

Newspaper
cuttings

DR. ELLIOT UPON UNIVERSITY SITE

Distinguished Educationalist
Defines Some Requirements
of Ideal Location

The question of the site of the projected provincial university has been lost sight of by Victorians for some little time. The provincial government has taken the matter out of the field of controversy by announcing that the question would be left to a commission of Eastern educationalists.

Dr. J. L. Todd, the eminent authority on parasitology, and a native Victorian, at present upon the professorial staff of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has given the question more than a passing consideration however. He has not dwelt upon the counter attractions of rival cities, however, so much as the comparative advantage of a rural as opposed to an urban locality. He has already, through the columns of the Colonist, drawn the attention of British Columbians to the views of distinguished educationalists and men of letters upon this point. To those he now adds the opinion of Dr. C. W. Elliot, possibly the highest authority upon university questions. Dr. Elliot, at a ripe old age, has just retired from the presidency of Harvard University.

Dr. Todd's Letter.

To the Editor:—Dear Sir—Now that the elections are over, British Columbians will have time to think of things less exciting than politics. The moment seems an opportune one to recall the fact that in 1907 by the University Endowment Act the province of British Columbia set aside two million acres of land to provide for the establishment of the University of British Columbia. Since British Columbia is determined to have a university it is necessary that a site for it should be selected.

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

I enclose a letter from Dr. C. W. Elliot, the much respected recent president of Harvard University. In it, he particularly insists upon the importance of establishing and maintaining the university as a whole with a single site and he makes it evident that, in his opinion, the best site for a modern university is a suburban one.

J. L. TODD,

Associate Professor of Parasitology,
McGill University, Montreal.

Dr. Elliot's letter is as follows:

Dr. Elliot's Letter.

Asticou, Maine,

June 21st, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I cannot too strongly urge that the contending claims of different municipalities ought to be very little regarded in selecting a site for the proposed university. We have in the United States numerous educational institutions planted on unsuitable sites, because the first authorities of the university yielded to strong representations of local claims, sometimes backed by pecuniary offers which

seemed advantageous at the time, but subsequently proved to be really insignificant. Some of these mistakes have proved to be irreparable; while others have been remedied by very costly removals.

Urban Versus Rural.

There is no doubt that a competent university can be well maintained either in a city or in the country. Europe has afforded for centuries many instances of the successful urban university. The United States have successful universities carried on in cities large and small, and also successful universities planted in large estates in small, and also successful universities planted in large estates in small towns and villages. In my opinion the most fortunate site for a university is a suburban site; so that the university is conveniently near to the varied intellectual and aesthetic resources of a great city, and to the large cultivated society, and on the other hand, is sufficiently in the country to possess spacious, open grounds adapted to out-of-door sports, and to secure permanently abundant light and air, with trees, shrubs and flowers. Under present conditions in British Columbia, I should suppose that a sufficient estate for the proposed university could be secured in the vicinity of some established town or city, which promised to become great because of its natural advantages. For the site of the university, the natural advantages would be good soil, good drainage, fair prospects, and the neighborhood of a sheet or stream of water. It would be, of course, undesirable to select any place which had a bad climate—that is a climate unusually wet, dry or windy.

Dormitories.

The policy adopted about dormitories or dining halls need not determine the question of urban or rural site; for these provisions, necessary in the country, are also desirable, in some measure, in an urban or suburban university. Some of the best urban and suburban universities in the United States now carry on dormitories and dining halls; and, on the other hand, some of the best American universities, situated in the country or in small towns which have grown up about them, have no dormitories,—as, for instance, the University of Michigan, the first, and for a long time, the best of the American State universities. In Harvard university, about one-third of the students live in dormitories belonging to the institution, a little more than one-third in dormitories which have been erected by private persons as investments but are under the control of the university; and the balance in private houses scattered about the city of Cambridge. My own opinion is that the best kind of university life can be obtained only where the students live together for years in buildings provided for their special use and controlled by the university; but this principle does not settle the question between an urban and a rural site.

Nature of Centre

With regard to the nature of the town or city near which a university may advantageously be planted, some considerations occur to me which might perhaps contribute towards the wise selection of a university site in British Columbia. The town or city near which a university is planted ought not to be one of a single industry, like mining, or any textile industry, or smelting, or any of the animal industries. It ought not to be a town of "operatives." It ought to be a place of numerous, varied industries, including the distribution of varied supplies. It ought to be a place of numerous churches and schools of different kinds, and likely

to have large and handsome residential quarters. It ought to be a place where many well-to-do families are likely to live, and where good literary, scientific and professional activities are likely to abound.

Medical Faculty

In a university which is to teach medicine and dentistry there will be need of hospitals and infirmaries under the control of the university itself; but this fact does not necessarily determine the question between a rural or an urban site. A university built up in the country ought to have a hospital and infirmary by its side, as one of its teaching resources, and one of its means of conferring direct benefits on the public. A university hospital, properly equipped, would be resorted to from a large area of country, particularly if university and hospital alike were under the ultimate direction of the state or province. For medical and dental purposes, however, the urban site is the best; because an out-patient department can then be carried on by the university, as well as a hospital proper. The separation in space of the medical department of the university or one half of it, from the university itself, is a possible method for a university planted in the country, but this method—though often adopted in the United States by institutions of good repute—is an inferior one with regard to the teaching of medicine, and also in respect to a true university organization.

A law school can be advantageously carried on either in city or country; for its professors may best be made chiefly devoted to teaching, and its only equipment consists of a library and a reading room.

Engineering Requirements.

As to a school of engineering, it is very easy to exaggerate the equipment of such a school in shops and machinery; but this exaggeration may happen either in city or country, and indeed, has happened in the United States in schools of very different situations with regard to surrounding population. Students of engineering, mining and forestry, ultimately have to travel in order to see an adequate variety of equipments in actual operation for profit, and it will make little difference whether they start on their travels from an urban or a rural site.

Finally, I venture to suggest that it is a great object to establish and maintain a whole university on a single site. Good professional schools have a strong beneficial influence on other departments of a sound university, and on the other hand, the undergraduate departments of a well-conducted university affect very favorably the professional schools. Philosophically considered, a university is one organic structure, and it is a great injury to it to have its parts scattered in different places. The concentration of the whole university in one place affects very favorably the social quality of the university, both for teachers and students, and makes it more probable that a varied, refined society will grow up about the university, wherein good examples of manners, morals, and public spirit will abound. Sincerely yours
(signed) CHARLES W. ELLIOT.

ADVANTAGES OF SUBURBAN SITE

Dr. W. H. Gaskell Writes Regarding Location for Provincial University

A strong advocate of a suburban site for the new provincial university to be established in British Columbia is found in Dr. W. H. Gaskell, of the University of Cambridge, who writes a weighty letter on his reasons for this opinion. He strongly deprecates the planting of such an institution within a large town. A copy of his letter has been forwarded to the Colonist through the kindness of Dr. J. L. Todd, of Macdonald College, who writes as follows:

To the Editor:—

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

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

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

J. L. TODD.

Dr. Gaskell's Letter

The enclosure follows:

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

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

The Contrast

I look upon the university as affording the best possible opportunity of obtaining the most thorough training in the subjects, scientific or otherwise, which are necessary for the future career of the student.

At the same time there is no necessity that the full and complete curriculum should be given at the university; thus, to take as an example, the study of medicine, the preliminary subjects, physics, chemistry, biology, anatomy, physiology and even a good deal of pathology (including bacteriology) are best studied in a broad-minded, scientific university, rather than in a distinct, often narrow, school of medicine attached to some hospital in a large town. After these studies are completed, the student will have finished his university course and should now go to the large town with the best hospitals and the best medical and surgical teaching. In this way the student obtains the best training, for in the university, imbued as it should be with an atmosphere of scientific research, he would get the most thorough scientific training in the groundwork of medical science while, in the large hospital, he would get the best practical training in his profession, such as he could not possibly obtain in a small university town. What applies to the medical man, applies to a greater or less degree to other professions.

Some Requirements

It is, I think, a distinct advantage that the university town should be at no great distance from the larger town with its hospitals, its workshops, etc., if only for the reason that such a town is more likely to possess an efficient library than the university itself. I do not think that the expense to the student need be greater in such a university than in one situated in a large town. A well-organized system initiated by the university authorities ought to be able to provide board and lodging more economically and much more pleasantly than that obtained from rapacious boarding-house keepers in back streets of a large town. Another most important consideration in favor of the university town is the question of health. It is to my mind most important to the welfare of any community that the young men and women who, in consequence of their university training, will represent the leading classes in the community, should at this most important period of their life grow up as strong and healthy as possible. Plenty of fresh air and plenty of healthy exercise is quite as important for the training of the student as efficient teaching. In a well-chosen country town the playing fields are easily accessible and the land is cheap, while the purity of the air and the amount of sunshine is immeasurably greater than in a large town. For this reason alone, so important is it, I would never advocate the planting of a university in the midst of a large town.

W. H. GASKELL.

CALGARY SENATOR EXPLAINS

Mr. Hutchings, a Calgary Member of the University Senate Defends Agricultural College Location at Strathcona

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

"While, speaking purely as a Calgarian, I would much have preferred to see a separate agricultural college built near here," said Mr. Hutchings, "I could not as a member of the senate, taking into consideration my duty to the whole province, approve such a plan."

"Dr. Tory, president of the university, is the man who advised us chiefly in regard to establishing the agricultural college there. He said the experience in the United States had demonstrated that the agricultural college attached to a state university was more successful than the independent agricultural college. He cited the case of California as one state where the best results had been obtained by combining the two."

"Under this plan the agricultural college can be conducted more economically. The university instructors can teach the studies to a large extent that are taken by students of both the university and agricultural departments. Experience has also shown that where this combination is used the agricultural department draws to it many of the students in the other departments, so that it does not cause any diminution in the attendance at the agricultural college."

"It is the purpose of the senate to also establish four or five practical demonstration schools in the province. At these schools there will be demonstrations of practical farming, and a preparatory course for those wishing to enter the agricultural college will be provided. One of these schools will make a specialty of irrigation subjects."

"It is believed that the preparatory schools will furnish all the instruction needed or desired by 75

per cent. of the pupils attending the public schools. The preparatory school and agricultural department of the university will have much the same relation as a grade school to a high school. Courses of three months and six months will be offered."

"It is not likely that the agricultural college can be opened until the new building we have arranged for is nearly completed. That will take four, and perhaps five years. To erect the building debentures will probably have to be issued."

A
N
D

March
g

but, now that the university age has distinctly risen and established itself, apparently with permanence for the years eighteen to twenty-two for the baccalaureate period, with the graduate years running above that, I think the question of the location of the university of the future has been decided. A very serious condition is that of the well-being of those who teach. Our present experience shows us that the teachers in our small country colleges go to seed; they cease to grow, they give up research; they become satisfied with small results and insufficient mechanism and equipment; they soon find themselves out of the race. Young men looking to an academic career are coming to understand this and accept positions in country colleges with reluctance. Even if they do accept it is only as a stepping-stone; though they sometimes later get caught in the trap. You cannot generally secure the best men for country colleges, and if some of them are among the best, they are likely later to settle down into a snug contentment that means death. Twenty years ago, or perhaps even fifteen years ago, there might have been some hesitation in making a definite answer to your enquiry. Recent experiments and widespread observation on the part of many different people make it impossible to give any other answer than the one I have given you, and I think you will find that that will be the answer you will generally receive from those who have been taking the pains to make observations in wide range. The modern city has come to be much more of an educational institution in itself than it was twenty years ago, and modern life is shaping itself pre-eminently in terms of the social conditions of the city.

SHOULD BE PLACED IN RURAL LOCALITY

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

Colonist—March 31-09.

That in the interests of students and faculty alike it is preferable to establish the provincial university at some distance from the purview of a city is still the contention of Dr. Todd of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne's Que. In a further letter to the Colonist, Dr. Todd quotes other authorities which he has procured upon the subject, which goes to prove that contention. His letter follows:

I had not intended to write anything further concerning the question whether British Columbia's University should have an urban or a rural situation until an authoritative analysis of many opinions could be published; it seems desirable, however, that the letter from President Wheeler, which is reproduced in your paper of Sunday, March 7th, should receive an immediate answer. Perhaps that answer may be best given by quotations from the letters of College Presidents and educationalists who hold views diametrically opposed to those of President Wheeler.

Some Quotations.

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

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

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

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

"DAVID STARR JORDAN."

Ontarian's Opinion.

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

It has happened in the foundation of some of Canada's educational institutions that the advantages accruing to some particular interest have seemed to have been of greater weight in the choice of a site than the best interests of the institution itself. This correspondence has no ulterior motive. It was commenced solely with the hope of awakening public interest in the situation of British Columbia's university so that it may be located on the most suitable site regardless of the claims of self-interested communities.

A provincial university is maintained by all the people of the province for the good of their province as a whole. Its site, therefore, must not be chosen so as to particularly benefit any one class of people if by being so situated its functions are at all interfered with.

For many reasons city dwellers would prefer to see the provincial university placed in a city, preferably in their own. Those whose interests lie in agriculture and, outside of certain subjects in law and medicine, the interests of the university itself demand that its situation should be rural.

Halls of Residence.

Since halls of residence for the students can be arranged for, easily in the country, and with difficulty in cities, a discussion of the relative merits of rural and urban sites for a university is in large part a consideration of the relative merits of the residential and non-residential university systems. The weight of opinion, from every point of view, ethical, moral, and even economical, is overwhelmingly in favor of the residential system.

There can be little doubt that the newly established civic universities of Birmingham, Leeds and Liverpool for example, are best situated as they are in the centres of towns. But these institutions have been founded to combat the ignorance of a pre-existing population living under unfavorable conditions. Such close-packed agglomerations of people should never exist in British Columbia. The evils, moral and physical, resulting from crowded city life are only too clearly shown in the terrible reports of royal commissions appointed in Great Britain to consider the causes of bodily deterioration. Every tendency which might lead to the repetition of such a calamity in Canada should be combated; if all the advantages offered by our climate are taken into consideration and if modern means of transport and communication are secured in the selection of a site for British Columbia's university, not the least of the

benefits thus assured will be the opportunity given to every student to become acquainted with "out-of-doors" under the best of circumstances.

An Ideal Location.

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

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

SEAT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Province Nov. 6-09.

(By J. Porter, B.E.)

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

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

Circumstances have led me to examine the position of the student in higher education with a good deal of attention. One does not interest himself in the aims and personal circumstances of a number of young men, without coming to some conclusions on a number of points which affect their success; and the surroundings of the university are to my mind the most important of these. I do not undervalue for a moment the influence of great men on its growth. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure great men for spheres which are not of the widest; and we must not reckon with certainty upon a staff of such men when we are trying to think what will be best for the average student. Eliots and Harpers do not grow on every academic bush.

The Case of the Working Student.

One of the most obvious points of difference between English and American university education is the comparative absence from the latter of scholarships and bursaries. I took my own share of these in my time; and I may as well admit that without them I could not have had a university education at all. But from what I have seen of the working of the system of money prizes, I emphatically prefer the American idea of giving the student facilities for supporting himself at any honest occupation, even at the cost of dropping out, for a year or two, from college work. The holder of an English scholarship, if he is not possessed of the qualifications which secure prominence in athletics, is too apt to find himself at the end of his student career with a very small stock of self-reliance. The process which is known here as "hustling" makes demands on him that he cannot meet; and after the first half dozen repulses he is glad to take anything that has some semblance of permanence in it, and to retain it even to the obsession of his own special qualifications. The student in this country is more fortunately circumstanced. There are many lines of work open to him during the summer months; and the search for them, and the contact with active life which they carry with them, do more to make a man of him than half-a-dozen years lecture theatre and laboratory.

he has any special intellectual ambition (and even the humblest youth who deserves the name of student develops something of the kind), it is all-important for the university and the country that he should have resolution enough to be faithful to it. Only the men who know how to be loyal to an ideal count for anything in nation-building; the rest simply "dilute the best blood of the race with skim milk vitality." We cannot afford to undervalue the aid which is afforded to the student entering on active life which is afforded by some previous experience of it. He has learned to trust that partner at the chess board of life of whom Huxley speaks in one of his addresses; and he knows that many an opening will be disclosed in the course of the game, and that he has only to be true to himself and to retain the will to take advantage of it when it comes. Contrast his case with that of the average English student possessed of slender personal resources. Private tuition is apt to be his sole means of earning money, and that does but little to develop manly self-reliance. The fact is that it generally gives an impractical turn to his energies, which he is only too prone to follow to the end.

The Centre of Industry.

But the resources at the back of the student in this country stand in the closest relation to the surroundings of the university. If it reaches any respectable size, it will require a population well over the hundred thousand to create opportunities of employment sufficient to meet the case of such students as are putting themselves through by their own efforts.

The policy of concentration around the provincial seat of learning has received the weighty support of those in charge of theological training in this province; and their lead is sure to be accepted by the other professional schools. Looking even to the present, those responsible for the choice of a site must be prepared to consider the needs of at least a hundred young men every session, whose future career as scholars will be affected by the nature of their summer's work.

Some recent magazine articles have made much of the fact that numbers of students in the States take positions as waiters in restaurants at summer resorts. The inhabitants of certain of the smaller university towns make a point, it seems, of reserving all their jobs of this kind for the students. I sincerely trust that there will be no occasion for that here. Any employment which is not fairly won in the open market becomes a graft and a source of demoralization; and its petty character, instead of redeeming it, only accentuates the loss of manly self-respect in the holder. These stop-gap occupations, moreover, have nothing to recommend them beyond the slenderness of the abilities necessary to hold them. They are a snare to the youth of merely average powers whose only speciality is a special turn for soft jobs. The provision for giving free instruction in arts looks like an official welcome to such as he. If he is to be fur-

'S UNIVERSITY

ther brought up with the idea that light employment will be provided for him by the community, the rank of the university will be settled with a vengeance. Sturdy manual labor does no one any harm, unless he gets too much of it; but these jobs which any one can take without hurting himself, develop neither muscle nor character.

There are many things about the smaller cities which appeal to every-

one; and I suppose most of us cherish the idea of going to live in one of them some day. But they are often among the most potent destroyers of manhood, with their petty interests, petty pleasures, and petty vices. Society in a small place controls the life of the university almost as mischievously as "duchess influence" is sometimes said to control promotion in the British Army. The student is made too much of in its social gatherings. He is given precedence of the young business man, which works injury to both. Very few students are entitled to rank with the business man of twenty-two in the social sphere. Any advantage which their mental culture gives them does not begin to appear until they have left college behind, and had a few years in which to learn worldly wisdom. Until that time the student had better defer to the men who are gaining their education in life's hard school. As things are, however, the half-baked student is put above his contemporaries in a small place, and encouraged in snobbishness by the adulation which is so generally paid to cleverness rather than to character. Meantime his damaging self-revelations are teaching the young men in other lines that patronizing contempt for knowledge and its seekers which is at the bottom of so many national blunders. But what of the student himself? His college life ought to approach that of the monastery in stringency. No other system will enable him to acquire the wide and deep culture and the habits of application which are supposed to be distinctive of the university man. But how is he to do if he is at the mercy of every hoste who wants her reception rooms filled or her bazaar stall arranged, or who wants to make up a chorus? The theological student is nearly always a marked man; and musical culture has been responsible for the loss of many a college session to its posse

sors. For the sake of the student himself, and for the sake of all he represents to the community, let him take his chance at some great centre of industry and commerce, which can carry on its social life without him, and which, to hark back to a previous argument, can afford him, if he needs it, a chance of manly reputation.

The Legislative Centre.

It is not necessary to labor the point that all professional schools require close contact with the ful current of affairs; and this is only to be secured in the neighborhood of a large centre of population. The question may, however, be raised as to the advantage of nearness to the

legislative centre. I doubt if this is any advantage, taking it all round. When a professor becomes engrossed with consulting practice to an extent which interferes with his usefulness as a teacher, he prefers to resign his chair in most cases. But when he gets mixed up with government work, he is usually expected to retain it, whatever his own wishes or the interests of the students may dictate. An emergency will occasionally arise to call for the services of a professor on a commission of inquiry or in some similar capacity, but the call should be only occasional. To make it a frequent one is to secure the services of an expert at the cost of those on whom the future of the state depends.

Physical Recreation.

I have one more consideration to put forward, which seems to me to tell altogether in favor of Vancouver among the available sites. The student who is going to reap the benefits of a university training must be prepared in these days to keep almost at concert pitch for the greater part of every session. At two or three stages in his career he must be capable of making a special effort. If he merely slurs through his courses, and leaves the university with no power of concentration, and no turn for steady drudgery, he has simply wasted three or four of the most valuable years of his life. From what I know of student life and work, however, I think a great deal of this waste can be obviated in the province of British Columbia. The chance of prompt and thorough recuperation is secured to any student who lives within hail of the mountains. If he is feeling like a bottle that can hold no more, or if he is discouraged by his inability to keep pace with the class, he has another course open to him than taking the first train home to pour out his sorrows and shed his manhood in the bosom of his family. He can try the shoulder of Grouse Mountain instead. The chance to meet such emergencies of student life without resort to drugs or stimulants or the sympathy of impressionable people, will mean the redeeming of a large proportion of the half-failures of the university. The intense worker can have his weekly spell of mountain air and solitude above the line of three thousand feet, and his holiday among the snow fields of Garibaldi and the northern interior, and find there a fountain of vigorous mental life such as is open to few of his contemporaries at other seats of learning. The man who is engaged in the arduous task of adding to knowledge can keep his faculties bright and maintain his fertility in ideas without making a journey of several hundred miles, as his peers in Europe have to do every time they go to the Alps. Just how much these facilities are going to count for in the intellectual life of the university may not be realized by those with whom it rests to construct the shell of stone and lime. But the great majority of educators throughout the world will envy this province its chance to plant a centre of intellectual activity in the neighborhood of the mountains. I say nothing just now of the stimulus which their problems will give to the workers in the scientific schools. But every student who has known what it is to reach the limit of his powers, and to ap-

peal to the mountains for a renewal of his vigor, will bear me out in saying that there is nothing on sea or land to compare with the keen mountain air for quick and thorough restoration of overstrained faculties.

The neighborhood of Vancouver, it seems to me, presents such a combination of advantages as no other place in the province can approach. I have come slowly and a little reluctantly to this conclusion; but I think the arguments which have weighed with me will also carry weight with men whose opinion counts for more than mine in the practical realization of the aims of the minister of education and his colleagues.

GRADUATES HONOR TWO EDUCATIONISTS

Manitoba Free Press
May 17-18
Fr. Cherrier and Dr. Wesbrook

Guests at Banquet to Celebrate
Conferring of Degrees.

There was a fine spirit of fellowship in evidence at the banquet given at noon yesterday by the University club in honor of Father Cherrier and Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia. The University club is composed of university graduates, and many of the most prominent professional men of Winnipeg were in attendance.

The banquet was given to celebrate the conferring of the LL.D. degree on the guests of honor at the convocation later in the afternoon.

Notable Gathering.

On the left of Dr. H. H. Chown, who presided, was Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Cameron, and the gathering was all the more notable for the presence of three university presidents. These were President MacLean, of Manitoba University; President F. F. Wesbrook, of British Columbia University, and Dr. G. E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota. The banquet was given in the lecture room of the Industrial Bureau, and covers were laid for 100.

Canon Murray, who proposed the toast to Rev. Father Cherrier, stated that the latter had many claims upon the people of Winnipeg and Manitoba as well as upon the university. He spoke eulogistically of the race and of the church he represented, a church that was ancient and widespread and whose early emissaries to western Canada had endured great hardships, not to make money, but to advance the Kingdom of God. It was the work of Father Cherrier in the university that was the more greatly valued, he said. He was one of the oldest members of the board, and his work especially as chairman of the board of studies had earned for him the lasting gratitude of all connected with the university. Father Cherrier, he said, looked as young then as he did on the occasion when he first made his acquaintance, and he hoped they would long have his presence on the university board. "While we have men like him," he said, "we need not want for men to uphold the credit of the university."

Father Cherrier's Reply.

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

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

Pupil of Dr. McIntyre.

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

The address of Dr. Vincent, who was the last speaker, touched on the fellowship of university men, and was both brilliant and inspiring. He paid a glowing tribute to the worth of Dr. Wesbrook as a member of the board of the University of Minnesota.

UNIVERSITY CLOSES WITH CONVOCATION AND DEGREE GIVING

Honorary LL.D. Degrees Presented to Father Cherrier and President-Elect Wesbrook, of British Columbia University. *May 17.*

Manitoba Free Press, May 13.

With the annual convocation of Manitoba university yesterday afternoon and the conferring of degrees in every department the official year 1912-13 for the university was closed.

The assembly of the clans of higher education in Manitoba was easily the most notable one that has yet been held in the history of the university.

Easily the outstanding feature of the entire proceedings, which had even more than the usual imposing dignity, was the address of George Edgar Vincent, Ph.D., LL.D., on "The Educated Man in a Democracy."

Dr. Vincent enunciated the principle that while the average citizen in a democracy was intellectually unfit to unravel great problems in sociology or economics, he was nevertheless well fitted, from the soundness of his heart, to adjudicate upon the merits of cases presented to him by various and opposed intellectual coteries. The sovereign power should remain vested in the people because no group of aristocrats had ever yet been true to great trusts consigned to their care. Graduates should aim to serve the democratic communities which had given them their chance in life.

Presentation of Degrees

The conferring of degrees passed off without a hitch, the feature of this part of the programme being the presentation of honorary doctor of law titles to Rev. A. A. Cherrier, B.S., and F. F. Wesbrook, M.A., M.D.D., C.M., of Manitoba university, president-elect of British Columbia.

Two eloquent testimonials were paid to Father Cherrier, the one by Chancellor Matheson in his annual address to convocation and the other by Dr. J. R. Jones, who introduced the reverend father to convocation. Each dwelt on the faithful work that had been done by recipients of the honor and the large audience gave him a hearty round of applause as he was being decorated by the chancellor.

President MacLean introduced President-elect Wesbrook, of British Columbia university, and he paid a glowing tribute to the personality and academic attainments of the new Doctor of Laws. He gave a brief sketch of the life of Dr. Wesbrook, and this showed him to be Canadian born and Manitoba university educated.

Work of Years

Archbishop Matheson spoke briefly, giving a resume of the work accomplished in the year just closed, and outlining improvements contemplated for the future. These included the moving of the university to St. Vital, and the establishment of four new chairs. The government had given the university all aid asked for. The archbishop introduced Dr. MacLean, the new president, to convocation, and commended his activities since his assumption of office at New Year's.

A high level was pinned up in the first examination in the political economy course for chartered accountants when four 1A's were secured, two by J. M. Dunwoody and one each by H. Slator and W. W. Hollands.

Convocation closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

GRADUATES HONOR TWO EDUCATIONISTS

*Manitoba Free Press, May 17.
Fr. Cherrier and Dr. Wesbrook*

Guests at Banquet to Celebrate Conferring of Degrees.

There was a fine spirit of fellowship in evidence at the banquet given at noon yesterday by the University club in honor of Father Cherrier and Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia. The University club is composed of university graduates, and many of the most prominent professional men of Winnipeg were in attendance.

The banquet was given to celebrate the conferring of the LL.D. degree on the guests of honor at the convocation later in the afternoon.

Notable Gathering.

On the left of Dr. H. H. Chown, who presided, was Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Cameron, and the gathering was all the more notable for the presence of three university presidents. These were President MacLean, of Manitoba University; President F. F. Wesbrook, of British Columbia University, and Dr. G. E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota. The banquet was given in the lecture room of the Industrial Bureau, and covers were laid for 100.

Canon Murray, who proposed the toast to Rev. Father Cherrier, stated that the latter had many claims upon the people of Winnipeg and Manitoba as well as upon the university. He spoke eulogistically of the race and of the church he represented, a church that was ancient and widespread and whose early emissaries to western Canada had endured great hardships, not to make money, but to advance the Kingdom of God. It was the work of Father Cherrier in the university that was the more greatly valued, he said. He was one of the oldest members of the board, and his work especially as chairman of the board of studies had earned for him the lasting gratitude of all connected with the university. Father Cherrier, he said, looked as young then as he did on the occasion when he first made his acquaintance, and he hoped they would long have his presence on the university board. "While we have men like him," he said, "we need not want for men to uphold the credit of the university."

Father Cherrier's Reply.

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

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

Pupil of Dr. McIntyre.

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

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

When the curtain rose at 3:30, the platform was disclosed crowded with members of the university council, members of the university and college faculties, prominent in the group by reason of their university robes being the chancellor (Archbishop Matheson), Dr. George Edgar Vincent (president of the University of Minnesota), Professor Wesbrook (president-elect of the University of British Columbia), and Rev. Father A. A. Cherrier (St. Boniface).

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

The convocation address was then delivered by Dr. Vincent, of the University of Minnesota. This was an eloquent oration on the position the educated man should occupy in the democracy. Dr. Vincent stirring his audience to the heartiest applause time and again, and causing laughter repeatedly with the caustic and witty comments with which he interspersed the more rhetorical passages.

Degrees Conferred.

The degree-conferring ceremony followed, and was watched with great interest. The graduates were called to the platform in groups, presented by the respective college masters for initiation, and formally "hooded" by the chancellor as they individually kneeled before him. Each group was cordially cheered by the audience, and the enthusiasm was increased by the resounding college choruses indulged in by students assembled in all parts of the theatre. Also presented or intimated were the numerous medals and scholarships awarded.

A feature of the afternoon was the conferring of the honorary degrees of Doctor of Law on Professor Wesbrook and Rev. Father Cherrier, whom the university council at a recent meeting decided to honor in this way. Both had been eulogized by the chancellor in the course of his speech, and their valuable services in the cause of education were further acknowledged in graceful addresses by Dr. J. A. MacLean (president of the Manitoba university), who presented Dr. Wesbrook for initiation to the degree, and Dr. J. R. Jones, who presented Father Cherrier.

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

Chancellor's Address.

In his opening speech the chancellor said he was very pleased to be able to report that the past scholastic year had been both successful and encouraging. It had been a successful one from the fact that there had been a steady increase in the number of those availing themselves of the various courses at the university. The increase had not been very large, but it had been all along the line, the most noticeable additions being in the medical course and in the university extension course. The increase in the total membership was 66, notwithstanding that they had not with them this year the students of the agricultural college, who numbered last year about 50. This was, on the whole, a very satisfactory increase.

Then, the year had been successful in the importance and character of the work. The experiment of holding Christmas examinations had proved of great advantage and he was sure it would prove even more advantageous in future. It eliminated from some of the classes, those who were rather too weak to go on with their course, and the consequence was that this year the number of failures was not so large as on former occasions.

The year had been an encouraging one to all friends of the university for various reasons, continued the chancellor. To begin with, the two additional lectureships which were spoken of last year had come into existence, and the two lecturers took up their duties last October. Then, he was very glad to be able to report that the university had decided to enlarge still further the scope of teaching by establishing four chairs in the coming year—in German, French, mechanical engineering and architecture. This he considered to be a splendid advance and he rejoiced in it greatly. The year had also been encouraging from another point of view. They had secured a president at the end of last year. Dr. J. A. MacLean was appointed, and on behalf of the university he heartily welcomed the president to the first convocation for him at Winnipeg and thanked him for the way in which he had made university things move during his short tenure of office.

Settling Site Question.

The year had also been an encouraging one, said the chancellor, because it had witnessed the evolution of the vexed question of the university site. Several months ago, with practical unanimity, the council of the university asked the government to hand over for university purposes a portion of land on the banks of the Red river adjacent to the new site of the Agricultural college. The government had consented to deed 137 acres at that point for university purposes, and steps were being taken now to carry this into effect. It was very gratifying also to be able to report that the government had increased very largely for the coming year its grant to the university. In fact, the government had given all the university asked for in order to carry on the work. This generous treatment on the part of the government had enabled them to enlarge the scope of teaching on the lines he had already indicated. The government had also consented to erect on the new site an engineering building at a cost of about \$200,000. All these things were very encouraging, and justified the hope that the university of Manitoba was going to proceed on successful lines and go forward in

a way it had never done before. (Applause.)

Eulogizes Candidates for LL.D.

Referring to the candidates for the honorary degree of LL.D., the chancellor said Father Cherrier had been closely identified with the cause of education in the city of Winnipeg and the province. Father Cherrier had been for over 30 years a member of the university council, and for most of that time he occupied the important and responsible position of chairman of the board of studies. Having been very closely associated with him all these years, and having sat under his presidency of that board, he cheerfully bore testimony to Father Cherrier's ability, impartiality and efficiency. Father Cherrier was a man of very strong convictions, but he was always very frank and outspoken in the expression of these convictions, and they always knew where to find him on every subject. "I feel," remarked the chancellor in conclusion, "that the university is doing a very graceful and fitting act in paying this deserved re-

BRILLIANT SCENE AT CONVOCATION

Manitoba Free Press.
May 17-1913

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

Dr. George E. Vincent, President of Minnesota University, Delivers Inspiring Address.

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

cognition to my friend Father Cherrier. In the words of the old Book, 'he is worthy for whom we do this.' (Applause).

Regarding Dr. Wesbrook, the chancellor said he was a graduate of Manitoba university and a man who had brought credit and distinction to his alma mater ever since his graduation. Across the border, in the United States, Dr. Wesbrook had improved his position and had demonstrated the fact that Manitoba could produce some very good things, not only No. 1 hard wheat, but No. 1 excellence in brain power. (Laughter and applause).

By his great ability and organising capacity, Dr. Wesbrook had made many contributions to medical science, and the university honored herself in honoring one of her most distinguished sons.

Convocation Address.

Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, delivered an exhaustive address on "The Educated Man in a Democracy." Dr. Vincent said: "The first point to be remembered is that there is among educated, strong and capable people a good deal of cynicism about democracy. This means that it arouses a really derisive opinion in the mind of the educated man. This is the tendency of higher education. The second point is that the tendency of higher education has been towards aristocratic ideals. It is the philosophy of the strong, capable and clever. It really never dies.

"There are three assertions of the aristocratic philosophy. First, that in any given time there are only a small number of people capable of leadership and initiative. Second, that the capable few will manage affairs, anyway. They will play the game. You may try and disguise this fact as you please, but it is always there, just the same. Third, if the two former assertions are true, why not give leadership to the few? Their prosperity will help the public at large.

"The university man is peculiarly susceptible to this cynicism. It is of vital importance that men and women going out from the universities decide whether they will join this group or pledge their good faith in the democracy.

"There is reason for this cynicism, because, up to the present, democracy has been defended upon the old idea that conduct is chiefly reasoned conduct. So democracy as represented by Locke and others right back to Hobbes, is defended on the ground that a whole lot of people thinking together upon one subject, think better than a few. It was thus that voting was formed as a means of discovering the collective wisdom. Men, as they have studied human nature, have discovered this is not true, that you cannot organize mediocrity into efficiency by addition, that all devices of popular government are a means rather than an end—a means of diffusing responsibility, a means of shifting the political centre of gravity from the upper aristocratic class to the great mass of a nation. The real stability and strength of individual character, at a given time, lies not in reflection, but in the mass of habits, sentiments and emotions of the person. So the strength of national character, at a given time, depends, not upon mental alertness, but upon a great fund of habits, customs, sentiments, and convictions coming out of the past life of the nations and carried on into the future. Democracy is to be defended not on the ground that the many can provide technical skill and intellectual illumination, but on the ground that it is safer and wiser to trust for large general decisions, the more or less unreflective responses of the many to the needs of the nation.

"This means that the so-called national character consolidates and perpetuates the leadership, the ideals of great men whose convictions have become the common possession of the whole people.

Small Class Untrustworthy.

"Are the few wiser than the many? If the question has to do with technical knowledge and skill and administrative ability, it must be answered in the affirmative. If, however, it has to do with the great fundamental decisions of national policy, it must be answered in the negative. History shows convincingly that a small dominant class cannot be trusted to make disinterested decisions for the welfare of all.

"The ideal toward which all reflective and high-minded citizens should work, combines the efficiency of the few, putting their special abilities at the service of the many, not with a sense of superiority and patronage, but with an unselfish desire to make their exceptional gifts a contribution to the common life. On the other hand, the many must come to recognize their dependence for initiative, leadership and specialized skill upon the few who have exceptional gifts and adequate training.

"Fisher Ames, in the discussion which preceded the adoption of the constitution of the United States, contrasted monarchy and democracy as follows: 'Monarchy,' he said, 'is like a merchantman. It sails swiftly, but now and then strikes a rock and goes to the bottom. Democracy is like a raft. It never sinks, but your feet are always in the water. It is the hope of this generation to combine, in a new form, the efficiency of the merchantman with the stability of the raft.'

Dr. Vincent then addressed a few remarks to the graduating class, saying: "May you graduates enter the common life, not with arrogant pride in your abilities and equipment, not with cynical contempt for the new spirit of democracy, but with a deep sense of your dependence upon the community which has given you your opportunity, and with a firm resolve to be loyal to the great comradeship, as you put your skill and ideals at the service of your fellows."

Chance for New Democracy.

"There is a glorious chance on this continent," said Dr. Vincent in his peroration, "of working out the problems of a new democracy which will combine the strength, intellectuality, culture, and efficiency of the few on the one hand with the sane and wholesome decisions of the many on the other. If the university spirit stands for anything it stands for the diffusion throughout our common life of the ideals of scholarship, of avoiding prejudice and not making up our minds until we have the evidence in hand, of recognizing the many sides of truth.

and of being perfectly certain we have not the monopoly of it, and therefore, making us open-minded to the opinions of others. If it means anything, it stands for loyalty to the truth. That is the guiding principle of life, the principle which will guide us to the goal, at which we should all aim, the goal of a great common life in which the many look to the leadership and inspiration of the few, and in which the few regard their scholarship and their special opportunities as merely things which they hold in trust for the great mass of their fellows. This idea of democracy which our institutions of higher learning must have, if they would be true to their genius, must exalt the teaching of the great social doctrine of solidarity, loyalty, tolerance, and good-will."

Father Cherrier Honored.

In presenting Father Cherrier for initiation to the honorary degree of LL.D., Dr. J. R. Jones spoke of his long and honorable connection with the university council, and said that ever since Father Cherrier's advent into the country, in 1878, he had always been associated with educational interests. At present Father Cherrier was a member of the advisory board of education for the province. His resignation from the board of studies had been received with regret, but they hoped Father Cherrier would continue his connection with the university council. "I have great pleasure in presenting to you for the degree a worthy representative of a historical race, and a worthy representative of a historical church."

A Brilliant Career.

In presenting Professor Wesbrook, Dr. MacLean sketched his brilliant career, pointing out that Professor Wesbrook had received his early education in the public schools of London, Ont. and Winnipeg, and had completed in the university of Manitoba the requirements of four degrees, B.A., M.A., Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Surgery. Professor Wesbrook's activities had included many contributions to numerous scientific journals and to the proceedings of many learned associations and he had participated most actively in the development of public health. Dr. Wesbrook's whole record seemed to show three strong interests most clearly, interest in education, interest in the advancement of his chosen science, and interest in the conservation of health; and it seemed today as if these three streams, broadening, had united, so that he would appear to himself to represent just one point of view, one interest, one responsibility, the betterment of mankind by means of education, with British Columbia as his immediate province. For the city of Winnipeg and the university of Manitoba to honor Dr. Wesbrook was for them to honor themselves. "For that he is a student who has not been satisfied with a little knowledge but is eager for all knowledge, for that he is an investigator who, when the old fires and lights flicker and fail, can take his own torch and light his own way, for that he is a skilled teacher and interpreter of the old laws of nature and a valued counsellor regarding the new laws that human society is forming, for that he has been chosen chief executive in a sister university and has given himself in bond for the cause of higher education in the province of British Columbia, and that he may know that Manitoba is with him in the new work, I recommend him for the degree of Doctor of Laws."

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

Candidates for University Council.

At a meeting of convocation held at the close of the public exercises the following candidates, ten of whom are to be elected, were nominated as representatives of the graduates on the University council: D. M. Duncan, F. W. Clark, W. J. Spence, Edwin Loftus, Dr. Gordon Bell, Dr. D. M. McIntyre, Dr. W. A. McIntyre, I. Pitblado, R. F. Argue, Dr. J. Halpenny, Arthur E. Johnston, E. C. Parker, Rev. Dr. W. A. Cooke, W. Burman, Dr. R. B. Mitch-

ell, J. A. Machray, A. J. H. Dubuc, Canon Matheson, A. N. McPherson.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA IS A BRILLIANT EVENT

Archbishop Matheson, Chancellor of University, Confers Degrees on
Graduates—Makes Important Announcement Regarding University Site at St. Vital, Praising Action of Manitoba Government in
Giving 137 Acres and Erecting Engineering Building to Cost

\$200,000

Winnipeg Telegrams May 17-1913

Before a brilliant audience, which included Lieutenant-Governor D. C. Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, the president of the university, the heads of all the colleges in the city, and many others prominent in educational affairs, Archbishop Matheson, chancellor of the university, conferred degrees on the graduates of the University of Manitoba, in the Walker theatre, yesterday afternoon. The theatre had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, and this, added to the colors of the academic costumes, presented a scene of unusual brilliance.

