss Edna, living at Kamloops; Mrs. Jean Stickle, wife of the principal of Alberta Normal school, and Rev. J. W. Davidson of Lumsden, Sask., and a sister in Manitoba.

Arrangements for the funeral will be made after the inquest.

Wed 31.5.22

SUICIDE VERDICT IS RETURNED BY JURY

Suicide was the verdict of the jury yesterday at the inquest on the death of Gordon Charles Davidson, the text of the verdict being: "That he came to his death May 30 in his room, 1005 Twelfth Avenue West, as a result of a revolver shot wound inflicted by his own hand while temporarily mentally deranged." Mr. Davidson was a professor at the University of British Columbia and was preparing for a trip east just prior to his death.

Sun 1.6.22

BULLET FIRED IN FLANDERS

Striking Phrase Used at the Funeral of Gordon Davidson on Friday.

Death Direct Result of War Sufferings, Says Rev. G. O. Fallis.

"The death of Gordon Davidson is an appeal to the whole public for deeper sympathy with the countless heroes of the Great War," declared Col. (Rev.) G. O. Fallis, in the course of his sermon at the funeral of Dr. Gordon C. Davidson, University professor, Friday. "The bullet that killed Gordon was not fired in Vancouver but in Flanders Fields. It was fired by a German at Passchendaele. I have known Gordon for more than twenty years, for we went to school together. His whole life until the war came was one of strength and poise. In St. Thomas High School he was considered a model youth in physical prowess and intellectual attainment. At university he excelled in his studies, winning a scholarship that took him to Europe. He took the highest academic standing at Berkeley, receiving his Ph.D. degree with great distinction.

HAD HIGH COURAGE.

"It will be remembered that when the Empress of Ireland was cut in two he had the physical and mental strength to swim two miles to safety. In Flanders Fields he maintained that high standard of manly courage that had marked his youth. In his first twenty-four hours in the line he was awarded the Military Cross.

"He was chosen to carry out a dangerous raid, in the course of which he was badly wounded. When he regained consciousness he gave his orders and insisted that every duty be attended to before he was carried to the dressing station. Before he reached it, however, a bullet passed through his lips and head. It was a marvel that he was not instantly killed. For six long months he lay in hospital. That bullet finished its work the other day when a complete breakdown overtook him and his splendid spirit went west.

PLEADS FOR SYMPATHY.

"The death of such a physical and mental giant must act as a great stimulus to our whole citizenship in bringing about a more sympathetic attitude towards many returned men. The effects of the war on the nervous systems of thousands of men must go on for many years. Many of you are critical of nervous and unsteady returned soldiers. My friends, had you to go through the shot and shell, the mud and blood of the Great War, you might be in a worse state than many of these."

In closing the preacher drew a parallel in the death of Gordon Davidson with that of Arthur Henry Hallam. All England was shocked that God should allow one of the brightest young men of the world to be taken away, yet out of it had come Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Surely, he said, if there was trust and faith somehow good will be the issue of the present tragedy.

A large and representative gathering attended the funeral services, President Klinck, Dean Coleman, Dean Brock, Dean Clement, Professor Mack Eastman, Dr. Sedgewick and many other University men being present. Representatives of the University senate and leading business men also attended to pay their last respects, as well as a score of former comrades of the 196th Battalion. A number of these acted as pall-bearers.

The R. C. M. P. supplied a guard for the funeral and the G. W. V. A. band was in attendance.

Pres. 3.6.22

Lecturer Urges System Of Broader Education

NORTH VANCOUVER, June 2.—"There are fewer books read in British Columbia than there are in any single American state," said Dr. G. G. Sedgewick, Thursday night, in an address before the North Vancouver High School Parent-Teacher Association in St. John's Hall.

Dr. Sedgewick, professor of English at the University of British Columbia, in the course of his address, stated that he believed that the average boy at the time of leaving high school had practically no imagination. He advocated a system of wider education and a less strict adherence to the three "R's." The address was listened to with interest by a representative gathering.