Besides an important address by the chancellor, the audience listened to Dr. George Edgar Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota. In addition to the degrees obtained in the recent examinations, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred (*honoris causa*), upon Rev. Alphonse Avile Cherrier, who, for thirty-one years has been chairman of the board of studies of the university, and upon Dr. Frank Fairchild Wesbrook, M.A., M.D., C.P., president-elect of the University of British Columbia, and a graduate of Manitoba.

Successful Year

In rising to open the proceeding the chancellor said that he was pleased to report that the past scholastic year had been in every way both a successful and an encouraging one. It had recorded a steady increase in the number of those availing themselves of the various courses in the university, the most noticeable addition being in the medical course, and in the university extension courses. The increase in the grand total for this year, over last year, was sixty-six, notwithstanding the fact that they were not able, this year, to include the students of the Agricultural college, which numbered about fifty a year ago.

The year had also been successful, said Archbishop Matheson, in the character of the work done. The experiment of holding examinations at Christmas had proved a distinct advantage, in respect to greater thoroughness, in the work done by the students. The consequence had been that failures were not nearly so numerous as on previous occasions.

Establish More Chairs

The chancellor went on to say that the year had been encouraging to the friends of the university for various reasons. The additional lectureships in English and political economy, foreseen a year ago, had been at work since last October. The speaker announced that the university staff is to be still further increased by the establishment of chairs in French, German, mechanical engineering, and architecture. These appointments will be made during the coming year.

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

Solution of Site Question

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

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

Honor Distinguished Citizens

The chancellor went on to speak of the fact that they were about to confer the degree of LL.D. on two distinguished citizens, Rev. Father Cherrier and Dr. Wesbrook. He spoke in glowing terms of the work done by Father Cherrier, both as a member of the university council and as chairman of the board of studies, and he also paid a tribute to the revered gentleman's frank and outspoken way of

saying where he stood on any question.

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

Dr. Vincent's Address

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

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

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

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

"We do not vote," said Dr. Vincent, "because we are intellectually convinced, but we are moved by tradition, habit, and by visions of our glorious Empire. The average Canadian got his ideas, like his clothes, ready-made, and they did not exactly fit him. He reads only one newspaper, and is, therefore, serene. Those who believe in aristocracy ask how you are going to get efficiency by multiplying this inefficient person to infinity. The democrat grants that the average citizen is unsatisfactory, but declares that if you put before him, clearly, a question of right or wrong, he will respond more safely, and more soundly, than any small group of men, no matter how much they might be his intellectual superiors."

Dr. Vincent then turned to the graduates, and declared that while he admitted that they would not bring about a millennium, they could work for a new democracy; which should combine the efficiency of an aristocracy with the sane and healthy moral judgments of a democracy.

Conferring of Degrees

The interesting ceremony of conferring the degrees was then proceeded with. The graduates from the university itself, were presented by Prof. Allen, ten from St. Boniface college, by Father Blair; seven from St. John's, by Dean Coombs; twenty-three from Manitoba college, by Rev. Dr. Blair, and thirty-four from Wesley, by Rev. Dr. Stewart. The graduates in law were presented by Isaac Pitblado, those in medicine, by Dr. Chown, and those in engineering, by Professors Brydon-Jack and Featherstonhaugh. This part of the ceremony was, as usual, conducted in Latin. When, however, Dr. J. R. Jones rose to present Rev. Father Cherrier for honorary degree of LL.D., he spoke in English, briefly outlining the valuable work Father Cherrier had done for the university since coming to Winnipeg in 1878.

Dr. McLean, president of the uni-

versity, presented Dr. Wesbrook, and spoke of his personal worth, brilliant record, and distinguished service, since taking his four degrees from the University of Manitoba. The chancellor also congratulated Dr. Wesbrook on his appointment as president of the University of British Columbia.

The awarding of the medals was accompanied by the characteristic yells of the different colleges. Five of these medals were awarded to students of Wesley college, four to Manitoba, one to St. Boniface, and one to the university. One medal was also awarded in law, three in medicine, three in engineering, and there were also four special prizes to medical students.

After the public exercises a meeting of the convocation was held, at which the new graduates were welcomed.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1913.

Winnipeg Tribune
EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY

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

The function of a University is to elevate the life of the community. For this reason it must assist in making truth and goodness and beauty common, for this reason it must look to every occupation and calling in

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

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

It would be well if others than university men would take to heart the message of yesterday. It is not for one man or a few men to determine national or community policy. Wisdom is with the masses. Caesarianism is dangerous in a university. It is equally dangerous in the councils of the nation. The safety of a people is the use of the ballot; on all great issues the heart of the people may be trusted. The most unpatriotic, the most dastardly thing a man of ability can do is to cloud great issues. It is in the heat of elections that issues are clouded. It is then that men of leading ability for personal or political

reasons forget themselves. It is then that the hearts of men do not beat true. But if the referendum were in force, if great national issues could be voted upon dispassionately—not at the time of a general election but at some other convenient season—then the heart of the people would express itself, and the expression would be sound.

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

Graduates Hear Vincent

Head of Minnesota "U" Delivers Address at Exercises at Manitoba University.

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

The exercises were opened by Archbishop Matheson, who spoke on work accomplished by the university in the past and the future prospects.

He was followed by Dr. George Edgar Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, who delivered the convocation address. Degrees were then conferred on graduates and medals presented and scholarships awarded.

Dr. Vincent delivered an address on the "Educated Man in a Democracy." He then addressed a few remarks to the graduating class, saying, "May you graduates enter the common life, not with arrogant pride in your abilities and equipment, not with cynical contempt for the new spirit of democracy, but with a deep sense of your dependence upon the community which has given you your opportunity, and with a firm resolve to be loyal to the great comradeship, as you put your skill and ideals at the service of your fellows."

MUCH ENTHUSIASM

FOR NEW UNIVERSITY

News-Advertiser May 27-13.

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

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, arrived from Minneapolis last evening on a hurried visit. He will consult the Board of Governors on a few points and will then leave for Toronto, where he will receive the degree of LL.D. from the University of Toronto. This will be the second honorary degree conferred on Dr. Wesbrook by Canadian universities this spring, the other being from his alma mater, Manitoba University. Upon returning West from Toronto he will go to Minneapolis to complete his work there and expects to arrive here for good shortly after July 1.

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

"To do this, will require a lot of money and a great deal of enthusiasm," Dr. Wesbrook declared. "I have no uneasiness about the enthusiasm from what I have seen already, and probably there is no need to worry about any possible scarcity of funds in the completion and equipment of the institution. I am receiving a great many letters daily in regard to the new university, a large proportion of them tendering advice from educationalists." "During my absence I visited the universities in Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg and I was much impressed by the rapid strides being made by education in Western Canada. When the institution here is completed the four Western provinces of Canada will be well equipped for higher education."

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook paid a very hurried visit to Vancouver yesterday, coming from Minneapolis, where he has been on business connected with the new British Columbia University. He stated that everywhere he had found the public looking forward to the establishment of the new university here and the general impression was that it would be among the finest on the American Continent, avoiding a great many of the mistakes made by older educational institutions and being fully modern, both in buildings and equipment. After a consultation with the board of governors, Dr. Wesbrook will leave for Toronto to confer with the heads of that university. While in Toronto the degree of LL.D. will be conferred upon him by the university. This is the second Canadian University that has bestowed this degree upon the new head of the British Columbia University, the other being Manitoba, his alma mater. From Toronto Dr. Wesbrook will go to Minneapolis to complete some business matters. He expects to arrive in Vancouver for good on July 1.

*Daily Province Vancouver
B.C.—May 27, 1913*

THE UNIVERSITY

Colonist Sept. 13-13.
The presence of Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, in the city and the purposes of his visit bring forcibly to the front the fact that the crowning feature of our educational system will shortly become installed. Dr. Wesbrook has entered upon his work with a fine combination of enthusiasm and good judgment. He has been content to make haste slowly, which is an admirable thing in view of the very important nature of the task with which he is entrusted. Very much depends upon how the University begins its career. Errors may be corrected, but it is very desirable that none should be made if it is possible to avoid them. The discreet way in which the Minister of Education and the president are going about their work furnishes a guarantee that the University will be opened for students as well equipped as it is possible for such an institution to be at the outset.

We take this opportunity to suggest to the Canadian Club that advantage should be taken of Dr. Wesbrook's visit to have him fix a date on which he can attend a luncheon. As soon as he feels ready, it would be a very excellent thing for him to make a public appearance, and we can think of no better place than at one of the club's luncheons.

UNIVERSITY SITE

IS HIGHLY PRAISED

Colonist Sept. 13-13.

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

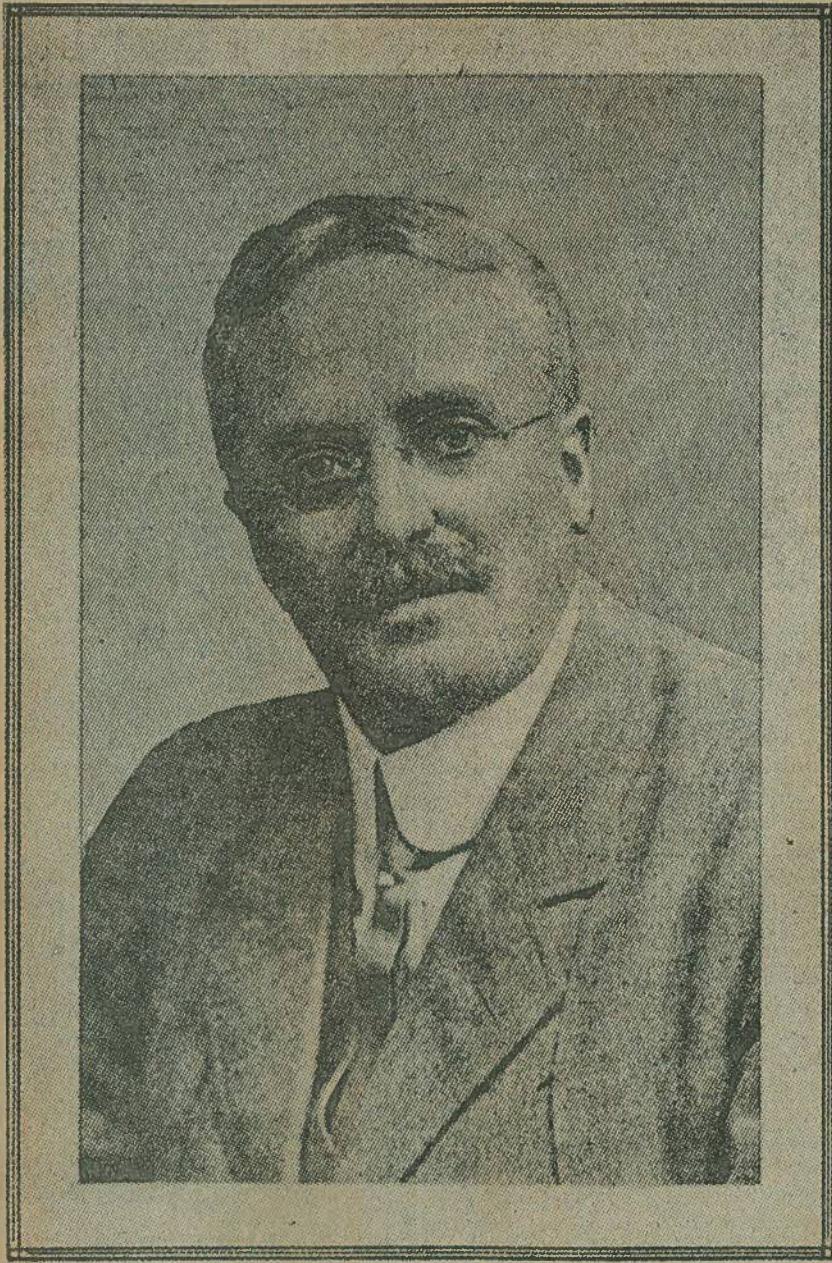
Mr. Louis L. Collins, a prominent newspaper man of Minneapolis, who came to the Capital yesterday in company with Dr. Wesbrook, under whom he graduated in the State University a number of years ago, is of the opinion that the British Columbia University site at Point Grey is better than any other he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

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

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

Speaking of the Rockies, Mr. Collins thinks they are the finest pictures in the world, and his one regret is that he did not make their acquaintance earlier. After leaving Victoria Mr. Collins plans making for San Francisco and thence to China, on his globe-circling assignment.

President of University is Here



DR. F. F. WESBROOK

UNIVERSITY CHIEF DISCUSSES PROJECT

Colonist. Sept. 13-1913.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook Back With Information for Construction Plans—Large Work of Selecting Teachers on Hand.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, first president of the British Columbia University, was in town yesterday in consultation with the Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Edu-

cation, in connection with the plans for the preliminary stages of the university construction. He was accompanied to the Capital by Mr. L. L. Collins, a prominent newspaper writer of Minneapolis, who is bent on making his way round the world, and, with him, was taken for a motor ride round the countryside by the Minister of Education during the afternoon.

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

suitable men for deans of faculty and other positions in the active life of the university; and he states that in this connection it is likely that a visit will have to be made to Great Britain, and perhaps Europe, in an effort to secure the very best obtainable.

Need of Able Men

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

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

have necessarily to be considered in bringing men out here to work."

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

Work of Construction

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

gathered during the trip. In the first place, I suppose, it is desired to agree upon a specific plan of buildings to inaugurate the work, but what that specific plan is to be is a matter for discussion. University buildings, as a rule, represent a somewhat variegated appearance in architecture and material, every new addition being executed according to the particular design of the donor of the money, and the consequence has been—I am speaking of the older institutions—that uniformity has been lost sight of as well as homogeneity. We realize that our ultimate plan will be built for the future, and our aim is to proceed so as to keep that ultimate in sight, and at the same time of course, we are faced with the problem of adequately meeting the present and intermediate conditions. Perhaps I can best describe what I mean by referring to what has actually been done elsewhere. In one or two places we visited we found that the various departments of the university had been proceeded with at the same time on diminutive lines and developed as necessity demanded; and in others we observed that effort was first concentrated on one place, and the other houses were built as time progressed. Both systems have their advantages and their drawbacks, and we have to think out on the evidence what has been the best in practical experience.

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

Dr. Wesbrook returned to Vancouver last night.

UNIVERSITY CHIEF DISCUSSES PROJECT

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook Has Consultation With the Hon. Dr. Young—Large Work of Selecting Teachers on Hand.

News, advertiser Sep. 16-17.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, first president of the British Columbia University, was in Victoria recently in consultation with the Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, in connection with the plans for the preliminary stages of the university construction. He was accompanied to the Capital by Mr. L. L. Collins, a prominent newspaper writer of Minneapolis, who is bent on making his way round the world, and, with him, was taken for a motor ride round the countryside by the Minister of Education during the afternoon.

It is some time since Dr. Wesbrook was last in the Capital, and, in the interval, he has been in the East in company with Mr. Sharp, the architect for the university, studying the general layout of similar institutions, and, as a result of that work, he claims that the board of governors is now in a position to discuss plans for initiating the university construction. This study, while it has involved considerable attention and extensive travel, is not, according to Dr. Wesbrook, nearly so important as the next move in the game, which consists of the selection of suitable men for deans of faculty and other positions in the active life of the university; and he states that in this connection it is likely that a visit will have to be made to Great Britain, and perhaps Europe, in an effort to secure the very best obtainable.

Need of Able Men.

In the course of an interview last evening, Dr. Wesbrook, in discussing the general situation as regards the university, said: "What we have done in the way of studying other institutions is very essential in its way from the point of view that in building an institution which is expected to last for centuries, it is only right and proper that the foundation should be well laid; but there is a greater work than that, and it refers to the men who are going to dominate the life of the university, the men, whose character will be reincarnated in the crops of students, and later, let us hope, in the national life—for if a university means anything at all to a community, it means the setting of the highest standard, not only in character, but in everything else. It is a very great responsibility that we are now faced with, and upon the suitable discharging of it depends to a very large degree the ultimate success of the institution. As first president of the University of British Columbia, I take a pride and pleasure in saying that we are going to have the best that the

world can afford in the shape of educational talent. We shall go anywhere and everywhere in search of the best material, and our selections will, of course, be governed in a measure by the altered circumstances which this country may represent.

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

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

Work of Construction.

"What I am thinking most about at the moment," he proceeded, "is the action to be taken by the board concerning the immediate work upon the construction. Mr. Sharp and myself have exhausted the Eastern universities and colleges, and are now in a position to submit to the governors all the data gathered during the trip. In the first place, I suppose, it is desired to agree upon a specific plan of buildings to inaugurate the work, but what that specific plan is to be is a matter for discussion. University buildings, as a rule, represent a somewhat variegated appearance in architecture and material, every new addition being executed according to the particular design of the donor of the money, and the consequence has been—I am speaking of the older institutions—that uniformity has been lost sight of as well as homogeneity. We realize that our ultimate plans will be built for the future, and our aim is to proceed so as to keep that ultimate in sight, and at the same time of course, we are faced with the problem of adequately meeting the present and intermediate conditions. Perhaps I can best describe what I mean by referring to what has actually been done else-

where. In one or two places we visited we found that the various departments of the university had been proceeded with at the same time on diminutive lines and developed as necessity demanded; and in others we observed that effort was first concentrated on one place, and the other houses were built as time progressed. Both systems have their advantages and their drawbacks, and we have to think out on the evidence what has been the best in practical experience.

Most Notable Features.

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

Dr. Wesbrook returned to Vancouver last night.

*Sun - Sept. 17-18
Recasting the University Policy*

PRESIDENT WESBROOK, head of the provincial university, has returned from a tour of Eastern colleges, on which he was accompanied by the architect who submitted the plans which won the highest award at the competition instituted by the provincial government. The particular object of the trip was to make a study of the construction and general layout of similar institutions, and there can be no doubt that such a study will produce profitable results. As Dr. Wesbrook says, in the building of an institution which is expected to last for centuries it is only right that the foundations should be well laid. As a result of the travels of the president and Mr. Sharp, the architect, it is stated that they have exhausted the Eastern universities and are now in a position to submit to the governors all the data gathered during the trip. As the president intimates, it is first desired to agree upon a specific plan of buildings to inaugurate the work, but what that specific plan is to be is a matter for discussion. There are not only the ultimate plans to be considered, which will take years to develop, but present and immediate conditions must be met, and the construction of the university is to proceed, apparently, with due regard to both of these matters.

All this is doubtless wise and practical, and Dr. Wesbrook, as a man of science and a practical administrator, is determined that he shall not be hurried into any false steps. But in view of all that has taken place since the university became a public issue, this change of policy is, to say the least of it, somewhat bewildering. It is still fresh in the public mind that competitive plans for the university buildings were called for;

a distinguished British architect was appointed as umpire, and a Vancouver firm of architects were the successful competitors. These plans were worked out in great detail, as well as indicating the general layout of the university system. In fact with such elaboration were the plans developed that they would of themselves very largely have determined the technical and academic constitution of the university. That is to say, the university as an educational institution would have had its organic structure shaped by the building system. It is only right to say that the plans as drawn furnished a fine idealistic picture of a university and were in every way creditable to the architect, who, however, had to suffer the disadvantage of having no data to go upon and of having been obliged to conjure up the conception of the university from his inner consciousness. We have not, of course, full information on the matter, in fact on university matters the public is kept very much in the dark, but it would appear that the plans as accepted are being recast, and the university as it will be when built will be quite a different thing from what the published plans would suggest. If indeed the construction of the buildings is to be based upon the study and observations made by the president and architect upon their recent trip, embracing, as indicated, both detail and general layout, it necessarily follows that the original plans have been abandoned. We shall assume that this change of policy is right. In fact The Sun always maintained that the president should have been appointed before the plans were made, but Dr. Young would not have it so. But we warn Dr. Wesbrook that if he continues to make Dr. Young ridiculous after this fashion he will become the victim of grave displeasure and it will be necessary to curtail his powers by making some surreptitious amendment to the university act.

WORK OF NIGHT SCHOOLS PRAISED

*Newsp-Advertiser
Sep. 20-1913*

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

MANY AWARDS AND CERTIFICATES GIVEN

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

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

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

Work Is Praised.

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

Dr. Wesbrook, who received a flattering reception, said that he was delighted to come to Vancouver and to be back in the Empire once more, an Empire which was doing much good in the world and of which these night classes were an example. In Vancouver everything was new. It had no history. On the other hand the Motherland was rich in precedent, tradition and history. All these things were in the making in this new land and the inheritance from the Motherland of ideals and ideas was a guide.

Make Better Citizens.

He paid a tribute to night schools. They were an agent in making better citizens. They were an effort to produce better conditions than we now enjoy, an ambition which was generally true of all of us. People sought to have things better for those who followed after them than they had enjoyed. That was especially true in education. Parents wished their children to be well educated, even when they themselves were denied this privilege. The night school system was also significant of the feeling that trained men must be had for carrying out the problems of life. Life had become complex and men and women must be specially fitted for their life work.

He stated that in nearly all the new centres in Western Canada and the Western States the school house was the most prominent building in the place. That was a practical illustration of the desire to improve conditions and to help those coming after us. He felt modest when he came to a going concern like this. The university had no past or present, but only a future. He hoped for big results. The university was an important part of educational work, but numerically it was not of so much importance. Not one per cent. of the people of the province would pass through it.

Practical Subjects Taught.

The night schools taught practical subjects. There was a feeling that a college education was not practical, but he claimed that a college education need be the none less helpful in business life because it was scientific. To make students efficient was the great aim of present day education. This was an age of specialization and the great question for the student was to decide what he needed to learn. Latin and Greek were important, but they were not needed in many walks of life. A man might be just as good a blacksmith if he knew Latin, but he might learn other subjects which would be of more use to him in later life. Discrimination must be used.

Dr. Wesbrook then presented the prizes. Vocal and instrumental selections were contributed by Mrs. Arthur R. Dingman, Mrs. H. H. Roberts and Miss Ethel L. Leggatt.

GET READY FOR THE NIGHT SCHOOLS

Vancouver World Sept. 20, 1913

The large attendance, last evening, at the formal presentation of prizes and certificates to successful students in the night school classes shows that lively interest is taken in this branch of educational machinery in Vancouver. No doubt the size of the gathering was due, to some extent, to the distinction of the speakers, but after this has been said the occasion may still be regarded as gratifying evidence of the good sense which is more pronounced in the life of the community than the varieties of customs which first strike the eye of the stranger. It is particularly gratifying to find that the prizes were distributed by Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, an institution which, we are sure, will not fail to leave its impress on life in the province and impart impulse and direction to careers that are being shaped in the elementary schools of the city.

There was nothing of pedantry in the tone of Dr. Wesbrook's allusion to his own sphere in education, nor was there a single note that was flamboyant or self-advertising. "He felt modest," we read, in his reported remarks on the occasion, "in coming to a going concern like this. The university had no past or present, but only a future. He hoped for big results. The university was an important part of educational work, but numerically it was not of so much importance. Not one per cent. of the people of the province would pass through it." These things are true, doubtless, but no one supposes that Dr. Wesbrook desired to convey the impression that the potency of the university as a factor in life in the province is to be measured in numerals. The allusion was tactful and in good taste.

Dr. Wesbrook commended the night school as an agent in the making of better citizens, and because it is significant of the feeling that trained men must be had for carrying out the problems of life. Life, he said, was complex, and men and women must be specially fitted for their life work. Some university professors would have coupled this remark with the allusion to the university; Dr. Wesbrook used it, aptly and generously, to emphasize the importance of the night school.

With the opening of the night schools in the city for the winter already a topic of conversation in many homes, the gathering at Aberdeen school last night and the addresses delivered, are timeous. The night school has played an important part in the education of many men and women in Vancouver and elsewhere. How many boys and girls of a generation ago did not awaken to the importance of education till school days were past and workdays had begun! How many men who afterwards grew prominent in life and in letters passed through the day school with a reputation for stupidity trailing behind them! Many of the most brilliant minds have been those that have ripened slowly. To such minds the night school is an inestimable boon.

THE PROVINCE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1913.

STANDARDIZED EDUCATION.

In distributing prizes at Aberdeen school last Friday, Dr. Wesbrook, the principal of the University of British Columbia, paid a high tribute to the value of night schools, as an agent in making better citizens. By so doing, he touched on one of the greatest problems of education. Is education today a means of making better citizens, or is it merely a fuel for the fires of discontent? Is education meant to make better citizens, or is it meant to instill a certain amount of knowledge into the mass of humanity? What is knowledge? Does it imply an ability to add certain sums together, or does it imply character? There are hundreds of questions of a similar nature which might well be asked of our educators and hardly one will be found to agree on the answers.

* * *

Generally speaking, the system of education on this continent is to give all children a standard knowledge which will serve as a basis on which to specialize later. But it is perhaps one of the worst things in the world to standardize the mind of a child, which is wonderfully impressionable, for any specific purpose. It is doing with education what the Socialistic theorists would do with economics. It is trying to dig grooves in the mind of a child which will absorb any knowledge of a certain standard which later may be poured into them. It is endeavoring to make the flexible inflexible and sterilizing growth. It is however, impossible for schools to give individual attention to every child. Teachers as a rule are prone to favor those most easily taught, but they can not distinguish between children whose tastes for knowledge may lie in two totally different directions. They have to do the best they can with the material they are given, and carry out what is known as the curriculum according to the instructions they receive.

* * *

And what is the consequence? Everybody can read and write, and everybody can do simple sums. The sum total of intelligence is not only impressive, but oppressive by reason of its quantity. As for its quality, it may be up to standard, but the standard has never been raised with the otherwise universal progress of the country. And out of that intelligence springs public opinion which when standardized by this method, is a fearsome thing. Mr. Sidney Brooks, an American publicist, says:

"This kind of opinion, especially when left to its own devices, marks out the nation over which it has gained control as a willing slave of words, a willing follower of the fatal short-cut, a prey to caprice, unreasoning sentiment and the attraction of 'panaceas,' and stamps broadly upon its face the hall-mark of an honestly unconscious parochialism. Such, to be quite candid, appears to have been too much its effect in America. I know of no country where a prejudice lives so long, where thought is at once so active and so shallow and a praiseworthy curiosity so little guided by fixed standards, where a craze finds readier acceptance, where policies that are opposed to all human experience or contradicted by the most elementary facts of social or economic conditions stand a better chance of captivating the populace, or where men who are fundamentally insignificant attain to such quaintly authoritative prestige."

If Mr. Brooks be correct in his estimate, there must be something radically wrong in the system which produces this result. Can night schools eradicate the weaknesses of the standardized form of education? If, as Dr. Wesbrook says, they make better citizens, then they perform a very valuable function. In our eagerness for education we have forgotten character. It is open to question whether a country which suddenly abandoned as obsolete its entire system of education, and set up instead the fetish of character would not promptly turn out a vast mass of prigs. Perhaps a little more training of character, and a little less instillation of knowledge might make a judicious mixture. It is surely after something of this nature that the Boy or Girl Scout movement is groping. The problem is of intense interest, and one upon which very few people are qualified to pronounce.

Vernon News

BUILD FOR FUTURE, WESTBROOK'S PLAN

Sep. 25-1913.

President of British Columbia University Anxious for Uniformity of Design.

For the purpose of discussing the plans in connection with the British Columbia University, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the first president, accompanied by Mr. L. L. Collins, a prominent newspaper writer of Minneapolis, visited Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, at Victoria recently. Dr. Wesbrook has recently returned from the east where, in company with Mr. Sharp, the architect for the university, he has been studying plans and the general outlay of similar institutions.

The next question which arises is one of vast importance—the selection of suitable men for the faculty of the university. In this connection, Dr. Wesbrook states that it is likely that a visit to Great Britain will have to be made to secure the best talent.

Is Anxious to Begin Right.

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

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

Consider Best Building Plan.

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

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

SCIENCE AND ARTS COME FIRST

news-advertisers

Dr. Wesbrook at University Club Says These Faculties Will Have Premier Consideration in Early Stages.

Sep. 26-1913.

EDUCATION MINISTER IS VERY ENTHUSIASTIC

Dr. Young Predicts That Within Five Years the Enrolment of New Institution Will Show 1000 Students Attending.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia, was the guest of honor of the University Club last evening. Added distinction was given to the function by the presence of Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education.

The address of Dr. Wesbrook stamped him as an after dinner speaker of great ability. His remarks ranged from grave to gay and both as a raconteur and in serious vein he made an excellent impression. He outlined the plans for the new university and enlarged on the assistance which could be given by the members of the University Club, an organization of university graduates from sixty alma maters. The only announcement which has not already been given to the public was his statement that in the early stages the faculties of Arts and Science would be given first place and later forestry, mining and other branches of study of especial interest to this province would be added, perhaps before the law and medical faculties.

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

Mr. W. F. Carter, president of the club, was toastmaster. Seated with him at the head table were Dr. Young, Dr. Wesbrook, Rev. John MacKay, Prof. Pidgeon, Mr. S. D. Scott, Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton, Mr. T. G. Scott, Dr. Brydone-Jack and Magistrate Shaw. During the evening several college airs were rendered. The musical portion of the programme was in charge of Mr. J. D. W. Tripp.

Great Task.

Rev. John MacKay proposed the toast to Dr. Wesbrook in an eloquent address. He considered it a privilege to propose the toast because of the greatness of the task to which Dr. Wesbrook had been called and because of the greatness of the man himself. He said the university had been born out of the necessity to fit men for the church.

The type of training given was determined by the necessities of men called to the work of the church. In recent times a tremendous change had taken place in regard to the activities of the university. It had broadened out in all directions and had kept pace with the development of all other institutions. Out from the universities had gone forth incentives which had resulted in making the world a better place to live in.

One Universal Truth.

He asserted that there was one universal whole of truth, and knowledge knew no sectarian bounds. The universalizing of truth would help to keep peace between the nations of the world. He closed with the statement that nowhere in the world did a university have greater possibilities than the institution which would be presided over by the guest of the evening. The great natural resources of the province might become a menace to the people if true citizenship were not taught. To become wealthy alone might be dangerous if the conception of good citizenship did not accompany it.

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

Freshman President.

Dr. Wesbrook, who was received with loud cheers, prefaced his address with some humorous references to the difficulty of after dinner speaking. He proposed to recommend to the board of governors the selection of professors who were strong in postprandial oratory. He appeared as a freshman, a freshman president of a freshman university. He was a tenderfoot, although he had first seen Vancouver a few months after the great fire in 1886. He was like other freshmen in having a mixture of trepidation and hope. He needed assistance. He said he had ceased to be a doctor. He was trying to rehabilitate his repertoire of humorous stories and to expurgate his vocabulary so as to fit himself for after dinner speaking. continuing, he said:

"Your help is needed for the university to be. The University of B. C. has a right to your help as university men. No single body will contribute so much to the emolument of the new university. Most of us are sons of parents who did not attend a university, and I would not like to think that only children of graduates will attend the new university. It is to be a people's university."

To Provide Library.

"One of the functions of the University of B. C.—I am speaking unofficially—should be to provide a library which would be available for and useful to every profession represented in this club."

"A law college should prove a stimulus to the legal profession, and a medical college be a great assistance to the medical profession. The same is true of engineering. I look for great things from the University Club. University graduates should be leaders in

their own line. No group of men could give greater help to the new institution, which should stand for leadership and elevation of citizenship."

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

First Convention.

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

He spoke of the value of the institution to the city and said the city gave bonuses to many undertakings which did not mean nearly as much to it. He intended to speak on this subject to another gathering shortly. Citizens could raise monuments to themselves by donations to the university, such as fellowships. He asked for the support of the club for the university.

Hon. Dr. Young, who was introduced as the father of the new university, said he was delighted to have heard the initial speech of the new president of the new university. His own duties in launching the new institution were ended. It was now in the hands of the Chancellor and President. The launching of the university project was a slow process. New conditions had to be faced in this province, as well as the modern development in universities. He believed that starting unhampered the new university would be a leader in the enhancement of our opportunities and the development of the province.

Made No Mistake.

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

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

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

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

Good Work Done.

Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton, Chancellor of the University, expressed his appreciation of the work the club was doing for the university. He referred to the good work done by the McGill College, which while now to be replaced, would linger long in their memories. He said Dr. Wesbrook had an opportunity for great public service, and he believed he was the right man for the right place. They were not building an institution for the next fifty years, but for thousands of years. Oxford had recently celebrated its 1000th anniversary. They had an opportunity to build up a university second to none on the continent.

NEW PRESIDENT TELLS PLANS OF NEW VARSITY

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook Guest of Honor of University Club at Notable Banquet Last Night.

Vancouver World.
SCIENCE AND ARTS GET FIRST CONSIDERATION

Sept. 26-1913.

Hon. Dr. Young Makes Optimistic Prediction Regarding Future Attendance.

Matters educational were dealt with in a remarkably clever and scholarly manner by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, guest of honor at a dinner held in the University Club last night, and Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education.

Ranging his remarks from the gay to the more serious aspects of the subject so dear to his heart, the coming great University of British Columbia, Dr. Wesbrook stamped himself as a speaker of great ability, and made an excellent impression. He outlined in a clear manner the plans for the university, and sought to impress upon the members of the club, which were representative from 60 or more alumnus, that their assistance would be a great asset towards the assured success of the project. His statement that in the early stages of the life of the coming university the faculties of Arts and Sciences would be given premier place, and that forestry, mining and other courses which were of special interest to this province would be added, perhaps, before the establishment of the law and medical faculties, was the only new announcement which has not already been given out to the public.

The speech of Hon. Dr. Young was a most enthusiastic one, and dealt

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

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

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

The type of training given was determined by the necessities of men called to the work of the church. In recent times a tremendous change had taken place in regard to the activities of the university. It had broadened out in all directions and had kept pace with the development of all other institutions. Out from the universities had gone forth incentives which had resulted in making the world a better place to live in. The province had done well to arrange so soon for a great university. He noted that Dr. Wesbrook was a man of great achievements in the past and had before him a glorious future. He welcomed him to his new sphere of labor on behalf of the assembled representatives of universities.

Dr. Wesbrook Got Ovation.

These remarks were met with loud and prolonged applause, which was renewed for several minutes when Dr. Wesbrook arose to address the assemblage. He prefaced his remarks with a flurry of delicate humor which at once established him with his auditors. Then taking up the more serious views of educational matters, he stated that he proposed to recommend to the board of governors the selection of professors who were strong in postprandial oratory. He appeared as a freshman, a freshman president of a freshman university. He was a tenderfoot, although he had first seen Vancouver a few months after the great fire in 1886. He was like other freshmen in having a mixture of trepidation and hope. He needed assistance. He said he had ceased to be a doctor. He was trying to rehabilitate his repertoire of humorous stories and to expurgate his vocabulary so as to fit himself for after-dinner speaking: continuing, he said:

Needs Help of University Men.

"Your help is needed for the university to be. The University of B. C. has a right to your help as university men. No single body will contribute so much to the emolument of the new university. Most of us are sons of parents who did not attend a university, and I would not like to think that only children of graduates will attend the new university. It is to be a people's university.

"One of the functions of the University of B. C.—I am speaking unofficially—should be to provide a library which would be available for and useful to every profession represented in this club. A law college should prove a stimulus to the legal profession, and a medical college be a great assistance to the medical profession. The same is true of engineering. I look for great

things from the University Club. University graduates should be leaders in their own line. No group of men could give greater help to the new institution, which should stand for leadership and elevation of citizenship."

Eastern Colleges Lack Symmetry.

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

Arts and Sciences First.

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

He spoke of the value of the institution to the city and said the city gave bonuses to many undertakings which did not mean nearly as much to it. He intended to speak on this subject to another gathering shortly. Citizens could raise monuments to themselves by donations to the university, such as fellowships. He asked for the support of the club for the university.

Daddy of the University.

Hon. Dr. Young, who was introduced as the father of the new university, said he was delighted to have heard the initial speech of the new president of the new university. His own duties in launching the new institution were ended. It was now in the hands of the chancellor and president. The launching of the university project was a slow process. New conditions had to be faced in this province, as well as the modern development in universities. He believed that starting unhampered, the new university would be a leader in the enhancement of our opportunities and the development of the province.

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

1000 Students in Five Years.

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

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

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

Pays Tribute to McGill.

Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton, chancellor of the university, expressed his appreciation of the work the club was doing for the university. He referred to the good work done by the McGill College, which while now to be replaced, would linger long in their memories. He said Dr. Wesbrook had an opportunity for great public service, and he believed he was the right man for the right place. They were not building an institution for the next fifty years, but for thousands of years. Oxford had recently celebrated its 1000th anniversary. They had an opportunity to build up a university second to none on the continent.

*Advertiser
UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY CLUB.
Sept. 26/1913*

The University Club banquet to Dr. Wesbrook last evening gave the president the opportunity to give what the Minister of Education called his initial address. At the present stage in the history of the institution the president speaks with a certain reserve. He is conscious of the grave responsibility that rests upon him and his associates, but is made conscious also of the sympathy of the educated class in the community, as represented by the University Club. Nor is this support to come from college men alone. All classes in British Columbia covet for their province eminence in scholarship, culture and genuine intellectual efficiency, which is no less desirable than great natural resources and material progress. Dr. Wesbrook has the ideals of a man of culture not divorced from affairs. He does not conform to the type of the Oxford professor which was in the mind of Cecil Rhodes when he made his will, and directed that the administration of the funds should not be committed to professors who were "like children in business" and who "live apart from the world." Dr. Wesbrook has lived in the midst of a world of many activities, academic, professional and administrative. He is a practiced teacher, and an experienced executive head, but he has devoted years to patient research work, which only a natural student would perform. Thus he is authorized to say that the function of a university is to discover truth as well as to teach it. Principal MacKay, in a striking address of welcome to the president, gave a comprehensive and discriminating outline of university functions. What he says from the platform of the philosopher and the theologian as to the leadership of the university in practical efficiency as well as in academic culture is reciprocated by Dr. Wesbrook's statement from his standpoint that vo-

cational training must be fortified by severe intellectual discipline. We hear occasionally some expression of anxiety from certain quarters lest the university should be a centre of scholastic learning where students acquire academic knowledge which they will never use; and from others a suggestion that it may be a mere workshop giving degrees to students of the jackplane who are not able to read. There is no sign that the university will run to either extreme. Like the world outside this school will contain men of many ambitions and many purposes. It should be possible to help them all in the direction of their life work, and also to provide that all who can be made to know something of the highest thought of their own and other times shall not escape without that experience.

The men of the University Club met to honor the president of the University may not have expected from him and from Dr. Young an exhortation and appeal for their help and support to the enterprise. But the true teacher does not miss an opportunity to give useful lesson. It is certainly true that a group of several hundred graduate of three score universities living in the university town ought to be strong support to this institution. There are none from whom the University as yet without alumni of its own should expect more constant and cordial friendship.

1,000 STUDENTS IN FIVE YEARS

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

Colonist. Sep. 26-13

NEW INSTITUTION STARTS UNHAMPERED

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

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

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

Tribute to President

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

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

Students for University

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

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

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

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

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

Arts and Science to Come First on the Curriculum.

Daily Province
Sep. 26-13
Other Courses to Follow Later
—Varsity Men Asked to Help.

Hon. Dr. Young, "Father of the University," Sees Roll of 1000 Students.

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

UNIVERSITY AS BUSINESS ASSET

News-Advertiser
Oct. 2-1913.

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

OF DIRECT VALUE TO THE WHOLE PROVINCE

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

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

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

Business Asset.

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

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

Money to Be Spent.

Practically all the money for maintenance is spent in the city in which the university is located. The same applied largely to expenditures for building. In the University of Minnesota there were 7000 students; in the University of Columbia, New York, 10,000 students. Their average expenditures in the college year ran from \$350 to \$500 and with an enrollment equal to that at Minneapolis and estimating at less than the minimum expenditure per student, it meant the circulation in the home market of over two million dollars a year. Maintenance money went largely to professors and others for salaries and they, with the students spent it in the home market. The acquired shopping habits which they followed in their after life and in addition communicated to their families and relatives. Connections in college life continued in after business life and it had been stated that the increases in the clearances in Minneapolis banks over those of St. Paul were largely due to university men entering banking and clearing through the banks of the university city. That particular occurrence, however, could not apply so much to Canada where the system of banking was different from that in vogue in the United States.

Not a Local Thing.

However, it was not well to take too local a view of the situation. A university could not be a local thing. It must seek outside sources of knowledge and similarly outsiders would come to us. A university city attracts many settlers, desirable people, who wish their families to have the advantages of a university education and to be trained in the larger business affairs. The presence of a university brings to a city highly trained men who will be found to be useful in the administration of public business. They can give expert advice and help out in the solution of both public and private affairs. He referred to Dr. Mackay, Vancouver's prominent educator and president of the United Canadian Clubs and wanted to know if the presence of a man of his calibre in the city was not an asset to Vancouver. The speaker hoped to have men of the same type on the faculty of the university. Such men would not only be valuable to the city

but also to the outside country. They must not forget that the university was a provincial institution and their talents would be utilized in solving problems affecting agriculture, engineering, forestry, mining and the host of other interests with the development of which the prosperity and progress of the province was so closely associated.

The Curriculum.

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

Mr. George T. Wilson, vice-president of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York was also present at the luncheon and delivered a short address which was greatly applauded. He dealt with the necessity for efficiency in modern business and the adoption of the idea of co-operation instead of competition.