World 2.6.22

ADDRESS TUESDAY BY U.B.C. LIBRARIAN

Mr. John Ridington, B.A., librarian of the University of British Columbia, will anticipate the "Children's Book Week" campaign on Tuesday by giving an address on "Books" at the Kiwanis weekly luncheon. The campaign will be carried on from June 12 to the 19th, for the purpose of assisting the Library committee in supplementing and renovating the children's section of the Carnegie Library. The campaign is being conducted by the Literature Committee of the Local Council of Women, who will be glad to give any information, donating money, or assist in collecting donations, and hope in this way to accomplish lasting good for the children of the city.

Columbian 2.6.22

Westminster Public Library Is Praised By John Ridington

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 7.—Speaking to the Kiwanis Club at luncheon yesterday on the place of the public library in community life, Mr. John Ridington, librarian of the University, had some interesting comments to make on the New Westminster Public Library—the oldest West of the Great Lakes.

He indicated that while much could be done if the revenue were available, New Westminster people may on the whole be proud of their library. Even the books worn out in honorable service are in a sense an inspiring sight, calling up visions of the pleasure they have given to hundreds of readers.

Pres 8.6.22

APPOINT U.B.C. MANAGER

PRINCE RUPERT, June 8.—Jack Venables has been appointed manager of the University of B.C. Industrial Agricultural Association and will give his time exclusively to exhibition purposes.

World 8.6.22

The Needs of The Library

The admirable address by Mr. John Ridington, Librarian of the University of British Columbia, at the Kiwanis luncheon brings before the citizens of New Westminster new features of interest in connection with the local Carnegie library and gives emphasis to its importance as an educational factor in community life. As Mr. Ridington recalled, the city library has historic foundations of inspiring interest. The nucleus was formed by the Royal Engineers, and the traditions of English learning which they brought with them from the Mother Country have not been forgotten in the long years since they hewed out a new city in the wilderness of forest. The library with a careful selection of classics has, in the years since the Great Fire which destroyed so much of New Westminster, been catering to the intellectual needs of the citizens, and the speaker was at home in dwelling on the stimulus that was certain to have gone forth from great minds whose wisdom had been recorded in the volumes on the library's shelves. As a community grows, new fields of service broaden out before such an institution, and as this library expert emphasized, it has a larger place in democratic advancement to fill. The library has been meeting this in several essential ways. New departments have been added. There is the beginnings of a reference or study section, one that could be well extended with advantage to young students, and especially university students who are already making use of it for their reading and study during afternoons and evenings, a privilege that could be made much more worth while by the addition of books recommended in the University courses.

There has been a boys' and girls' reading room furnished and supplied with books out of the meagre store of juvenile literature in the library, and it is for this department that the book week was primarily planned. It needs real boys' and girls' books, stories that will broaden the vision of young people, cultivate their imagination and love of nature, as well as adding to their stock of general knowledge. The old favorites should be there not in one copy, as now, but in several. The Library Committee of the City Council must consider all needs of the library, and divide up the city grant fairly. But the juvenile section needs more. It is a community need, and the Local Council of Women are splendidly rising to the occasion, and if their Book Week is supported it should be from the standpoint of public interest, the juvenile section will be a joy to every child who seeks there the open door to the world's book treasure house of knowledge.

Columbian 7.6.22

Kiwanis Club Told of Value of a Library as A People's University

British Columbia

June 7, '22
Mr. John Ridington, Librarian of University, Shows How It Is One of Most Useful Municipal Assets of a City.

A STRONG APPEAL FOR "BOOK WEEK"

In Eloquent Words Spoke of Books Being Keys to Wisdom of Ages—An Open Sesame to World of Wonder.

Libraries are no longer the privileges of the scholarly few, but the right of all. Mr. John Ridington, B.A., librarian of the University of British Columbia, informed the members of the Kiwanis Club yesterday noon when speaking in connection with "Book Week," which commences on Monday, June 12. A library is a democratized, a universalized public service, he declared. It is the continuation school of all who will take advantage of the opportunities offered. It is the people's university. To old and young, rich and poor, the artisan, the merchant, the professional man, to the man of thought, and the man of action, its doors are open and it dispenses information, inspiration and delight.

In Mr. Ridington's judgment, a well conducted library is one of the best municipal assets any city can possess and in this connection he referred to the New Westminster public library as one of which the citizens had no need to be ashamed.