Oct. 2-1913

THE SUN

DR. WESBROOK SPEAKS ON UNIVERSITY'S AIM

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

IS GOOD BUSINESS ASSET

Before Hearing Address, Mem-
bers Express Regret of Death
of Mr. H. J. Wade.

British Columbia's university and the aims and ambitions of those at the head of it, and the institution's value to Vancouver and the province commercially, were entertainingly placed before business men yesterday at the weekly Progress Club luncheon. It was the first time Dr. F. S. Wesbrook, president of the university, had an opportunity to appear before the business world of the city, and practically all of the seats in the dining-room were taken. Dr. Wesbrook was given a rousing reception following his introduction by Mayor Baxter, who acted as chairman.

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

University Must Grow.

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

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

Best Development.

It will be the endeavor to bring professors who are gifted and who will become not only valuable to the institution, but to the country as expert advisers in their particular specialties. Teaching the citizens in the making will be giving the most up-to-date development a country can receive. The university cannot complete its functions unless it adds to human knowledge. The university is not only for the 1 per cent. who will go through it, he said, but for the 99 per cent. whom it will benefit as well. He did not think the university would suffer for want of enthusiasm and he was sure Vancouver people would co-operate for its success and support. He said he knew of no better way in which a man may build a permanent monument to himself than by his interest in the university.

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

UNIVERSITY TO BE COMMERCIAL ASSET

Province Oct. 3-1913

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

The question, "Is the University of British Columbia a commercial asset?"—put by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook at the Progress Club luncheon yesterday, was answered in the affirmative, to judge by the applause bestowed upon the speaker at the end of his address.

In starting his address Dr. Wesbrook stated that it was very hard to compute in dollars and cents the good that the University of British Columbia would do for Vancouver and the province at large. It would help, he declared, in the solution of many of the social and economic problems that now confront the people, would fit men better for many walks of life and to come to a tangible commercial phase would mean the expenditure of a great deal of money in Vancouver, both by the government for maintenance and supplies and by the students of the institution.

Among the things which he said the university would do would be to have a department of research and investigation in all matters. This, he said, would lead to new and cheaper

processes of producing manufactured goods. Then again, the various processes of manufacturing would be taught. Also forestry, agriculture, architecture and practical politics. All these, he said, would be an inestimable value to the community and the province at large.

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

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

COMMERCIAL ASSET

OF THE UNIVERSITY

The World - Oct. 2-13.

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

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

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

In Minnesota, where there were 7,000 students, they spent about \$350,000 to \$500,000 per annum during the college year. The students also acquired a shopping habit from which the store keepers reaped a big benefit.

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

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

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

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

Today there was much specialization in the various professions, he stated, in order to win success, therefore professional co-operators were needed to solve the necessary problems.

Vancouver could help the university by co-operation in grounds, parks, exhibits and other ways. It needs the financial support of the people, to which it rightly belongs.

LATIMER HALL HOLDS ITS OFFICIAL OPENING

news-Advertiser
Oct. 8-1913.

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

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

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

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

All Eyes on B. C.

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

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

Skilled Men Needed.

Dr. Evans Darby spoke briefly. He said he was not a stranger. No citizen of Great Britain could be a stranger here where the spirit, traditions and aims were common to all. He said the machinery of the world was growing more intricate every day. More skilled men were needed. He claimed that the missionary spirit would do more to promote the peace of the world than any other agency.

Rev. Dr. MacKay brought felicitations from Westminster Hall. A message of regret at not being able to attend was read from Rev. Dr. Chown.

DEGREE CONFERRED ON LOCAL MINISTER

Sun., Oct. 8-1913.

Rev. H. St. George Buttrum
Made Bachelor of Divinity
At Latimer Hall Opening.

LARGE AUDIENCE PRESENT

Addresses by Principal Vance,
Dr. Wesbrook, Archdeacon
Heathcote and Others.

Latimer Hall celebrated its fourth annual opening in the school room of Christ church last night. Mr. J. Gamble occupied the chair and a large number were present to witness the presentation of the degree of bachelor of divinity to Rev. H. St. George Buttrum by the bishop of New Westminster representing the new archbishop of Ontario and also to hear the addresses delivered by the Rev. Principal Vance, Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, and Ven. Archdeacon Heathcote, late of Winnipeg.

Among those present were many ministers in charge of local parishes and also of local schools. They were Rev. R. H. Trumper, Rev. M. Wilson, Rev. E. Ellis, Rev. Knox Wright, of St. Mark's Hall; Rev. Dr. McKay, of Westminster Hall; Bishop DePencier, Rev. St. George Buttrum, Archdeacon Heathcote and Dr. Wesbrook.

UNIVERSITY IS NATION BUILDER

news-Advertiser
Oct. 8-1913

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

DR. WESBROOK SPEAKS BEFORE CANADIAN CLUB

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

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

Taking up his topic, Dr. Wesbrook said that national efficiency might be accepted as any one of different things in the different geographical areas of the Dominion. On the prairies they might think that national efficiency meant more wheat. In a large sense it did, as wheat was not only national in its importance but international as well. Coming to the Coast, British Columbia interests might think national efficiency meant more lumber or more mines and minerals. National efficiency was wrapped up in these also and methods by which both the lumber and the minerals could be used to the best advantage without minimizing the supply which would be required for future generations.

Human Efficiency.

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

troduced into the masses and while they could not anticipate that they would at any time have an all-star team they could be sure that the men and women who went out into the province from the university would introduce team work and gradually elevate those who had not been so fortunate by an increase in the standard of life and action.

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

"Mostly Imported."

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

Welding Nationalities.

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

As showing the work of the universities in bringing together the different nationalities he instanced Columbia University in New York where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin's university was largely attended by Germans. Manitoba was training Icelanders and Mennonites and Minnesots, Swedes and Bohemians. They were

giving these young people of foreign parentage a training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World and which were fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life here, adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefitting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive.

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

This month will see the first locomotive enter Summerland.

On the Summerland lake front there was recently unveiled a beautiful fountain to the memory of Commander Scott, the hero of the South Pole.

The water system at Chase has been improved, giving now almost double the pressure.

FUNCTIONS OF A UNIVERSITY.

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

A province or a country is a kind of university, in the variety of its interests and activities. It contains a body of people of whom each group has some special skill and knowledge. A national or provincial university should seek

to bind together in some way all these people so far as they will make use of it.

There is no longer any learned profession. Members of all professions and vocations may be learned. The professions which are conventionally considered learned contain many remarkably ignorant men. No finer example of ignorance can be produced than a professional man who has narrowed his thought, study and interest to the one trade by which he makes his way in the world. No better example of culture can be found than that of an intelligent member of an unlearned profession who throughout his life seeks to become acquainted with the eternal laws of the universe and with the best thought of the wisest men. Learning is a gift and acquisition for men, not for professions.

We do not propose to add one more to the many pronouncements of the functions of a university. But one thing that a true university in this province must attempt is to produce a common understanding and sympathy among all children of the light. It should make the trained and scholarly farmer, mechanic, or trader, or housewife a member of the same guild with the trained and scholarly clergyman or doctor or lawyer or teacher. Men and women usually stand by their own order, and a public institution of learning should seek to establish a basis of class loyalty which cuts through all traditional lines of social cleavage founded on the nature of the daily task.

News Oct. 8-1913

MATIN EDITION

Dentists to Hear Dr. Westbrook.

The season's opening meeting of the Dental Society will be held on Wednesday of this week in the Commercial Club rooms, Vancouver Block. Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, will be the guest of the evening. Supper will be served at 6 o'clock.

Urgent News Advertiser Oct. 14, 1913

BETTER RACE NEEDED STATES DR. WESBROOK

Sun Oct 8 - 1913.

President of B. C. University
Delivers Address Before
Canadian Club.

SETTLERS' GREAT VALUE

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

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

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

"Are we taking as great care," he asked, "of this matter as we should. I do not wish to speak in a flippant manner when I say that sometimes we concern ourselves far more with the breeding of other than human beings. We give far less consideration to that than we do to the breeding of plants and animals."

Speaking on the effect a university had on a community, Dr. Wesbrook

referred to the good that had been accomplished throughout the United States by the universities, and instanced the University of Manitoba as well, to show that it was taking its part in the making of good citizens. "We are not starting something new," he said, "as British Columbia has been exceptionally fortunate in educational matters. What the University of British Columbia will be able to do will be to extend all that McGill has done, and make it in very deed and in very fact a university of all the people of British Columbia, which McGill university college, so far as I have been able to find out, did."

Obstacle in the way of east end waterfront improvements has been removed.

UNIVERSITY TO HELP Vancouver Land Oct 8 - 1913 NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

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

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

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

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

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

Vancouver News-Advertiser
Oct. 8, 1913.

"NEWS-ADVERTISER" TELEPHONES.	
Circulation Department	Seymour 3
Sporting Editor and Reporters	Seymour 3
Business Office and Advertising	Seymour 4
Job Printing and Bindery	Seymour 4
City Editor and Social Dept.....	Seymour 4
New Westminster Office	972
North Vancouver Office	291

VOLUME LII, No. 85.

UNIVERSITY IS NATION BUILDER

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

DR. WESBROOK SPEAKS BEFORE CANADIAN CLUB

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

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

Taking up his topic, Dr. Wesbrook said that national efficiency might be accepted as any one of different things in the different geographical areas of the Dominion. On the prairies they might think that national efficiency meant more wheat. In a large sense it did, as wheat was not only national in its importance but international as well. Coming to the Coast, British Columbia interests might think national efficiency meant more lumber or more mines and minerals. National efficiency was wrapped up in these also and methods by which both the lumber and the minerals could be used to the best advantage without minimizing the supply which would be required for future generations.

Human Efficiency.

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

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

"Mostly Imported."

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

welding Nationalities.

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

As showing the work of the universities in bringing together the different nationalities he instanced Columbia University in New York where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin's university was largely attended by Germans. Manitoba was training Icelanders and Mennonites and Minnesota, Swedes and Bohemians. They were

giving these young people of foreign parentage a training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World and which were fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life here, adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefitting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive.

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

This month will see the first income-

Vancouver Oct 8, 1910.

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

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

He instanced Columbia University in New York, where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin's university was largely attended by Germans. Manitoba was training Icelanders and Mennonites, and Minnesota, Swedes and Bohemians. They were giving these young people of foreign parentage a training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World and which were fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life here, adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefiting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive. That, he said, was to be the object of the University of British Columbia, to make the next generation in this province more efficient than we are, in all the professions, in all the lines of business, in farming and the industries and in training men for the public service—for he thought that an important obligation for an institution which received state aid. Working along those lines they could hope in time to weld together a people who would not only make their mark here and be a valuable asset to the country, but also be the best people of the world.

Human Efficiency.

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

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

"Mostly Imported."

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

Welding Nationalities.

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

As showing the work of the universities in bringing together the different nationalities he instanced Columbia University in New York where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin's university was largely attended by Germans. Manitoba was training Icelanders and Mennonites and Minnesota, Swedes and Bohemians. They were

giving these young people of foreign parentage a training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World and which were fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life here, adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefiting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive.

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

This month will see the first locomo-

Vancouver Oct 8, 1910.
NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

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

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

He instanced Columbia University in New York, where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin's university was largely attended by Germans. Manitoba was training Icelanders and Mennonites, and Minnesota, Swedes and Bohemians. They were giving these young people of foreign parentage a training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World and which were fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life here, adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefiting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive. That, he said, was to be the object of the University of British Columbia, to make the next generation in this province more efficient than we are, in all the professions, in all the lines of business, in farming and the industries and in training men for the public service—for he thought that an important obligation for an institution which received state aid. Working along those lines they could hope in time to weld together a people who would not only make their mark here and be a valuable asset to the country, but also be the best people of the world.

Vancouver Province

Oct. 8. 1913.

THE DAILY E

HOW TO ENSURE GOOD CANADIANS

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

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

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

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

What National Efficiency Means.

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

Believes in Eugenics.

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

"In developing a stronger and finer race we must not only develop a collective but an individual efficiency and here the university steps in and does her part," he continued. "We must have efficiency that not only allows of personal application but must be capable of being worked into team play. By this I do not mean that we want a team of all-stars."

The Magnitude of the Work.

"We are, however, interested not only in breeding a finer stock than has been the case in the past, but we are vitally interested in teaching it. What we are trying to do is a task to take one's breath away for we are doing in a generation what it has taken Britain nearly 2000 years to do. It is to assimilate a number of races into one vast and solid whole. This is a fine thing, a great accomplishment, but it has its difficulties for if we are not careful degeneration will set in."

Education, he said, was the only way to instill into these new peoples the love and reverence for British institutions, traditions and laws. He praised the schools of British Columbia for the manly part they are playing in doing this, and laid stress on the excellence of night schools which reach a class of people who would remain with low mental capacities but for the education they make possible. Manitoba, he stated, is an example of what can be accomplished. "There they taking Icelanders and Mennonites and are turning them out into the finest of British citizens."

A province or a country is a kind of university, in the variety of its interests and activities. It contains a body of people of whom each group has some special skill and knowledge. A national or provincial university should seek

to bind together in some way all these people so far as they will make use of it.

There is no longer any learned profession. Members of all professions and vocations may be learned. The professions which are conventionally considered learned contain many remarkably ignorant men. No finer example of ignorance can be produced than a professional man who has narrowed his thought, study and interest to the one trade by which he makes his way in the world. No better example of culture can be found than that of an intelligent member of an unlearned profession who throughout his life seeks to become acquainted with the eternal laws of the universe and with the best thought of the wisest men. Learning is a gift and acquisition for men, not for professions.

We do not propose to add one more to the many pronouncements of the functions of a university. But one thing that a true university in this province must attempt is to produce a common understanding and sympathy among all children of the light. It should make the trained and scholarly farmer, mechanic, or trader, or housewife a member of the same guild with the trained and scholarly clergyman or doctor or lawyer or teacher. Men and women usually stand by their own order, and a public institution of learning should seek to establish a basis of class loyalty which cuts through all traditional lines of social cleavage founded on the nature of the daily task.

Vancouver News Advertiser

Oct. 8. 1913.

Editorial

FUNCTIONS OF A UNIVERSITY.

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

UNIVERSITY TO HELP NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Evening World - Oct 8 '13

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

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

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

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

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

Vancouver Cabinet Oct 8 '13

WORK FOR THE NEW UNIVERSITY

President Wesbrook Speaks
on What the Provincial In-
stitution Means to British
Columbia.

AID IN PROMOTING NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

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

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

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

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

Intellectual Development

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

British Columbia, he said, and the same applied to Canada generally, was attempting to do in one generation what had taken Britain a thousand

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

Higher Standard of Efficiency

As showing the work of the universities in bringing together the different nationalities he instanced Columbia University in New York, where

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

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

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

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

He instanced Columbia University in New York, where most of the students were Jews and Italians of the second generation. Wisconsin's university was largely attended by Germans. Manitoba was training Icelanders and Mennonites, and Minnesota, Swedes and Bohemians. They were giving these young people of foreign parentage a training and advantages that they could not have received in the Old World and which were fitting them for a better citizenship on this continent. They were also taking their places in the foremost ranks of commercial and professional life here, adding largely to the sum total of knowledge and benefiting humanity by making the general standard of efficiency higher and more productive. That, he said, was to be the object of the University of British Columbia, to make the next generation in this province more efficient than we are, in all the professions, in all the lines of business, in farming and the industries and in training men for the public service—for he thought that an important obligation for an institution which received state aid. Working along those lines they could hope in time to weld together a people who would not only make their mark here and be a valuable asset to the country, but also be the best people of the world.

*Evening World—Oct. 8-1913
Vancouver, B.C.*

NEED HIGH IDEALS TO BE A DENTIST

*Vancouver Sun
Oct. 16-1913*
Brain and Brawn Also Necessary, Declares Dr. Wesbrook of B. C. University.

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

He welcomed the advent of young men into the fold with their new ideas and the progressive spirit to carry those ideals through. He had been informed that within a short time the present methods of dental work, which he considered highly efficient, would pass away, and he attributed this, which would ultimately prove a benefit to mankind, to the younger dentists of today. That old adage, "Old men for counsel, young men for work" was never so much exemplified as in the case in dentistry of today.

Dr. Wesbrook spoke at some length on the technical side of the business and answered all questions asked with which he was pried by the younger men of the profession.

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

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

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

HELP FOR DR. WESBROOK

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

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

AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITY COMING

*Vancouver Colonist
Oct. 13-1913*

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has received a request from President Wesbrook, of the British Columbia University, to have Dr. C. C. James, the well-known agricultural authority, visit the Coast and consult with the university authorities in working out the problem of the development of the agricultural college and university extension work.

Dr. James has charge of the work of carrying out the Aid to Agriculture Act of the Federal Government; and in view of the fact that this consists of developing plans for co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments, Dr. James will likely be sent to British Columbia.

The Sun Oct 16/13
The Medical Man and the School

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

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

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

Vancouver News Advertiser Oct 16/13
HIGHER STANDARD FOR DENTISTS PREDICTED

Dr. Wesbrook Outlines His Ideas of Future of Profession—Dr. Curry Alludes to Commercial Methods.

"I cannot say when a chair of dentistry will be started in connection with the new University of British Columbia, or of medicine either, for that matter," declared Dr. F. F. Wesbrook at the dinner held in his honor at the Commercial Club last evening. The guests were the members of the local Dental Association. Dr. Wesbrook delivered an interesting address and he was listened to with intense interest. He predicted that there would be the same increase in the standard of dentistry as there had been in medicine and he said that the latter was brought about by the medical associations and not by the general public. Dentistry like medicine would go in more and more for preventive rather than curative measures, he believed.

"High Ideals."

Dr. J. E. Black, the president of the association, urged that the younger members of the profession should cling to high ideals. The dental profession, like the medical, offered great opportunities for public service. It was not a mere means of livelihood, but a career of service.

Dr. Holmes of New Westminster was called on to introduce the guest.

Dr. Wesbrook, who was received with much enthusiasm, said that the dental profession offered a fine opportunity to serve one's fellowmen. He did not feel competent to predict what would be the training of the dentist in the future, but he believed that the future peoples would not be toothless and otherwise physical wrecks. Whether the people should require more training from dentists than now prevails he could not say, but the chances were probable that special preparation would be required for the profession, more than was required today. Just what the extent of the training would be he could not say yet.

Improvement in United States.

He said that he had gone to the States 18 years ago and since then great changes had been made in the medical training. The period of instruction had been greatly extended and the course of subjects enlarged. The number of medical colleges in the States had been reduced from 166 six years ago to 119, largely by doing away with the incompetent colleges and by the fusion of others. This movement had been brought about by the efforts of the medical associations, or "trusts," so-called, and not by the people, who were asleep in regard to the danger they ran by lax medical instruction and training.

He predicted the same development in dentistry. It might be that in time the dental term would be ten years. He could not say. He was glad to learn that at the next meeting of the association steps would be taken to give a public lecture in regard to the hygiene of the mouth. Dentists were not mechanics but specialists. They were part of the life-saving machine and they were going in for preventive medicine. He declared that in the past there had been too much independence on the part of the learned professions. There was need of co-ordination in the different fields of knowledge.

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

In the B. C. University.

While a dental course would not be established in the university at the outset, several kindred subjects, like pathology, would be taught.

Dr. W. J. Curry urged that the dentists should maintain high ideals. If the profession were to become commercialized it would be a great mistake. In this connection he referred to the fact that some members of the profession were advertising in the local press. These men were out for the dollar to the exclusion of higher ideals.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. McPhillips, Dr. McLaren and others and a hearty vote of thanks was moved to Dr. Wesbrook.

PRESIDENT WESBROOK SPEAKS TO DENTISTS
Daily Province Vancouver Oct. 16/13
 Looks for Changes in Dentistry
 Methods—Course in Pathology.

Although a dental course will not be established at the University of British Columbia at the outset, Dr. Wesbrook, the president, in addressing the members of the Dental Association at a dinner given in his honor at the Commercial Club last evening, stated that several kindred subjects such as pathology, would be taught.

In his address Dr. Wesbrook stated that he was of the opinion that there would be the same improvements in the standard of dentistry as there had been in medicine. These conditions, he said, had been brought about by the medical associations, and not by the general public. He added that he thought that in the future dentistry would follow the medical profession, and go in for preventative in place of curative measures.

Dr. Wesbrook said that he did not feel competent to predict what course the training of dental students in the future would take, but he was firmly of the opinion that the people of the future would not be toothless and otherwise physical wrecks. He stated that he was not prepared to say whether the people should require more training from those in the dental profession that now prevails, but it is probable that more perfect training will be needed in the future than is necessary now. To what extent this training would go he was unable to say.

According to the speaker great improvements had been made in the medical profession in the United States since he went there eighteen years ago. He stated that the period of instruction had been extended, and the number of subjects studied had been increased. Similar development in dentistry was prophesied by Dr. Wesbrook, and he stated that it was possible that in the future the dental term of studies would be extended to ten years. He stated that he was pleased to hear that at the next meeting of the association steps would be taken to arrange for a public lecture on the hygiene of the mouth.

Dentists, said Dr. Wesbrook, were not mechanics, but specialists—they were part of the life-saving machine, and they were going in for preventative medicine. There is a need for co-ordination in the various fields of knowledge as there had been too much independence on the part of the learned professors in the past.

With regard to the scheme now being considered by the dentists that they should give one day a month each to work in a public infirmary, Dr. Wesbrook said that he thought that it was a fine work, but he added that he believed that all charity of the kind should be organized, and that as far as possible payment should be made.

That the dental students ought to maintain high ideals, and try to keep their profession from becoming commercialized, was the opinion of Dr. W. J. Curry.

Among the other speakers were Dr. McPhillips, Dr. McLaren and Dr. J. E. Black, president of the association. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was moved to Dr. Wesbrook.

DENTISTS ENTERTAIN

DR. F. F. WESBROOK

Vancouver World Oct. 16, 1913

Discussing the profession of dentistry at a dinner given in his honor in the Commercial Club last night by the dental association, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, stated that dentistry like medicine, would eventually go in more for preventative measures rather than for the science of curing.

"I can not now say when a chair of dentistry, or of medicine either, will be started in connection with the university," said the doctor.

He discussed dentistry generally and said that he thought that the standard would be raised as the standard of medicine had been raised, by the dental association itself rather than by the public.

Dr. J. E. Black, president of the dental association, addressed his remarks to the younger members of the profession. He thought that the dentist had opportunities to render valuable service to the public and that their work was a career of service. The profession needed men of brawn and brain with high ideals. Dr. Holmes of New Westminster then introduced the guest of the evening.

Dr. Wesbrook was heartily welcomed. He was modest about predicting the future of the dentist but he believed that future generations would not be toothless and physical wrecks. He believed that special preparation would be required for the profession more than was the case today. He cited the development of the medical profession brought about not by the people but by the so-called "medical trusts." Dentists were not mechanics but specialists who had much to do with saving life. While dentistry would not be taught in the university at the start, kindred subjects such as pathology would be taught.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. W. J. Curry, Dr. McPhillips, Dr. McLaren and others. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Wesbrook.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Colonist Oct. 31-13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the President of the new University of British Columbia, has created a very favorable impression on the occasion of his first public appearance in Victoria. In an address that he delivered he chose as his subject, Public Health, a problem upon which he displayed a wide and introspective knowledge and shed new light, which, if translated into practical politics, would undoubtedly be of very high value to the future of the race. The tenor of his argument for more ameliorating conditions was that the health of the individual is not an individual problem but a communal one, a dictum that would probably find many bitter antagonists, but one that is essentially true. The safeguarding of the public health should be made an economic question, for until it is there will be no effective and enduring check on the spread of disease. As Dr. Wesbrook says, it is quite as necessary for the children of our schools to undergo physical examinations as it is to pass mental and moral tests. The children of today are the legislators of the future. The sounder they are, physically, mentally and morally, the better the laws they will frame, the more lasting good they will do for the generations that are to follow.

We could have wished that Dr. Wesbrook had been more specific in telling

of what practical means he would adopt to build up a more healthy community. In advocating a co-ordinated series of specialists it would be interesting to know whether he considers that these should be exclusively under state control. There is no doubt that such a development would form a highly important function of Government, though at first it would assume a revolutionary character. The Doctor may have only had in view the aid which universities, colleges and schools would be able to give in training such a band of specialists, but it seems to us that their duties when they come to practice would be in the nature of a compulsory entry into the lives of individuals. This would involve state control of their activities and we would very much like to have heard Dr. Wesbrook's opinions on the nature of legislation that would accomplish this end. As it was, his lecture was of a character that will cause deep thinking among those most keenly interested in the future welfare of Canada. At some future time we hope he will translate his views into concrete proposals, when we have little doubt they would engage widespread attention, and it is possible he would be the means of attaining the ends which he obviously has so closely at heart.

Advertiser Oct. 19, 1913

A GOOD ADVISER.

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

HERE TO PLAN FOR UNIVERSITY

Colonist Oct. 31-13

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

That agriculture, in all its phases, is going to occupy as strong a place in the life of the B. C. University as art and history, or indeed as any other subject, is the idea that has gained currency recently, and it was definitely though quietly confirmed yesterday by no less an authority than Dr. Charles Canniff James, one of the Dominion's best known scientific agriculturists, who has been retained to advise the various provinces how best to make use of the \$10,000,000 appropriation granted for the promotion of agricultural study. Dr. James came into town yesterday with Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the new university.

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

Importance of Study

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

get the results we all desire."

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

Daily Colonist Oct. 31-13.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Northerly and easterly winds, generally fair with probable showers tonight or Saturday.

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

NO. 275—FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR

DR. F. F. WESBROOK ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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

FIRST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC HERE

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

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

That is a pregnant sentence culled from the address delivered by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, President of the British Columbia University, before a meeting in the Empress Hotel last night held under the auspices of the University Women's Club. This was the first public appearance of Dr. Wesbrook in the city, and the occasion to meet him was taken advantage of by about 250 people. The subject of the doctor's address was "Modern Methods of Disease Control."

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

Science Needed

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

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

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

Man Is Worst Offender

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

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

They were in great need at the present time of properly trained public health officials. They had been slow to recognize the need for special training. "We are proud to show visitors that our most imposing and best buildings are for the training of our children, yet we entrust the training of them to those who are school teachers pro tempore, and whose ultimate graduation at the altar, at the bar, or in business, being constantly in mind, is apt to lower pedagogic efficiency." Would the people who demanded the efficient service be ready to pay the price? he asked.

Health departments of the future, he said, and other official and volunteer agencies for promoting public health must secure the co-ordinated service of various groups of physicians trained in many diverse lines, of economists, of social workers, of statisticians, of engineers, of various trainings and ambitions, of dentists, hospital superintendents, bacteriologists, pathologists, chemists, meat, milk and food inspectors, physical trainers, inspectors of industries, teachers of personal and public hygiene; also legislators, lawyers, and even policemen, must be impressed into the service. Efficient officers in all departments should be trained at the public expense, and when trained their compensation should be derived from the public chest.

Will Maintain Bursary

Miss Cann, of the High School, presided, and after introducing Dr. Wes-

brook to the audience, intimated that it was the intention of the University Women's Club to maintain a bursary open for Victoria girls who should continue their studies at the University.

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

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

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

The vote was carried with acclamation.

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

Vernon News-Oct. 9-13

Vancouver, Oct. 4.—Speaking on "The University of British Columbia as a Commercial Asset" at the weekly luncheon of the Progress Club yesterday, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the new university, asserted that the university would be a manufacturing plant of the very highest type of citizenship.

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

In Minnesota, where there were 7,000 students, they spent about \$350,000 to \$500,000 per annum during the college year. The students also acquired a shopping habit from which the storekeepers reaped a big benefit.

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

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

The speaker thought that lawyers and doctors ought not to have to go away from home to add to their training. A research and investigation department would add to the knowledge of the students. Dr. Wesbrook pointed out many other departments of learning that would impart knowledge to the students attending the university.

Today there was much specialization in the various professions, he stated, in order to win success, therefore professional co-operators were needed to solve the necessary problems.

Vancouver could help the university by co-operation in grounds, parks, exhibits and other ways. It needs the financial support of the people, to which it rightly belongs.

Vancouver News. Oct 9-13

In view of the interest taken in the establishment of British Columbia's new university the following article from the editorial columns of the Toronto Globe is highly apropos.

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

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

"The fundamental conception of a university training is that it should primarily be cultural, and not simply or even mainly vocational. One of the best definitions ever given of 'culture' for academical purposes is that it is 'not amassed knowledge, but a condition of intellect,' and if this could be kept steadily in view as an educational ideal it would not matter greatly in which of the four great cultural areas above mentioned the student might choose to do the chief part of his work. Culture is absolutely conditioned on the persistent and continuous practise of re-

search, whatever the subject matter of a course may be, for this among other reasons: it is the best way for the teacher to continue his own development, and it is his most effective means of keeping his students really interested in their work. In any research worthy of the name the student must discover things for himself, and not merely learn by rote, to be reproduced at some written examination, what some other person has discovered and systematized.

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

Oct 10-13 North Shore Press-10

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

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

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

Victoria Colonist Oct. 12-13

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

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

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

Vancouver Daily Province-Oct. 12-13

The opening meeting of the winter session of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will be held at its new headquarters, Chamber of Mines, 570 Granville street, tonight at 8:15 o'clock. The opening address will be delivered by the chairman, Mr. G. R. G. Conway. A delegation from Victoria will be present, led by Mr. C. Gamble, chief engineer of the Department of Railways at Victoria. This delegation comes to take part in the discussion concerning the formation of a British Columbia section of this society. The programme also includes an illustrated lantern lecture by Mr. Conway on the Coquitlam-Buntzen power development. The programme for the meetings of the coming winter season include papers by Dr. Wesbrook, president of the B. C. University, on "Pioneers and Engineers"; Mr. R. F. Hayward, general manager of the Western Canada Power Company, on the "Stave Falls Power Plant"; Mr. E. A. Cleveland, on the "Panama Canal"; Mr. A. G. Dalzell, assistant city engineer of Vancouver, on "Sewer Construction"; Mr. H. A. Bayfield, on "Dredging Plan Plants"; Mr. J. W. B. Blackman, city engineer, New Westminster, on "Town Planning," and Mr. C. G. DuCane, on "Dock Construction".

Vancouver Daily World-Oct. 13-13

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

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

The annual prize of \$15, given by the board of trade for general efficiency, was won by Douglas H. Rae. The board of school trustees prizes were won by the following: Junior grades—1 Edward Little, 2 Lillian Bull. Preliminary grades—1 Jacob Leifson, 2 Genevieve McRae.

Principal J. Kellar's prize for the student who received 100 per cent. in any subject, was won by James Bennett.

Vancouver Sun
Oct. 13-13

The opening meeting of the winter session of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Vancouver branch, will be held in its new headquarters, Chamber of Mines, 570 Granville street, tonight, at 8:15 o'clock. The opening address will be delivered by the chairman, Mr. G. R. G. Conway. A delegation from Victoria will be present, led by the chairman of that section, Mr. F. C. Gamble, chief engineer of the department of railways. This delegation comes to take part in the discussion concerning the formation of a British Columbia section of this society. The programme also includes an illustrated lantern lecture by Mr. Conway on the Coquitlam-Buntzen power development.

The programme for the meetings of the coming winter session include papers by Dr. Wesbrook, president of the B. C. University, on "Pioneers and Engineers"; Mr. R. F. Hayward, general manager of the Western Canada Power Company, will speak on the "Stave Falls Power Plant"; Mr. E. A. Cleveland on the "Panama Canal"; Mr. A. G. Dalzell, assistant city engineer of Vancouver, on "Sewer Construction"; Mr. H. A. Balfeld, on "Dredging Plan Plants"; Mr. J. W. B. Blackman, city engineer, New Westminster, on "Town Planning" and Mr. C. G. DuCane, on "Dock Construction." At other meetings papers will be read on Canadian Northern railway construction in British Columbia, and discussions held on the Second narrows dam and Pitt river canal projects.

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

News-Advertiser
Oct. 14-13

Ottawa, Oct. 18.—Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has received a request from President Wesbrook of the British Columbia University to have Dr. C. C. James, the well known agricultural authority, visit the Coast and consult with the university authorities in working out the problems of the development of the agricultural college and university extension work. Dr. James has charge of the work of carrying out the Aid to Agriculture Act of the Federal Government, and in view of the fact that this consists of developing plans for co-operation between the federal and provincial governments Dr. James will likely be sent to British Columbia.

Victoria Times
October 14-13

OTTAWA, Oct. 18.—Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has received a request from President Wesbrook, of the British Columbia University, to have Dr. C. C. James, the well-known agricultural authority, visit the Coast and consult with the university authorities in working out the problem of the development of the agricultural college and university extension work.

Dr. James has charge of the work of carrying out the Aid to Agriculture Act of the Federal Government; and in view of the fact that this consists of developing plans for co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments, Dr. James will likely be sent to British Columbia.

Victoria Times
Oct. 14-13

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

Vancouver Daily
Province-Oct. 14-13

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, has received a request from President Wesbrook of the British Columbia University to have Dr. C. C. James, the well known agricultural authority, visit the coast and consult with the university authorities in working out the problems of the development of the agricultural college and university extension work. Dr. James has charge of the work of carrying out the Aid to Agriculture Act of the Federal Government, and in view of the fact that this consists of developing plans for co-operation between the federal

must be in accordance with Canadian views.

Vancouver Daily
World-Oct. 15-13

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has requested Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, to have Dr. C. C. James, agricultural authority, visit the coast and consult with the authorities in working out the problems of the development of the agricultural college and university extension work. Dr. James is in charge of the work of conducting the Aid to Agriculture Act of the federal government. This consists of developing plans for co-operation between the federal and provincial governments. Dr. James will probably be sent to British Columbia.

Vancouver Daily World

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

Victoria Colonist
Oct. 15-13

Dr. Wesbrook's Lecture Under the auspices of the Women's University Club Dr. Wesbrook, president of the Provincial University, will lecture at the ballroom of the Empress Hotel on Thursday evening next. Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Hibben & Co., and Terry's and Cochrane's drug stores. Some fifty students of the Victoria branch of McGill will be present.

Foster Valley Record
Oct. 16-13

A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

In view of the interest taken in the establishment of British Columbia's new university the following article from the editorial columns of the Toronto Globe is highly apropos:

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

"The planning, if not also some of the doing ought to begin at the opening of a student's first session in the university. Properly every high school scholar should be required to think rationally about his preparatory course, for options are many and embarrassing even there, and the situation is still more complex in the higher institutions. The Arts curriculum of the Provincial Univer-

sity, for example, resolves itself primarily into four great sections: literary, historical, scientific, and philosophical. Each of these is subdivided in various ways, and artificial grouping, under the exercise of options, may be carried on to an indefinite extent according to the taste of the student if he has any special bias, to the suggestion of teachers and parents, or to the chapter of accidents.

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

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

Abbotsford Post Oct. 17-13

A UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

In view of the interest taken in the establishment of British Columbia's new university, the following article from the editorial columns of the Toronto Globe is highly apropos:

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

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

"The fundamental conception of a university training is that it should primarily be cultural and not simply or even mainly vocational. One of the best definitions ever given of 'culture' for academical purposes is that it is not amassed knowl-

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

"The place of athletics in the university is a matter of importance. The great majority of students are naturally interested in physical games, but there is a regrettable disposition to enjoy the match from the grand stand or the 'bleachers' instead of participating in the sports themselves. To professionalize games in all but the name is strong and it ought to be resisted.

Field sports are to be preferred in season, and most institutions are now equipped with gymnasiums for the remainder of the time. The wise student will always be willing, to while getting the benefit of modern athletic practice himself, to let some other fellow help to keep up the prestige of the institution in the great matches."

Kamloops Standard Oct. 17-13

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture has received a request from President Wesbrook of the British Columbia University to have Dr. C. C. James, the well known agricultural authority, visit the coast and consult with the university authorities in working out the problems of the development of the agricultural college and university extension work. Dr James has charge of the work of carrying out the Aid to Agriculture Act of the Federal Government and in view of the fact that this consists of developing plans for co-operation between the federal and provincial governments, Dr. James will likely be sent to Bri-

Velta Times
Oct. 18-13

VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, was the speaker at yesterday's luncheon of the Canadian Club, when he dealt with the Provincial University in relation to national efficiency.

Taking up his topic Dr. Wesbrook said that national efficiency might be accepted as any one of different things in the different geographical areas of the Dominion. On the prairies they might think that national efficiency meant more wheat. In a large sense it did, as wheat was not only national in its importance but international as well. Coming to the coast, British Columbia interests might think national efficiency meant more lumber or more mines and minerals. National efficiency was wrapped up in these also and in the methods by which both the lumber and the minerals could be used to the best advantage without minimizing the supply which would be required for future generations.

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

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

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

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

Vancouver News-Advertiser-Oct. 18-13

A GOOD ADVISER.

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

Victoria Colonist
Oct. 18-13

Dr. Wesbrook's Lecture—October 30 is the date fixed for the lecture on "Public Health," to be given by Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University, under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club. The lecture, which will be the first public utterance of Dr. Wesbrook in Victoria, will be delivered in the ballroom of the Empress Hotel.

Vancouver News-Advertiser-Pct. 21-13

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

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

The late Mr. Wesbrook removed from Brant to Winnipeg in the early days of the prairie city. He took a prominent part in the municipal life of the city as well as in many other activities, and served as mayor during an important period of the history of Winnipeg. Mrs. Wesbrook was Helen Marr Fairchild also of Ontario.

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

New Westminister
Columbia Oct. 21-13

VANCOUVER, Oct. 21.—On Sunday morning President Wesbrook received a despatch announcing the death of his father, Mr. H. S. Wesbrook of Winnipeg.

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

The late Mr. Wesbrook removed from Brant to Winnipeg in the early days of the prairie city. He took a prominent part in the municipal life of the city as well as in many other activities, and served as mayor during an important period of the history of Winnipeg. Mrs. Wesbrook was Helen Marr Fairchild, also of Ontario.

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

Week (Victoria)

Oct. 18-13

Dr. Wesbrook's Debut

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

Kelowna Record

Oct. 23-13

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

Victoria Colonist
Oct. 21-13

VANCOUVER, Oct. 20.—On Sunday morning President Wesbrook received a dispatch announcing the death of his father, Mr. H. S. Wesbrook, of Winnipeg. Mr. Wesbrook, who was 73 years of age, had been in rather feeble health for some time, but it had not been expected that the end was so near. Dr. and Mrs. Wesbrook left by the Sunday afternoon train for Winnipeg. The funeral will probably take place on Wednesday.

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

See announcements.

DR. WESBROOK TELLS OF IDEAL UNIVERSITY

The Minneapolis Journal.
Oct. 24-13.

Former "U" Medical Dean, in
Minneapolis, Describes New
Vancouver College.

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

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

The university will start with a college of science, literature and the arts, and will give instruction in engineering, forestry, agriculture and mining. The university is one of the most richly endowed universities in the world.

Dr. Wesbrook was in Winnipeg to attend the funeral of his father, H. S. Wesbrook, and came to Minneapolis for a day to visit friends and the university.

Oct. 26-13 Victoria Colonist

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

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

Victoria Colonist Oct. 28-13

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

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

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

The ladies of the University Club are to be congratulated on having induced the President of the University of British Columbia to speak in Victoria and their fellow citizens should show an appreciation of their efforts. These ladies will be doing us all good service if they help to unite us in loyal support of the University of the Province and of the gentleman who is its representative. It must be remembered that money alone, no matter how freely granted, will not make a university great. It needs the support, the sympathy and the co-operation of all the people. No one body is in so good a position to create a feeling that will ensure this, as the women who have themselves realized the value of a higher education. In inviting Dr. Wesbrook to speak under their auspices, the ladies of the University Women's Club show that they realize their duty in this matter.

No more delightful place of meeting could have been chosen for the lecture than the ballroom of the Empress Hotel, so that Thursday night's lecture ought to be a great success.

Vancouver News-Advertiser. Oct. 29-13

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

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

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

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

Vancouver Daily Province. Oct. 29-13

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vanc. News-Advertiser Oct. 29-13

Kerrisdale, Oct. 28.—A request from Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, chancellor of the University of British Columbia, to the Point Grey Council that the council make some statement as to what they were prepared to do in the matter of furnishing water to the new university resulted in the drafting of two propositions. One of these was to the effect that the University advance the money necessary to lay the water mains and take pay for such amount in water supplied. The other proposition is that the University advance the money for the main until such time as the district becomes settled, when the municipality will take over the main.

It was left in the hands of a committee to confer with the board of governors of the University.

Victoria Colonist Oct. 29-13

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

Victoria Times
Oct. 29-13

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

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

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

AMERICAN ARCHITECTS' ACHIEVEMENTS PRAISE
Oct. 29-13.
Professor W. P. Laird of Pennsylvania Speaks in Minneapolis of Profession's Progress.

American architecture in its modern development is challenging the admiration of eminent visitors from abroad, according to Professor Warren Powers Laird, head of the department of architecture of the University of Pennsylvania, who is in Minneapolis today.

"The great opportunity is here," said Professor Laird. "The rapid development of the United States has supplied both the funds and the need for magnificent buildings. Our American architects have risen to the opportunity with daring and strong conceptions. Their work now shows some restraint and we have passed the era of monstrosities, which still linger with us. Those eyesores still have their use as horrible examples, and some day by the agencies of fire, wind and flood they will have passed away."

The skyscraper is not an achievement of American architecture. It is one of our problems. Some day it will be worked out into something fine and distinctive. There is no distinctive school or style of American architecture, and never will be. We are taking the best from everywhere and adapting it to our own conditions and needs."

Professor Laird was at the Hotel Radisson on his way to Vancouver, B. C., where he will act on a commission of experts retained to pass on a comprehensive plan for laying out the grounds and for design of the principal buildings of the University of British Columbia. This is the university which has for its president Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, former dean of the medical college of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Wesbrook, while at Minnesota, had much to do with the greater campus expansion movement, and now is heading a similar enterprise, expanding the British Columbia university to cover a much larger site. Sharp & Thompson, Vancouver architects, won in a competition of plans and have prepared the detailed plan to be gone over by the commission. Professor Laird is the architect of the commission, and the other members are J. N. Durley, professor of engineering at McGill university, Montreal, and Thomas H. Mawson, landscape architect of London.

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

Victoria Colonist
Oct. 30-13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the B. C. University, will make his first public appearance in the Capital City of the Province this afternoon, when he will deliver an address on "Public Health," in the ballroom of the Empress Hotel. The meeting has been organized by the University Women's Club, and will be under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor.

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

Since his appointment, Dr. Wesbrook has been in the city on several occasions, but up till now he has not had an opportunity of meeting with the people of the capital. His visits have always savored of business, and his time has been occupied with the Minister of Education in arranging matters connected with the great university project. The last time he was here, several weeks ago, he was able to announce that the general scheme of the university buildings had about been decided upon, and that the next step was the selection of deans of faculty and other members of the university staff, which important undertaking, he thought, would demand from him, and probably another connected with the university, a visit to all the leading colleges and universities of Great Britain, as well as America, in the effort to secure the best material available.

Dr. Wesbrook is a compelling personality. He possesses an ingratiating speaking voice and manner, and this, combined with his professional lore, invests him with attractions somewhat uncommon among his class. One of his chief charms lies in the fact that he is intensely human, and retains the faculty of exchanging places with his students on occasion. That his appearance this afternoon will insure for him the cordial feeling of all Victorians is a certainty. It is not unlikely in this connection that other functions will shortly be organized in the city, with a view to having the president even more widely known.

Vancouver Province
Oct. 30-13

Victoria, Oct. 31.—There will be a meeting of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver on Monday night, at which the building plans will be discussed. Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, will attend and it is believed will make an announcement in connection with the development of the project.

*31/10/13
Vanc. Daily World*

"Although there has been no definite action taken in regard to instituting a course in forestry and lumbering in the curriculum of the University of British Columbia, the Hon. Mr. Burrell, the Hon. Mr. Ross and Mr. C. C. James have all at times discussed the advisability of instituting just such a course in this province, because it is one which is needed here," remarked Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, before leaving for Victoria yesterday.

Dr. Wesbrook stated that no courses had been decided on by the senate nor the board of control, but that the board of control was thoroughly in accord with the installation of such courses as forestry and lumbering in the curriculum. Other courses besides the basic courses of art and science will probably be agriculture, mining, engineering and then law and medicine.

The decision, as to just what courses are to be in the curriculum is in the hands of the senate, and the approval of the board of control. Dr. Wesbrook remarked that the staff of professors would probably all give their opinions as to what courses would be good, and mentioned the fact that there would have to be much discretion used, as agriculture, mining, forestry and lumbering courses were all very important for this province, with the large area of forests, agricultural land and much unclaimed wealth.

"The University of Washington has created a course in lumbering and forestry, and no doubt the University of British Columbia will have these courses," declared Dr. Wesbrook.

Vancouver Sun,
Oct. 31-1913
WANTS UNIVERSITY
TO PAY FOR MAINS

KERRISDALE, Point Grey, Oct. 30.

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

"Let the university lay the main. When the government land is opened and becomes a district paying taxes to Point Grey, it will be time then to talk of paying the university for the main and taking it over."

The council have thus far entertained two proposals with regard to installation of the main. The first of these is that Point Grey carry out the work, the financial arrangements being made by the university, which will be recompensed when the district is opened up. The second is that the university finance the work and receive remuneration in water at current rates.

31/10/13.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 30.—Dr. F. F. Wesbrook delivered a brilliant address on modern methods of disease control here tonight on the occasion of his first public appearance in the capital. He spoke of the urgency of recognizing that the individual must be regarded in the light of society's good and that scruples of the past which allowed diseased persons their freedom must not be perpetuated. "To impute sacrilege to those who desire to increase and prolong the period of man's efficiency, without realizing the sacrilege which blames providence for the disease that human foresight can prevent, and death that human effort can postpone, is the too frequent characteristic of the unprogressive," he said.

Dr. C. C. James of Ottawa, agricultural expert and adviser to the provinces in regard to the disbursement of the \$10,000,000 fund provided by the Federal Government for the promotion of agriculture, is with Dr. Wesbrook. He came west at the request of Hon. Martin Burwell to discuss plans and ideas for the agricultural college of B. C. University.

Victoria Times Oct. 31-13

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

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

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

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

Domestic animals as well as flies and mosquitoes could transmit disease. Man might be an agent of disease him-

self without actually suffering from that disease.

Vaccination had done much in wiping out smallpox, and, as time advanced, progress was being made in the use of typhoid vaccine. Anti-toxines might help in resisting disease, but the diphtheria anti-toxine was about the only one up to the present which was of any great value.

Dr. Wesbrook deplored the waste of life in infancy, but in this connection mentioned some of the improved conditions which had been established in many of the more advanced cities for children and mothers. So much had the welfare of the poor been looked into that to-day there was, perhaps, less malnutrition and sickness among the children of that class than in the homes of the well-to-do. The blind and deaf were being cared for and taught how to become self-supporting; if a child appeared in a public school hungry it was fed; if it came dirty it was washed; if he was absent from school his home was visited, and the reason for his absence investigated.

Properly trained public health workers were needed, and there should be some guarantee given to trained men put into office that their position would be permanent as long as they fulfilled their duties efficiently and properly. It was unfair to men and women who had spent thousands of dollars in preparing themselves as experts for a life work, unless they could be made to feel that they would be remunerated in due course.

In conclusion the speaker outlined briefly the plan which he would suggest for the training of public health students and workers, and recommended the establishment of public research institutions, adding as a rider that the student of health should not overlook the fact that a knowledge of mankind was not to be neglected; it was just as essential as a knowledge of man.

Hon. Dr. Young, the minister of education, thanked and congratulated Dr. Wesbrook for his scholarly address. He would like to see Dr. Wesbrook's suggestions put into force.

Miss Cann, president of the Women's University Club, who presided at the meeting, also thanked Dr. Wesbrook on behalf of the society. She announced that the club had decided to maintain a bursary for Victoria girls who wished to continue their studies at the new university.

Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education, seconded Dr. Young's vote of thanks to the speaker. The position of the president of the University of British Columbia he considered a more honorable one to hold than that of leader of the government of British Columbia to-day.

Victoria Colonist Oct. 31-13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the President of the new University of British Columbia, has created a very favorable impression on the occasion of his first public appearance in Victoria. In an address that he delivered he chose as his subject, Public Health, a problem upon which he displayed a wide and introspective knowledge and shed new light, which, if translated into practical politics, would undoubtedly be of very high value to the future of the race. The tenor of his argument for more ameliorating conditions was that the health of the individual is not an individual problem but a communal one, a dictum that would probably find many bitter antagonists, but one that is essentially true. The safeguarding of the public health should be made an economic question, for until it is there will be no effective and enduring check on the spread of disease. As Dr. Wesbrook says, it is quite as necessary for the children of our schools to undergo physical examinations as it is to pass mental and moral tests. The children of today are the legislators of the future. The sounder they are, physically, mentally and morally, the better the laws they will frame, the more lasting good they will do for the generations that are to follow.

We could have wished that Dr. Wesbrook had been more specific in telling of what practical means he would adopt to build up a more healthy community. In advocating a co-ordinated series of specialists it would be interesting to know whether he considers that these should be exclusively under state control. There is no doubt that such a development would form a highly important function of Government, though at first it would assume a revolutionary character. The Doctor may have only had in view the aid which universities, colleges and schools would be able to give in training such a band of specialists, but it seems to us that their duties when they come to practice would be in the nature of a compulsory entry into the lives of individuals. This would involve state control of their activities and we would very much like to have heard Dr. Wesbrook's opinions on the nature of legislation that would accomplish this end. As it was, his lecture was of a character that will cause deep thinking among those most keenly interested in the future welfare of Canada. At some future time we hope he will translate his views into concrete proposals, when we have little doubt they would engage widespread attention, and it is possible he would be the means of attaining the ends which he obviously has so closely at heart.

Victoria Colonist,
Oct. 31-13

That agriculture, in all its phases, is going to occupy as strong a place in the life of the B. C. University as art and history, or indeed as any other subject, is the idea that has gained currency recently, and it was definitely though quietly confirmed yesterday by no less an authority than Dr. Charles Canniff James, one of the Dominion's best known scientific agriculturists, who has been retained to advise the various provinces how best to make use of the \$10,000,000 appropriation granted for the promotion of agricultural study. Dr. James came into town yesterday with Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the new university.

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

Importance of Study

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

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

Victoria Colonist,
Oct. 31-13

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

That is a pregnant sentence culled from the address delivered by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, President of the British Columbia University, before a meeting in the Empress Hotel last night held under the auspices of the University Women's Club. This was the first public appearance of Dr. Wesbrook in the city, and the occasion to meet him was taken advantage of by about 250 people. The subject of the doctor's address was "Modern Methods of Disease Control."

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

Science Needed

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

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

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

Man Is Worst Offender

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

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

They were in great need at the present time of properly trained public health officials. They had been slow to recognize the need for special training. "We are proud to show visitors that our most imposing and best buildings are for the training of our children, yet we entrust the training of them to those who are school teachers pro tempore, and whose ultimate graduation at the altar, at the bar, or in business, being constantly in mind, is apt to lower pedagogic efficiency." Would the people who demanded the efficient service be ready to pay the price? he asked.

Health departments of the future, he said, and other official and volunteer agencies for promoting public health must secure the co-ordinated service of various groups of physicians trained in many diverse lines, of economists, of social workers, of statisticians, of engineers, of various trainings and ambitions, of dentists, hospital superintendents, bacteriologists, pathologists, chemists, meat, milk and food inspectors, physical trainers, inspectors of industries, teachers of personal and public hygiene; also legislators, lawyers, and even policemen, must be impressed into the service. Efficient officers in all departments should be trained at the public expense, and when trained their compensation should be derived from the public chest.

Will Maintain Bursary

Miss Cann, of the High School, presided, last night, in introducing Dr. Wesbrook to the audience, intimated that it was the intention of the University Women's Club to maintain a bursary open for Victoria girls who should continue their studies at the University.

Vanc. Daily Province

11/11/13

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

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

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

The vote was carried with acclamation.

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

Vancouver Western Call Oct. 31-13

A request from Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, chancellor of the University of British Columbia, to the Point Grey Council that the council make some statement as to what they were prepared to do in the matter of furnishing water to the new university resulted in the drafting of two propositions. One of these was to the effect that the University advance the money necessary to lay the water mains and take pay for such amount in water supplied. The other proposition is that the University advance the money for the main until such time as the district becomes settled, when the municipality will take over the main.

It was left in the hands of a committee to confer with the board of governors of the University.

Oct. 31-13 Victoria Colonist

University Governors—There will be a meeting of the board of governors of the British Columbia University in Vancouver on Monday evening, at which the building plans will be generally considered. This announcement was made by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the president, who was in the city yesterday. Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, will attend the meeting, and it is believed that afterwards he will have something interesting to say in regard to the latest developments of the project.

Japan's goodwill toward Canada and the British Empire as a whole and likewise Canada's feelings of goodwill toward Japan, were expressed at a dinner given last night in honor of the birthday of the Mikado by Mr. Y. A. Hori, Japanese consul for Vancouver. Around the tables which were tastefully decorated with chrysanthemums were prominent members of the Japanese colony and many citizens.

In proposing the health of His Majesty King George, Mr. Hori said in brief that England and Japan have always been close friends and since 1907 allies. The Japanese, he said, feel very kindly toward their British friends and know that they will always remain the best of friends. He told those present that this was the first celebration of the Japanese emperor's birthday that had taken place since his accession to the throne. He then called upon Mayor Baxter to propose the toast of the Mikado.

"I deem it an honor to be called upon to propose the toast of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan," said his worship. "The Japanese kings are undoubtedly the most ancient in the world. They can trace their descent back 2500 years and during the whole of that time Japan has never been conquered. Canada and Japan have many interests in common and the fact that they both began their great development about the same time, in the year 1887, when the Japanese threw over their old Shoguns and Canada became one Dominion, is bound to draw them together."

In an address on the trade relations of Canada and Japan, Mr. Senda, who is a close personal friend of Mr. Hori and an old college chum at present residing in Portland, drew a glowing picture of the opportunities that are offered to Canada to trade with Japan. Canadian wheat, he said, should be exported to the "Land of the Rising Sun" in far larger quantities than it is at present.

"Wheat will undoubtedly be the greatest factor in the trade between our two countries. Not only Japan, but China also with her millions of inhabitants, look to Canada for the wherewithal to live. From Japan you will always want silk. A country such as this with the prosperity that she is sure to enjoy has use for silks and other luxuries that we can supply," he said.

He made an eloquent appeal to his hearers to make the Pacific the greatest of all oceans and as a consequence build up the countries bordering upon it.

"Please give us your help to bring about such a day," he said. "When that day comes there will be no jingoism, no thought of race or religious distinction for business interests will be too strong to allow of warty quarrels."

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook made a short reply to the toast, "Educational Relations," proposed by Professor Suyehiro of the University of Kyoto. Japan, he said, has during the past few decades given many eminent scientists to the world and has added wonderfully to the useful knowledge of the people of all countries. In sanitation he said Japan had probably made greater strides than any other country existent. He also expressed the hope that before many years have passed that there might be an exchange of professors and even students between Japan and Canada.

Mr. H. H. Watson made a witty speech in proposing the toast of the city and Alderman Hepburn made a pleasing reply.

The Sun
Nov. 1-13

11/11/13

MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY IS DULY CELEBRATED

Local Japanese Gather Around Festive Board in Company with White Men.

SIXTY GUESTS PRESENT

Nippon's Consul Proposes Toast to King George and Mayor Baxter to Mikado.

Mr. Y. A. Hori, Japanese consul for Vancouver, last evening entertained many prominent citizens of this city in the Hotel Elysium, yesterday being the occasion of the mikado's thirty-fourth birthday. Preparations for the celebration of the birthday of his imperial Japanese majesty have been under way for some time. On Thursday night the entire Japanese population of Vancouver assembled in the Orange hall, where speeches of a patriotic nature were delivered.

Some sixty guests sat down to the banquet at the hotel last night, at the close of which speeches were delivered by various prominent men. The health of King George was proposed by Consul Hori, while Mayor Baxter responded with a toast to the mikado. Mr. H. H. Watson, M.L.A., proposed a toast to the city, to which Ald. Hepburn replied. Among other speakers were Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia; Mr. M. Senda, of Portland, who spoke on "Commercial Relations Between Canada and Japan;" Professor Suyehiro, of Kyoto University, and Mr. A. Hattori, member of the Japanese parliament.

Those who sat down to the banquet were Messrs. T. Yamamoto, Consul-General J. McQuillan, Andrew Jukes, C. S. Meek, J. J. Miller, J. Nelson, Jas. Findlay, J. Banfield, W. H. Malkin, R. G. MacPherson, Dr. E. S. Rowe, Major Hulme, H. H. Watson, M.L.A.; his worship, Mayor Baxter, Mr. Justice Morrison, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, J. M. Bowell, Major John S. Tait, Consul-General M. P. Morris, H. J. Duncan, Consul-General J. F. Whitehead, T. Watanabe, Vice-Consul M. A. von Roggen, Consul A. J. Ferrara, Consul S. Gintzburger, G. Kaburagi, Prof. E. Odium, W. G. McQuarrie, J. L. Zurbick, Malcolm R. J. Reid, M. Senda, Ewing Buchan, John Hendry, W. H. Barker, C. H. Stuart-Wade, I. Yamamoto, W. H. R. Collister, W. G. O. Loughlin, M. Loenholm, A. Hattori, W. Hepburn, Ralph Smith, C. S. Douglas, C. A. Crosbie, M. D. Hamilton, Wesley A. Blair, F. Griffin, A. L. Russel, J. Karengo, J. H. R. Gillespie, T. F. Patterson, J. Fyfe Smith, T. B. Peppe, H. T. Lockyer, Alfred Shaw, Col. C. A. Worsnop, Commander H. Pybus, W. F. Carter, T. S. Scott, Consul J. Lozano, Y. Yamazaki, Y. Takeda, C. J. McNeely, W. F. Page, D. L. H. Loenholm, Dr. S. Suyehiro and Gordon Smith.

Vanc. Daily Province

Nov. 1-13

Victoria, Nov. 1.—"It is proposed to introduce an elementary course of instruction in the schools of the province," announced Hon. Price Ellison, minister of finance and agriculture, today, following a conference yesterday with Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education; Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, and Dr. C. C. James, adviser to the federal department of agriculture.

For some time, it is understood, the educational authorities of the province have been giving consideration to a suggestion that an opportunity of learning something about farming be offered the young students in the provincial schools. The subject is also one in which Hon. Mr. Ellison has taken a great deal of interest, aside altogether from the fact that he represents an agricultural constituency. Recently, too, the school trustees in convention here urged that some steps be taken along this line. It was thought desirable, during the presence in the city of Dr. James to take up the matter with him, and accordingly yesterday morn'g a long conference was held in the offices of the department of agriculture. It is understood that Dr. James cordially agreed with the proposal, and was able, by reason of his past experience as a lecturer in the Guelph Agricultural College, to furnish the provincial authorities with valuable information.

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

Suggestions have been made that fruit farming, composition of soils, rotation of crops, principles of irrigation, stock raising, grain and hay farming and dairy farming be included in the elementary course.

Fruit & Farm Magazine

November 1913

It seems to be understood that Principal Wesbrook will have the assistance in the organization of the agricultural department of Mr. C. C. James. The work of Mr. James as Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Ontario before he assumed his present duties

under the Federal Government, is familiar to most agriculturists who have kept in touch with the leaders of thought and action in their science. Mr. James came under both categories. As professor of chemistry at the O. A. C., Mr. James had to deal with a highly technical side of farming, but later in his capacity as Deputy Minister, he displayed remarkable adaptability to the practical work of the men on the land. He went about the province industriously seeking to relate the activities of his department to the practical problems confronting the man in the field and the orchard.

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

Mining Engineering Record
Nov. 1913

Dr. Wesbrook's suggestions for the inaugural classes of the British Columbia University do not meet the requirements of the province. Mr. Conway was right when he said, at the meeting of Civil Engineers, that in addition to the departments of civil, electrical, mining and mechanical engineering the University should provide instruction in irrigation, the conservation of water and naval architecture. Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Victoria and New Westminster are but the outposts in many future ports on the Pacific Coast, and ship-building must become a leading industry in the development of western trade and commerce.

Victoria Colonist
Nov. 1-13.

Pleased With Outlook—Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University is greatly impressed with the enthusiasm that prevails everywhere in regard to the establishment of the great provincial educational institution at Point Grey. Before leaving for the Mainland yesterday, he informed The Colonist that a great measure of encouragement he had received in undertaking his gigantic task of laying the moulds for the university character had come from the people themselves. In company with Dr. C. C. James, Dr. Wesbrook left the city last night for Vancouver.

Victoria Day Concert
Nov. 1-13

BOARD ACCEPTS
UNIVERSITY PLANS

Report of the Commission of Experts Who Worked Out Details Is Received—Few Changes Made.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 10.—The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia, at their meeting this evening received and accepted the report of the commission of experts engaged during the past ten days, in consultation with the university architects, working out the details of the plans of the university buildings and grounds. Changes may be made in the plans after the final report of Dr. C. C. James has been received with reference to the agricultural department of the university, but these will not affect radical changes from the plans as they are now adopted.

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

Vancouver Daily Province
Nov. 4-1913

In order to have the highest expert assistance in discussing the plans of the provincial university before the work is started, a consulting committee of experts has been engaged by the Board of University Governors, who will devote the whole of their time for the next ten or twelve days to consultation on the university plans. At the end of that time they will make a report to the governors, making such suggestions for improvement or alteration as may be decided upon.

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

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

"It is not intended that the consulting committee should supersede the architects at all. Messrs. Sharp & Thompson will be members of the committee. The governors realize that we are building for a thousand years to come, and we want to get the very best in expert advice before we start on the construction. That is the reason why the governors have asked the consultation committee to help and advise them," explained Dr. Westbrook.

A distinguished visitor at the meeting of the university governors last night was Dr. O. C. James, commissioner of agricultural instruction for the Dominion Government. Dr. James was formerly deputy minister of agriculture for the Ontario Government. His visit to Vancouver is at the request of the Board of University Governors, who want his as-

sistance to discuss the establishment and maintenance of an agricultural college and experimental station in connection with the provincial university at Point Grey.

Today Dr. James and the consulting committee will pay a visit to the site of the new university. Their report is expected down within two weeks. Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, minister of education, was present at the meeting of governors last night, having come over specially from Victoria to attend.

Victoria Colonist
Nov. 4-1913

Sir—I was much interested in your report of Dr. Wesbrook's address on public health, printed in this morning's Colonist, in which he says, "The day is dawning when scientific methods scientifically applied would hold sway;" "repudiating the idea that health of the individual was an individual affair." Again quoting: "This game of life is so full of hazards that we need not wonder at the interest and enthusiasm displayed by scientific physicians. Man versus microbe, or more correctly, man versus environment. We are forced into fresh complications of having to consider the rights of the individual in the light of society's needs, and man versus mankind adds almost an infinite set of combinations to our problems, but while these problems were not simple their solution was not hopeless." These quotations give an idea of the theme of Dr. Wesbrook's address, which you, Mr. Editor, comment upon favorably, and hope, as I also do, to hear more from the Doctor on the subject when he will translate his views into concrete proposals. But are you sure, Sir, that you want his concrete proposals, or would change your attitude, even though he demonstrated without a doubt the necessity for a change of a revolutionary character? This brings to my mind again the fact that I, possibly two or more years ago, wrote a simple letter to your paper treating of this, or one phase of this interesting subject, and my letter was refused space in your paper, although I complied with all the requirements. My effort was prompted by the many calls being made at that time for funds for the sanatorium. Quoting from that letter: "I have not one word to say against the efforts of those who are doing the best they know how, but may I draw your attention to the fact that you are dealing with the effect instead of getting down to the root of the trouble at the same time regretting that the struggle seems almost hopeless," and notwithstanding, "here, there is no such cause for discouragement, due to favorable conditions which help, our people throw off the attack." This is no reason why we should not take a deeper interest in the cause even to the remotest ends of the earth, for after all we are all linked so closely together that an injury to one is an injury to all.

Long work hours, with insufficient pay to get the necessary food to repair waste, sweat shops and insanitary conditions, as well as anxiety over no work at all, are more than enough to make the workers fit 'subjects' for the ravages of disease. But when in addition, workers already sick, or taking care of sick friends, take the work into their homes, where unfurnished garments are found to have lain on the beds of all kinds of contagious diseased patients, and then sent out unfumigated for sale, and the great majority here and everywhere compelled to buy as cheaply as possible. Is it any wonder the struggle is almost hopeless? It may be when our wealthy citizens throughout the world realize the dangers that lurk in everything we use, they will be willing to welcome a change in society which will be a blessing to all mankind.

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

ADA E CLAYTON.

clearing proved satisfactory by the council of the city when plan of such subdivision is submitted for approval to such council or such person."

Advertisement Nov. 4-1913.

EXPERTS ASSISTING

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Agricultural, Architectural and Engineering Authorities Meet Board of British Columbia University.

Dr. C. C. James, who has spent a week in this province conferring with the university authorities respecting the agricultural department of the university, will leave today for home. He has gone over the ground at Point Grey and Coquitlam very thoroughly and will probably supplement his verbal statement and opinions with a written report.

Dr. James, who is now the adviser of the Federal Minister of Agriculture on matters of agricultural instruction, is perhaps the best all-round authority in Canada on such matters.

Professor Warren Powers Laird of the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania arrived on Friday last and will be here for some days in consultation with the university architects in respect to the building at Point Grey. Professor Laird is a consulting architect of the Pennsylvania government and municipal bodies in eight or ten states of the Union and one of the best authorities on university architecture on this continent.

Professor Richard Durley of the engineering department of McGill University and the author of textbooks is also a member of this consulting committee. With him and Professor Laird, Mr. Mawson, the well known landscape architect is associated, and they three with Messrs. Sharp and Thompson, the university architects, are now going over the plans and layout of the building and grounds. They all met last evening with the board of governors. Dr. Young came over from Victoria and was present at the meeting.

ADVICE IS RECEIVED BY UNIVERSITY BOARD

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

OTHERS TO HEAR FROM

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

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

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

President Wesbrook of the University of British Columbia, last night said that every effort would be put forth in the foundation of the new institution by obtaining the most expert advice. "The advisory committee," he said, "acts merely as a check on the local architects, who will have charge of construction. The architects, Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson,

are also of the advisory committee, so that the four, working together, will bring into the work their combined knowledge."

New Westminster
Columbian 11-4-13

Agricultural Study.

The announcement from Victoria that Dr. C. C. James, formerly deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, one of the eminent educationalists of the country, and now engaged by the Dominion government to consult with the Provincial governments as to the best manner of expending the federal agricultural aid grant, is conferring with President Wesbrook of the British Columbia University as to the establishment of an agricultural college in connection with the new state educational institution, will command wide interest in this province. It is well known that the minister of education, Hon. Dr. Young, in his organization of the new university has had in view the early establishment of courses of agricultural instruction and that already by the foresight of the government there have been provided the conditions for giving practical instruction in scientific farming.

In connection with the development scheme of the provincial mental hospital at Coquitlam, the government have established a model farm which can not fail to be of great use in connection with the work of agricultural instruction. In the legislature Dr. Young announced that the agricultural faculty would be established immediately after the organization of the arts faculty. The conference between Dr. James and President Wesbrook will, it is stated, be for the purpose of realizing the ideals of the minister of education for an agricultural college of great practical and scientific value.

In a newspaper interview Dr. James speaks of the importance of agricultural study. "Agriculture," he said, "is the country's base of supplies, and our efforts must be directed toward organizing it. To my mind, education is the best means. It is better to show a man how to make his own money out of the soil than to give it to him, and a great deal better for the country. It means the expenditure of much money, because you cannot teach agriculture as you can teach art and literature, but I am not worrying

about the cost. Hon. Martin Burwell, the federal minister of agriculture, is on record as saying that when the ten millions is spent, he will ask the government for another grant of the amount, and I am satisfied that he will go even farther than that. In fact he will have to do so in order to achieve the results we all desire."

It is gratifying to note also that recognition of the value of the study of agriculture is not to begin and end with the university. The school trustees of the province in convention assembled have urged that "every effort should be made to induce the children of our schools to realize the splendid opportunities contained in the scientific cultivation of the soil," and the association recommends that the government include in the school curriculum elementary instruction on the lines of scientific farming. Time and again it has been urged that if the boys and girls are to be kept on the farm, if agriculture is to be recognized as a calling of wide opportunity, there must be given in the rural schools elementary instruction in agriculture.

Vancouver News Advertiser

Nov. 2 1913

Victoria, Nov. 1.—At a conference held on Friday in the Parliament building between Dr. Alexander Robinson, Superintendent of Education; Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture; Dr. C. C. James, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and Mr. W. T. Macdonald, Provincial Livestock Commissioner, the plans for the organization of the faculty of agriculture at the new provincial university, the establishment of small investigation stations throughout the province, and the teaching of agriculture in the rural school districts was informally discussed but no definite action was taken on any of these matters.

Victoria Colonist

Nov. 2 1913

Faculty in Agriculture—At a conference between Dr. Robinson, Superintendent of Education; Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Dr. C. C. James, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and Mr. W. T. Macdonald, Livestock Commissioner, on Friday, in the Parliament Buildings, the organization of the faculty in agriculture at the new Provincial University, the establishment of small investigation stations throughout the Province and the teaching of agriculture in the public schools was formerly discussed, but no definite action on any of these matters was taken.

Vancouver Sun,
Nov. 4-1913.

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

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

President Wesbrook of the University of British Columbia, last night said that every effort would be put forth in the foundation of the new institution by obtaining the most expert advice. "The advisory committee," he said, "acts merely as a check on the local architects, who will have charge of construction. The architects, Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson,

Vancouver Daily World
Nov. 5-1913

Having gone over the ground at Point Grey and Coquitlam very thoroughly respecting the agricultural department of the university, Dr. C. C. James, who has been some weeks in the province conferring with the university authorities, left today for his home. He will probably supplement his verbal statements and opinions with a written report.

Dr. James is considered the best all-round authority on such matters and is the advisor of the federal minister of agriculture on matters of agricultural instruction.

Respecting the building at Point Grey, Professor Warren Powers, laird of the school of architecture, of the University of Pennsylvania, arrived in the city last Friday and has been in consultation with the university architects. The professor is a consulting architect of the Pennsylvania government and Professor Richard Durley, of the engineering department of McGill University and author of textbooks is also a member of this consulting committee.

Mr. Mawson, the well known landscape architect is also associated with these gentlemen and they are now going over the plans and layout of the university buildings with Messrs. Sharpe and Thompson, the university architects. Dr. Young of Victoria was present at the meeting last evening when they conferred with the board of governors.

6/11/13

Vanc. Daily Province

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

Views of Dr. James.

At recent conferences with the minister of education for this province, Dr. C. C. James, of the Dominion agricultural department, advanced the proposal that the suggested faculty of agriculture in connection with the university be centralized in Point Grey. He appeared to favor having all of the departments, in so far as possible, located at the university buildings, with auxiliary experimental stations for the agricultural faculty elsewhere in the province. This question has not yet been taken up, but those in touch with the situation profess to believe that the plan advocated by Dr. James will be adopted and that more room will be provided in Point Grey for this purpose. It is said that the buildings as laid out in a landscape plan drawn by Mr. T. H. Mawson, can be so rearranged as to gain 20 acres for farm educational purposes.

The view had formerly been advanced by several interested persons that the faculty of agriculture in connection with the university carry out its work on the Provincial Government farm in Coquitlam, where some 340 acres was set apart by Dr. Young nearly a year ago for British Columbia University purposes.

Dr. James, however, took the attitude when his views were sought that this area should be utilized as an auxiliary to the agricultural faculty's work and not as the actual location for the main farm course buildings.

Other Farm Course Stations.

A further proposal in this connection is that as much work in an agricultural line as possible be carried on at Point Grey on the plot to be allotted to the agricultural faculty, that root crops, dairying and so forth be carried on in a larger way on the Coquitlam property dedicated to the university and that further areas be obtained for other purposes of the faculty elsewhere in the province. It has been pointed out that the university could with advantage use a fruit farm where special courses might be arranged for those students desiring to take up this branch of the work.

Grain crops might be raised on a special government farm in another location. These farms would not necessarily have any connection with the farm demonstration areas operated by the fruit and live stock branches of the department of agriculture for the benefit of farmers in the province.

Whether or not the agricultural faculty's work as well perhaps as that of the proposed forestry course will be centralized on the property in Point Grey or carried on in a more or less distinct institution elsewhere will largely depend on the report to be made by the new plans committee which will probably be out in a week's time. In any event the faculty referred to would have close connection with the university, but there is a possibility, however remote, that its main buildings may not be in Point Grey, but perhaps on the Coquitlam farm. Dr. James argues in favor of having the farm buildings in Point Grey, with the auxiliary institutions elsewhere.

Tenders Soon Opened.

Tenders for clearing 156 acres of the Point Grey site are to be in by November 15. Clearing will be carried on all winter, it is said.

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

Nov. 6-1913

Vancouver Daily Prov.

Victoria, Nov. 6.—"Our department is in sympathy with the proposal to teach the elements of agriculture in the schools of the province," said Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education, today when his attention was drawn to a recent announcement made by Hon. Price Ellison, minister of agriculture, that it was planned to do something along this line next year.

Hon. Dr. Young stated that Dr. C. C. James of the Dominion Government agricultural department, who is now on the Pacific Coast in an advisory capacity in connection with British Columbia University matters, recently took the matter up with Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education, and Assistant Superintendent Dean. This was following a conference between Hon. Mr. Ellison, Dr. Robinson, Dr. James and Mr. W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, during Hon. Mr. Young's absence from the city.

It is understood that within a short time some definite policy will be adopted in connection with the adoption of preliminary training in agriculture in the schools. It is regarded as certain that it will be included in the school curriculum next year, but no arrangements have yet been made as to where teaching in practical farm work will start in the schools and in what classes it will end. It is suggested that for the girl pupils, courses in domestic science will be given in the schools where the boys are being taught the principles of the cultivation of the soil.

Summerland Review
Nov. 7 1913

BOOKS are not the only source of inspiration and learning, and it is a satisfaction to know that our educational authorities are not only awakening to a realization of this fact, but are acting upon their conviction. Our local delegates reported that this question came up at the recent Trustees Convention at Victoria, and a motion was proposed asking that certain forms of agriculture and horticulture be added to the school curriculum. This they say was voted down by the city delegates. Following closely upon this adverse report it is a satisfaction to hear from our own member, the Hon. Price Ellison, that it is proposed to introduce such an elementary course of instruction in the schools of the province. The Minister of Finance and Agriculture made this announcement following a conference with Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education; Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. C. C. James, adviser to the Federal Department of Agriculture.

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

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

Suggestions have been made that fruit farming, composition of soils, rotation of crops, principles of irrigation, stock raising, grain and hay farming, be included in the elementary course.

New Westminster Columbian - Nov. 8-13

Dr. Wesbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia, has consented to visit Columbian College at an early date to address the student body. It is expected that the board of directors of the college will take advantage of the opportunity to extend a hearty welcome to the president.

Victoria Times
Nov. 8-1913

Bunding of University.—Tenders have been called for clearing 156 acres of land at Point Grey for the university, to be in next Saturday, and a contract will then be let. To-day in Vancouver the advisory board will submit to the board of governors certain suggestions with regard to buildings which upon adoption will facilitate construction of the buildings. Among the latter will be consideration of the case for separating the agriculture and forestry branches, and locating them at Coquitlam at the Colony farm.

Vanc. Daily World
Nov. 8-13

Dr. Wesbrook to Address Engineers
A meeting of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will be held at 570 Granville street at 7:15 on Tuesday evening, November 11. An interesting address will be given by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook on the subject, "Pioneers and Engineers".

Vancouver Daily Province Nov. 8-13

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

Nov. 8-1913
Victoria Colonist

The building of the University of British Columbia will be advanced another stage today when the final report of the advisory board, appointed by the Government, will be submitted to the Board of Governors at the University offices in Vancouver.

This board is composed of the following members: Professor Baird, who holds the chair of architecture at Harvard University and is regarded as the leading authority on university buildings on this continent; Mr. Mawson, the famous landscape artist; Professor Delaney, of the faculty of mechanical engineering at McGill University, Montreal; and Dr C. C. James, expert adviser in agriculture to the Dominion Government. The board has been in constant communication with Messrs. Sharpe and Thompson, architects, of Vancouver, who drew the plans, and its work will cease when the plans are finally approved.

"A good deal of criticism has been levelled at the Provincial Department of Education for their alleged dilatoriness," said Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, yesterday, in discussing the building plans, but the critics can have little idea of the vast amount of detail work that has been necessary before a shovelful of earth could be turned. It has not been merely a question of erecting buildings, but the whole curriculum of the University has been studied, so that proper provision could be made for the several faculties.

Important Details

"Suggestions have been put forward by men of great experience in the work, that the branches of Agriculture and Forestry should not be housed in the buildings at Point Grey, but should be established at Coquitlam and elsewhere, so that the students could be in the closest proximity to the practical laboratories of their professions. The pros and cons have been discussed and the advisory board will, it is expected, make their final report this evening.

"Tenders have already been called for the clearing of 156 acres of ground, to be submitted by November 15, and there will be no delay in letting the contract or in starting this work. While the land is being cleared, Messrs. Sharpe and Thompson, who will have the absolute supervision of the new buildings, will draw up the specifications for the group of buildings on which work is to be begun first, and the actual work of construction should begin very soon after the land is cleared.

"Serious mistakes of design caused by too hasty work could never be amended after the structure is completed, and such possibility has caused the board to move very cautiously and to consider the whole broad question of the objects of the University from every available viewpoint.

"I anticipate that classes will assemble in the new buildings in 1915."

NOV 8 1913
Vanc. News-Advertiser

Victoria, Nov. 7.—The building of the University of B. C. will be advanced another stage today when the final report of the advisory board appointed by the Government will be submitted to the board of governors at University offices, Vancouver.

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

Not Only Question.

"It has not been merely a question of erecting buildings, but the whole curriculum of the University has been studied so proper provision could be made for the several faculties."

Suggestions have been put forward by men of experience in the work that the branches of agriculture and forestry should not be housed in the buildings at Point Grey, but should be established at Coquitlam and elsewhere, so the students could be in closest proximity to the practical laboratories of their professions.

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

Will Draw Specifications.

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

Vancouver

News-Adv. Nov. 8-13:

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

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

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

New Westminster
Columbian-Nov. 8-13

VICTORIA, Nov. 8.—The building of the University of British Columbia will be advanced another stage today when the final report of the advisory board appointed by the government will be submitted to the board of governors at University offices, Vancouver.

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

"It has not been merely a question of erecting buildings, but the whole curriculum of the University has been studied so proper provision could be made for the several faculties."

"Suggestions have been put forward by men of experience in the work that the branches of agriculture and forestry should not be housed in the buildings at Point Grey, but should be established at Coquitlam and elsewhere, so the students could be in closest proximity to the practical laboratories of their professions."

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

Vancouver Daily World
Nov. 8-1913

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

Vanc. News-Advertiser
Nov. 9-13

Victoria, Nov. 8.—The meeting of the advisory board of the University of British Columbia scheduled for this afternoon has been postponed till Monday. Dr. Wesbrook telegraphed to Dr. Young today that an interim report would probably be in the hands of the members this evening.

Nov. 9-13
Vanc. News-Advertiser

Sir Sidney Lee, who has been lately appointed by the Senate of the University of London to a new Chair of English Language and Literature, delivered his inaugural lecture at East London College, where the professorship is tenable. His theme was the place of English literature in the modern university.

In discussing the practice of composition, Sir Sidney laid down the axiom that no one wrote good English who had read good English with appreciation and intelligence. Assimilation was a main element in effective literary composition. Originality usually meant the saying—in a more convincing, more impressive, more beautiful way—of something nearly resembling what had been said before. That conclusion applied not only to men of mediocre capacity, but to men of the highest genius.

Shakespeare's work was an exemplification of it. R. L. Stevenson became a writer by "playing the sedulous ape to Hazlitt, to Lamb, to Wordsworth, to Sir Thomas Browne, to Defoe, to Hawthorne." Students should form the habit of drinking in the matter and manner of their author intuitively, instinctively. Impressive passages should be read aloud or committed to memory. The way in which paragraphs were built up should be carefully noted. The student should come in the light of his reading to realize that the merit of writing was proportioned to its simplicity, directness, good taste and sincerity.

Whatever one's walk in life, whether they became men of science or engaged in commerce, or in work of administration, the power of writing well would always increase their efficiency and contribute to their success. Complaint was commonly made that, owing to defects in their educational system, command of clear and pointed language was more narrowly distributed in the United Kingdom than in other countries. It was sometimes alleged that army officers, men of science, and schoolmasters could not write intelligible English. Such defects, if true, might be remedied if every student devoted some part of his time to an intelligent study of great English literature.

Vanc. News-Advertiser
Nov. 9-13

What is modern university, and what is its function in this world? This was the subject taken up by Sir Alfred Hopkinson in the Education Section of the British Association one day during its congress at Birmingham. The main difference between the newer universities and the older ones, he said, was not what was taught or the standard reached between the newer universities received direct State aid, while the older ones did not. The main object of all universities was to raise a due supply of persons fitted to serve in church and state. They had not to shut themselves in, but to spread ideals and influences over the whole community. Therefore he had the greatest belief in popular lectures and movements for giving knowledge to all who were keen enough to receive it.

The object of a university ought not to be simply to train specialists, but to produce the cultivated merchant and the cultivated manufacturer, who would know his own work thoroughly, and yet would have an interest in subjects outside his daily work. A third object of a university ought to be to bring numbers of young men into a unity of work and feeling. The main features of the new universities were definitely created by an Act of the State because they were all founded by Government charter. The most pestilential heresy about all university work was that as soon as a college had a charter its business became that of giving degrees (laughter). He hoped that at some not distant date some indiscreet but intelligent person would go in for abolishing degrees altogether. He believed degrees were instituted to encourage people to work at an age when corporal punishment was no longer possible. Degrees were useful to check testimonials and to show useful work was done, but they were not the main business of universities and professors. The State gave grants and charters, but that was no reason why State departments should control the universities. "I had rather," he said, "have the universities make mistakes in their own freedom than go right because somebody told them exactly what to do."