True, it was not large. The number of books amounted to 4000 volumes, the buildings were in good shape and there are many good books. He had recently made an inspection and had found the library well used, the loans for one month amounting to 5800, which meant that the entire circulation had a turnover once every three weeks.

Replacements Needed.

In advancing suggestions for improvement, the speaker urged that replacement be made of many volumes which had become worn out in honorable service. The periodicals were excellent, but there should be more. The children's section needed a general overhauling and addition, and in this regard, he suggested that there must be many children's books in the city belonging to boys and girls who were now advanced in years to read books of the heavier type. These could well be forwarded to the library during "Book Week."

Every reading family has books, stated Mr. Ridington, still in good condition, that have served their usefulness and are no longer read. An unread book is a useless book. It is proposed that every household should go over its books and donate to the library those it can well spare, and thus give to others the pleasure they have given their original owners. If every household on the postal list gives an average of only one book, by the end of next week the public circulation would be doubled.

Oldest in Western Canada.

The New Westminster library, Mr.

Ridington had discovered, is the oldest in Canada west of Lake Superior and was established by the Sappers and Miners under Col. Moody. The original building had been burned to the ground and the majority of the first volumes consumed in the flames.

First congratulating the Kiwanis Club, which, to his mind, is a corrective to one of the greatest evils of present day Canadian life—too much mere criticism, the passing of resolutions and later on "passing the buck,"—whereas the Kiwanis plan to do things, the speaker declared his belief in the library as a business man does in fire insurance, as a Canadian does in democracy, and as a good man does in God. It was an integral part of any system of modern education. In his opinion, it was the most potent means of recreation, information and inspiration. It should be a public, a municipal service as necessary to the mind and spirit as fire and police protection to property. The library and schools are complementary public services. One teaches to read, the other supplies the material whereby the ability to read can develop the economic value, the intelligence, the social responsibility and worth of the citizen.

Canada, declared the speaker, has definitely committed itself and its destinies to democracy. The hope of a democracy is its intelligence—an unintelligent democracy is merely a mob. If the personal, municipal, provincial, national and imperial life is to be progressive, it must be because the individual units think sanely and act effectively. As a means of broadening and deepening intelligence, and so directing action,

there was no influence more powerful than books. They are the record of human experience, human aspiration, and human endeavor.

To Other Worlds.

The magic of the book, the mere ability to read, is the key that admits people to the whole world, continued the speaker. It admits people to the company of saint and sage, of historian, poet, and philosopher—of the wisest and the wittiest—at their wisest and wittiest moments. It enables them to see with the keenest eyes, hear with finest ears, and listen to the sweetest voices of all time. More than that, the book is the modern equivalent of the magic carpet of the genie of the Arabian Nights. To open a book, and in a moment a person is continents and oceans away from New Westminster, and beholding scenes and events he or she will never see with mortal eyes. The centuries roll back as does a scroll, and by means of a book they can accompany Caesar on his marches, sit at the council table with Napoleon, or hear Wolfe recite Gray's Elegy as he rowed up the St. Lawrence to a morrow of glory and of death. Books revive for people without a miracle the age of wonder, endowing them with the shoes of swiftness and the cap of darkness, so that they walk invisible, like fernseed, and witness the events and hear the voices of all places and all times.

A Remedy for Snobbery.

There was no reason, stated Mr. Ridington, of people descending to servility, and submitting to insult for the sake of getting themselves or their children into what is euphemistically termed good society. He asked if it ever occurred to people that there is a society of all the centuries to which they and theirs can be admitted for the asking, which will not involve them in ruinous ex-

pense and still more ruinous waste of time and faculties. The open sesame to this world of wonder is—the book.

Mr. Ridington, in closing, appealed to the Kiwanis to lend their aid to the coming "Book Week." It deserved the hearty endorsement and most active co-operation of every citizen of New Westminster. If interested were taken the speaker predicted 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.

The U. B. C. librarian was warmly thanked by President J. J. Johnston on behalf of the club for his inspiring address, the mayor remarking that he well remembered the first public library in the city, even though too young to take advantage of its circulation. Members of the Kiwanis Club will be asked by means of the weekly circular letter, to each bring along one book when they attend the luncheon next Tuesday.