Sir Philip Magnus said that it had always been supposed that the business of a university was to add to the general culture of the nation. He considered that it was the function of the modern university to do that by spreading knowledge and stimulating science. The establishment of democratic modern universities was the most hopeful feature of the educational revival in England, and they were most closely akin in spirit to the older mediaeval seats of learning.

Week (Victoria) Nov. 9-13

THE B. C. UNIVERSITY

ONE of the most important projects of the Government is the British Columbia University. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, has made a hobby of this great work. He has been able to induce the Government to make appropriations which should result in British Columbia securing one of the finest establishments of the kind in the world. This is what the Premier and Dr. Young have declared time and time again that they aim at and with the means at their disposal there is no reason to doubt that they will achieve it. Never before has the Province made such extensive land reserves to yield an income for the purpose. Two million acres have been set aside; the land has been carefully selected; the valuation on it today is conservatively placed at \$20,000,000, which is in itself an indication of the high value which the Government places on education facilities. The McBride administration will some day be a thing of the past, though in the interests of the Province it is to be hoped that that day will be long delayed. But when it has completed its work and the verdict on its achievements has to be pronounced by posterity, it is certain that not one of its monuments will loom so big in the eyes of the world as the British Columbia University, and nothing will redound more to its credit than the fact that in a materialistic age, when the inexhaustible riches of the Province were first being opened up, the Government was wise enough to realize that its greatest asset should always be its educated youth and that no material prosperity could vie with the priceless gift of education. A Government can be forgiven many mistakes when it can point to such a splendid achievement as that which is already looming on the horizon in the shape of the University, and any Parliamentary candidate can be proud to stand up and claim the support of a Government which has erected such a standard.

Victoria Colonist
Nov. 9-13

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

Vanc. Daily World
Nov. 10-13

VICTORIA, Nov. 8.—Today the final report of the advisory board will be submitted to the board of governors of the British Columbia University at the Vancouver offices. Discussing the construction of the university Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, said that the preliminary work had assumed gigantic proportions. The whole curriculum has had to be studied so that proper provision could be made for the several faculties. Many suggestions have been made and discussed and it is expected, said the minister, that the report submitted today by the advisory board would be the final report. Tenders have been called for clearing 156 acres of the university site and these will be opened on or about November 15. While the land is being cleared Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson, architects, will have absolute supervision of the new buildings and will draw up the specifications for the buildings which will be the first erected. The actual work of construction should be begun very soon after the land is cleared.

Nov. 10-13
Vancouver Sun.

Dr. Young's Defense

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

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

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

Vancouver Sun
Nov. 10-1913

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

Dr. Westbrooke spoke at some length, in informal fashion, regarding the provincial university and the care that was being taken in respects to make it a model of its kind and worthy of the future of the province. He gave attention to the significant part that should be undertaken by such a body of women graduates in furthering the welfare of the women students at the college, and also spoke of their opportunities for social service in relation to the larger civic life.

As far as the buildings were concerned, much attention was being paid to their architectural design and harmony, beauty and utility were being related in the entire plan. Regarding the curriculum, it was intended to bring the department of agricultural science to a state of high efficiency, in view of the importance of agriculture to the entire province. The course planned, however, was designed to be of immense value not only to the practical farmer, but also to the farmer's wife, and the speaker laid emphasis upon the importance of a knowledge in general science to women in their daily round, whether of ordinary domestic oversight or in the added sphere of duties that devolved upon the woman dependant upon farming for a livelihood.

Announcement was made that in future the venue of the club would be the assembly hall of the Progress Club, and that the next meeting would take the form of a mock debate.

Vanc. Daily World
Nov. 10-1913

Dr. Wesbrook to Address Engineers—
A meeting of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will be held at 570 Granville street at 7:15 on Tuesday evening, November 11. An interesting address will be given by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook on the subject, "Pioneers and Engineers."

NOV 11 1913
Vanc. News-Advertiser

Much progress has recently been made in the preparation for construction work in connection with the University of British Columbia. The Board of Governors seems willing to accept criticism for delay rather than to make mistakes that will hamper the work of the University in the years to come. In regard to the landscape features, the arrangement, design and equipment of buildings, they have obtained the considered advice of authorities believed to be the best available on this continent and Great Britain. It is hoped that the University about to be established at Point Grey will be doing its work and increasing its scope through many centuries. The authorities can much better afford to endure a few inexpensive sneers than to overlook features of permanent importance. They will be open to censure for any grave mistakes that may be made long after the country shall have forgotten whether the institution was opened in 1913 or 1915.

A great many public and private works have occupied more time than the promoters and builders expected. We know of a transcontinental railway, the construction of which is taking twice as long and costing the country three times as much as was anticipated. We could mention a great national bridge which is now several years behind time. Even the esteemed newspaper which criticises the delay in the opening of the University was not established at the time appointed, and nobody is making any complaint about it.

It is expected that the University will be opened for instruction in 1915. But that announcement was not and cannot be a pledge. The work of construction and organization will doubtless be pressed forward as rapidly as possible consistently with thoroughness. When the classes are opened the University will be much better equipped, more complete in its various departments, and ready for wider service than was at first proposed. It is understood that President Wesbrook desires to begin work with an institution that may at the beginning deserve to be called a modern University.

Nov. 11-13
Vancouver Sun

The commission of experts which has been engaged for some ten days in consultation with the university architects working out the details of the plan and layout of the university buildings and grounds, has made a report which was before the board of governors last evening. Professors Mawson, Laird and Darley find that the architects' design is admirably adapted to the purpose and to the situation. These advisers and the architects have further developed these plans, adapted them to certain changes required by later developments, and reported on many collateral matters respecting construction and equipment.

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

At Southern Limit.

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

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

North of the residence buildings, and near the Marine drive, there is an irregular space which may be used for residences of the staff. The reserve for theological buildings, is now placed in the northeast portion of the land, bordering on the drive. South of this, and on the eastern frontier, are the stadium and recreation grounds. Still farther south is the proposed site of the women's building of the future. The medical school and hospital is located on the southeast corner of the present grant.

Recommend Native Trees.

It is advised that the main or north and south wall be of the width of 250 feet and bordered with lines of trees. The commission recommends that native trees and shrubs be largely used on the grounds generally and that so far as possible the belt of trees along the Marine drive be preserved. On the western side of the main axis the ground not at present required for buildings, will be devoted to botanical gardens and other purposes under the direction of the agricultural or forestry schools.

The report deals with power plant, fuel, heating, lighting, water service, fire protection, transportation and other matters. On the last point, it is suggested that a wharf or jetty be constructed with an incline tram leading to the summit.

Lines of Communication.

In the landscape section of the report, it is stated that there are plenty of stones on the premises for the construction of roads and sidewalks and the foundation of buildings. Particular attention is paid to the lines of communication with the city for traffic and service.

The report is signed by all the visiting experts and by both architects and represents their unanimous conclusion.

Nov. 11-13
Vanc. News-Advertiser

The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia at their meeting last evening received and accepted the report of the commission of experts engaged during the past ten days, in consultation with the university architects, working out the details of the plans of the University buildings and grounds. Changes may be made in the plans after the final report of Dr. C. C. James has been received with reference to the agricultural department of the University; but these will not affect radical changes from the plans which are outlined below.

Certain Changes.

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

Professor Laird left on the midnight boat for Seattle, while Messrs. Mawson and Darley remained over to complete a few unfinished details.

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

Agricultural School.

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

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

North of the residence buildings, and near the Marine Drive, there is an irregular space which may be used for residences of the staff. The reserve for theological buildings is now placed in the northeast portion of the land, bordering on the Drive. South of this, and on the eastern frontier, are the stadium and recreation grounds. Still farther south is the proposed site of the women's building of the future. The medical school and hospital is located on the southeast corner of the present grant.

Native Trees To Be Used.

It is advised that the main or north and south mall be of the width of 250 feet, and bordered with lines of trees. The commission recommends that native trees and shrubs be largely used on the grounds generally, and that so far as possible the belt of trees now standing along the Marine Drive be preserved. On the western side of the main axis, the ground not at present required for buildings will be devoted to botanical gardens and other purposes under the direction of the agricultural or forestry schools.

The report deals with power plant, fuel, heating, lighting, water service, fire protection, transportation and other matters. On the last point, it is suggested that a wharf or jetty be constructed with an incline tram leading to the summit.

In the landscape section of the report it is stated that there are plenty of stones on the premises for the construction of roads and sidewalks and the foundation of buildings. Particular attention is paid to the lines of communication with the city for traffic and service.

The report is signed by all the visiting experts and by both architects, and represents their unanimous conclusion.

Victoria Colonist

Nov. 11-14

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 10.—The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia, at their meeting this evening received and accepted the report of the commission of experts engaged during the past ten days, in consultation with the university architects, working out the details of the plans of the university buildings and grounds. Changes may be made in the plans after the final report of Dr. C. C. James has been received with reference to the agricultural department of the university, but these will not affect radical changes from the plans as they are now adopted.

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

New Westminster Columbi

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

Admirably Suited.

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

Distribution of Buildings.

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

Agricultural School.

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

Instruction Buildings.

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

North of the residence buildings, and near the Marine drive, there is an irregular space which may be used for residences of the staff. The reserve for theological buildings is now placed in the northeast portion of the land, bordering on the drive. South of this, and on the eastern frontier, are the stadium and recreation grounds. Still farther south is the proposed site of the women's building of the future. The medical school and hospital is located on the southeast corner of the present grant.

On the western side of the main axis, the ground not at present required for buildings will be devoted to botanical gardens and other purposes under the direction of the agricultural or forestry schools.

NOV 11 1913

Janc. Daily Province

As a result of the conference of the consulting committee on the Provincial University plans, some changes in the distribution of the buildings have been recommended, so that the agricultural building will be placed at the extreme southern end of the group of buildings. The residence buildings will be placed at the extreme northern end. A final report on the agricultural department is to be furnished by Dr. C. C. James, agricultural commissioner for the Dominion Government.

The commission recommends that the main wall running north and south, be of the width of 250 feet and bordered with trees. Native trees and shrubs are recommended to be used as far as possible about the grounds. The construction of a wharf connected with an incline tram to the summit of the grounds is recommended in the engineering report, which deals extensively with the problem of light, power, water supply and fire protection.

Professor Laird of Pennsylvania University left on the midnight boat for Seattle last night, but his two colleagues, Mr. T. H. Mawson of London and Prof. Durley of McGill University, will remain here for several days to assist in any further conferences with the architects upon the work.

Vanc. Daily Province

Nov. 12-13

"Pioneers and Engineers" was the congenial and interesting theme taken by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, for an address before a crowded gathering of the Vancouver branch of the Society of Civil Engineers last night. Mr. G. R. G. Conway presided and in introducing the principal speaker said the members of the society were anxious to know what the British Columbia University intended to do with reference to engineering education in the province.

Dr. Wesbrook emphasized the bond of sympathy between medicine and engineering, as the two spheres covered matters affecting the improvement of conditions of life, and stated that engineering, mining, forestry and agriculture were subjects considered of vast importance by the governors of the British Columbia University.

Taking up the "pioneering" end of his talk, Dr. Wesbrook referred to the fact that he saw the first C. P. R. train reach Winnipeg and also Vancouver subsequently. He was of the opinion, he said, that engineers as pioneers were taking a more prominent part in nation-building than any other branch. They had proved their capabilities by promoting public sanitation, municipal activity and urban life. The speaker urged that the bacteriologist and the mineralogist join hands and see that the men of the future get a favorable start. He recognized the necessity for co-operation in order to cope with some of the problems that would arise when the university was opened, and he was confident that it would take up the questions of interest to the society in a way which would merit their approval.

Prof. Darley of Montreal, a member of the Engineers' Council, also spoke briefly. Mr. Conway, after the university president's address, expressed the opinion that in Dr. Wesbrook the civil engineers had one in sympathy with their ideas.

Vancouver Daily World

Nov. 12-13

Plans of the British Columbia university buildings and grounds have been worked out by the commission appointed for that purpose with the university architects and the commission's report, when presented to the board of governors was last night accepted. These plans may be modified slightly when the final report of Dr. C. C. James, dealing with the establishment of the agricultural departments is turned in.

The commission, consisting of Professors Mawson, Laird and Darley find that the design drawn up by the architects is adapted to the work of the university and the grounds. Collaborating with the architects the commission further developed the plans and adapted them to certain changes made necessary by later developments. The commission reported on construction and equipment. Professor Laird left last night for Seattle, and Messrs. Mawson and Darley will work out a few unfinished details.

No Big Alterations.

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

One result of these changes will be the location of the agricultural school at the southern limit of the group of buildings. The administration building will remain in its dominant situation at the meeting of the axes. The residence buildings will be located at the northern extremity and on either side of the principal axis or mall. One of these will be reserved for women and the other for men.

Arts and Science.

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

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

Vancouver Sun-Nov. 12-13

A Spectious Apology

THE editor of the News-Advertiser is too intelligent really to have misunderstood our statement that the two misspent years from June, 1910, when the university site was chosen to May, 1912, when the search for the president began, have been the cause of putting off the opening of the university from 1913, as promised, until 1915, with the result that a number of young British Columbians have had their careers ruined thereby. The blame for this, of course, was placed, not upon the president or upon the board of governors, but upon the provincial government, more particularly upon the department of education. But the editor of the News-Advertiser, who is one of the governors, or, as he puts it, one of the "authorities," either from a pathetic desire to pose as a martyr or else from intellectual obliquity, seeks to make it appear that it is the board of governors against whom criticism is being directed. Upon no occasion have the board of governors been criticized by us. Instead of doing that we have been disposed to commend them for taking prudent measures to avoid the costly errors which haste would cause. More has been done since Dr. Wesbrook arrived in April than in the many years which have been lost since the passing of the university act. This has been abundantly recognized, and so why drag in the board as an injured party? Why this feverish wish to champion a body which has not been attacked? That such wilful misrepresentation should go hand in hand with devout professions makes us mourn that the sad sin of antinomianism should be so deeply lodged within our contemporary and we trust that our esteemed opponent will pardon us for hinting that it is in urgent need of the professional services of a doctor of divinity.

We quite understand why the News-Advertiser becomes irritated when this question comes up. Dr. Young has said that he sees no reason why the university should not begin its work in 1915. As the provincial elections will be due about that date there is every reason why the minister of education should see the matter in this light. So Dr. Young is insistent upon 1915 as the latest date to be considered. But the board of governors, through the News-Advertiser, reply that they can give no such pledge. We suggest that it would be better to defy the minister directly instead of doing so obliquely by attacking this innocent newspaper. If it will be of any help in doing this we are prepared cordially to agree with the statement that "when the classes are opened the university will be much better equipped, more complete in its various departments, and ready for wider service than was at first proposed." This should certainly be so, for it will be recalled that Dr. Young once assured a public gathering in Vancouver that his first faculty should the faculty of architecture and that this department should then design the buildings for the university. The board of governors seem to have improved upon this plan.

If it is of any comfort to the News-Advertiser we shall admit also that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was commenced shortly before the passing of the university act and that it is not yet completed. But then a university should scarcely take so long a time to come into being as is needed for the building of a transcontinental railway.

Vernon News-Nov. 13-13

Verizon News-Nov. 13-13
Vernon News-Nov. 13-13
Vernon News-Nov. 13-13

The highest experts in the field have the highest expertise in discussing the plans of the British Columbia Provincial University before the work is started, a consulting committee has been engaged by the Board of University Governors, who have devoted the whole of their time for the last ten or twelve days to consultation on the university plans. They will make a report to the governors, making such suggestions for improvement or alteration as may be decided upon.

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

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

Nov. 13-13
Vanc. Daily World

Address to Architects—Under the auspices of the Vancouver Chapter of the British Columbia Society of Architects, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, M.A., C.M., LL.D., president of the University of British Columbia, will give an address on "Architects and Universities," to which the society extends a cordial public invitation at the Board of Trade chambers, Hastings street, this evening, November 13, at 8:30. Mr. H. H. Watson, M.L.A., has kindly consented to take the chair at this meeting. The address will undoubtedly prove to be most interesting so the society expect a large turn out of its members and their friends.

Nov. 13-13
Vanc. Daily World

Addressing a meeting of the Vancouver branch of the Society of Civil Engineers, Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, spoke on the subject of pioneers and engineers. The president declared it was unnecessary to convert him to a belief in engineering. He assured his audience that engineers were pioneers and that he believed they took a more active part in the making of a nation than any other profession. They did much for public health.

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

Dr. Wesbrook spoke of his labors at the University of Michigan, where he had gone into such matters as cost, methods of operation and service and he had learned things which tended to the welfare of the state. The making of the Panama Canal stood as a monument to science and what science could do and to the progress made in biological study and the use of military methods.

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

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

Vancouver Province
Nov. 14-13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, gave his views on "Architects and Universities" to the Vancouver branch of the Architects' Association of British Columbia, in the Board of Trade rooms last night. He said that universities must be designed primarily to house the work and workers rather than be artistic monuments. The latter was generally impracticable and teachers were often sacrificed because of the strain entailed by the inefficient designing of the workroom. While the university was only an episode in the life of the architect, it was the lifework of the educationalist. Dr. Wesbrook advised architects to construct with the people's money buildings that were useful, and after utility could come beauty, if possible. Architects, he said, held in their hands the lives of men, women and children, who used houses designed by them, and good homes meant better health and morality. Dr. Wesbrook was tendered a vote of thanks for his address. Mr. C. J. Thompson acted as chairman, while Mr. H. H. Watson, M. L. A., introduced the speaker.

Vanc. Western Call
Nov. 14-13

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

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

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

At the close of the address those present were entertained by the graduates of Manitoba college.

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

Vernon News - Nov. 13-13

Victoria, Nov. 7.—"I see no reason why educational work should not be proceeding in the proposed British Columbia University buildings in Point Grey in the autumn of 1915," announced Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education, yesterday, upon his return from Vancouver, where he attended a meeting of the university governors. Hon. D. Young added that he believed a large portion of the construction work on the buildings would be completed in the early summer of that year. Although he would not say so definitely, it was understood from his remarks that it is proposed to take up the question of calling for contracts as soon as the report of the special plans committee is adopted. This special committee was appointed at the Vancouver meeting to go into the question of rearranging the proposed university buildings in order to provide more room in the Point Grey property for agricultural purposes.

Views of Dr. James.

At the recent conference with the minister of education for this province, Dr. C. C. James, of the Dominion agricultural department, advanced the proposal that the suggested faculty of agriculture in connection with the university be centralized in Point Grey. He appeared to favor having all of the departments, in so far as possible, located at the university buildings, with auxiliary experimental stations for the agricultural faculty elsewhere in the province. This question has not yet been taken up, but those in touch with the situation profess to believe that the plan advocated by Dr. James will be adopted and that more room will be provided in Point Grey for this purpose. It is said that the buildings as laid out in a landscape plan drawn by T. H. Mawson can be so rearranged as to gain 20 acres for farm educational purposes.

The view had formerly been advanced by several interested persons that the faculty of agriculture in connection with the university carry out its work on the Provincial Government farm in Coquitlam, where some 340 acres was set apart by Dr. Young nearly a year ago for British Columbia University purposes.

Dr. James, however, took the attitude when his views were sought that this area should be utilized as an auxiliary to the agricultural faculty's work and not as the actual location for the main farm course buildings.

Other Farm Course Stations.

A further proposal in this connection is that as much work in an agricultural line as possible be carried on at Point Grey on the plot to be allotted to the agricultural faculty, that root crops, dairying and so forth be carried on in a larger way on the Coquitlam property dedicated to the university, and that further areas be obtained for other purposes of the faculty elsewhere in the province. It has been pointed out that the university could with advantage, use a fruit farm, where special courses might be arranged for those students desiring to take up this branch of the work. Grain crops might be raised on a special government farm in another location. These farms would not necessarily have any connection with the farm demonstration areas operated by the fruit and live stock branches of the department of agriculture for the benefit of farmers in the province.

NOV 14 1913

Vancouver Sun. Nov. 14

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

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

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

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

He hoped that his hearers did not think that the creation of organizations of architects on similar lines to those assumed by doctors was solely for the benefit of the men in the professions. It must be for the protection of the public and the benefit of the public through the development of brighter, cleaner, healthier homes. The problems that the doctors and the architects were called on to solve could not be regarded as professional problems. They were all social problems and as such the professions owed debt to the public. It should be the aim of all to develop principles which tended to the breeding of better men and women. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Wesbrook at the conclusion of his address.

NOV 14 1913

S.A.C. News-Advertiser

Before the Vancouver branch of the Architects' Association of British Columbia in the Board of Trade assembly hall last evening Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, spoke on "Architects and Universities." Mr. C. J. Thompson occupied the chair and the speaker of the evening was introduced by Mr. H. H. Watson, M.P.P.

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

The university was only an episode with the architect who designed it perhaps, but to the educationalist it was his life's work and economies of time and effort provided by wisdom in design meant much to him. The same applied to scholars at the location of the different departments often was the determining point in the selection of branches of learning to be followed.

Construction, he said, had been revolutionized in the last few years and he pointed out many things that had arisen in university work that were unknown a few years ago and many things that were regarded as important but a short while past that had been superseded by the things then unknown. He detailed at length some of the buildings that would be necessary to carry out all the functions of a modern university with its many branches of training.

Architects, too, he said, had need of the university if they were to be able to estimate the needs of the future. The lives of the women and children who lived in our homes were in the hands of the architects who designed the houses. Good home housing means an increase in efficiency, in health and in years and morality.

He hoped that his hearers did not think that the creation of organizations of architects on similar lines to those assumed by doctors was solely for the benefit of the men in the professions. It must be for the protection of the public and the benefit of the public through the development of brighter, cleaner, healthier homes. The problems that the doctors and the architects were called on to solve could not be regarded as professional problems. They were all social problems and as such the professions owed a debt to the public. It should be the aim of all of us to develop principles which would tend to the breeding of better men and women.

A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Wesbrook on the conclusion

Vancouver Sun-Nov. 15-13

The New University Building

WE cannot quite agree with the view expressed by Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, in his address before the architects association, that universities are merely workhouses and that in the construction of the buildings occupied by them everything should be sacrificed to utility. No one, of course, who is not entirely out of touch with the spirit of the present age, will underrate the importance of the practical, but education does not consist entirely of assimilating knowledge, or in acquiring a grasp of a certain range of facts, and as universities are supposed to be educational bodies in the highest sense of the term, it is to be presumed that to fulfil their functions properly they must exercise a powerful moral and aesthetic influence, that, in a word, they must be something far higher than mere teaching institutions.

It may be that in the past too much stress was laid on the non-practical features of universities. Our British ancestors built for beauty, and the whole atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge was surcharged with the spirit out of which arises a great literature and a great art, and even the most utilitarian of modern utilitarians will not deny the paramount part which literature and art play in refining and civilizing humanity.

Oxford breathing, as Matthew Arnold says, from her towers the last enchantments of the Middle Ages, is probably inferior to London uni-

versity in the field of science, but will London university ever have the influence on English thought and English character that Oxford has had and has today. If it should have we believe it would be because, English thought and English character had much deteriorated, and that the ideals which have placed her in the forefront of modern nations had been forgotten.

We hope the ideas enunciated by Dr. Wesbrook will not be followed in the erection of the building which is to house the University of British Columbia. By all means let us have the useful and the practical, but let us have a building which will be an honor and a glory to Vancouver and British Columbia for uncounted generations to come. It has been said, and with not a little truth, that this is the age of materialism. The whole cry of the time is to teach young men and women how to place themselves in the world to the best advantage from a material point of view, and we are far from denying that that is a right and good thing to do, but it can be overdone. Dr. Wesbrook, of course, spent long years in a country where everything is subordinated to material considerations and can be pardoned if he has unconsciously assimilated the ideas of that country. We do not imagine, however, that the architects who listened to his address will take the same views with respect to the new buildings.

NOV 15 1913

New Westminster Colum

VANCOUVER, Nov. 14.—Doctor Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, spoke on "Architects and Universities," before the Vancouver branch of the Architects' Association of British Columbia, in the Board of Trade assembly hall last evening. Mr. C. J. Thompson, occupied the chair, and the speaker of the evening was introduced by Mr. H. H. Watson, M.L.A.

Dr. Wesbrook said that coming down to the basic principles, universities were merely workhouses. They must be designed both to house the work and the workers of the present, and as far as possible to make provision for the future as well as the present. To fill these requirements in regard to the university was the primary function of the architect, rather than the construction of an artistic monument. The latter usually was as impractical as it was artistic.

Trail News-Nov. 15-13

"Our department is in sympathy with the proposal to teach the elements of agriculture in the schools of the province," said Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education, when his attention was drawn to a recent announcement made by Hon. Price Ellison, minister of agriculture, that it was planned to do something along this line next year.

Hon. Dr. Young stated that Dr. C. C. James, of the Dominion government agricultural department, who is now on the Pacific coast, in an advisory capacity in connection with British Columbia University matters, recently took the matter up with Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education, and Assistant Superintendent Dean. This was following a conference between Hon. Mr. Ellison, Dr. Robinson, Dr. James and W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, during Hon. Dr. Young's absence from the city.

It is understood that within a short time some definite policy will be adopted in connection with the adoption of preliminary training in agriculture in the schools. It is regarded as certain that it will be included in the school curriculum next year, but no arrangements have yet been made as to where teaching in practical farm work will start in the schools and in what classes it will end. It is suggested that for the girl pupils, courses in domestic science will be given in the schools where the boys are being taught the principles of the cultivation of the soil.

NOV 15 1913

Inc. Daily World

Vanc. Daily World

Addressing the Vancouver branch of the Architects' Association of British Columbia in the Board of Trade rooms Thursday evening, Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, spoke on "Architects and Universities." Mr. H. H. Watson, M. P. P., introduced Dr. Wesbrook to the branch and Mr. C. J. Thompson presided.

Dr. Wesbrook said that universities were after all merely workhouses. They must be planned to accommodate the workers and the work, not only for the present but also for the future. The university architect must strive to fulfill these requirements rather than accomplish an artistic masterpiece, as the latter was most usually impractical and costly in its effect on instructors and pupils. Inefficient designing of the workshop created unnecessary and nerve-racking effort. Utility came before beauty.

The designing of the university was only an incident for the architect perhaps, but it often became the seat of the life work of the educationalist. The arrangement of class rooms, laboratories and the different departments must be perfect or nearly so. Dr. Wesbrook detailed at length some of the buildings that would be necessary to carry out all the functions of a modern university with its several branches of instruction.

Good housing of these branches meant efficiency in health, years and morals. The problems that architects —like doctors—had to solve, were not merely professional problems, but social problems as well and such professions owed a debt to the public.

When he concluded his address Dr. Wesbrook was tendered a very hearty vote of thanks.

New Westminster Columbian. Nov. 17-13

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

Vanc. Daily Province

Nov. 17-13

President Wesbrook of the provincial university, has left the city for Winnipeg to attend the inauguration ceremonies of the University of Manitoba, on Wednesday and Thursday. President Wesbrook is to deliver an address on Wednesday afternoon on "Provincial Universities in Their Relation to Canadian Development."

NOV 18 1913

Vancouver Sun. Nov. 18.

Prof. C. Hill-Tout, the eminent anthropologist, last night lectured to a small audience in the Chamber of Mines assembly room on "The Records of Geology," explaining how the age of man has been determined to be anywhere from fifty thousand to a million years, determined by stone implements found in the different periods of the earth's development. This was the third of the winter's series of lectures arranged by the Chamber of Mines. The next lecture will be delivered by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, on December 1.

Ladysmith Chronicle

NOV 18 1913

An innovation in British Columbia that will command the hearty support of all parties and classes is the proposed inclusion of agricultural studies in the public school curriculum. This move is not only expedient, but is also statesmanlike, and will greatly aid the future of the province. Mining, lumbering and fisheries will be developed by interested capital, but only the training of the farmer will help to bring to the maximum of productivity the agricultural districts of the province. Agricultural instruction in the grade and high schools will also effectively combat the present somewhat serious trend of population from the farms to the cities. The grade school instruction will be amply continued by courses of agricultural study which will be given by the proposed British Columbia University.

Vancouver Sun-11-18-13

President Wesbrook, of the University of British Columbia, has left for Winnipeg to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the University of Manitoba. On Wednesday he is to deliver an address on "Provincial Universities and Their Relation to Canadian Development."

NOV 18 1913

Vanc. Daily Province

Victoria, Nov. 18.—Discussing the courses to be undertaken in the curriculum of the British Columbia University today, Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, announced that it was extremely likely that when the university work was in full swing extra-mural students would be permitted to take courses. In this way those students who for various reasons can not attend the university in Point Grey will be able to take the class work at home. It is probable that they may be required to take the final year at the university, however. A system similar to this, is followed by Queen's University with a good deal of success, it is said. The idea is to be adopted here in order to help the young people who find that they can not afford the time or money to take several months off each year in order to undertake university work.

"Every effort is to be made to have the work of the University of British Columbia co-relate with that of the educational department in regard to public and high school training and also with the work of the forestry branch, the department of mines and the agricultural branch. In this way we hope to have each department working in with the others and the university working in with them all. The advantages of co-operation in this respect are easily seen," said the minister, "particularly in connection with the proposed forestry, mining and agricultural courses at the university and the plan to teach elementary agriculture in the public and high schools."

Dr. Young stated that the details in connection with this elementary course had not yet been completed by the educational department.

He announced this morning that a superior school would be opened at Agassiz on Nov. 1. A superior school takes up the first two years of high school work and is opened where there are not sufficient pupils for a high school. The new school building erected at Kaslo to cope with the increased school population there is to be opened on Jan. 15.

New Westminster News

Nov. 19-13

Dr. Wesbrook, president of British Columbia university, has accepted an invitation to speak at one of the Progressive association luncheons. The president will deliver an address at the Columbian college on Thursday, Nov. 27 and an endeavor will be made to have him speak at an association luncheon at noon on the same day.

If the distinguished educationalist is unable to meet this arrangement the luncheon will be postponed until the following week or until such a date that will be convenient to him. A letter accepting the invitation to speak at one of the luncheons was received from Dr. Wesbrook at the regular meeting of the executive last evening.

Nanaimo Herald Nov. 19-21.

President Wesbrook, of the University of British Columbia, has left for Winnipeg to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the University of Manitoba. On Wednesday he is to deliver an address on "Provincial Universities and Their Relation to Canadian Development."

NATION MUST BE BUILT IN CANADA

News-Advertiser Nov. 20-23

Dr. Wesbrook Says Mechanisms Needed to Formulate Common Standards and Develop People of Highest Type

VERY REAL DIFFICULTY BUT NOT INSUPERABLE

Must Engraft an International Viewpoint That Canadian National Efficiency May Be Contribution to the Empire.

By News-Advertiser Leased Wire.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—The various ceremonies in connection with the official inauguration of President J. A. MacLean of the University of Manitoba were begun this afternoon at Manitoba College convocation hall. The opening exercises began with an international conference, Hon. G. R. Caldwell, Minister of Education for the Province of Manitoba, presiding.

Addresses were given by President Frank F. Wesbrook, M.D., LL.D., of the University of British Columbia on "The Provincial University in Canadian Development"; Rev. Lewis Drummond, professor of theology at Edmonton College, on "Mental Perspective," and President Frank McVey, P.P.D., LL.D. of the University of North Dakota, on "Statesmanship in Education."

An inauguration dinner will be given by the university men and women's club this evening at which President Kane of the University of Washington, and President H. A. Falconer of Toronto University will be the speakers.

The gatherings have brought together a large number of the leading educationalists of the Dominion and United States.

Dr. Wesbrook spoke on "Provincial Universities in Canadian Development." He said in part: "The problems involved in the development of Canada are not to be compared with those of any other country in the world. Her remoteness from the centre of Imperial Government and her close social and business association with the friendly neighbor to the South, who of necessity cannot understand her relations to the Mother Country, have not served to disturb her peace.

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

Creation of Nation in Day.

"In the United States the world has had the opportunity to see the creation of a nation in a day, where the scores of elements have been garnered in the four corners of the earth from those countries whose centuries of growth have brought overcrowding and in some have given birth to intolerable social, economic, religious and political conditions. In Canada the same conditions obtain as are to be encountered in the United States, with the difference, however, that the Anglo-Saxon dominates, British tradition governs and her law and rule are paramount. Also inevitably Canada must afford ultimate relief from the overcrowding of her older neighbor. The problem of Britain, Germany or Japan is quite another story. These nations in their

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

Very Real Difficulty.

"This very difference in population assets, which in Britain are fixed and in Canada fluid, is a very real difficulty, although by no means insuperable.

"The diffusion of accurate information from each portion of the Empire to every other part will enable each of the Dominions to effect sufficient modification in British procedure and viewpoint for local needs, without fear of being regarded either as lacking in loyalty or too widely divergent from tradition. Canada's task is that of con-

structing a nation almost "while you wait," which must, however, be a part of that super-nation upon which the sun never sets. Hers is a constructive problem. She builds anew and does not have to dwell in chaos amid the litter of tearing down whilst she rebuilds her whole national fabric. She will, therefore, do wisely to profit by the experiences of the older nations in order that there may be no need of the uneconomic and tragic task of reconstruction.

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

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

Reason to Feel Proud.

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

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

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

in both lands are needed in our universities and schools.

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

Full of Opportunity.

"Our land is full of opportunity. Our spaces are wide. Citizens of less fortunate countries, which have wasted their opportunities and shirked their responsibilities until too late, have turned their eyes towards Canada.

"Canada has a right to expect both from her own and her foster children that they shall use but not abuse their unrivalled chances for national and world betterment. We shall be wise if we see and provide in time the proper mechanisms for harmonizing rapid development with proper conservation of resources before we are fighting for the room and the right to breathe by reason of our overcrowding when we should be unable to think clearly and act intelligently and realize that in our shortsightedness we have made unwarranted overdrafts on Nature's storehouse.

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

Dignity of Labor.

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

Dr. Wesbrook went on to deal with the various activities of a university as he conceived them and then said:

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

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

VANCOUVER SUN.

NOV 20 1913

WINNIPEG, Nov. 19.—The various ceremonies in connection with the official inauguration of Pres. J. A. MacLean, of the University of Manitoba, were begun this afternoon at the Manitoba college convocation hall. The opening exercises began with an international conference, Hon. G. R. Caldwell, minister of education for the province of Manitoba, presiding.

Addresses were given by Pres. Frank F. Wesbrook, M.D., LL.D., of the University of British Columbia, on the "Provincial University in Canadian Development;" Rev. Lewis Drummond, professor of theology at Edmonton college, on "Mental Perspective," and Pres. Frank McVey, P.P.D., LL.D., of the University of North Dakota, on "Statesmanship in Education."

The gatherings have brought together a large number of the leading educationalists of the Dominion and United States.

In his address, Dr. Wesbrook said: "The problems involved in the development of Canada are not to be compared with those of any other country in the world. Her remoteness from the centre of imperial government and her close social and business association with the friendly neighbor to the south, who of necessity cannot understand her relations to the mother country, have not served to disturb her poise.

"To develop, round out, fuse and nationalize Britain has taken 2000 years. In the making of that portion of Greater Britain, the Briton, the Pict, the Scot, the Roman, the Saxon, the Jute, the Angle, the Norman and even the Spaniard, since the time of the Armada, have been fused, while the Jew has furnished an increasingly important strain for the past 1000 years. Nor has Germany failed to make her contribution to our highest social and governmental stratum.

"The facilities, however, for rapid nation-building, have increased by leaps and bounds, of which the chief is ease of transport and communication.

"In the United States, the world has had the opportunity to see the creation of a nation in a day, where the scores of elements have been garnered in the four corners of the earth from those countries whose centuries of growth have brought overcrowding and in some have given birth to intolerable social, economic, religious and political conditions.

"In Canada, the same conditions obtain as are to be encountered in the United States, with the difference, however, that the Anglo-Saxon dominates, British tradition governs and her law and rule are paramount. Also

Inevitably Canada must afford ultimate relief from the overcrowding of her older neighbor.

Different Problems.

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

"This very difference in population assets, which in Britain are fixed and in Canada fluid, is a very real difficulty, although by no means insuperable.

No Loyalty Lacking.

"The diffusion of accurate information from each portion of the empire to every other part will enable each of the dominions to effect sufficient modification in British procedure and viewpoint for local needs, without fear of being regarded either as lacking in loyalty or too widely divergent from tradition. Canada's task is that of constructing a nation almost 'while you wait,' which must, however, be a part of that supernation upon which the sun never sets. Hers is a constructive problem.

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

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

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

"It is most important that we appreciate our responsibilities for the heritage which has been given us. We must not be intoxicated by the realization of Nature's prodigality and the seemingly inexhaustable supply. In the exuberance of our youth, we must not sow national wild oats for our children and children's children to reap.

"We must conserve our national resources intelligently, which means that we must use and not abuse Nature's gifts to us. We can well take warning from the experience of the United States, where it has been found necessary to hold annual conservation congresses, one of which is now in session at Washington, D.C.

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

Lots of Opportunity.

"Our land is full of opportunity. Our spaces are wide. Citizens of less fortunate countries, which have wasted their opportunities and shirked their responsibilities until too late, have turned eyes toward Canada.

"Canada has a right to expect, both from her own and her foster children, that they shall use but not abuse their unrivalled chances for national and world betterment. We shall be wise if we see and provide in time the proper mechanisms for harmonizing rapid development with proper conservation of resources before we are fighting for the room and the right to breathe by reason of our overcrowding when we should be unable to think clearly and act intelligently and realize that in our shortsightedness we have made unwarranted overdrafts on Nature's storehouse.

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

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

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

"The standpoint of the youth of today is not very different from that of our own. He believes that his capacity is greater and his viewpoint wider than those of the preceding generation, just as we unblushingly admitted our superiority over our predecessors. Even admitting his increased mentality, for the sake of argument, we realize that the youth of today cannot avail himself of all of our sources of

information as well as those which have been discovered since our time. Notwithstanding the increase of human longevity we are not yet warranted in insisting that thirty or more years be expended in preparation for an active working period of a like term.

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

"Canada needs experts in special lines, some of which deserve special mention: Household administration, home economics and domestic science.

"These are terms with which we are all familiar and indicate that this generation is waking up to the need of special training for the most important work in nation building. The successful making and keeping of the home is indeed a profession which requires the most careful training of women of the best moral fibre and the highest mental equipment. The housekeepers of our land are those who perhaps spend the bulk of the nation's money. Yet in the past, there has been little in the way of careful training for this most important economic work. The homekeeper is not less important in our social development.

Nondescript Duties.

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

"Humanity is facing cityward and the best of our peoples must have their faces turned again to the country, if we are not to suffer disaster. This means that rural life must be made possible. It must be made a life and not an existence. Toward this end, every influence in our provinces and in our land must be brought to bear, but it is quite as much a social as an economic question. It includes

cultural and artistic phases quite as much as scientific agriculture and the food supply. It also must not lose sight of rural hygiene.

Have Many Problems.

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

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

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

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

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

"Medicine is being increasingly socialized and we are drifting perceptibly nearer to the time when the doctor will be a public servant and not a member of a privileged class. It is therefore just and right that he shall be trained at public expense. This means physiological, chemical, and physical laboratories but laboratories of medical science, clinical laboratories, hospitals, nurses' homes and other such facilities, all as a part of the equipment of a provincial university.

"The expense of such an undertaking should properly be assessed not alone against the university, however. It is a good public investment when the by-product more than pays the total cost of operation. The teaching hospital, the backbone of such a university school of medicine, by returning to the community from which the patient comes, a self-supporting and

independent citizen in lieu of a helpless being, a burden to himself and others, is far more than paying the cost of maintenance. In fact, the cost of operating the hospital and its associated laboratories should be charged not to education but to public works, not to life insurance for our children which medical teaching means, but to current provincial business since it increases the earnings of today.

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

"To provide for medicine is not to meet the needs of public health. Its protection involves phases of medicine, engineering, law-making and enforcement, sociology, economics, education and many other phases of endeavor. The construction of the Panama canal, that marvel of engineering, has been possible only because, at length, man has been able to stay the hand of the grim destroyer. The annual death toll under de Lesseps' regime was one out of each ten. It is now less than one out of each hundred amongst the white employees in the canal zone.

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

"Death can be postponed and man's working period lengthened. Man was in sad need of better weapons for his own defense in view of the rapid multiplication of complexities developed by modern life, which masses thousands together in a few minutes and as quickly disperses them. Velocitamania is the microbe's friend whilst our high-tension life gives him the needed hold and increases vital waste.

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

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

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

"The members of the teaching corps are already available if we add the practical workers in official and voluntary public health fields, who can furnish the practical work, which in the language of the medical school might be termed then 'public health clinics.'

"It is time that all those who are charged with responsibility for the care of the public health be trained before they undertake that responsibility, rather than to receive their training at the expense of the public welfare. This the public realizes and will demand.

"With the advance in professional and industrial education has come a very real need for teachers' colleges, which cannot be met by our normal school system. Their proper home is in our universities, since they require on their staffs the very men there available. They must be taught to know and then to teach. We must teach teachers of domestic science, agriculture, the mechanic arts, nursing, personal hygiene and many other lines of practical work. These embryo teachers must have their practice schools to learn under proper direction, the art of teaching.

"To divorce literature, science and the arts from the crafts, the industries and the professions is unthinkable. The dreamer needs the doer, the artist needs the artizan, the scholar needs the schemer, the poet needs the practical planner. Each needs the other.

The man with the telescopic eye who sees so closely the things of tomorrow, but trips on the threshold of today, needs the social myopia, whose condition results from too close and too prolonged contact with the minute work of the world. One warns the other of things to come, whilst he in turn is protected against the dim danger of the day. The so-called practical men need theory and the theorists need practice. The workers need uplift and the apostles of culture need contact with the earth.

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

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

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

NOV 20 1913

WINNIPEG, Nov. 19.—Speaking at the inauguration of Dr. A. J. McLaren, Ph.D., LL.D., to the presidency of the University of Manitoba today on the subject of "Provincial Universities in Canadian Development," Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, declared that each provincial university must seek out its own needs and the needs of the people in that province, so that it may develop its students along the lines best suited for that province. In his speech he remarked:

"There is an increasing demand for the forest engineer in such countries as British Columbia. The provincial government needs them for the proper conservation and intelligent use of our resources and also the Dominion government in its large timber holdings, whilst the transcontinental railways have in their possession vast forest tracts. All these important corporations will need men trained in botany, biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, engineering, economics and commerce in order that they may fulfill those functions which they may be reasonably called upon to perform."

These remarks made by the president of the British Columbia university went to illustrate the fact that what is particular to British Columbia might not be particular to other universities in other provinces. In laying down the doctrine of the provincial university, Dr. Westbrook said:

"The people's university must meet all the needs of the people. We must therefore proceed with care to the creation of these workshops where we may design and fashion the tools needed in the building of the great nation, from which we can proceed to survey and lay out paths of enlightenment, tunnel the mountains of ignorance and bridge the chasm of incompetence. Here, we will generate currents of progress and patriotism whilst we prepare plans and begin the construction of a finer and better social fabric than the world has ever known. Having done our best to found provincial universities without provincialism, let us pray that posterity may say of us that 'we builded better even than we knew.' Such was the stirring appeal made by the doctor for a closer study of the needs of the people who support the universities. It had often been remarked that college men are a non-success. This was mentioned by Dr. Westbrook and replied to as follows:

College Men Are Needed.

"Our universities need no longer argue the question of whether college men can 'make good' in the practical walks of life. The people want more of them. That is why they are providing the provincial and state university with departments, schools and colleges to develop these branches. It is also hoped that all our universities will bring every influence to bear, to establish anew, the dignity of labor. It must be confessed at the present time that Canadians, like Americans, are abandoning manual work as fast as they can to the newcomers from Europe and Asia. Either the creation of a peasant class must be squarely faced at this time, or the dignity and the vital need of labor must be duly impressed on Canada's native sons. We must return to the ways of our fathers. We must all work if we would be strong and we must be strong if we would work. Hence the study of forestry and horticulture is a vital need," declared the speaker.

University Must Be a Pioneer.

Dr. Wesbrook then brought out the fact that the university, besides being an educator and instructor, must be a pioneer in new fields of education. The speaker argued in this way:

"If the university is to be the chief mechanism for the diffusion of knowledge she must be the leader and explorer in unknown fields in order that our stock of knowledge be increased. Upon her rests the responsibility for finding out and bringing over from older lands and other lands all that is worth while. She, too, must take a leading place in the investigation of local resources and develop methods for their more intelligent utilization. Thus each province will come to know the resources of other lands and of other provinces, and at the same time be in a position to afford exact information and the best possible service to others who need what she has to give. Canada needs experts in special lines, and some of which deserve mention, household administration, home economics, domestic science and several others. Household administration is a training badly needed. The housewife spends the bulk of the nation's money. Yet in the past there has been little done to carefully train her in this important work," said the speaker.

Must Study Needs of People.

In conclusion, Dr. Wesbrook emphasized the need of studying the needs of the people to find out what the university needs to fulfill the needs of the people who support it.

Following the address made by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, addresses were made by Rev. Father Lewis Drummond, S.J., rector of the Jesuit College, in Edmonton, and by President Frank Le Rond McKey, Ph.D., LL.D., of the University of North Dakota. The latter gentleman is an old friend of the president of the University of British Columbia.

At tomorrow's session, Principal Howard P. Whidden, D.D., of Brandon College, will speak on topical subjects. Principal Daniel M. Gordon, D.D., of Queen's University, will follow with a discourse on "The University and the People." An address on "Research" will be given by J. G. Adams, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Pathology in the McGill University, Montreal.

The morning's session will be concluded by a few remarks by President Walter C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., of the University of Saskatchewan. In the afternoon the inauguration of Dr. McLaren will take place and several speeches will be made. Most Reverend S. P. Matheson, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Chancellor of the University of Manitoba, will be among the speakers during the afternoon's session. President Charles Thwing, of the Western Reserve University; Principal John Mackay, of Westminster Hall, Vancouver, B. C.; President R. A. Falconer, of the Toronto University; and President Thomas T. Kane, of the University of Washington, are among those present at the inauguration, besides many other officials of many other seats of learning.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN**NOV 20 1913**

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

That is a pregnant sentence culled from the address delivered by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, President of the British Columbia University, before a meeting held in Victoria under the auspices of the University Women's Club. This was the first public appearance of Dr. Wesbrook in that city, and the occasion to meet him was taken advantage of by about 250 people. The subject of the doctor's address was "Modern Methods of Disease Control."

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

Science Needed.

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

Speaking of Friedman, the distinguished German who came to America some time ago with his tuberculosis theory, and was so severely criticized in the press, Dr. Wesbrook said that the fragmentary information available concerning his work in the production of therapeutic substances from a strain of tubercular bacillus derived from the tissues of a turtle, had been used as the basis of most extravagant claims by sensational newspapers. He preferred

to wait the arrival of the real scientific data in this case, and would, in the meantime, decline to be easily convinced that a remedy had been discovered for this dread disease.

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

Man Is Worst Offender.

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

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

They were in great need at the present time of properly trained public health officials. They had been slow to recognize the need for special training. "We are proud to show visitors that our most imposing and best buildings are for the training of our children, yet we entrust the training of them to those who are school teachers pro tempore, and whose ultimate graduation at the altar, at the bar, or in business, being constantly in mind, is apt to lower pedagogic efficiency." Would the people who demanded the efficient service be ready to pay the price? he asked.

Health departments of the future, he said, and other official and volunteer agencies for promoting public health must secure the co-ordinated service of various groups of physicians trained in many diverse lines, of economists, of social workers, of statisticians, of engineers, of dentists, hospital superintendents, bacteriologists, pathologists, chemists, meat, milk and food inspectors, physical trainers, inspectors of industries, teachers of personal and public hygiene; also legislators, lawyers and even policemen, must be impressed into the service. Efficient officers in all departments should be trained at the public expense, and when trained their compensation should be derived from the public chest.

Will Maintain Bursary.

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

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

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

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

The vote was carried with acclamation.

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

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

NOV 20 1913

Winnipeg, Nov. 20.—University men have held dinners before, but there was never a university banquet held in Winnipeg, like the one last night on the occasion of the inauguration of James Alexander MacLean, Ph. D. LL. D., as president of the University of Manitoba. Between 1000 and 1200 graduates and 100 college women were present at the brilliant function, the largest of its kind ever held in Western Canada. A very interesting feature of the gathering was the presence of representatives from universities in every part of Europe and America. Among the sixty-five colleges represented were those as far distant as Odessa, Calcutta, Liege and Heidelberg.

The leading addresses of the evening were given by President Lane of Washington State University and President Falconer of the University of Toronto. The former emphasized the practical benefit of a great university to the state and to the people, the latter dealt more especially with the cultural influences flowing from the university as a home of high ideals and pure thoughts.

The inauguration ceremonies began with a conference in the afternoon at which Dr. F. F. Wesbrook of British Columbia University gave an address on "The Provincial University in Canadian Development."

"The problems involved in the development of Canada are not to be compared with those of any other country in the world," he said. "In Canada, ideas and ideals are grown from British seed and transplanted to new-world soil, but must have engrafted upon them an international viewpoint suited to many peoples in order that the full fruition of Canadian national efficiency may be her contribution to the Empire.

"This very difference in population assets, which in Britain are fixed and in Canada fluid, is a very real difficulty, although by no means insuperable. Canada's task is that of constructing a nation almost 'while you wait,' which must, however, be a part of that super-nation upon which the sun never sets. Hers is a constructive problem. She builds anew and does not have to dwell in chaos amid the litter of tearing down whilst she rebuilds her whole national fabric. She will therefore do wisely to profit by the experiences of the older nations in order that there may be no need of the uneconomic and tragic task of reconstruction.

"Our land is full of opportunity. Our spaces are wide. Citizens of less fortunate countries, which have wasted their opportunities and shirked their responsibilities until too late, have turned their eyes towards Canada.

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

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

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

VICTORIA COLONIAL

NOV 20 1913

WINNIPEG, Nov. 19.—The various ceremonies in connection with the official installation of President J. A. Maclean, of the University of Manitoba, were begun this afternoon at Manitoba College in Convocation Hall. The opening exercises began with an international conference, Hon. G. H. Coldwell, Minister of Education, presiding.

Addresses were given by President Frank F. Wesbrook, M.D., LL.D., of the University of British Columbia, on "The Provincial University in Canadian Development." Rev. Lewis Drummond, professor of theology at Edmonton College, on "Mental Perspective," and President Frank McVey, P.P.D., LL.D., of the University of South Dakota, on "Statesmanship in Education."

An inauguration dinner was given by the university men's and women's clubs this evening, at which President Kane, of the University of Washington, and President R. A. Falconer, of Toronto University, were the speakers.

Dr. Wesbrook's Address

Dr. Wesbrook spoke on "The Provincial University in Canadian Development." He said in part: "The problems involved in the development of Canada are not to be compared with those of any other country in the world. Her remoteness from the centre of the Imperial Government, and her close social and business association with the friendly neighbors to the south, who, of necessity, cannot understand her relations to the Mother Country, have not served to disturb her poise.

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

"In the United States the world has had the opportunity of seeing the creation of a nation in a day, where the scores of elements have been gathered in from the four corners of the earth from those countries whose centuries of growth have brought over-crowding, and in some have given birth to intolerable social, economic, religious and political conditions. In Canada the same conditions obtain as are to be encountered in the United States, with the difference however, that the Anglo-Saxon dominates. British tradition governs, and Britain's law and rule are paramount. Also, inevitably, Canada must afford ultimate relief from the over-crowding of her older neighbor.

Different Problems

"The problem of Britain, Germany or Japan is quite another story. These nations in their growth, as well as others which can be easily called to mind, are endogenous—that is, in them development proceeds from within.

"In the United States and Canada, and those countries which are being populated more largely by the immigration of other people than by that natural increase which depends upon birth rate, there is crying need of certain nation-building mechanisms, whose functions shall be to secure rapid fusions of bloods and formulation of common standards which shall serve to develop a people of the highest type. In Canada the ideas and ideals are grown from British seed and transplanted to new-world soil, but must have engrafted upon them an international viewpoint submitted to her many peoples, in order that the full fruition of Canadian national efficiency may be her contribution to the Empire."

VICTORIA TIMES.

NOV 20 1913

Winnipeg, Nov. 20.—The various ceremonies in connection with the official installation of President J. A. Maclean, of the University of Manitoba, were begun yesterday afternoon at Manitoba College in Convocation hall. The opening exercises began with an international conference, Hon. G. H. Coldwell, minister of education, presiding.

Addresses were given by President Frank F. Wesbrook, M.D., LL.D., of the University of British Columbia, on "The Provincial University in Canadian Development," Rev. Lewis Drummond, professor of theology at Edmonton College, on "Mental Perspective," and President Frank McVey, P.P.D., LL.D., of the University of South Dakota, on "Statesmanship in Education."

An inauguration dinner was given by the university men's and women's clubs Wednesday, at which President Kane, of the University of Washington, and President R. A. Falconer, of Toronto University, were the speakers.

Dr. Wesbrook spoke on "The Provincial University in Canadian Development." He said in part: "The problems involved in the development of Canada are not to be compared with those of any other country in the world. Her remoteness from the centre of the Imperial government, and her close social and business association with the friendly neighbors to the south, who, of necessity, cannot understand her relations to the Mother Country, have not served to disturb her poise.

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

"In the United States the world has had the opportunity of seeing the creation of a nation in a day, where the scores of elements have been gathered in from the four corners of the earth, from those countries whose centuries of growth have brought over-crowding, and in some have given birth to intolerable social, economic, religious and political conditions. In Canada the same conditions obtain as are to be encountered in the United States, with the differences, however, that the Anglo-Saxon dominates, British tradition governs, and Britain's law and rule are paramount. Also, inevitably, Canada must afford ultimate relief from the over-crowding of her older neighbor."

"The problem of Britain, Germany or Japan is quite another story. These nations in their growth, as well as others, which can be easily called to mind, are endogenous—that is, in them development proceeds from within.

"In the United States and Canada, and those countries which are being populated more largely by the immigration of other people than by that natural increase which depends upon birth rate, there is crying need of certain nation-building mechanisms, whose functions shall be to secure rapid fusions of bloods and formulation of common standards which shall serve to develop a people of the highest type. In Canada the ideas and ideals are grown from British seed and transplanted to new-world soil, but must have engrafted upon them an international viewpoint submitted to her many peoples, in order that the full fruition of Canadian national efficiency may be her contribution to the Empire."

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

NOV 20 1913

WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—The various ceremonies in connection with the official inauguration of President J. A. MacLean, of the University of Manitoba, were begun yesterday afternoon at Manitoba College convocation hall. The opening exercises began with an international conference, Hon. G. R. Caldwell, minister of education, for the province of Manitoba, presiding.

Addresses were given by President Frank F. Wesbrook, M.D., LL.D., of the University of British Columbia on "The Provincial University in Canadian Development"; Rev. Lewis Drummond, professor of theology at Edmonton College, on "Mental Perspective," and President Frank McVey, P.P.D., LL.D., of the University of North Dakota, on "Statesmanship in Education."

Wpg. Telegram - Nov. 19-13

President Wesbrook's Address

"The Provincial University in Canadian Development" was the subject in the hands of President Frank F. Wesbrook of the University of British Columbia. "The problems involved in the development of Canada are not to be compared with those of any other country in the world," he said. "In the United States, the world has had the opportunity to see the creation of a nation in a day, where people have gathered from all parts of the world bringing over-crowding and intolerable conditions. These same conditions obtain in Canada with the difference that the Anglo-Saxon dominates. Certain nation-building mechanisms are needed to develop a people of the highest type. Canada's task is that of constructing a nation "while you wait," which must be a part of that super-nation upon which the sun never sets. She builds anew and does not have to dwell in chaos while she rebuilds."

"Japan at the present moment," he said, "is perhaps the most conspicuous example of what a definite co-ordinated plan procedure may do in hastening the solution of very real and pressing economic, social and political difficulties dependent upon increase of population and limited territory. There is no force that can do more in the important undertaking of Canadianizing those who come from other lands than the provincial university when properly articulated with

the other educational units of each province."

Take Warning from U. S.

"It is most important that we appreciate our responsibility for the heritage which has been given us," said Dr. Wesbrook in speaking of our natural resources. That we can take warning from the experiences of the United States was his opinion. Reference to the attention given this matter by the Fifth National Conservation congress was made.

The scope, value and cost of provincial universities occupied a considerable portion of the speaker's address and many important figures and facts were given. Comparisons were made with the immense amounts of money expended upon industrial undertakings. "Canada needs experts in special lines," he said, and some of these were mentioned. The first was household administration, home economics and domestic science. The second, agriculture; third, forestry and forest engineering; fourth, engineering, architecture, mining and commerce; the fifth, law. Each heading was discussed in detail and many important and most interesting points brought out for consideration. Medicine and allied branches as well as public health and sanitation were subjects in which experts were required. "To provide for medicine is not to meet the needs of public health," he said. "It's conservation involves phases of medicine, engineering, law-making, sociology, economics, education and many other lines of endeavor." Literature, the Arts and Sciences, was the last subject mentioned, because of the obviousness of their place in any scheme of university development.

Enlarge Scope of Work

"Until recently these subjects largely composed the college curricula, with the exception of science which has only become respectable in Cambridge within a generation and is now being tolerated by Oxford. Home management, agriculture, forestry, engineering, architecture, mining, manufacturing and commerce, medicine, law, public health and all such practical workaday phases of our national life are rooted in the arts and sciences," he said. "They pre-suppose the culture of the humanities, a familiarity with the fine arts, a foundation in the life and literature of the past, a knowledge of current events in this and other lands and the possession of linguistic and other tools. They are the mere practical application of biological, physical and social sciences to the betterment of man in order to place him in rapport with his environment and adapt his environment to his requirement as well as to adjust the rights and obligations of men to the needs of mankind and the will of his Creator."

"To divorce literature, science and the arts from the crafts, the industries and the professions is unthinkable. The dreamer needs the doer, the artist needs the artisan, the teacher needs the taught, the poet needs the planner. The people's university must meet all the needs of all the people. Having done our best to found provincial universities without provincialism let us pray that posterity may say of us that we builded even better than we knew. It's the olden lure, the golden lure, it's the lure of the timeless things."

*W.P.Y. Free Press
Nov. 19 - 1913*

ANOTHER SHOT. 1913

References to compulsory education continue to dog the steps of the Minister of Education. Wednesday afternoon Mr. Coldwell presided at an educational conference held in Manitoba College in connection with the inauguration of Dr. J. A. MacLean as president of Manitoba University.

In the course of an able address on "The Provincial University in Canadian Development," President Wesbrook, of the University of British Columbia, condemned the preceptor system of training lawyers. Speaking of this system, and standing immediately on Mr. Coldwell's right hand, President Wesbrook said:—"It belongs to the dark ages when public schools and compulsory education were unknown."

Apparently President Wesbrook does not know that compulsory education is still unknown in the province of Manitoba in the year of grace 1913.

If the Roblin Government stock continues to sag, it will soon rank with the Lucky Jim stock.

INAUGURATION AT UNIVERSITY THIS AFTERNOON

W.P.Y. Free Press
**Various Ceremonies in Connection
With Formal Installation of New
President Under Way**
Nov. 19 - 1913
**Prof. Wesbrook, British Columbia
University, Delivers Strong Ad-
dress at Today's Meeting**

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

This afternoon the exercises in connection with the inauguration of President J. A. MacLean began with an international conference in the convocation hall of Manitoba college at 2:30 o'clock. Hon. G. R. Coldwell, K.C., minister of education for the province of Manitoba, presided. An address was given by President Frank F. Wesbrook, M.D., LL.D., of the University of British Columbia, on "The Provincial University in Canadian Development." Rev. Lewis Drummond, S.J., professor of theology, Edmonton college, spoke on "Mental Perspective." President Frank McVey, Ph.D., LL.D., of the University of North Dakota, delivered an address on "Statesmanship in Education."

Professor Wesbrook said in part:

"The problems involved in the development of Canada are not to be compared with those of any other country in the world. Her remoteness from the centre of Imperial government and her close social and business association with the friendly neighbor to the south, who of necessity cannot understand her relations to the mother country, have not served to disturb her poise.

"The facilities, however, for rapid nation-building have increased by leaps and bounds, of which the chief is ease of transport and communication.

"In Canada the same conditions obtain as are to be encountered in the United States, with the difference, however, that the Anglo-Saxon dominates, British tradition governs and her law and rule are paramount. Also inevitably Canada must afford ultimate relief from the overcrowding of her older neighbor.

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

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4.)

tional viewpoint suited to her many peoples in order that the full fruition of Canadian national efficiency may be her contribution to the Empire.

"The diffusion of accurate information from each portion of the Empire to every other part will enable each of the dominions to effect sufficient modification in British procedure and viewpoint for local needs, without fear of being regarded either as lacking in loyalty or too widely divergent from tradition. Canada's task is that of constructing a nation almost 'while you wait.' Hers is a constructive problem.

"Great Britain, though somewhat late in recognizing that education is apt to lag behind instead of dominating social and industrial relations is rapidly establishing provincial universities and agricultural and technical schools which are being extended in scope and increased in number. The prestige of having the finest cultural centres in the world without available channels for conveying direct to all the people, the knowledge of the few, was not meeting her needs.

Canada's System.

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

"In order to meet her many peculiar conditions, some of which have already been mentioned, Canada must bring to her work all the help which can be afforded by the other nations of the world. She draws her citizens largely from them.

Conservation of National Resources.

"It is most important that we appreciate our responsibilities for the heritage which has been given us. We must not be intoxicated by the realization of nature's prodigality. In the exuberance of our youth, we must not

W.P.Y. Free Press Nov. 19 - 1913



DR. F. F. WESBROOK

President of British Columbia University, who is assisting at the inauguration of Manitoba University's president.

sow national wild oats for our children and children's children to reap.

"We must conserve our national resources intelligently, which means that we must use and not abuse nature's gifts to us.

"The need of knowing exact conditions so as to avoid the use each year of three times the annual timber growth is apparent, particularly when we realize that only forty to seventy per cent. of each cut tree is utilized, while fires are destroying annually the equivalent of this growth.

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

"Facilities for rapid transit and free communication have enabled Canada to have at her command while she yet has room, all the equipment evolved by the older and more crowded nations. Pioneering in the year 1813 is indeed 'pioneering de luxe.' This while a matter of self congratulation for increased opportunity, brings also added responsibility to our generation.

Scope, Value and Cost of Provincial Universities.

"In the consideration of the function and scope of a provincial university, we should carefully consider the end sought, the benefit to be derived, the means available and the cost of installation and operation. At the present day we are not staggered when confronted with the necessity of spending hundreds of millions of dollars on railways, whose construction is necessary to open up new lands. We pledge our own generation and our children to the payment of vast sums for advantages which sometimes remain problematical for years. We see the need for tremendous capital investment in the matter of mines when sometimes many years elapse before production yields satisfactory dividends. The dividends to be paid by our educational system are not all to be expressed in terms of dollars and cents but they are sufficiently obvious to induce those states which have had most experience to invest more deeply every year.

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

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

Household Administration.

"This and kindred terms with which we are all familiar indicate that this generation is waking up to the need of special training for the most important work in nation-building. The successful making and keeping of the home is indeed a profession which requires the most careful training of women of the best moral fibre and the highest mental equipment. The housekeepers of our land are those who perhaps spend the bulk of the nation's money. Yet in the past there has been little in the way of careful training for this most important economic work. Universities must train our leaders in women's work and provide facilities for research in the science of homemaking and the art of housekeeping.

Agriculture.

"In agriculture we have many problems which are of tremendous importance and interest. The fascination of studies which may lead to the growth of two stalks of wheat where one grew before, or a head which has a double number of grains of the same size, or the same number of grains of double the size, or a strain which improves quality without impairing quantity, or is adapted to land which was formerly unprofitable or useless, cannot fail to arouse national and even international interest since it concerns the food supply of the world. Such studies as those which resulted in the production of the Marquis wheat in Canada, or the work of Hayes in Minnesota wheats, or of Zavitz of Guelph on barleys, have meant millions upon millions of dollars to the new world and food for the nations.

"However, these are only a few of the rural problems where scientific, patient work and wide propaganda are needed. Humanity is travelling cityward and the best of our peoples must have their faces turned again to the country if we are not to suffer disaster.

Forestry.

The need for the study of forestry and of horticulture is becoming better recognized. Everyone interested in agriculture needs to know about shelter belts, the care of fruit trees and kindred subjects. Not only for forestry in relation to agriculture but for forest engineers there is an increasing demand.

"In Canada pioneering has spelled engineering. We lay out and build roads and railroads, construct bridges, tunnel mountains, discover, measure and harness water powers, prospect for and produce from mines, and in every way possible explore and develop our country, realizing at the same time that as yet we have not well begun. We have to develop our resources and facilities for our own use and also in order that we may exchange our commodities with other nations. Chemistry, physics and biology have all to be utilized in our manufacturing processes in an increasing degree.

"For all these activities we must busy ourselves in training men. Our universities need no longer argue the question of whether college men can 'make good' in the practical walks of life. The people want more of them.

The Law Profession.

"Pioneering is the struggle with nature, the fight with things, the adjustment of the rest of the world to man. As soon as we arrive at the stage when we touch elbows—begin to be 'civilized' forsooth—we have need of the lawyer to help us adjust man's rights to mankind's needs. We do wisely if we train these men carefully who are to compose our difficulties lest they only stir up strife where they should be strenuous for peace.

Medicine and Allied Branches.

"The people realize in increasing degree that the provision of better physicians and nurses for their children is the best possible public investment, a form of life insurance that is safer than any other. They understand that it is the people's business to provide adequate training and to insist that those who are to be entrusted with the lives and welfare of our citizens avail themselves of that training and present satisfactory evidence of proper qualification for their work. Medicine is being increasingly socialized. We are drifting perceptibly nearer to the time when the doctor will be a public servant and not a member of a privileged class. It is therefore only just and right that he be trained at public expense.

Public Health and Sanitation.

"To provide for medicine is not to meet the needs of public health. Its conservation involves phases of medicine, engineering, law-making and enforcement, sociology, economics, education and many other lines of endeavor.

"The same forces of nature which have tamed for man's use and pleasure, the biological and physical sciences, have been applied in the war

with disease. Death can be postponed and man's working period lengthened. Man was in sad need of improved weapons for his own defence in view of the rapid multiplication of complexities developed by modern life which masses thousands together in a few minutes and as quickly disperses them. Velocitamania—speed craze—is the microbe's friend, whilst our high tension life gives him the needed hold by increasing vital waste. In turn, hygienic success and extension of man's active period means increased population and adds new problems to the many perplexities of the engineer, the architect, the sociologist, the economist and the statesman. And so we are mutually helpful and mutually harmful. We have come to recognize that the individual's fitness is not only his prime business but the public's affair as well.

"It is time that all those who are charged with responsibility for the care of the public health be trained before they undertake that responsibility rather than to receive their training at the expense of the public welfare. This the public realizes and will demand.

Pedagogy.

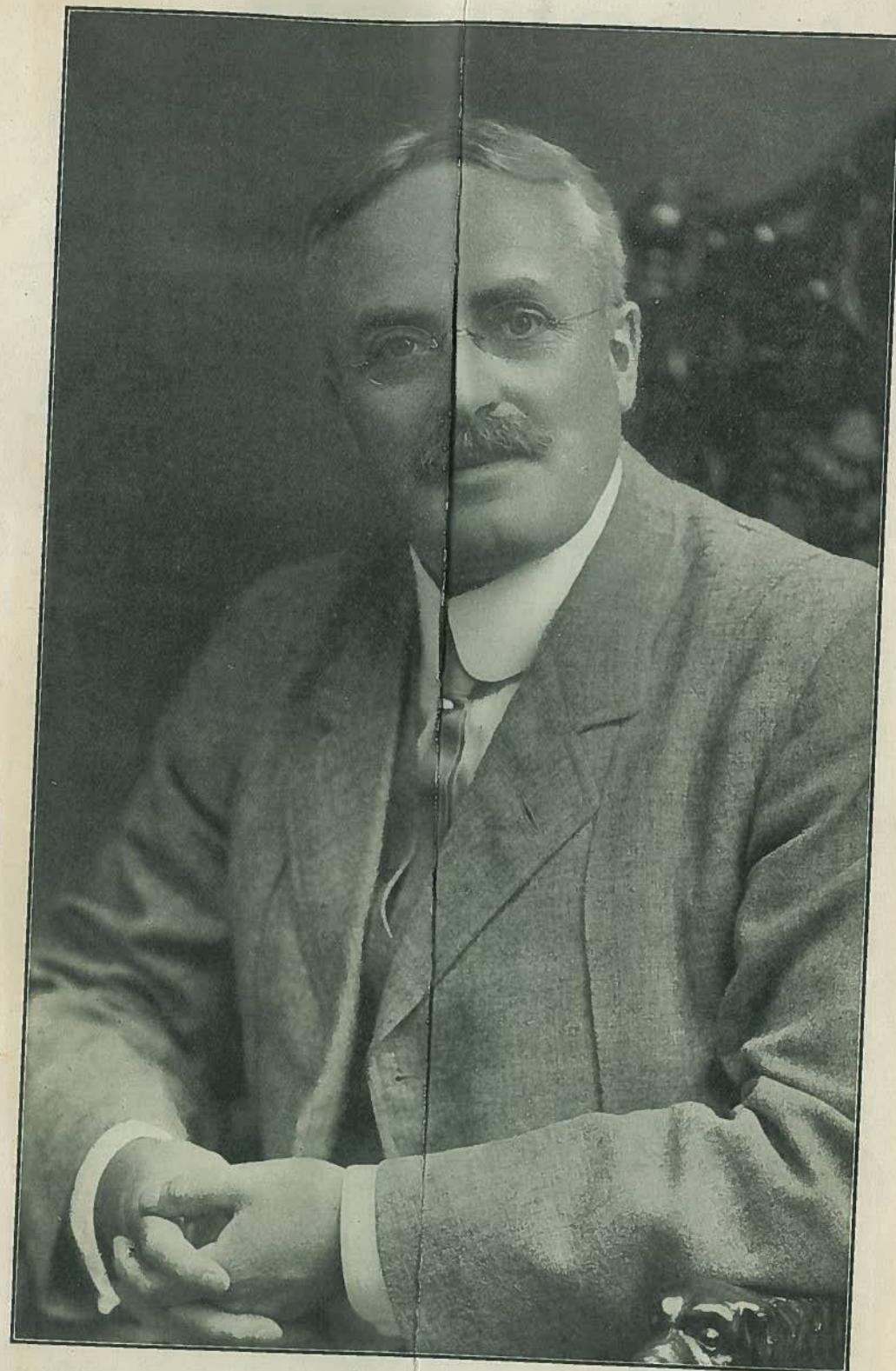
"With the advance in professional and industrial education has come a very real need for teachers' colleges which cannot be met by our normal school system. Their proper home is in our universities, since they require on their staffs the very men there available. They must be taught to know and then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

Literature, the Arts and Sciences.

"Mention of these has been reserved till now because of the obviousness of their place in any scheme of university development. At no very recent date they largely constituted the college and university curricula, with the exception of science which has only become respectable in Cambridge within a generation and is now being tolerated in Oxford.

"To divorce literature, sciences and the arts from the crafts, the industries and the professions is unthinkable. The dreamer needs the doer, the artist needs the artisan, the poet needs the printer. The people's university must meet all the needs of all the people. We must therefore proceed with care to the erection of those workshops where we may design and fashion the tools needed in the building of a nation and from which we can survey and lay out paths of enlightenment, tunnel the mountains of ignorance and bridge the chasms of incompetence. Here we will generate currents of progress and patriotism while we prepare plans and begin the construction of a finer and better social fabric than the world has known. Having done our best to found provincial universities without provincialism let us pray that posterity may say of us that we built even better than we knew.

"It's the olden lure, the golden lure, the lure of the timeless things."



DR. WESBROOK
RECENTLY APPOINTED PRINCIPAL OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

190

VICTORIA TIMES.

NOV 21 1913

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—Dr. James Maclean, president of Manitoba University, prefaced his inaugural address yesterday afternoon with the remark that one of the central difficulties in the universities that depend on provincial support, arose from the fact that provincial legislators and university faculties do not always understand each other, and the stock of common knowledge and experience that was necessary for a basis for co-operation was small. The continued co-operation of the representatives of the people and the officers of the university was necessary, because a living university was always a changing university.

The address itself dealt with the relation of the university to the province, and was comparative in its scope, and sane, as well as balanced in its outlook.

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

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

Other subjects discussed were the relations of the university to the professional colleges, and the relation of the university to the denominational college. The University of Manitoba was founded, he said, by four groups of churchmen, co-operating in a common cause. "We may agree that the conception of the field and function of the university entertained by the founders is not adequate for the educational needs of the present generation."

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

A brilliant conversation last night closed the exercises in honor of the inauguration of Dr. Maclean. A very large number attended the informal installings of the president by the chancellor, Archbishop Matheson, this afternoon. Many prominent speakers paid tribute to the new university head. Among those who spoke was Sir Rodmond Roblin, premier of Manitoba, who stated that so far, the University of Manitoba had not distinguished itself to any very great extent, but that with such a man as Premier Maclean at its head, he thought that it would soon be the leading educational institution in the west.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

NOV 21 1913

WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—Dr. James Maclean, president of Manitoba University, prefaced his inaugural address this afternoon with the remark that one of the central difficulties in the universities that depend on Provincial support, arose from the fact that Provincial legislators and university faculties do not always understand each other, and the stock of common knowledge and experience that was necessary for a basis for co-operation was small. The continued co-operation of the representatives of the people and the officers of the university was necessary, because a living university was always a changing university.

The address itself dealt with the relation of the university to the Province, and was comparative in its scope, and sane, as well as balanced, in its outlook.

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

University and State

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

Other subjects discussed were the relations of the university to the professional colleges, and the relation of the university to the denominational college. The University of Manitoba was founded, he said, by four groups of churchmen, co-operating in a common cause. "We may agree that the conception of the field and function of the university entertained by the founders is not adequate for the educational needs of the present generation, and that it is not at all certain that the university charter may be made to last through another generation."

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

A brilliant conversation last night closed the exercises in honor of the inauguration of Dr. Maclean. A very large number attended the informal installings of the president by the Chancellor, Archbishop Matheson, this afternoon. Many prominent speakers paid tribute to the new university head. Among those who spoke was Sir Rodmond Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, who stated that so far, the University of Manitoba had not distinguished itself to any very great extent, but that with such a man as President Maclean at its head, he thought that it would soon be the leading educational institution in the West.

VANCOUVER SUN

NOV 21 1913

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)
WINNIPEG, Nov. 20.—Dr. James MacLean, president of the Manitoba university, prefaced his inaugural address at the Walker theatre this afternoon with the remark that one of the central difficulties in the universities that depend on provincial support, arose from the fact that provincial legislators and university faculties do not always understand each other and the stock of common knowledge and experience that was necessary for a basis of co-operation. The continuous co-operation of the representatives of the people and the officers of the university was necessary because a living university was always a changing university.

The address itself dealt with the relation of the university to the province and was comparative in its scope and sane as well as balanced in its outlook. The president at the outset sketched the history of Canadian universities, citing Toronto as an example, and deducting from that history two principal beliefs.

In the case of Toronto, the university found it was impossible to postpone the evil day when the excessive expenditures over receipts should compel the university to bend the knee to the provincial government. For fifty years a discussion proceeded, and it yielded the epic of the struggles by which a great provincial university in affiliation with denominational colleges, was established as a most important adjunct of the provincial government.

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

Delta Lines

NOV 22 1913

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

That is a pregnant sentence culled from the address delivered by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, President of the British Columbia University, before a meeting held in Victoria under the auspices of the University Women's Club. This was the first public appearance of Dr. Wesbrook in that city, and the occasion to meet him was taken advantage of by about 250 people. The subject of the doctor's address was "Modern Methods of Disease Control."

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

Science Needed.

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

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

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

Man Is Worst Offender.

Of all the living carriers of disease he characterizes man as the worst offender. It is now well known, he said, that human beings might harbor and transmit living virulent bacteria without themselves showing any ill effects. He cited several instances of this complexity. To quote again the doctor's words: "This game of life is so full of hazards that we need not wonder at the interest and enthusiasm displayed by the scientific physician. Man versus microbe, or more correctly, man versus environment, would surely seem to be sufficiently complicated without

the addition of another set of variables. We are forced, however, into fresh complications by having to consider the rights of the individual in the light of society's needs, and man versus mankind adds almost an illimitable set of permutations and combinations to our problem."

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

They were in great need at the present time of properly trained public health officials. They had been slow to recognize the need for special training. "We are proud to show visitors that our most imposing and best buildings are for the training of our children, yet we entrust the training of them to those who are school teachers pro tempore, and whose ultimate graduation at the altar, at the bar, or in business, being constantly in mind, is apt to lower pedagogic efficiency." Would the people who demanded the efficient service be ready to pay the price? he asked.

Health departments of the future, he said, and other official and volunteer agencies for promoting public health must secure the co-ordinated service of various groups of physicians trained in many diverse lines, of economists, of social workers, of statisticians, of engineers, of dentists, hospital superintendents, bacteriologists, pathologists, chemists, meat, milk and food inspectors, physical trainers, inspectors of industries, teachers of personal and public hygiene; also legislators, lawyers and even policemen, must be impressed into the service. Efficient officers in all departments should be trained at the public expense, and when trained their compensation should be derived from the public chest.

Will Maintain Bursary.

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

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

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

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

The vote was carried with acclamation.

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

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

NOV 23 1913

In place of their regular meeting the members of the University Women's Club held a mock Parliament in the Progress Club rooms last evening. The time was 100 years hence, and the bill before the House was one to restore the franchise to men. Some very clever addresses were made on both sides, many of the arguments brought forward today against the extension to the franchise to women being used. Some humorous speeches were made, to which the opposition replied in kind. The members of the Parliament were: Speaker, Mrs. J. W. de B. Farris; First Minister and President of the Council, Mrs. W. A. McConkey; Chancellor, Mrs. J. H. MacGill; Minister of the Interior and Domestic Economy, Mrs. Jamieson; Solicitor-General, Miss Cameron; Minister of Customs and Fashions, Miss McQueen; Minister of Agriculture and Public Health, Miss Urquhart; Minister of Aerial Navigation, Miss Cameron; Minister of Education, Dr. Belle Wilson; Minister of Mines and Caves, Miss Munn; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Miss Pearl Green; Minister of Marine, Miss Perkins; Minister of Public Relaxation, Mrs. W. G. Drummond; Clerk of the House, Mrs. Wood. The members and their constituencies were: University of British Columbia, Miss I. MacInnes; Grouse Mountain, Miss Lucy Howell; Second Narrows, Mrs Prosser; East Coquitlam, Miss Mary McKenzie; Granthams Landing, Miss Von Blaricom; Woodlands, Miss Bessie McQueen; Deadman's Island, Miss Merriman; Braemar, Miss W. Girdler; Ruskin, Miss Ada Graham; Shaughnessy Heights, Miss Winewood McKenzie; Essendale, Miss Bell, and False Creek, Miss E. Davies.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

27/11/13

Victoria, Nov. 27.—Hon. Dr. Young gives emphatic and unqualified denial to the story published in an evening paper here tonight that Dr. Wesbrook had tendered his resignation.

27-11-13
VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

Victoria, Nov. 26.—Hon. Dr. Young gives emphatic and unqualified denial to the story published in an evening paper here tonight that Dr. Wesbrook had tendered his resignation.

VICTORIA TIMES

26/11/13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has placed his resignation in the hands of the minister of education, according to information received authoritatively to-day.

Dr. Wesbrook's resignation is due to differences he has had with the government of British Columbia. Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, has received Dr. Wesbrook's resignation.

Dr. Wesbrook has been unable to agree with the government on matters pertaining to the university and after conferences during which he was asked to reconsider his determination to resign, he has found it impossible to alter his course of action.

The difficulties which have caused the resignation are too much interference from departmental authority and dissatisfaction by Dr. Wesbrook with the proposed layout of the University grounds.

VICTORIA COLONIST

27/11/13

The Victoria Daily Times last evening gave a prominent position on its first page to the following:

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Minister of Education, according to information received authoritatively today. Dr. Wesbrook's resignation is due to differences he had with the Government of British Columbia. Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, has received Dr. Wesbrook's resignation. Dr. Wesbrook has been unable to agree with the Government on matters pertaining to the university and after conferences during which he was asked to reconsider his determination to resign, he has found it impossible to alter his course of action. The difficulties which have caused the resignation are too much interference from departmental authority and dissatisfaction by Dr. Wesbrook with the proposed layout of the university grounds.

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

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

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

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

"I can only add that Dr. Wesbrook and myself are on the most friendly and cordial terms. Why, we are today proceeding together to New Westminster to address the students of the Columbian College. We have never had the slightest differences since our relations were established, and I can only say here again what I have said a thousand times—that I and my colleagues in the Government are immeasurably pleased that we have been able to enlist the services of so eminent educationist as Dr. Wesbrook for the head of the British Columbia University; and I have the best of reasons for believing that the same degree of satisfaction at having accepted the post is felt by Dr. Wesbrook himself."

VICTORIA TIMES.

27/11/13

DR. YOUNG'S DENIAL.

Yesterday the Times published an article stating that Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, had placed his resignation in the hands of the Minister of Education, owing to differences regarding the proposed institution. Hon. H. E. Young, the Minister of Education through the morning paper, denies the story in language strongly reminiscent of the denial given by the Premier to our report some months ago of a disagreement over the chairmanship of the Better Terms commission, which a short time afterwards was proved to be correct.

Dr. Young declares the relations between himself and the president of the university are of the most cordial nature. We are glad to hear it. If the publication of the story yesterday will conduce to a rapid settlement of any differences that might exist we shall be satisfied even in the face of the minister's stern repudiation. It would be a misfortune indeed if this province were to lose the services of so capable a man as Dr. Westbrook at a stage when they are most urgently required, and it would be especially regrettable if the cause lay in the ministry's attempt to reduce so important an officer to the political status to which it has reduced every departmental head in the civil service.

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

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

27/11/13

VICTORIA, Nov. 27.—There is absolutely no truth in the report, published by some local papers, that Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia had tendered his resignation, according to Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, in a statement issued Wednesday evening.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS.