Mr. J. W. Creighton, one of the Library's Book Selection Committee, was one of the guests at the luncheon.

'VARSITY LIBRARIAN ADDRESSES KIWANIS

Sum 6.6.22
NEW WESTMINSTER, June 6.—John Ridington, B.A., librarian of the University of British Columbia, spoke to the Kiwanis Club today on the part a library played in the community life of a district. The Royal City has made this a "Book Week," soliciting new volumes for the public library, in particular the children's department. New Westminster has the oldest library in Canada west of the Great Lakes, he said, the books being first brought to B. C. by the old-time sappers.

Senator J. D. Taylor donated the week's prizes, which were won by Clifford Lord and Alfred Monk.

Sum 6.6.22
World 7.6.22
Professors Are Appointed—The board of governors of the University of B.C. held a special meeting Friday night, when appointments and the budget for the fiscal year 1922-23 were considered. A number of professors changed titles. Walter N. Jones succeeds E. C. Stillwell as assistant professor of animal husbandry. E. M. Coles was appointed assistant in the department of mechanical engineering. The question of the university fees will be discussed at a special meeting of the board of governors on June 19. *W-12-6-22*

Sum 13.6.22
Dean Brock Speaks—Dr. R. W. Brock, dean of the faculty of applied science, University of British Columbia, addressed the members of the mining bureau of the Board of Trade and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy at a joint luncheon meeting yesterday at the Hotel Grosvenor on "Gold Placers." The members of the mining bureau decided to hold the next meeting of the bureau on the first Monday in September. *Sum June 15 22*

Sum 13.6.22
Dean R. W. Brock of the faculty of applied science at the University of British Columbia, left this afternoon on the Transcanada to attend the Canadian Universities Congress in Winnipeg on Friday and Saturday. Representatives of all Canadian universities will be in attendance and questions of interest in the development of a Canadian type of college will be discussed. Dean Brock will address the delegates dealing with the centralization of post-graduate work in the universities. President Klinck, who had intended to be present at the sessions of the congress, will be unable to do so owing to pressure of his own work at the local institution. *Sum 13.6.22*

Columbian 7.6.22

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO VARSITY STAFF

Walter Jones and Eric Coles Join Faculty — Some Teaching Changes.

A special meeting of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia, was held on Friday evening for the purpose of considering the fiscal estimates for the 1922-1923 session. Two new appointments to the teaching staff were made, Walter N. Jones, who has been with the Soldier Settlement Board at the University farm, being named as assistant professor of animal husbandry, and Eric M. Coles, one of this year's graduates, being appointed as assistant in the department of mechanical engineering. Mr. Jones succeeds E. C. "Mike" Stillwell in the department of animal husbandry, the latter having resigned.

A number of changes were made in the title and rank of various members of the teaching staff as follows:

Dr. R. H. Clark from associate to professor of organic chemistry; Dr. Mack Eastman from associate to professor of history and head of department; Dr. M. Y. Williams from associate to professor of paleontology and stratigraphy; Dr. W. F. Seyer from assistant to associate professor of chemistry; H. T. Logan from assistant to associate professor of classics; G. G. Moe from assistant to associate professor of agronomy; John Davidson from instructor in charge of herbarium and botanical garden to assistant professor of botany; Miss M. L. Bollert from advisor of women to dean of women; John Ridington from acting librarian to librarian; H. A. Dunlop from assistant in botany and zoology to instructor in zoology.

A special meeting of the University Senate will be held on June 19, when the question of fees will be again discussed. A number of the members of the board of governors have gone on record as favoring an increase in students' fees, but the senate has so far refused to ratify the proposal. It is understood that a new proposition will be suggested by the governors.

Nov 10.6.22

Placers Explained By Dean Brock to Mining Audience

"Gold Placers" was the subject of an address by Dean R. W. Brock of the faculty of applied science at the University before the members of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the mining bureau of the Board of Trade at a joint luncheon today. It was the third of a series of addresses on subjects of interest to mining men.