27/11/13

Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, provincial minister of education is to speak before students and faculty of Columbian college tonight. Besides the minister, Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is to lecture.

Dr. Young tomorrow will be at Port Coquitlam to lay the corner stone of the new school there.

President Westbrook has just returned from a tour through the middle states and Canada and whatever his subject it is sure to be worth hearing.

The lecture starts at 8 o'clock and will be given in the lecture room of Columbian college.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

27/11/13

President Westbrook Back.

President Westbrook of the University of British Columbia returned yesterday from Winnipeg, where he attended the inauguration of President McLean of the University of Manitoba. There was a great gathering of university presidents and professors representing institutions in all parts of North America. Dr. Westbrook is invited to address the students of Columbia College at New Westminster this evening.

Prince Rupert News
28/11/13

Victoria, Nov. 28.—A report which was given prominence here that Dr. Westbrook, president of the provincial university, had tendered his resignation, has been given an emphatic and unqualified denial by Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

28/11/13

Dr. Westbrook arrived in Vancouver this morning from Victoria, and emphatically denied that he had resigned as president of British Columbia University, that he had contemplated resigning, and he does not understand how such a report could have been circulated.

Merritt Herald
28/11/13

At the Methodist Church on Sunday last, the pulpit was accompanied by Mr. E. W. Stapleford, B. A. of Vancouver. On the Monday night following, the gentleman who is Secretary for Ryerson and Columbian Colleges spoke on "Education".

The week night meeting had the added interest of special music rendered by the choir and friends who helped with vocal and instrumental solos.

The musical items were part songs by the choir, while Mrs. Gay sang "A Dream of Paradise". Mr Armstrong singing "The Star of Bethlehem" and "The Sailor's Grave" both pieces being encored. Mr. Cowie who is now quite well known in Merritt as a violin soloist gave two capitally performed violin solos and also received encores.

Mr. Connor in introducing the speaker paid a warm tribute to the newly formed choir who had sang so well on that previous day and again that evening. Rev. J. Stewart in a racy little speech expressed his pleasure at being present that evening and also heartily welcomed Mr. Stapleford.

Mr. Stapleford who is unquestionably a fluent and able speaker, in his address on "Education" told of a certain large factory in Toronto that had a sign up for the workers to read on entering. "What are you worth above your neck". He then gave an interesting outline of the new University that is to be built for British Columbia and said he hoped Merritt would send some students there. The mining world the speaker added gave to the greater world, one of the greatest men, Martin Luther, and he said why should not Nicola Valley some day provide British Columbia with a Prime Minister. He was pleased to see the growth and prosperity of Merritt since his last visit a year ago.

Proceeding, Mr. Stapleford told how the government of this province have been laying plans for sometime, for the building of a university. A Commission travelled from place to place. Nelson was amongst the cities considered but at last it was decided upon on Point Grey, near Vancouver.

The government have set aside 260 acres for ever, for university work. Further the government have also set aside two million acres of land as a permanent endowment for the university and said Mr. Stapleford, no university has ever before begun with such a noble endowment, which with its magnificent site is worth some fifty millions of dollars.

From the church point of view said the speaker, the various churches of this province feel that they have a special responsibility in connection with education. Historically, ever since the time of Christ, the church has been vitally interested in education. A socialist friend of his disagreed with him on this point but Mr. Stapleford showed he was able to prove his contention.

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

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

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

VICTORIA COLONY,

28/11/13

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 27.—Speaking at Columbian College, New Westminster, tonight, Hon. Dr. Young said in part:

"I am in Columbian College, a Methodist college, tonight."

"What does that stand for? Denomination? No. It stands for what John Knox and Wesley stood for, for personal, civil and religious liberty, and as Minister of Education I can tell you that denominationalism has never come into the educational system of this Province. I don't propose, while Minister of Education, to allow denominationalism to come into our educational system, but I can assure denominationalists this, that I have done the best I could to make the theological bodies the religious faculty of the University of British Columbia."

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

28/11/13

New Westminster, Nov. 28.—This city and Columbian College was invaded last night by some notable figures in the history of British Columbia when Dr. Wesbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia, paid his first visit to the institution, accompanied by Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education, and Dr Chown, superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada. Dr. A. M. Sanford presided at the gathering.

Dr. Young in his address to the students, emphasized the government's stand as to denominational teaching in the public schools and spoke of the great work the theological colleges were doing.

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

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

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

What was provided towards the new university? The faculty that was most ready to do work was the theological faculty and he regarded their work as a most important feature of the university because he thought it was a splendid thing that the home and the religious influence should follow the student through college. He was extremely glad and he believed he was not betraying an official confidence when he said that there was an arrangement made by which two or three of the theological colleges would join hands for the purpose of doing the work much better than any one of them could do it singly.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

28/11/13

New Westminster, Nov. 27.—Dr. Wesbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia, was cordially welcomed this evening on his first visit to Columbian College. He gave an address to the students, reminding them of their responsibilities in the building up of a better and a finer people and the unexampled opportunities before them.

Hon. E. Young, Minister of Education, also addressed the students, emphasized the Government's stand on the question of denominational teaching in the schools, and spoke of the great work the theological colleges were doing. Rev. A. M. Sanford, principal of Columbian College, presided.

No Denominationalism.

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

Rev. Dr. Chown, Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, in introducing Dr. Wesbrook, expressed the belief that the British Columbia University would become the most wonderful university upon Canadian soil. He was glad to introduce Dr. Wesbrook as born in Ontario—not in Nova Scotia, and not simply as a great scholar, but as a man of wonderful administrative genius, a man with most winning personality and warm human feelings. The new ideal of a university he had been introducing was the model ideal, and Dr. Wesbrook had in addition a special genius for injecting the spirit of the

university down into the ordinary life of the people.

Dr. Wesbrook said the Minister of Education had spoken in terms of strong commendation, with which they all agreed, of the wonderful work that had been done in the church colleges; they were all feeling that British Columbia had not been neglected. They were all feeling very enthusiastic and he was feeling very enthusiastic about the educational future of British Columbia, but British Columbia had not been standing still. From what he had seen her education was not behind but in advance of that of the other provinces.

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

dent through college. He was extremely glad and he believed he was not betraying an official confidence when he said that there was an arrangement made by which two or three of the theological colleges would join hands for the purpose of doing the work much better than any one of them could do it singly.

Work of a University.

It had been the main theme of the inauguration exercises in Manitoba that the work of a university was the making of a bigger and a better Canada than they had known it. In the work they had here in British Columbia opportunities that had not been given to any of the other provinces. He could see all the wonderful financial and other advantages that they could anticipate for themselves and if they were wise, for their children and their children's children. It seemed to him that here we should be able to develop a better and a finer people than the world had known and having the opportunity what were we going to do? Sometimes we saw the opportunities before us, but not the responsibilities there were individually and collectively in bringing about these dreams we had for our country. We were drawing people from every part of the world. These we had to Canadianise, to make into good citizens, and if we were to do our share in diffusing knowledge, they must expect to be required diligently to seek for it.

Why were they at college? asked Dr. Wesbrook, in outlining to the students their obligations. He could not tell them of the good they were getting out of college; they would be discovering that for themselves when they had left; they would be seeing relationships that had not ever appeared to them at the time. He was there to remind them that real education would never spoil boy or girl, to congratulate them that they were students in British Columbia in 1913 and to remind them of the opportunities of knowledge at their door which no people had had before and of their responsibilities.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCIAL

28/11/13

An informal talk on "The scope of the University of British Columbia in its relation to mining interests," will be given before the Vancouver Chamber of mines by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook next Monday evening. It is expected that a large number of members of the chamber will be present.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS.

28/11/13

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

"You can't make brains."

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

"This is the day of co-operation."

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

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

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

"It isn't so much what you study as the influence of your teachers upon you."

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

"No one has yet found out the use of the appendix, but we have hopes. In the meantime it is very useful to surgeons."

Distinctive Bearing.

Imagine the unbending, reserved, be-spectacled type of university professor and one has all that Dr. W. W. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, isn't. Imagine the garrulous, brusque, kind of business man and there again you have all that Dr. Wesbrook isn't. At the conclusion of his address at Columbian college last night most of his audience classified him all by himself—the rare kind of man needed to build, organize and control the university of British Columbia to be. They were right. That is what he is.

His audience was kept constantly at attention, but not by flowery or flowing language. Dr. Wesbrook has that rare knack of saying a lot in a short time without hurrying. He pauses frequently and when so doing emphasizes what he is saying. His language is simple and well chosen. He is quietly humorous. His gestures are of the mildest sort. In fact Dr. Wesbrook does not gesticulate. From the time he started until he concluded last night he did not move from his original position, save once to put his hand behind him and once to wave it slightly to emphasize a sentence. When he smiles more than his mouth smiles; his eyes, everything about him, even his spectacles, radiate humor and you must smile too. When he is serious he is very serious, and his audience becomes serious too. He is indeed a rare combination of scholar and everyday business man, which qualities he combines with ability as a speaker, and which will be his aid in founding the new university.

What President Wesbrook said last night was too informal to be called a speech or even an address. As he himself said it was a talk to the students and in speaking to them he showed he appreciated his responsibilities in building up the new university.

both old and new, it was necessary for those who taught them to specialize. This was the age for specializing. He understood that there was an arrangement whereby several denominations would unite in B. C. in one highly efficient divinity college. Each man and woman should specialize more or less these days to become the best citizens.

Future of University.

Speaking of the future of the university, Dr. Wesbrook said: "We have here opportunities which are not available in other provinces. We have the advantages of the old fields and the new fields as well. I see what wonderful financial advantages we may enjoy for ourselves and our children and our children's children if we are wise."

It was in this province that the opportunity to develop a better race of men lay; a race better than the world has ever known.

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

On Woman Suffrage.

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

Previous to President Wesbrook Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, spoke. He eulogized Dr. Wesbrook. Though some would differ as long as he was minister of education he would see to it that denominational questions did not enter into the schools, but he would have theological colleges the centre of religious life.

Dr. Chown, head of the Methodist church in Canada, who was present, spoke briefly. He saw that in B. C. there would be the most remarkable university in Canada. Also he praised Dr. Sanford and his work, and said the board of directors had made no mistake in making him head of Columbian college.

Toward the close of the evening prizes were presented to Miss Mabel Lanning, Arthur Wilcox and L. Best, the presentations being made by Professor Hetherington, Rev. T. W. Stapleford and Dr. White, of Vancouver. D. S. Curtis and Dr. Davidson, of McGill, moved and seconded a vote of thanks to the speakers. In replying Hon. Dr. Young made the welcome announcement that he would give a scholarship amounting to \$150 per year for three years to Columbian college to be used as Principal Sanford saw fit.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN

29/11/13

PORT COQUITLAM, Nov. 29.—That the educational facilities of the province would not be allowed to suffer, despite the present beclouded condition of the money market, was the emphatic statement of Hon. Dr. Henry Esson Young, Minister of Education, at the opening ceremonies at the James Park school here yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was attended by a representative gathering of prominent local citizens and the federal and provincial government was represented by Col. J. D. Taylor and Mr. W. J. Manson, respectively. The proceedings opened with Dr. Young declaring the corner stone well and truly laid, and the placing in the stone of a copper lined box in which records of the important function will be preserved.

Referring to the development of educational matters in British Columbia, Dr. Young stated that the last reports showed that there were 7210 additional pupils in the school population of British Columbia. At the present rate of progress it was probable that his next annual report would show an increase of at least 10,000. Such a state of things naturally would mean a great expenditure of money and although, for the time being, the financial situation was rather bad, he would repeat what he said at the luncheon that there was one department that had always received the approval of the people of British Columbia and that was the department of education.

No Sacrifice of Bonds.

He would not advise the city of Port Coquitlam to dispose of their bonds at a sacrifice. The government stood ready to assist them until such time as conditions improved, as they did not intend that there should be any hiatus in the progress of the education system. The government would find means for building the schools of British Columbia and would also find the means for building the schools of British Columbia and would also find the money for building the University of British Columbia. There need be no fear that the financial depression, now being felt throughout the world, would affect the university.

The government would go ahead with the university and this James Park school would be one of the feeders they wanted. What he was endeavoring to complete was a system whereby the children would commence in the kindergarten and finally graduate in the University of British Columbia and have a degree which would be a hall mark of the last word in educational progress the world over. The taxpayers must of course pay for it but he was sure that the administration would achieve results quite satisfactory to them.

Dr. Young declared he was much pleased with the work being accomplished by the school trustees in the way of advancement of education in the West. It was the only way they could build up the country by educating, if he might be permitted to use a term commonly used by Socialists, the proletariat, and by becoming, as Anglo-Saxons, the true democracy.

Deserves a Monument.

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

Generous Treatment.

At the luncheon Mayor Jas. Mars paid attention to the generous treatment accorded the city by the educational department, and he declared that had financial conditions permitted the city to sell its bonds they would now be laying the corner stones of two or three schools instead of one.

The corner stone was laid in the northwest corner of the big four-roomed building and incased in a copper lined box and placed in the centre of the stone were a number of records and statistics.

Mr. W. A. Thursby, chairman of the school board, presided at the luncheon, and others present were Mr. W. J. Manson, M.P.P., Messrs. W. D. F. Godwin and R. G. Mounce of the city school board; John Baillie, chairman of the Maple Ridge board; Ewan Martin, chairman of the municipality of Coquitlam; Mr.

A. Mars, president of the Conservative Association; F. H. Seabrook, president of the Board of Trade; Aldermen D. E. Welcher, E. S. Morgan, R. C. Galer and A. R. Millard; J. H. Klimer, city engineer; H. Rindall, divisional engineer C. P. R.; Mr. Kerr, engineer of the Board of Railway Commissioners; John Smith, city clerk; G. Roy Leigh, assessor; P. J. McIntyre, city solicitor; T. H. Bamforth; Dr. G. A. Sutherland.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

29/11/13

Port Coquitlam, Nov. 29.—The cornerstone of the James Park School was laid today by Dr. Young, Minister of Education, who welcomed the construction of the new school as a feeder to the new University of British Columbia. Dr. Young pointed out that education had always been kept out of politics by the present Government and that there would be no halt in the educational advancement of the province. However hard the municipalities were hit by the financial stringency, the Government would see to it that they were enabled to build the schools they needed.

Local records were placed in a copper-lined case in the cornerstone.

Mr. Thursby, the chairman of the School Board, told of the growth in the number of pupils in the vicinity of James Park. The school population had increased by thirty per cent. since Port Coquitlam had been incorporated.

Speaking of the development of educational matters in British Columbia, Dr. Young said that the last reports showed an increase of 7,210 in the school population of British Columbia in one year. That meant great expenditure in money. For the time being the financial situation was a little cloudy, but he would repeat that there was one department in British Columbia that had always received the approval of the people of British Columbia and that was the Department of Education.

Construction Work Guaranteed.

So far as selling their bonds were concerned, he would not advise the School Board to sacrifice them for while they were holding the debentures the Government of British Columbia did not intend that there should be any hiatus in the progress of the educational system. The Government would find means for building the schools of British Columbia. It would find the money for starting the University. There need be no fear that the financial depression that was felt throughout the world would affect the University.

As Minister of Education, Dr. Young expressed appreciation of the work the school trustees had been doing without pecuniary reward to advance education in the West. It was the only way they could build up the country, by educating, if he might use a term commonly used by Socialists, "the proletariat."

Monument for Government.

Col. J. D. Taylor, M.P., could not resist the temptation of saying that we would require a monument to the Government represented by Dr. Young. Far be it from him to say when, because monuments were not erected until governments or individuals were dead. In those days our grandchildren would recall the good old times when there was no party government in British Columbia. When the monument was put up, he was quite sure the greatest inscription they could place upon it would be that this Government never faltered in its determination to lay the best foundation possible in securing those additional advantages which would alone enable this province to take the place that nature had destined it should have.

Should Be More Schools.

At the luncheon Mayor Mars acknowledged the generous treatment accorded to the city by the educational department and said that but for the difficulty they had had in selling their bonds they expected to be laying the cornerstone of two or three new schools instead of this one.

Mr. W. A. Thursby presided at the luncheon and among others present were: Mr. W. J. Manson, M.P.P.; Messrs. W. D. F. Godwin and R. G. Mounce of the City School Board; Ewan Martin, chairman of the Municipal School Board; John Baillie, chairman of Maple Ridge Board; Alderman E. S. Morgan, R. C. Galer, A. R. Millard and D. E. Welcher; F. H. Seabrook, president of the Board of Trade; Messrs. A. Mars, J. H. Klimer, John Smith, P. J. McIntyre, G. R. Leigh, Dr. G. A. Sutherland, T. H. Bamforth, H. Rindall, Mr. Kerr, engineer of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS.

29/11/13

Port Coquitlam, Nov. 28.—The provincial government will see to it that the educational progress of B. C. will not be hampered by the cloudy times.

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

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

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

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

Remarkable Growth.

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

Well and Truly Laid.

Dr. Young opened by declaring the corner stone of the James Park school well and truly laid. Speaking of the development of educational matters in B. C. he said that the last reports showed that there were 7210 additional pupils in the school population of British Columbia. The way things were going his next annual report for the board of education would probably show an increase of 10,000.

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

So far as selling their bonds was concerned, he would not advise them to sacrifice them, and while they were holding them the government of British Columbia did not intend that there should be any hiatus in the progress of the education system. The government would find means for building the schools of British Columbia. It would find the money for starting the university. There need be no fear that the financial depression that was felt throughout the world would affect the university, and he could say that the government had no intention of seeing the educational system of British Columbia suffer.

Col. J. D. Taylor, M.P., also spoke referring to the work of the McBride government.

Sale of Bonds.

At the luncheon Mayor James Mars delivered a brief address. He praised the work of the educational department and remarked that owing to the continual changing conditions in the province it might be twenty years before the real value of the work done by the department was realized.

The mayor announced that he expected to hear shortly of the sale of bonds. When the sale was consummated the city would be able to go ahead with the other school buildings and in the natural course of events they would expect further support from the government.

The James Park school is so constructed that a four-roomed addition on the same architectural lines can be added on the south side. The school faces on Coquitlam street. T. H. Bamforth, of Vancouver, is the architect, and S. A. Larson, the contractor, both attended the ceremony.

W. A. Thursby presided at the luncheon, and among others present were W. J. Manson, M.P.; W. D. F. Godwin, and R. G. Mounce, of the city school board; Ewan Martin, chairman of the municipal board; John Baillie, chairman of Maple Ridge board; Aldermen E. S. Morgan, R. C. Galer, A. R. Millard, and D. E. Welcher; F. H. Seabrook, president of the board of trade; A. Mars, J. H. Kilmer, John Smith, P. J. McIntyre, G. R. Leigh, Dr. G. A. Sutherland, T. H. Bamforth, H. Rindall, Mr. Kerr, engineer of the board of railway commissioners.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

29/11/13

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 28.—Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, paid his first visit to Columbian College, Thursday evening when he delivered an address to the students, reminding them of their responsibilities in the building up of a better and a finer people and the unexampled opportunities before them.

Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education, also addressed the students, emphasizing the government's stand on the question of denominational teaching in the schools, and spoke of the great work the theological colleges were doing.

Rev. A. M. Sanford, principal of the college, presided, and Rev. Dr. Chown, superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada, introduced the speakers.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

29/11/13

Why should the Victoria "Times" publish such a story as that President Wesbrook had handed in his resignation to the government? There is not the slightest foundation or excuse for such a report. The President of the University has no dispute or disagreement of any kind with the ministry or with the Board of Governors. He has been cordially supported by the ministers in his undertaking, and nothing has occurred to cause Dr. Wesbrook to regret his acceptance of the presidency. The Minister of Education, who has supported and assisted the president in every possible way, has given an emphatic and comprehensive contradiction to a report which seems to have originated in a wanton desire to do mischief.

VANCOUVER SUN

29/11/13

Next Monday evening Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, will deliver an informal talk before the Chamber of Mines on the University of British Columbia and its relation to the mining interests of the province.

Kamloops Daily Sentinel
29/11/13

Vancouver, Nov. 29—Dr. Westbrooks in an interview here, denies that he has resigned.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER.

30/11/13

Dr. Wesbrook to Speak.

What promises to be a most interesting meeting will take place at the Chamber of Mines on Monday next, when Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has promised to be present to meet the members and their friends for the purpose of having an informal talk with them on the scope of the University of British Columbia in relation to mining interests. The meeting will afford an opportunity for the interchange of views and opinions, which it is hoped may be of some assistance to the University authorities when the tutorial staff begin to formulate the work for the various schools of instruction, so that some of the special requirements in mining in this province may be adequately met and provided for in the courses of the University. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock at the Chamber of Mines, 570 Granville Street, and an invitation is extended to all who are in any way interested in mining.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE.

1/12/13

Tonight the fourth meeting of the session will be held by the Chamber of Mines at 570 Granville street when Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has promised to attend for the purpose of having an informal talk with the members on "The Scope of the University in Relation to Mining Interests." It is understood that Dr. Wesbrook will make no attempt to lay down the lines upon which the university will work so far as a school of mines is concerned, as naturally much of this must be left to the tutorial staff to deal with when appointed, but it is felt that an interchange of views and opinions will be distinctly beneficial to both the head of the university and to the mining men of the province and lead to the forging of links between the two which shall never be broken hereafter. A special invitation has been addressed to as many as possible of those interested in mining resident in the district to come prepared with suggestions likely to assist in what is hoped will be a most interesting discussion and many have responded by sending into the secretary written statements of their views. The meeting will be open to all, including ladies, who are interested in the subject. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

1/12/13

President's Address. — Secretary W. L. Darling, of the Progressive Association will meet Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University tomorrow morning, when a date will be fixed for the doctor's address to be delivered to the members and guests of the association at a midday luncheon.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

1/12/13

Dr. Wesbrook to Speak. — Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, will give an informal talk before the Chamber of Mines on the University of British Columbia and its relation to the mining interests in the province.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE.

2/12/13

In speaking before the members of the Chamber of Mines last evening Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, stated that the school of mines at the university should be without an equal. He told his audience, however, that he could make no promises that this school will be established when the university opens in the fall of 1915, nor could he state how much money the government or the university intend to spend on the foundation of such a school. For the foundation of this school Dr. Wesbrook stated that it was necessary to study fully the curriculum, not forgetting the relation of the various sciences and branches of engineering to mining. Besides this there was the law regarding contracts and other mining laws which should be studied. After Dr. Wesbrook's address was closed those present were invited to ask him questions and a number of the members participated in the discussion which followed.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

2/12/13

SOCIAL SERVICE AND THE UNIVERSITY.

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

The significance of such an address under such auspices is its suggestion that university training and intellectual culture must be vitally linked with the social problem. That social problem, widespread and many-sided, is the problem of diverse multitudes living together and working together within the narrow and interfering limits of modern democracy. The solving of that problem is a responsibility of the university. Most emphatically that responsibility belongs to an institution like the University of Toronto. The public expenditures on such an institution can be justified only by the return into society of graduates made intelligent in their consideration of social questions, sane in their judgment and untiringly active in their leadership.—Toronto Globe.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN

2/12/13

That nothing was more important than a good mining school in the new University of British Columbia, and that he knew it would be the policy of the Chancellor and the board of governors to help these lines of activity, were statements made last night by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

2/12/13

"You could not be doing a better thing," said Dr. Wesbrook, president of the B. C. University, addressing the Local Council of Women yesterday at the Board of Trade rooms, "than trying to bring about the better physical education of those who come after us and for those who are living and working today."

The Council at its previous meeting had discussed a resolution from the National Council of Women asking that provincial universities should establish departments of physical education. In the absence of the president, the chair yesterday was occupied by Mrs. James Stark.

Dr. Wesbrook discussed the question fully. He dealt with some phases of public and personal hygiene which could be covered by university instruction, and many which were already being taken up in some universities. He considered this part of a big social problem in which people were interested chiefly because they felt its solution would make better men and women. Some of the subjects which he thought might be studied were food inspection, meat inspection, water supply, milk supply, sewerage, the economic cost of death, sanitation of travelling, inspection of hotels and restaurants, inspection of those who are handling food and water, school hygiene, public institution hygiene, eugenics, alcoholism, naval and military hygiene and personal hygiene.

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

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

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

The Social Service Commission of Victoria had requested some time ago that the local council find out, if possible, how many widows and deserted wives in this city were supporting themselves and families. The matter was left to the Committee on Employment for Women. In the absence of Mrs. Lamberton, the convener, Miss Gutteridge reported that they had found over 500 women so situated, 239 having applied at the Creche for work, and 344 to the Associated Charities for work and assistance. This was an estimate for the last ten months.

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. M. A. Macdonald for his address given early in November on the subject of the law affecting women in B. C.

KAMLOOPS STANDARD

2/12/13

B.C.'s Future

Dr. Westbrook in an eloquent address said that they were all feeling very enthusiastic about the educational future of British Columbia, but British Columbia had not been standing still. From what he had seen her education was not behind but in advance of that of the other provinces.

What was provided towards the new university? The faculty that was most ready to do work was the theological faculty and he regarded their work as a most important feature of the university because he thought it was a splendid thing that the home and the religious influence should follow the student through college. He was extremely glad and he believed he was not betraying an official confidence when he said that there was an arrangement made by which two or three of the theological colleges would join hands for the purpose of doing the work much better than any one of them could do it singly.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

2/12/13

That nothing was more important than a good mining school in the new University of British Columbia, and that he knew it would be the policy of the chancellor and the board of governors to help these lines of activity, were statements made last night by Dr. F. R. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines.

Dr. Wesbrook instanced that in 1912 the contribution of the province in mining was \$32,000,000, being one-third of that of the whole Dominion.

He knew it would be the policy of the university to help along mining matters, and, following the arts and sciences, mining would be one of the first matters to be taken up, subject to at least equal attention to that McGill was giving in the way of engineering. Just as soon as he could in safety go away, he would take up the matter of staff and organization, and he expected to be back before the buildings were started in the spring. There was more clearing to be done than most of them expected.

Messrs. Haggen, Verrall, Campbell-Johnston, Hendry and others made suggestions to the president in regard to the carrying on of mining development in an educational way at the new university.

VANCOUVER SUN

2/12/13

The school of mines at the University of British Columbia should be without an equal, said President Wesbrook to the members of the chamber of mines last evening, but at the same time he could not promise that when the university opened in the fall of 1915, there would be any mining school, nor could he answer the question how much money would be devoted by the government or the university to the foundation of the school.

Dr. Wesbrook admitted that the mining industry was the greatest in the province and said that he had found that in 1912 the province had earned the sum of \$32,000,000 from mines, which was one-third of the revenue of the whole Dominion from that source. There was, therefore, the need for a mining school here. For the foundation of such a school it was necessary to find men who understood what was needed and enlist their interest and endeavors for the founding of the school. For such a school it was necessary to study fully the curriculum, remembering the interrelation of the various sciences and the various branches of engineering. For instance, for the mining engineer there was necessary mechanical skill, business training, as well as some knowledge of sanitary engineering and law in regard to contracts.

Dr. Wesbrook then invited questions from those present and several members of the chamber took part in the discussion which ensued. Mr. Haggen, a native of New Zealand, who was the first speaker, said that the attention to the conservation of human life in the mines of this province was more than a disgrace. The loss of life in mines was worse here than in any country in the whole world. There was need to instruct the men operating in the mines as to the dangers which they faced and at the same time it was necessary to have a more rigid inspection.

Other speakers insisted on more practical instruction for men who were to engage in the mining industry. One speaker advocated more extramural work than most colleges offered, saying that the university should not be confined to Vancouver, but should have colleges affiliated at Prince Rupert, Victoria and Nelson and other points. Another insisted on the need of instruction for the prospector and said that there should be itinerant teachers to carry instruction through the country.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS

3/12/13

President F. F. Wesbrook, of the University of British Columbia, is to speak at a Progressive association luncheon here on Thursday, December 11 and at last night's meeting of that body it was announced that efforts would be made to have these noon hour gatherings at least once a month during the winter. Dr. Wesbrook's subject will be "New Westminster and the British Columbia University."

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

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIA

3/12/13

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

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

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

Coquitlam Star

3/12/13

"I declare this corner stone of the James Park school of Port Coquitlam well and truly laid," declared the Hon. Dr. Esson Young, Minister of Education of the Province of British Columbia as he tapped the stone into place with the silver trowel presented to him by the School Trustees of the City. The interesting ceremony and the first of its kind in the City was witnessed by quite a large crowd notwithstanding the heavy rain which was falling. Turning to those present Dr. Young stated that last year statistics showed that there were over 7,000 additional pupils being taken care of in the schools of the Province and at the present rate of progress he expected that his next annual report would show an increase of at least 10,000. Such a state of affairs was most gratifying but at the same time it meant a high expenditure of money and laid a heavy burden upon the Educational Department which, however, it did not intend to shirk and although the financial situation at the present time was not satisfactory still he wished to repeat what he had said at the luncheon that the Department did not intend to see the educational institutions of the Province suffer and it would do all it could to assist in providing the necessary facilities for the education of the young.

"Do not," he said with emphasis, "sell your bonds at a sacrifice as the Government stands ready and willing to assist you until such time as conditions improve. The Government would find the means for the building of the schools and also for the erection of the Provincial University and there need be no fear that this institution would be affected by the financial depression now being felt throughout the world."

From Kindergarten to University.

Referring to the magnificent new building of which they were then laying the corner stone he referred to it as a feeder for the University which was now under way. Such feeders were necessary and he was desirous of completing a system whereby the children of the Province would start with the kindergarten and graduate from the University of B.C., securing a degree which would be a hall mark of the last word in educational progress the world over. It would, of course, be necessary for the taxpayers to pay for it but he felt quite sure that the results achieved would be quite satisfactory.

In conclusion the Honorable Minister declared that he viewed with a great deal of pleasure the efforts of the School Trustees of the City in providing modern educational facilities for the advancement of education. It was the only way to build up the country by educating, if he might use a Socialistic term commonly used, the Proletariat, and by becoming as Anglo-Saxons, the true democracy.

Great Progress Made.

In introducing the Hon. Dr. Esson Young, Mr. W. A. Thursby, Chairman of the School Board, spoke about the great progress made in the City during

the past three years instancing that as a result of that progress it had become necessary to erect such a magnificent building as is now in progress for the education of the young of the city. He regretted the unpropitious weather and in consequence would not keep the ceremony waiting.

Monument for Education Provision.

Called upon to speak, Col. J. D. Taylor, M.P., voiced the opinion that a monument to the present Provincial Government would be in order for the manner in which they were taking care of the educational problem of the Province. "Far be it from me to say when, because monuments are not erected until Governments or individuals are dead, but when those days arrive our grandchildren will be able to recall the good old days when there was no party Government in British Columbia and when they were not for the party but all were for the state. When that time comes and the monument is put up he was sure that the greatest inscription which can be placed upon it will be that this Government has never faltered in its determination to lay the best foundation possible in securing those educational advantages which alone will enable this Province to take the place which it should have. British Columbia is destined to become a real heart and nerve centre of the Empire and can not fail to do so with a Government, like the one so ably led by Sir Richard McBride, which pays attention to education matters whatever else suffered."

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

The corner stone, which was manufactured by the Hynes Stone & Staff Co., Ltd., of this City, is of artificial stone and measures two feet long by 15 inches high and nine inches deep, having a hollow centre in which was placed a copper lined box containing copies of the "Star," a history of the schools of the district now incorporated in the City and other documents. The stone is engraved as follows: "James Park School, Port Coquitlam, B.C., laid by Hon. Esson Young, M.D., LL.D., Minister of Education, Nov. 28, 1913."

Among those present were W. Manson, M.P.P., W. A. Thursby, Chairman School Board; W. D. F. Godwin, Secretary, and R. G. Mounce, Trustee; John Baillie, Chairman Maple Ridge School Board; Ewen Martin, Chairman Coquitlam School Board; Mayor Mars, Alds. Welcher, Morgan, Millard and Galer; F. H. Seabrook, President Board of Trade; A. Mars, President Conservative Association; Dr. G. A. Sutherland, P. J. McIntyre, T. H. Bamforth, Architect; S. A. Larsen, Contractor; R. Graham, L. D. Shafner, R. W. Hawthorn, D. McLean, W. Mouldey, Mrs. W. D. F. Godwin and Miss Irving, School Principal.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

4-12-13

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

NELSON DAILY NEWS.

4/12/13

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 3.—In speaking before members of the chamber of mines Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, stated that the school of mines at the university should be without an equal. He told his audience, however, that he could make no promises that this school will be established when the university opens in the fall of 1915, nor could he state how much money the government or university intend to spend on the foundation of such school. For foundation of this school Dr. Westbrook stated, it was necessary to study fully the curriculum, not forgetting the relation of various sciences and branches of engineering to mining. Besides this, there was the law regarding contracts and other mining laws which should be studied.

VERNON NEWS.

4/12/13

Hon. Dr. Young gives emphatic and unqualified denial to the story published in a Victoria evening paper that Dr. Westbrook has tendered his resignation.

Vancouver Cal
5/12/13

Ladyanith Chronicle

6/12/13

In speaking before the members of the Chamber of Mines, at Vancouver, on Tuesday evening, Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, stated that the school of mines at the university should be without an equal. He told his audience, however, that he could make no promises that this school will be established when the University opens in the fall of 1915, I could he state how much money

Government or the university intend to spend on the foundation of such a school. For the foundation of this school Dr. Westbrook stated that it was necessary to study fully the curriculum, not forgetting the relation of the various sciences and branches of engineering to mining. Besides this there was the law regarding contracts and other mining laws which should be studied.

NELSON DAILY NEWS.

8/12/13

One of the features of the by-election campaign in the Islands which ended Saturday, was the inventions of the Liberal press published apparently for the sole purpose of influencing the result. It was announced, for example, that the government intends at the next session to ask the legislature to authorize a fifty-million dollar bond issue, twenty-five millions of which, it was said, was to be given to the Canadian Northern railway as a bonus and fifteen millions to the Pacific & Great Eastern railway, the balance to be expended for ordinary government purposes. The story was ridiculous on the face of it, but scuriously was it kept to the front that Sir Richard McBride was forced to go to considerable pains to deny it. It was also announced by the Victoria Times, in spite of the fact that previously it had been positively assured that there was nothing in the story, that Dr. Westbrook, the head of British Columbia university, had resigned as a result of differences with Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

5/12/13

Dr. Westbrook's suggestions for the inaugural classes of the British Columbia University do not meet the requirements of the province. Mr. Conway was right when he said, at the meeting of civil engineers, that in addition to the departments of civil, electrical, mining and mechanical engineering the university should provide instruction in irrigation, the conservation of water and naval architecture. Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Victoria and New Westminster are but the outposts in many future ports on the Pacific Coast, and shipbuilding must become a leading industry in the development of Western trade and commerce.—B. C. Mining Record.

The Liberal papers were performing their proper function in the by election in question in criticising the government's record and policy. No one will find fault with them for attempting to support the candidates of their party in that way. But surely no fair-minded person can excuse the deliberate publication of untruths in order to secure grounds for attacking a government. The fact that the Victoria Times, the Vancouver Sun and other papers of the same political persuasion have adopted this policy would serve to indicate that they can find little real ground for attacking the government.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

9/12/13

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

VICTORIA TIMES.

9/12/13

Dr. Wesbrook Will Speak.—Dr. Wesbrook, president of the B. C. University, has accepted an invitation to address the Canadian Club, of Victoria, on December 17. The doctor will be entertained to a luncheon of the club members in the Empress hotel at 1 o'clock on that day. Mr. Perry, president of the club, will preside.

Victoria Times
10/12/13

* * *

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is in the city. He came over from Vancouver yesterday to visit the department of education and discuss several matters concerning the new university.

* * *

VICTORIA COLONIST.

10/12/13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, upon arriving in the city last night, took occasion to deny in person the recent allegation that he had resigned his post as president of the B. C. University. “There was absolutely no foundation for the story,” he said, “and I cannot understand how it came to be published.”

Dr. Wesbrook's visit is not of an official nature and he stated that there was little or nothing for him to suffer the process of being interviewed for. He intimated, however, that he would be in the city again at an early date as the guest of the Canadian Club, having accepted an invitation to address that body at luncheon next week.

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

Dr. Wesbrook will return to Vancouver this afternoon.

ROSSLAND MINER.

10/12/13

* * * * *

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

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE.

10/12/13

Toronto, Dec. 10.—President Murray, of Saskatchewan University, and President Tory of Alberta University, are in the city on a tour of inspection to see what it is that attracts so many students from the provinces to the University of Toronto. At the same time it is reported that President Murray is looking for a professor or two to head some of his faculties. Most of the professors who have gone to the west are quite young, the salaries of course not being nearly equal to those of Toronto University.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

10/12/13

An announcement of special interest to members of the Victoria Canadian Club was made yesterday by Mr. R. W. Perry, its president, to the effect that he has secured the promise of Dr. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, to be the guest of honor at a luncheon on December 17 and to deliver an address.

Mr. Perry states that he has arranged that the function shall take place at the Empress Hotel at 1 p.m. It is not known what subject the first president of the Provincial university will select as the text of his speech. There is no doubt, however, that it will be an appropriate and interesting one. There are so many subjects which the distinguished educationist might choose that this is not considered a matter of much importance. That there will be a large attendance is accepted as a foregone conclusion.

It is believed probable that Dr. Wesbrook will take advantage of the opportunity to give Victorians an insight into the preparations being made for the inauguration of the higher branches of learning. Should he do so, his remarks will be of consuming interest, as there, perhaps, is nothing in which the citizens of Victoria, as well as those of the entire Province, are more keenly interested.

VICTORIA TIMES.

10/12/13

Dr. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, announces to-day that he will speak before the Canadian Club, of this city, on December 17 on the interesting topic: “The People's University.”

The lecture will be given at the club luncheon in the Empress hotel, commencing at 1 o'clock, R. W. Perry, president, in the chair. This will be Dr. Wesbrook's first appearance before the local club.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

10/12/13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, went to Victoria yesterday, where it is understood that he is taking up a number of matters with the provincial authorities in connection with the university.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

10/12/13

Wesbrook for Victoria.
Victoria, Dec. 10.—Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has accepted an invitation to address the Canadian Club of Victoria on December 17. He will be entertained at a club luncheon at the Empress Hotel.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS.

11/12/13

Place—Russell hotel.
Time—1 p.m. sharp.

Speaker—Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president University of British Columbia.
Subject—"New Westminster and the New University."

This is the notice that has been sent out by the Progressive association to tell of its luncheon today.

What the president of the new university will have to say will be significant to New Westminster and it is likely he will show the benefits that will accrue to this district when the new university is established.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

11/12/13

VICTORIA, Dec. 11.—Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, has accepted an invitation to address the Canadian Club of Victoria on December 17. He will be entertained at a club luncheon at the Empress Hotel.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

11/12/13

The conference of the fire protective organizations of the Pacific coast comprising the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, which will open in the Labor Temple at Vancouver on December 15 and which will last for two days, promises to be one of the most important conventions in connection with the lumber industry ever held on the Pacific coast. Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, has promised to make an address and included in the number of distinguished speakers who will be heard are Mr. Henry Graves, chief forester for the United States, Mr. E. A. Beals of the United States Weather bureau, Mr. J. R. Irwin, of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company of America, the chief foresters and district foresters of all the Western States of America, and Mr. H. R. MacMillan, chief forester for British Columbia.

The topics to be discussed were selected by canvass to ascertain the problems generally considered the most urgent in British Columbia and the Western States. The addresses will be made for the most part by those actively engaged in forest work and it is expected that valuable results will accrue from the discussions.

A banquet will be given to the delegates attending the conference by British Columbia coast lumbermen and timbermen at which Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General, and Hon. William R. Ross, Minister of Lands, will speak. Among those who will also be present at the banquet from Vancouver Island are Dr. Westbrook, principal of the University of British Columbia, and such well-known lumbermen as Mr. E. J. Power of Chemainus, Mr. J. L. McNaughton of Comox, Mr. H. Elford of Shawnigan Lake, Mr. D. A. Cameron and J. H. Moore of Victoria.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

11/12/13

Dr. Wesbrook's Address.—"The People's University" is the subject chosen by Dr. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, for the address which he has consented to give before the Canadian Club at its luncheon of December 17. This will be the distinguished educationalist's first appearance before a local organization. The function will take place at the Empress Hotel, and Mr. R. W. Perry, the club's president, will occupy the chair.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

12-11-13

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 13.—To establish a British Columbia division within the jurisdiction of the parent society was one of the decisions arrived at by the second annual convention of the British Columbia members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers held here today, when resolutions were also passed in favor of giving wide publicity to all proceedings of the society, with published lists of practising engineering firms, and of approaching the management of the new British Columbia University with a view to representatives of the society being appointed to make suggestions in the way of the course of studies in reference to the engineering college.

Many addresses were delivered on interesting subjects and there was full discussion of the views presented, the consensus of opinion being that students should be given a stronger business training.

Education and Training

Mr. H. K. Dutcher, in speaking on "The Education and Training of Engineers," referred to the multiplicity of subjects which were taken. In regard to the training at colleges he offered the criticism that frequently there was too much crowded into the subjects, and that there was a tendency to emphasize some subjects to the detriment of others, and moreover that the student had to be rushed through in such a way that he had not time to absorb the subjects in the way he should do. He considered that more results would be arrived at if more subjects were combined.