The speaker explained the formation of placers, showing that they are the result of centuries of weathering processes. Gold and platinum are the metals most usually mined in this way, for though other metals are found in placers they are not sufficiently concentrated to make mining pay.

By means of diagrams and maps, Dean Brock explained the action of the weather in forming placers and showed how changes in the course of a stream have made placers at considerable distance from the new bed of the river. The formation of lava "bed-rock" over rich placer grounds was explained, and the effect of glacial movements demonstrated.

An invitation to the mining bureau to send representatives to the fourth annual international mining convention at Nelson in July was accepted and the executive will name the delegates who are to attend.

Nov 12.6.22

URGES STUDY OF BRITISH HISTORY

"More than ever now at this time when the great nations of the world are turning their thoughts to democracy it is necessary that the younger generation should study the history of nations in their past relations to each other," declared Dr. Mack Eastman, head of the department of history, University of British Columbia, in an address before the Rotary Club at luncheon today. "Let them study British history," he added, "but not in isolation. Let them study the history of England, and England's dealings with the rest of the world, and permit the broadening of their views thereby."

Nov 16.6.22

COMMENCEMENT IS HELD AT COLLEGE

Columbian Methodist Graduates Receive Diplomas at Closing Exercises

NEW WESTMINSTER, June 12.—Dr. L. S. Klinck, president of the University of British Columbia, spoke on "Residential Schools" at the closing exercises for the year tonight of the Columbian Methodist College. A large number of parents and friends of the students were present for the evening's ceremonies.

A musical programme was rendered as follows: Piano solos, Miss Edith Crawford and Miss Bertha Spencer; a vocal solo, Miss Verlie Duncan; a vocal trio, Mrs. Hammond Mrs. Gregg and Miss Eva Griffith. Miss Mabel Dixon presented a sketch from "Romeo and Juliet."

GRADUATES RECEIVE AWARDS

Dr. A. M. Sanford, principal of the college, E. R. McMillan, Rev. J. C. Switzer, Mrs. C. A. Welsh and Miss Jeannette Thomas were among those who spoke to the students and presented them with awards. Dr. G. E. Drew presented the academic diplomas won by Jessie Mouat, D. M. Goudie, Kenny Stewart and Agnes McKenzie. Commercial diplomas were received by Miss Eva Griffith and Miss Evelyn Wallace. Dr. Robert Whittington presented a diploma for Bible study to Miss Jessie Mouat. R. W. Hibbert, vice-principal, gave other prizes to the various classes.

For the well-kept rooms during the year Miss Margaret Takata and Harold Lanning ranked first. Edith Alywin, Bertha Spencer, Bessie Stewart, M. Yamada, Victor Cepeland and William Dovey won honor for their faithfulness in answering the roll call. Miss May Foster received a prize for special helpfulness in the college life. Miss Verna McDonald received a diploma in her physical culture work.

PROGRAMME TODAY

Miss Mabel Winters presented a medal for music to Miss Eva Griffith, while Miss Eva Barker and Miss Jean Davidson received medals from Miss Mary E. Love. Peter F. Pirces, George Turpin and George Stevens won honors in current history.

Bouquets were presented to Mrs. A. M. Sanford, Miss Winters, lady superintendent, and Miss Love of the department of music.

This afternoon's programme included a physical culture exhibition by the pupils of Miss Ethel McKay. Others of her girls presented a scene from "As You Like It." Sewing by the pupils of Miss M. E. Steele was exhibited in the household science department rooms.

Nov 13.6.22

TO EXAMINE B. C.'S MEDICINAL PLANTS

Grant of Thousand Dollars Made By Bureau of Scientific Research.

Dr. Robert H. Clark of the department of chemistry in the University has received a letter from Director Gaudet of the federal bureau of scientific research, stating that a grant of \$1000 has been made toward the expenses of conducting research into the medicinal plants of British Columbia. During the last two or three years, Dr. Clark and Professor John Davidson of the department of botany have been making investigations of this kind, notably in the production of cascara, of which British Columbia has become the latest source of supply to the world. The enquiry covers the culture, preservation and protection of the tree, treatment of the bark, the most provident method of extracting the product, and other matters not disclosed. It is understood that the medical staff of the hospitals here and elsewhere have assisted in these enquiries.

The results of these experiments will doubtless appear in due time in scientific publications. In the meantime the research bureau has found this and other researches into the medicinal plants of this province so interesting and valuable to justify a second appropriation toward the cost of carrying them on.

Nov 16.6.22

HOLD MEETING AT UNIVERSITY FARM

Vancouver Exhibition Directors Inspect Work of Faculty of Agriculture.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Vancouver Exhibition association was held at the University farm, Point Grey, on Thursday. After the business session lunch was served in the dairy and the party of nearly forty were conducted by Dean F. M. Clement on a visit to the various departments.

Prof. P. A. Boving conducted the visitors over the plant of the department of agronomy. Prof. E. A. Lloyd of the department of poultry explained the activities of his department and the party also visited the department of horticulture and the laboratory of Prof. Sadler, who has been conducting experiments in the manufacture of cheese.

President H. T. Lockyer pointed out in his report regarding the provincial grant that there was a tendency on the part of certain members of the government to divert all fair grants to the city where the Provincial Exhibition would be held. This would deprive the Vancouver Exhibition of its grant which is badly needed.

Mr. W. H. Cottrell declared that some action should be taken to prevent such action and the board of control was asked to hold a watching brief on the case.

Mr. W. Dalton reported for the committee in charge of the installation of the municipal golf course that progress was being made and that the City Council should be thanked for its efforts. That body is considering the appropriation of \$47,000 to complete the work and the hope was expressed that this would be put through.

An attractive programme is being arranged for exhibition week, declared Mr. J. T. Little. Auto polo, chariot races, community singing and various other features will be on the programme each afternoon and evening. It was decided that a class for heavy draft horses of 1400 to 1600 pounds should be added to the prize list. Two classes were also added for Vancouver riders, one for three-gaited horses and the other for jumps.

Nov 16.6.22

CANADIAN GRADUATE SCHOOL ADVOCATED BY UNIVERSITY MEN

WINNIPEG, June 19.—(Canadian Press)—The necessity of founding a Canadian graduate school was urged by Dean Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, and Dean R. W. Brock, of the University of British Columbia, at the Canadian universities' conference on Saturday. Both speakers said that hundreds of the best young minds of the nation were going to the United States and elsewhere for the higher training, and were being absorbed into the services of these countries. A committee will report on the subject next year.

Dr. L. C. De L. Harwood was elected vice-president and Dr. W. C. Murray, University of Saskatchewan, secretary. President H. M. Tory, Alberta; Principal Bruce Taylor, Queens; Sir Arthur Currie, McGill; and Dr. Joseph Sirois, were elected to the executive. The 1923 conference will be held at Queens university, Kingston, and at least two-thirds of the time will be devoted to the consideration of a Canadian graduate school and to various problems relating to medical education.

Nov 19.6.22

HOW THE U. B. C. ASSISTS THE FARMER

Value of Work of Its Agricultural Department Is Emphasized.

Prof. F. M. Clement, Dean Of Faculty, Reviews Some Of Its Activities.

Replies to Recent Incorrect Statements Regarding Its Operations.

Shows How Its Work Is of Economic Importance to British Columbia.

"Ninety-six per cent. of the farmers of Ontario are using strains of oats and barley produced by the Ontario Agricultural College. If an equal percentage of the farmers of British Columbia should eventually use the strains of wheat, oats and barley originated at their own university—securing an increase of even 5 per cent., which is much lower than that obtained at Point Grey—they would reap an increased value to the province of approximately \$467,000 yearly. This is a sum considerably in excess of the Legislature's total grant for the whole University."

This interesting statement is contained in an article by Prof. F. M. Clement, dean of the faculty of agriculture at the University of B. C. It was prepared as a reply to certain incorrect statements regarding that department recently published. As the professor, Prof. Clement points out the erroneous statements took full account of the debit side, but failed to disclose the credit side of the constructive and far-reaching work of that department.

"It has been stated," writes Prof. Clement, "that the expenditure of the department of agriculture for the year 1920-21 was \$122,073 and that the registration for that year was fifty-one. These statements are correct, but when it is declared that the cost per student was that sum divided by fifty-one, or approximately \$2400, the inference is not correct.

SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

"It is in error because that total expenditure includes:

Capital expenditure in stock; capital expenditure in equipment; preparation of land for experimental purposes; experimental work in five departments, viz.: Agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, horticulture and poultry husbandry; instruction of students in the above-mentioned departments (instruction in other subjects taken by students in agriculture is chargeable to the Faculty of Arts and Science); travelling expenses of staff to agricultural conventions and farmers' meetings; clerical and office expenses; all other expenses in connection with the work of the faculty.

"Not only does that total expenditure of \$122,073 include the above-mentioned items, but it does not give the Faculty of Agriculture any credit whatever for the following: The general educational work among the farming community; the value of experimental work in five departments; the value of the natural increase in livestock; the cash revenue of \$16,438."

ITS VALUE TO B.C.

The value of the experimental work being done by the Faculty of Agriculture may be illustrated by the results which have been obtained in one of these divisions, the department of agronomy. In this connection Prof. Clement says:

"During the past seven years, the professor of agronomy and his associates, by selecting and breeding field crops, have made the following, among other notable contributions, to the productive capacity of the farms of British Columbia:

"In wheats—One strain, which yields 11 per cent. more than the ordinary Red Fife. In oats—An improved strain of Banner which out-

yields the ordinary Banner by 13 1-2 per cent. In barleys—A French Chevalier which yields 20 per cent. more than the highest-producing six-rowed variety known in commerce.

"In potatoes—The 'U.B.C. spud' out-yields all other varieties and over a period of years has given an average of 35 per cent. more than such well-known varieties as Early Rose, Gold Coin and Carmen No. 1.

"In mangels: Strains have been isolated, tested and multiplied which out-yield the standard variety, Danish Sludshrup, by from 10 to 23 per cent.

In clovers and grasses: Experiments have proved that rich mixtures out-yield narrow mixtures by a considerable margin and the new strains of clovers and grasses being originated by the associate professor of agronomy give promise of further substantial increases in yield. In forage crops: Equally striking results have been obtained with a number of forage crops which are widely grown in the province.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.

"The above statements do not refer to cultural methods, although here, too, considerable improvements and increases have been obtained. This is creative work of the greatest economic importance. It directly affects every man in the province who grows an acre of grain, a bushel of potatoes or a ton of hay.

"In Ontario, 96 per cent. of the farmers are using strains of oats and barley produced by the Ontario Agricultural College. If an equal percentage of the farmers of British Columbia should eventually use the strains originated at their own university and should get an increase of 5 per cent., instead of the much higher percentages obtained at Point Grey, they would, with wheat at \$1 per bushel, oats at 50 cents per bushel and barley at 60 cents per bushel, and similar prices for other crops, reap an increased value to the province of approximately \$467,000 per annum—a sum considerably in excess of the total legislative grant for the whole University."

Continuing, Prof. Clement says:

"Surely no one would make the claim that the cost of these investigations should be charged against the agricultural students in attendance at the University; and yet in the statements made the students are charged with the operation of the farm but are not given credit for the farm revenue. If a purebred animal is sold, the students are charged for the halter to lead him away, but are not given credit for the value of the animal. If a pedigreed cockerel is sold, the students are charged with the shipping crate but are not given credit for the value of the cockerel.

CREDIT FOR THE WORK.

"The students are charged for experimental work but are not given credit for experimental results. If fertilizers are purchased for experimental purposes the students are charged for the fertilizer but are not given credit for the value of the experiment. If ground is cleared and used for plant breeding purposes, the cost of preparation of land is charged to students, but they are not given credit for the value of the crops due to improvement. If a small sack of

"U.B.C. Banner Oats" is sent out to a farmer for test or multiplication the students are charged for the sack and the express or postage, but are not given credit for the increased crop yields.

"It has also been stated publicly many times that the College of Agriculture is situated in the wrong place because the land on the University site, Point Grey, is poor. No one would claim that the soil as a whole is good. It varies from a light, sandy gravel to a dark loam, and is typical of very large areas of heavily timbered upland Coast soils. It should perhaps be pointed out that the University Commission recommended that delta lands be acquired, as well as the area set aside for agricultural purposes at Point Grey. A small acreage of bottom land was rented and held for two years, but was given up because of the impossibility of obtaining the necessary appropriations required for the conducting of experimental work on these lands.

CROPS GROWN LAST YEAR.

"It has also been stated that it was only possible to grow crops by using enormous quantities of commercial fertilizer and manure. The answer to this statement is simple and conclusive. For the past two years not one dollar has been spent for commercial fertilizer for use on the farm proper. All available farmyard manure produced on the farm has been used.

"The following crops were grown last year: Ten acres good meadow, 10 acres fair meadow, 10 acres very poor meadow, 60 tons hay; 10 1-2 acres corn and sunflowers, 125 tons; 10 1-2 acres oats and vetches, 12 1-2 tons; 2 1-2 acres roots, 50 tons; total, 53 1-2 acres. There were also about 10 tons straw. This does not include the acreage of the various experimental departments, nor does it include about 60 acres of very rough

land that is used for sheep and horse pasture.

GROWING ENROLLMENT.

In regard to the teaching policy, Prof. Clement says:

"A four-year course leading to a degree in agriculture. The registration in this course has been as follows: 1917-18, 7; 1918-19, 17; 1919-20, 45; 1920-21, 51; 1921-22, 73. This is the second highest registration in Canada for students of equal grade and standing.

"The two-year course leading to a diploma was planned to give instruction to farm boys and girls whose basis for study was practical experience rather than academic standing. Three years ago a tentative budget was prepared to enable the University to undertake this work, but owing to general financial conditions it was found impossible to give it.

"In regard to the short courses in the University for all interested in agriculture, the attendance for the three years in which these courses were offered, was as follows: 1916-17, 27 students in horticulture; 1917-18, 50 students in horticulture and 89 students in agronomy and animal husbandry; 1918-19, 60 students in horticulture, 52 students in agronomy and animal husbandry, and 72 students in poultry husbandry.

EXTENSION SCHOOLS.

"Unfortunately, shortage of classroom space and inability to provide equipment made it necessary to withdraw these courses in 1919. Since that year a number of buildings have been erected, very largely from federal monies granted to the University for the vocational training of returned men. If at all possible, these buildings will be utilized for short course purposes during the winter of 1922-23."

Regarding the extension schools in various centres of the province, Prof. Clement says:

"The work in these schools is done largely by the extension staff, but is administered by the department heads. The entire expense in this connection is defrayed by the Dominion Government under the Agricultural Instruction Act. Courses have been held at the following places: 1918-19—Courtenay, Armstrong, Nakusp, Creston; total registration, 196. 1919-20—

Grand Forks, Gordon Head, Haney, Cloverdale, Mission and Hatzic, Cranbrook, Nelson, Celista, Kamloops; total registration, 570. 1920-21—Duncan, Courtenay, Maple Ridge, Malakwa, Murrayville; total registration, 175. 1921-22—Barriere, Nakusp, Invermere, Pitt Meadows, Pemberton Meadows, Vanderhoof, Telkwa, Terrace; total registration, 732."

SENATE OPPOSES INCREASE IN FEES OF UNIVERSITY

The senate of the University of British Columbia refused, last night, to accede to the recommendation of President L. S. Klinck that the fees of the university be increased. A lengthy discussion on the question took place and at a late hour this decision was made.

Members of the press were not admitted to the meeting. Dean H. T. J. Coleman and Prof. Lemuel Robertson being appointed a special committee authorized to convey the decision of the senate to the newspapers.

Attend Convention on Technical Agriculture

Dr. L. S. Klinck, M.S.A., president of the University of British Columbia, left this afternoon for Montreal, where he will attend the convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. The sessions commence on Monday next, three days being given over to the discussion of papers on various subjects of interest. The remainder of the week will be spent in what it is hoped to develop into a post-graduate school for agriculture students. The convention will be held in McDonald College.

President Klinck was elected head of the organization when it was first reformed two years ago and was re-elected last year. President Reynolds of the Ontario Agricultural College of the Ontario Agricultural College has been named as president of the society this year and will preside at the convention.

Prof. P. A. Boving and Mr. R. C. Treherne will be the other delegates from British Columbia.