Also he considered that it would be much better if lecturers had their addresses printed and circulated among the students, so that more time could be given up to discussions. He believed that to be successful, in the engineering college at the University care should be taken that the department should not go under the name of engineering, but under that of applied science, separate from other courses.

Knowledge of Business

In the discussion which followed, Mr. C. H. Stone, in pointing out conditions and offering suggestions, expected great things from the University, and had no doubt the expectations would be realized. Mr. W. A. Clement spoke in favor of stronger business training. Mr. Hayward said that only one out of ten who started out in engineering courses made a success. He considered it was a mistake to give too many subjects. What the student wanted was to get down to the beginning of things.

Mr. G. R. G. Conway, who presided laid stress on the need for culture, and, therefore, thought classical education was a good thing. At the same time it was important that an engineer should be a business man.

Mr. Dutcher moved a resolution to the effect that the University be approached later on to appoint one or more representatives of the society as a committee to help guide the management in the way of the course of studies, which was unanimously carried.

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

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

Matter of Licensing

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

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

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

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

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

11/12/13

The annual convention of the British Columbia section of the Canadian Society Civil Engineers will be held tomorrow and Saturday and it is expected that about 150 civil engineers from all parts of the province will be in attendance. At tomorrow's session of the convention the principal speech will be delivered by Mr. C. R. G. Conway, chief engineer for the British Columbia Electric Railway, who has chosen for his subject the Lake Coquitlam dam and the Lake Buntzen power development project. This lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides. Saturday's session will hear speeches from Mr. N. K. Dutcher, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, Mr. F. C. Gamble, chief government engineer, and City Engineer Rust of Victoria, while at the annual banquet which will be held on Saturday night at the Commercial Club, the principal addresses will be delivered by Mayor Baxter, F. C. Gamble, Dr. Wesbrook and others well known in the profession. The entertainment of the visitors is in charge of an energetic com-

12/11/13
NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

Mayor Gray presided at the luncheon of the Progressive Association to President F. F. Wesbrook, of the British Columbia University today, and there was a good number of members and guests of the association to listen to the address by the head of the Provincial University on "New Westminster and the New University." The luncheon was held at the Russell hotel, and Dr. Wesbrook commenced his address at 1:30.

VANCOUVER SUN.

11/12/13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook is now in Victoria where he is said to be engaged in the settling of various matters connected with the university.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

12/12/13

Engineers' Annual Convention.

Fully 150 civil engineers, representing every part of the province, will be in Vancouver today and tomorrow, attending the annual convention of the British Columbia section of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. The rapid development of the province demands skilled engineers, and the B. C. section includes in its membership many men who have attained great prominence in engineering work. On Friday evening Chief Engineer Conway of the B. C. Electric Railway, who is chairman of the section, will speak on "Lake Coquitlam Dam and the Lake Buntzen Power Development Project." On Saturday a paper will be given on "The Training and Education of Engineers," with special reference to the University of British Columbia, by Mr. H. K. Dutcher, who will be followed by Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University. Other speakers will be Mr. F. C. Gamble, chief engineer of the Provincial Department of Railways, on "The Status of Engineers in B. C." and by City Engineer Rust of Victoria on "The Engineer in Relation to Public Affairs." On Saturday the annual banquet will be held in the Terminal Club, when some of the speakers will be Mr. H. H. Stevens, Hon. W. R. Ross, Dr. Wesbrook and Mr. F. C. Gamble.

12-12-13
VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—Lieutenant M. Peterson, son of Principal Peterson of McGill University, has been placed, by the minister of militia, in charge of the scheme organized by Col. Hughes some months ago of establishing military training schools in connection with the principal Canadian universities. By this means it is hoped to turn out annually 300 or 400 qualified military officers. The plan is to secure by gift a site for a students' residence, while the militia department will provide drill halls for officers' training. Such gifts have been made by Lord Strathcona for McGill and by Major R. W. Leonard for Queen's.

Negotiations are in progress for similar arrangements for the Toronto University, British Columbia University, Laval, Dalhousie and Mount Allison. Students taking the officers' training course must devote six hours a week to it and undergo annual training in the camps. Boards of governors directing the work will consist of the principal of the university, the district officer commanding and the commandant of the Royal Military College.

It is reported that following out an arrangement made some months ago with the British Columbia Government, the militia department has acquired a ten-acre site at Point Grey for a parade ground in connection with the university there.

VANCOUVER SUN

12/12/13

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 11.—Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, tonight addressed a meeting under the auspices of the Progressive Association. Dr. Wesbrook dwelt briefly on the future of the proposed seat of learning in this province and then passed on to a comprehensive discussion of the agricultural wealth of the Fraser valley, and what it has done, does and will do for New Westminster, Vancouver and the lower mainland generally.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD
12-12-13

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 11.—The militia department has acquired a ten-acre site at Point Grey, Vancouver, B. C., for a military building and parade ground in connection with the University of British Columbia.

There will be a residence for students who take the officers' training course in connection with the regular university course.

The same plan is being followed out in connection with other universities throughout Canada. Lord Strathcona has provided the site for McGill University buildings at a cost of \$1,000,000. Major Leonard has provided a site and will erect buildings at Queen's University.

The total amount of these donations is likely to reach \$5,000,000.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

12/12/13

The President's Address.

President Wesbrook brought before the citizens of New Westminster in his admirable address at the Progressive Association luncheon the manner in which it is proposed that the new University of British Columbia should assist in solving the many problems of a new and developing country. It was noticeable that the president said little about the cultural features of the new institution of higher learning, merely contenting himself in intimating that the study of the arts and sciences would necessarily be at the foundation of highly scientific practical training for those who would be expected to assist in solving the many problems of British Columbia in the home, on the farm, in the forest, the mine and the workshop, and in the social and political spheres. He emphasized that the university would give greater attention to agriculture, mining, forestry engineering, home economics, public health, would aim to co-ordinate the various activities of life in the province, and above all would seek to develop individuality, loftier conceptions of citizenship, in short make real men and women, real boys and girls. And in this great work, he appealed for the interest and support of all citizens.

Sir Richard McBride emphasized this modern conception of the place of the university in everyday life, when in his address at the charter day exercises of the University of California last spring he spoke of the functions of a university as being best discharged when the student had been fitted to conduct the practical business of life with skill and efficiency. He did not decry the cultural worth of academic training, but the Premier insisted that university doing no more than impart a purely academic scholarship would fall far short of the standard which such an institution should endeavor to attain for those entrusted to its care. President Wesbrook amplified this conception of the value of higher education in training young men and women to grapple with the practical problems of life, and British Columbians may rest assured that the new university of the Pacific Coast will be organized and administered according to the practical requirements of the province as well as in the interests of good citizenship and cultural worth. It will not be a mere ornament to British Columbia's excellent educational system; it will be a real factor in the development of this as one of the fairest provinces of Confederation.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

12/12/13

British Columbia University is to be a university of the people, for making men and women better, for a better British Columbia, declared President Wesbrook before the Progressive Association at luncheon yesterday. It was a big job the University faced; it was the big object of life—better men and women—and the university would be for men and women, boys and girls, the latter more importantly because their potentialities were greater.

Mayor Gray, in welcoming Dr. Wesbrook to the Royal City, said there had been differences from time to time between the people of this city and the government, but there were no differences on the question of the University of British Columbia, and this city had accepted the decision of the location committee without question. Nor was there any difference in opinion in regard to the selection of Dr. Wesbrook to head the University, and he was sure that Dr. Wesbrook was only anxious to see the university so started that it can be made known how wise that selection had been.

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

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

New Westminster, he found, occupied a unique position in British Columbia. Consumption was the principal industry of most British Columbia cities—or rather a lack of

Eproduction existed. New Westminster was not of that class. He found here many industries with an immense output, and that 20 per cent. of the population was actually engaged in productive industry. That was the thing needed in British Columbia. Full advantage should be taken of the province's natural resources, but advantage should be taken in such a manner that the

farms had been exhausted and impoverished and the dollars extracted for the education of children for the professions, who had then emigrated to the United States or removed to Western Canada. The few who stayed behind and the land, paid the price. British Columbia

and its people must profit by the experience of others, and here the agricultural college and the University must furnish the teachers. Because the agriculture of the future would be specialized and there would be experts, engineers, and artisans in agriculture. Experts and teachers of the college and university would be engaged in extension work attached to rural schools. The people cannot wait for the present generation to be trained, it must secure its teachers and experts from the outside at this time, men trained in botany, in bacteriology, in every branch pertaining to agriculture.

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

birthright of our children and our children's children is not given away. New Westminster had a right to be proud of its industries, of its salmon and its Salmon Bellies. The speaker had heard of his worship, in years gone by, in connection with lacrosse, though it was difficult to describe lacrosse as an industry. The speaker said he had a good stock of superlatives on hand, and would soon be a good citizen, here where everything was big, and where New Westminster had the biggest saw mill in the world.

However, he wished to speak of the mother of all industries—agriculture. "We are getting too far from the soil. Few realize the lure of the cities. It was largely because rural people had not treated themselves and each other right. Any lure might be considered sufficient, with conditions as they are, and so there must be a solution of the rural life problem."

Dr. Wesbrook said he was not accustomed to British Columbia land values. If local authorities on these values are right, then the rural life problem of British Columbia must be studied carefully if a profit is to be made in the cultivation of land valued at so much per ounce, or grain. The problem must be studied from the top to the bottom, if the people must live at the present prices. British Columbia would soon face the problem of caring for some of the surplus population of Europe, and later from the United States. These people must be fed. Intensive cultivation will be necessary. We do not farm as they do in other countries. The standard of living is too high and must be adjusted, or other things must be ad-

justed to the present standard of living.

However, New Westminster was interested in other matters; there was a great dock being built; a fresh water harbor; it would mean in future that New Westminster would have an interest in engineering and marine architecture, and this would be provided for in the New University if the University means what it should mean.

New Westminster, he was glad to say was a city of homes, and it was in the homes the greatest work of the university would lie. Home economics—the training of people who would preside over those homes. Only now are we beginning to realize the importance of trained home makers. All the money made in New Westminster was spent by the women of the homes. Are they trained for spending it wisely? It is important that they be so trained. The mothers should be trained, as it was the mothers who kept in touch with their children through their school life. It is the mother who knows the schools. If both the boys and the girls cannot receive an education, it should be given the girls for the benefit of the next generation, and they will see that their children have an education at no matter what sacrifice. This training of homemakers, Dr. Wesbrook considered the most important work facing the university.

Agriculture came next in importance, for by it the people must live. Even the balmy climate of British Columbia would not support life without food and raiment added. There is a need of people who can train us to get our living from the soil. In the eastern provinces the

The law, too, will receive special attention.

There will be a teacher's college for training teachers in many branches not given in the normal schools. Teaching should be made a profession and not a makeshift. Heretofore the teacher had been considered a little lacking in something or he would not be a teacher—and the children had paid the price.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VANCOUVER SUN.

16/12/13

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

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

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

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

VICTORIA COLONIST.

16/12/13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, will be the guest at luncheon today of the Canadian Club of this city. The function takes place in the Empress Hotel, and in view of the prominence of the guest and the distinguished place he occupies in the life of the community, it is expected that the luncheon will bring forth an exceptionally large audience.

This will represent the second public appearance of Dr. Wesbrook in the Capital, the first occasion being when he addressed the University Women's Club some time ago. His reputation as a public speaker, however, together with his general status is sufficient guarantee of the fact that the members of the Club will turn out in numbers to hear him. No intimation has been made as to the subject of the doctor's discourse, but it is more than probable that it will have reference to the work in which he is so vitally interested at the present time, namely the building up of the great university institution. And as he has been a close student of the university affairs for some time now, and is in fact on the eve of taking a trip to the East and perhaps abroad, with a view to enlisting his deans of faculty and other assistants, he will have a theme to speak upon which is always assured of a ready and attentive interest on the part of Victorians.

Tickets for the luncheon have been on sale for several days, and the sale has roved the popularity of the guest already. Mr. R. W. Perry, the president of the club, imbued with the idea of giving the guest's address' reach as wide a circle as possible, has taken precedent by the hand boldly and made arrangement for the presence of ladies. The luncheon commences at 1 o'clock, and ladies will be admitted to the hall half an hour later. That this innovation will prove popular and be taken advantage of to a large extent is certain, as on previous occasions there has also been a mild demand for admission to the club functions on the part of the fair sex.

In addition to Dr. Wesbrook, the club has arranged for the presence of one or two members of the Provincial Cabinet. Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, will be present, and it is possible that the Premier himself will favor the occasion with his presence. At all events, a representative gathering is assured, and one of the most outstanding successes of the club promised.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

16 | 12 | 13

Saturday

Declaring that from carefully compiled government statistics just recently secured by the water branch of the provincial department of lands, there was water storage facility within practicable distance of Vancouver for a population of 7,000,000 people—the equal even in population of London, the greatest city in the world—Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands for British Columbia, predicted at the banquet which marked the close of the annual convention of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, that Vancouver would have a population of one million within the lifetime of some of those present. He considered that in that event a considerable portion of this maximum water storage facility would be required and the information which the water branch of the lands department had now secured would be of immense value in the near future.

Hon. Mr. Ross was the principal speaker at the engineers' banquet held in the banqueting hall of the Terminal City Club on Saturday evening, and attended by fully 150 of the civil engineers and their guests, which included a number of prominent government and civic officials. It was a feast of reason rather than a flow of bowl, and Hon. Mr. Ross' speech in reply to the toast of "British Columbia and Its Natural Resources," was one of a number of eloquently-worded and cleverly couched examples of post-prandial oratory dealing with topics of interest.

Mr. G. R. C. Conway made an able toastmaster, and after the King had been lustily honored, called on Mr. H. I. Stevens, M. P., to reply to the toast to Canada. Mr. Stevens eulogized the important part the members of the engineering profession had played in Canada's development, and cited Messrs. Gamble, Moberly and White as examples of those who had made the great railway developments of the province possible. He closed with an appeal for better conservation of Canada's natural resources, and also declared that people of Canada should see to it that there were not too many admitted of a breed that could not be readily assimilated.

Half Billion Soon For Mines.

Mr. F. C. Gamble, the pioneer civil engineer of the province, proposed the toast of "British Columbia and Its Natural Resources" with which he coupled the name of Hon. W. R. Ross. In his reply, which evoked the closest attention, Hon. Mr. Ross said that the production of the province's mining, lumbering, fishing, agricultural and manufacturing industries last year totalled in excess of \$140,000,000. In the five last decades the mining industry alone had produced over \$430,000,000 and a year or two more like the last, which had produced over \$32,000,000, would place the output from mining alone at over the half-billion mark. He dealt with the vast forest areas, the tremendous water power available and the province's coal area, the largest in America. The engineering fraternity, he said, bore an important relation to the development of these natural resources. Almost the entire success in many lines depended on the

economics of engineering and he felt that the men of that profession knew their responsibility and would rise to the occasion and do as well by British Columbia as nature had done by the province.

He dealt at some length with the work of the water branch of the lands department. It had been in operation for some years, but the results were slow of attainment, owing to the territory to be covered. Around Vancouver two companies had developed water power and will soon be in a position to give 150,000 horsepower. Next summer they would have parties along the lines of the G. T. P., the C. N. P., the Kettle Valley and the P. G. E. railways investigating water powers in the districts which would be available for settlement with the completion of the new roads. He declared that records showed that there was available within striking distance of Vancouver a total of one million horsepower in electrical energy for development in the future.

University Ideals.

The toast to the University of British Columbia, proposed by Mr. F. F. Busted, elicited an eloquent and at times distinctly humorous reply from Dr. E. F. Wesbrook, president of the new university, who declared he was almost tired of telling about his ideals for the great university which was planned for Point Grey. He assured his hearers that he did not want any of his ideas or ideals, particularly in regard to applied science and such branches in the engineering profession, put into practice unless they had been thoroughly tested in the crucible of actual hard practice. He had very little to tell them about the actual plans of the university at present, and especially with regard to its intentions regarding training of engineers. But he urged his hearers to be patient, for few of those present would be really able to tell whether or no the new university was going to turn out any really great engineers. He pointed out that it would take the alumni of the new university fully 20 or 25 years after they had gone out into the world practising their profession to be able to leave their marks in really great accomplishments. Not till then would the world know what success the university was accomplishing.

Eulogy for Engineers.

Mayor Baxter in a neat speech proposed the toast to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and in reply Mr. Conway made a witty address, dealing briefly with the history of the organization as well as its aims and citing some amusing incidents connected with the world's greatest engineers, from Noah to the present day.

"Kindred Societies" was ably proposed by Mr. C. H. Rust, and replied to by Mr. F. R. Hayward, who said in the course of his interesting address, that "it was good to get together as

members of the oldest, greatest and grandest profession in the world." Mr. Thompson, of the B. C. Society of Architects, also replied and pointed out in a neat speech how the interests of the two organizations were intermingled.

"Our Guests," proposed by Mr. C. E. Cartwright, drew felicitous replies from Mr. T. G. Holt and Mr. C. E. Tisdall, while the press was also duly toasted.

Advocates Aid for Young Engineers.

At the afternoon session of the convention, which closed on Saturday, the suggestion was made that members of the society be named to advise with those in charge of the new B. C. University, with a view of giving assistance in the establishment of the engineering department of that school. It seemed to be the sense of those present that students should be provided with a better business training.

In speaking on the subject of "The Education and Training of Engineers," Mr. H. K. Rutcher suggested that there was too much crowded into the school subjects, and that there was a tendency to emphasize some subjects to the detriment of others. He also was of the opinion that the inclination was to rush the students through without their being given a sufficient time to assimilate the matter which they were taught.

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

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

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

VICTORIA COLONIST.

16 | 12 | 13

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

VICTORIA TIMES.

16/12/13

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

As this is Dr. Wesbrook's first appearance before the club in this city, and as his brilliance as a public speaker has become very widely known, a record gathering is expected in the Empress for the occasion.

The members of the Women's Canadian Club are invited to attend at 1.30. Mr. Perry has made arrangements for a large seating accommodation for the ladies in the hall. This new departure will no doubt be greatly appreciated.

Tickets for the event are now on sale.

Chilliwack Progress
17-12-13

The fact that Dr. Wesbrook, president of the B.C. University, was slated to address the P. S. A. in the Lyric theatre, Sunday afternoon, brought out an unusually large crowd of men. The speaker was met at the station by a representative body of citizens composing the clergy and the school board, and at the Lyric was introduced by Mr. H. J. Barber, chairman of the school board. He is a man fine and masterful in appearance, but of brief address. His subject, "Modern Methods of Disease Control," was in part a treatise and in part an essay. It was very exhaustive and although shortened considerably, occupied three-quarters of an hour to deliver. He dealt with the micro-organisms and their causes and effects on all life. He passed up through all the ages and gave figures and dates of the discoveries of the different serums, anti-toxins and bacilli, and the wholesome effects they have had on the different ailments of man and the influence on the general health of the nations. He showed wherein man is the greatest offender of all the carriers of diseases. He dealt with the faddists and their imaginary ailments and the manner in which they were preyed upon by the charlatans and quacks. He did not condemn disease but said it was a sign of life, in that it had been the cause for man to assert himself in his war against it. He concluded his paper by quoting the slogan of the New York Board of Health, where they claimed that "Public health was a purchasable commercial commodity."

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

National Standard Dec. 17. 1913 DR. F. F. WESBROOK AT THE CANADIAN CLUB

University President Will Be Guest in Empress Hotel Today—Ladies Admitted to Hear His Address.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, will be the guest at luncheon today of the Canadian Club of this city. The function takes place in the Empress Hotel, and in view of the prominence of the guest and the distinguished place he occupies in the life of the community, it is expected that the luncheon will bring forth an exceptionally large audience.

This will represent the second public appearance of Dr. Wesbrook in the Capital, the first occasion being when he addressed the University Women's Club some time ago. His reputation as a public speaker, however, together with his general status is sufficient guarantee of the fact that the members of the Club will turn out in numbers to hear him. No intimation has been made as to the subject of the doctor's discourse, but it is more than probable that it will have reference to the work in which he is so vitally interested at the present time, namely the building up of the great university institution. And as he has been a close student of the university affairs for some time now, and is in fact on the eve of taking a trip to the East and perhaps abroad, with a view to enlisting his deans of faculty and other assistants, he will have a theme to speak upon which is always assured of a ready and attentive interest on the part of Victorians.

Tickets for the luncheon have been on sale for several days, and the sale has proved the popularity of the guest already. Mr. R. W. Perry, the president of the club, imbued with the idea of having the guest's address reach as wide a circle as possible, has taken precedent by the hand boldly and made arrangement for the presence of ladies. The luncheon commences at 1 o'clock, and ladies will be admitted to the hall half an hour later. That this innovation will prove popular and be taken advantage of to a large extent is certain, as on previous occasions there has also been a mild demand for admission to the club functions on the part of the fair sex.

In addition to Dr. Wesbrook, the club has arranged for the presence of one or two members of the Provincial Cabinet. Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, will be present, and it is possible that the Premier himself will favor the occasion with his presence. At all events, a representative gathering is assured, and one of the most outstanding successes of the club promised.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

18/12/13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook was the guest at luncheon yesterday of the Canadian Club of Victoria, the function taking place in the Empress Hotel, and proving one of the best successes of the club in this direction for a considerable time. Dr. Wesbrook, in the course of an interesting talk upon the British Columbia University, of which he is president, gave utterance to sentiments which met with the cordial approval of his large audience. He claimed that the university belonged to the people, and not to any exclusive sect or class, and it was the business and duty of its administrators to see that in all its developments it continued to represent the requirements of the community and the country as a whole.

Mr. R. W. Perry, president of the club, occupied the chair and introduced the speaker. In so doing, he referred to the presence of a number of members of the Women's Canadian Club. Speaking of the guest, Mr. Perry said he was a man of travel and learning and endowed with the faculties necessary to the task of building up a great university in their midst.

His Earliest Visit

After tendering his thanks to the club for their kind invitation and expressing his appreciation for the opportunity of addressing so many people on the subject of the university, Dr. Wesbrook reminded them of the fact that this was not his first visit to the Pacific Coast. "I was in your city in 1886. I think it was, and have a recollection of riding on the first E. & N. train that operated on the Island," he said. "In the intervening years I have often thought of that, but the idea that I should one day come amongst you as I have done would have seemed altogether incredible. Yet here I am, and happy to be here."

"I have taken this opportunity," he proceeded, "of addressing you on the subject of the people's university, so that we may attain to something like a uniformity of conception in regard to the undertaking of the Provincial Government. Our university must be different from the universities of other countries. It must be unique if it is to meet the needs of British Columbia, because British Columbia is unlike any other country in the world. In the first place, however, we have to realize that it is the people's university, and that it ought to meet the needs of all the people all the time. That is merely paraphrasing an eminent American, but it meets the case."

"If it is to meet the needs of 1 per cent of the people, which is a rough estimate of the number of people who will emerge from its back door with a degree, then there would be no excuse for spending the people's money in maintaining such an institution. But in British Columbia we have agreed that education is properly a public function, and if education is a matter of public import and public duty, and the university is a part of that educational and developmental system, then in all branches of the work we are entitled to expect the people to assume their obligations and to realize their responsibilities. In education, as in health, efficiency is a matter of public concern, and the people are beginning

Universities Change

"Present-day universities differ widely from those of the old days. Oxford, until recently, was not interested in science, while Cambridge was establishing wonderful records in this direction. It is only within recent years that Great Britain has established her great provincial universities, and the reason is that she was in need of them. Germany, on the other hand, has been working along this line for some time, and has now completed an educational system of which the university is an integral part. Much of Germany's wonderful achievement in the past few years in industry and commerce is traceable to the application of the science and research work that is undertaken in her universities. The United States has also established a string of great State universities, which are attracting attention all over the world." *Continued from page 1*

behindhand. McGill and Toronto rank with any university, whether in or out of the Dominion.

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

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

Science and Agriculture

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

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

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

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

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

VICTORIA COLONIST.

18/12/13

The address of President Wesbrook, of the British Columbia University, at the Canadian Club yesterday, was informative and illuminating. Perhaps to some who heard it, and who recall the days when "ingenuas dedicisse fideliter artes emollit mores, nec sinit esse ferros" was the motto of university training, Dr. Wesbrook's remarks may have smacked rather strongly of utilitarianism and too little of culture, but we think it may be assumed that he expected that what in university education are called the humanities would be taken for granted as forming the part of the curriculum available to those who might desire them. The people of British Columbia are to pay for the university, and if the object of those, who are charged with the responsibility of arranging its courses of study, is to make it productive of the greatest practical good to the people at large, we think they have correctly diagnosed what the public expects and what the Province needs.

Dr. Wesbrook would have the University, whatever else it may be, a centre of applied knowledge, and than this British Columbia has no greater need. It is an excellent thing to train a lot of young men and young women in the humanities. Culture possesses great intrinsic value, but it is open to doubt if, standing by itself, it may not, to some degree at least, unfit those who receive it for the work to be done in this very strenuous century, and this very difficult Province. We are far from suggesting that the University of British Columbia should not be an institution wherein culture, in its restricted sense, may not be ignored. Indeed if it were not equipped to give those students, who may deserve it, an arts course of high degree, it would fall short of what we think ought to be its object. Nevertheless we believe its chief effort should be to fit men and women for the active duties of life.

After all, is work not what we call culture rather a secondary product of a university education? We all know that a man may have the classics at his finger ends and yet not measure up to the true standard of a cultured gentleman. May it not be that study and research into practical things may fit the mind to exhibit the quality of culture quite as well as study and research in literature and theoretical science? We all have had experience of men who have learned everything except how to make a living, and also

VERNON NEWS.

18/12/13

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the first president of the new University of British Columbia, and Richard Obee, secretary of the Vernon Board of Trade, are almost "doubles."

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

In 1896 Dr. Wesbrook married Annie, daughter of Sir Thomas W. Taylor, late Justice of Manitoba. In the same year he became Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology for the University of Minnesota, having previously, for a short time, occupied a similar position in the University of Manitoba.

Dr. Wesbrook's connection with the Minnesota university had lasted from that date until the present year, and the period has been one of great advancement and success in his department of the university. In 1906 he became Dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery.

of men who have become experts in special lines, and we may not all be quite satisfied that the former exhibit more culture than the latter. The object of our educational system ought to be the best development of men and women for whatever sphere of activity in which their lot may be cast, and a public university, which must be the crown of such a system, ought to be an institution which would tend to impart an uplift into every department of social life. So far as it falls in this, it falls short of accomplishing what it might achieve.

The work of the University of British Columbia, as explained by Dr. Wesbrook in some detail, will be along the lines indicated in general terms by Sir Richard McBride, in his address before the University of California. It may be said to be designed, not only to give instruction in what is ordinarily known as an arts course, or only, in addition to this, to qualify its students for the practice of the learned professions, but also to extend to all departments of industry the enabling force of what we have called applied knowledge. Many of us can recall the lack of appreciation, not unmixed with something that might be characterized much more strongly, which the opening of Agricultural Colleges encountered. Most persons thought there could be no science in farming, and that there was no way of learning anything about it, except in the costly and bitter school of experience. But such institutions have won their way. A writer in an American magazine described the roll-top desk as the modern farmer's most useful implement, thereby implying that knowledge of what others have done and the application of business methods to farming were the most potent aids to success. There are other lines of industry to which a similar remark would apply, and if the University of British Columbia shall do nothing more than serve such purposes as these, it will abundantly repay what it will cost.

We are, or at least we ought, in British Columbia, to be a practical people, for we have great practical problems with which we must deal. We must equip our sons and daughters to deal with these problems. We must make the way to success as easy for them as possible. We must let the light of the experience of others shine upon the dark places in the pathways they will have to tread.

Dr. Wesbrook has given the people of British Columbia a new viewpoint from which to judge of university work. He has shown us how its influence, example and instruction may permeate the whole of society, and not simply be an adornment to a part of it. The programme which he has in mind is very serious, comprehensive and difficult, but to the task of carrying it out he brings to bear a breadth of view and a degree of enthusiasm, which are in themselves a guarantee of success.

Cowichan Leader

18/12/13

At 2 p. m. the Hon. Dr. Young, accompanied by Mr. W. H. Hayward, arrived at the public school for the opening ceremony. The party, including the School Trustees, passed up the steps of the porch between lines of the school cadets.

In a few formal words the Minister then declared the school open and unlocked the door.

As he did so the bugle band of the cadets sounded the Salute.

At the foot of the wide staircase inside the building, a platform had been erected. Dr. Young, Mr. W. H. Hayward and Mr. W. M. Dwyer, chairman of the School Board, having taken their places thereon, the public

entered the building. There was a large number present, and the broad corridors were filled with interested spectators. Under the direction of Principal Herd, the children then filed into the building.

Mr. W. M. Dwyer welcomed the Minister and Mr. Hayward in a few well chosen words. He referred to the striking increase in the number of school children and said that it would shortly be necessary for them to have the upstairs portion of the building completed. When the present Board took office, he said that they found the school accommodation very poor, in fact the old building was condemned by the government inspector.

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

Mr. Dwyer said that in less than two years since the incorporation of the city, there had been an increase of 31 per cent. in the daily attendance at the school. This, he thought, was a very gratifying state of affairs. He thought it was a matter for congratulation that the building has been erected by a local firm.

The Hon. Dr. Young said that the progress of this city in school matters was typical of the progress which had taken place all over the province. It was a good sign that, even in the midst of so many chances of money-making the people did not lose sight of the very great importance of good schools. As showing the growth of the work of the Education Department, the Minister said that forty years ago, in 1873, the total appropriations for educational purposes in the province were

\$23,000. In 1913 the amount expended had been upwards of two and three-quarter millions, not including the cost of the normal school in Victoria and sums spent on the University.

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

He hoped the school would become, in time, a great feeder for the University of British Columbia. He said that the University was making satisfactory progress

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTI

19/12/13

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

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

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

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

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

The other spirit of "win at all costs, by fair means or foul" was

a nation. He regretted to see the growing tendency of this latter spirit in modern games.

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

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

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

On leaving the building, the Hon. Dr. Young inspected the cadet corps and said a few words to them on the value of such a body. He added that he hoped shortly to be able to make arrangements whereby the department would supply uniforms to all school cadet corps.

President Wesbrook has already been called upon to address many audiences and societies, each representing a special profession or interest. He could not cover the whole ground of the prospective activities and services of the University in any single address. It may sometimes have appeared to hearers who had not followed previous addresses that the University outlook was too narrow, and that its authorities were concerning themselves almost wholly with vocational training, to the neglect of the kind of culture sometimes called the humanities. Those who are haunted by such doubts may be assured that Dr. Wesbrook and those about him have no intention of starting a collection of mere technical training establishments at Point Grey. The University of British Columbia must be an institution of learning in the full academic sense, a school concerned with wisdom as well as knowledge. So far as the plans have been developed they provide a basis of intellectual culture on which the whole structure rests. Not every person who attends a University can be made a fine scholar, but here at least will be opportunity and incentive to every student who has an inclination toward the things of the mind. The ideal is that every man and woman who seeks at Point Grey a preparatory training for the tasks of life shall also find some training for life itself, and that those who go thither for purely intellectual training, if such a thing be possible, shall in that atmosphere acquire a sense of the nobility and dignity of practical usefulness and efficiency.

We are able to say that the proposed organization does not neglect any typical academic branches. It is intended that there shall be strong departments in Classics as well as Chemistry, Modern Languages and Literature, Philosophy and Ethics, Political and Social Science, history ancient, modern and

constitutional, are not to be merely tolerated studies in a group of professional schools. If we are not greatly mistaken they will be conspicuous features, emphasized and proclaimed, not excused and effaced. For it surely will be found in this northern climate, as in California, that the people will call for a well rounded school facing modern and local problems, but not forgetting those that are eternal and universal. We hope yet to see in this province one of the greatest and most comprehensive engineering schools on the continent, and may also witness tragedies of Sophocles performed by British Columbia students, in a Greek theatre more true to type even than the one at Berkeley.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

19/12/13

After having already this year travelled 30,000 miles in the interest of the Provincial University, President F. F. Westbrook will leave tonight for the longest and one of the most important trips of all. He is leaving for a journey through Canada, the United States and Great Britain, for the purpose of making a selection of names to recommend to the board of governors for appointment to the university staff.

"Upon the character and ability of the men who compose the staff of the university will largely depend its greatness and usefulness as a factor in the life of this generation in our province. I feel very strongly the importance of making recommendations," said the president, who after travelling 30,000 miles this year, does not regard his trip to Great Britain and Europe with unmixed delight.

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

"We are hoping to get a staff that will represent the very best that Canada, the United States and Great Britain, and possibly Germany has to offer," intimated the president, whose experience at Cambridge and Dublin Universities, his fourteen years in United States universities, and twenty-two years in Canadian universities have well fitted him for the important work of assembling a cosmopolitan staff.

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

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

20/12/13

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

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

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

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

20/12/13

"On or about the first of March, o. better say in early spring, the actual construction of the University of British Columbia will be commenced," declared Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, yesterday. Dr. Westbrook left last night for the east on a business trip in connection with university matters, but hopes to be back to see the first work begin. The corner stone will probably be laid some months later either in June or July.

March 1 or thereabouts is the time scheduled for the first real work to be commenced. It has not been definitely settled as to the date nor has it been definitely settled just what building work will be first commenced upon. It is understood though, that the theological college may be the first to rise. Speaking of the progress that has been made in the way of going ahead with the University of British Columbia, Dr. Westbrook stated:

Choose Twenty Professors.

"The plans are now being completed of the details of the construction of the various buildings. These detail plans are modifications which are being done to make the building of the various colleges fit into the general plan. As soon as these are completed I will leave for the east where I hope to gather the personnel of the staff. I may have to go even to Europe to get the staff completed, but we will get the best men for the respective branches."

Dr. Westbrook left yesterday for the east on this trip. He will probably pick in the neighborhood of twenty or more professors, and as soon as they have been accepted and have been passed by the board of the university, they will be consulted as to the details of the wings and room in the buildings which will be assigned them.

The making of the university is being done carefully as exemplified by the cautious way in which Dr. Westbrook is moving. The president stated that he will probably have the professors who control the branches of agriculture, mining and engineering out in this country first so that they may get an idea of what is most needed for the university curriculum along these lines. Although they may not be the first to start classes they will probably be the first out here, whereas it is probable that the ordinary courses will be first inaugurated.

The complete personnel of the staff which Dr. Westbrook will pick will probably be ready about next February or March, when the university board will have given their approval.

WEEK (VICTORIA)
20/12/13

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

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

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

20/12/13

President Wesbrook left last evening for the East. He expects to visit a number of universities and other points where he may meet applicants and persons recommended for chairs in the university.

Though the work of instruction does not begin until the autumn of 1915 a number of appointments will probably be made before long, though in most cases the professors will not be actually in the service of the institution until year after next. It is thought by the president to be only fair that so far as possible those who are taken from the staff of other institutions should be able to give notice a year in advance. Some may wish to spend a year in travel or special study.

A few heads of departments will be engaged in time to direct the construction and equipment of buildings for their work. Such may be the case with the deans of the department of agriculture and forestry, with the heads of the chemistry and physics department and one or more of the members of the engineering or mines faculty.

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

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

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

20/12/13

President Wesbrook left last evening for the East. He expects to visit a number of universities and other points where he may meet applicants and persons recommended for chairs in the university.

Though the work of instruction does not begin until the autumn of 1915 a number of appointments will probably be made before long, though in most cases the professors will not be actually in the service of the institution until year after next. It is thought by the president to be only fair that so far as possible those who are taken from the staff of other institutions should be able to give notice a year in advance. Some may wish to spend a year in travel or special study.

A few heads of departments will be engaged in time to direct the construction and equipment of buildings for their work. Such may be the case with the deans of the department of agriculture and forestry, with the heads of the chemistry and physics department and one or more of the members of the engineering of mines faculty.

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

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

VICTORIA TIMES.

20/12/13

Vancouver, Dec. 20.—After having already this year travelled 30,000 miles in the interest of the provincial university, President F. F. Wesbrook left last night for the longest, and one of the most important trips of all. He is on a journey through Canada, the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of making a selection of names to recommend to the board of governors for appointment to the university staff.

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

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

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

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

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

I am writing merely in the hope of opening a general consideration of this matter, and bespeak a further opportunity of dealing with the matter in more detail if discussion ensues. Meantime, would it not be desirable that the

proposals of Dr. Wesbrook and the Government be published in pamphlet form for general circulation—possibly in form of speeches of the president—and so enable the public at large to fairly consider and express opinion upon the proposed scope of our Provincial University.

M. B. JACKSON.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

21/12/13

The University of B. C.

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

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

VICTORIA TIMES

22/12/13

To the Editor:—I am disappointed to observe no general expression of public opinion following the recent addresses of Dr. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia university, and it is with some reluctance that I venture to project a word on the subject.

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

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

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

Possibly in form of the speeches of the president, and so enable the public at large to fairly consider and express opinion upon the proposed scope of our provincial university.

M. B. JACKSON

VANCOUVER SUN

20/12/13

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

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

VICTORIA COLONIST

24/12/13

The B. C. University

Sir.—In listening to Dr. Wesbrook's address at the Empress Hotel, two main facts were impressed upon me.

1st, That the new University was to have fully adequate teachers of the arts and sciences.

2nd, That studies calculated to make men and women more efficient in their daily work and lives, were to be thoroughly provided for under a like able corps of instructors.

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

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

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

My sole source of disappointment in listening to Dr. Wesbrook's address was in not hearing a more definite and emphatic announcement as to the character training in the new university.

Courage, patience, fidelity to duty, self-restraint, courtesy, and love of country are vital necessities to the highest success. Without these essentials, education is merely a thin veneer, which will not stand the acid test of present-day strenuous existence.

ERNEST MCGAFFEY.

VANCOUVER SUN,

26/12/13

serve.

A Cause of Worry

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

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

That is certainly looking at our Canadian universities through the wrong end of the telescope; it is removing them to as safe a distance as any American college or for that matter the McBride government even, could desire. President Wesbrook by the time he gets through with Germany will have pretty well filled up the chairs but, it may be, if there are any little minor positions left, any subordinate lectureships or places of that sort, a Toronto or McGill graduate may have a show.

There is a far-off suggestion of humor, a sort of News-Advertiser humor, in that "he expects to return from this journey (to the U. S., Great Britain and Germany) by the Canadian route." In the first place, it is merely a remote expectation, entertained by President Wesbrook, and even if he does there are several Canadian routes by which our universities may be avoided. His best plan would be to come by the Soo line to Portal, and Calgary would then be the only large-Canadian city he would pass before getting into British Columbia. Besides, by taking that line, which by a slight stretch, may be called a Canadian route, he would pass close to his old intellectual stamping ground in Wisconsin and might stop off to refresh himself amid familiar scenes, after all his labors, before reporting to the government and Messrs. R. F. Green and George I. Wilson, of the board of governors.

What must seem inexplicable to the public, in view of the government's ordinary method of doing business, and what, we may say, would be inexplicable to us at any other time, was the failure of the government to appoint a commission, of which President Wesbrook would have been one, to stalk down those shy educational geniuses, in foreign fields, so much desired to ornament British Columbia's seat of learning. That was the course pursued when Mr. Wesbrook himself was discovered, and if we contemplate the success obtained we must be surprised that it was not adopted to select the whole faculty. Besides we cannot be oblivious to the pleasant and profitable occupation it would have provided for a number of the government's friends. But alas! Governments, like individuals, are sometimes embarrassed by an empty treasury and we may be as certain that it was utter indigence which prevented the appointed of such a commission as it was indigence that made the recent loan in London on six months' treasury bonds, necessary. While acknowledging President Wesbrook's competency, therefore, to select all the members of the faculty, and have time to spare, at that, we cannot but reflect on the general satisfaction that would have been felt had the government been able to provide a pleasant holiday for some of the members of the board of governors or other good party supporters who are assisting Dr. Young in making British Columbia's university the greatest seat of learning and culture west of Calgary.

WEEK (VICTORIA)

24/12/13

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

WEEK (VICTORIA)

27/12/13

The Editor, The Week,
Victoria, B.C.

December 23rd, 1913.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. HERRICK McGREGOR.

WEEK (VICTORIA)

24/12/13

The Editor, The Week,
Victoria, B. C.

Sir:—I am gratified to see your editorial in the last issue on the subject of the new University. It was astonishing to me that no general protest or, at the least, comment, followed the public declarations of Dr. Wesbrook, and feeling sure that the views I entertain are in accord with those of an overwhelming majority of thoughtful men qualified to pass judgment, I addressed a letter to the daily press. You are evidently of the same opinion. Many of my acquaintances have thanked me for publishing the letter, and without exception every one to whom I have spoken takes our view of the matter. But what strikes me as curious is the fact that the daily press has taken no open stand on the question. Is it of no importance, or is it a "dangerous" subject?

Yours, etc., M. B. JACKSON.
23rd December, 1913.

*

WEEK (VICTORIA)

24/12/13

The Provincial University

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

and agriculture. There is in the whole address not one word about those higher subjects which are the main feature of the curriculum in the great British universities. Everything is materialistic or, to fall back on a word which fits the address better than any other, utilitarian. There could be no better antidote to such a disappointing and disheartening deliverance than to quote one paragraph from the address delivered by that great educationalist, the President of Toronto University, before the same Canadian Club in Victoria last May:—

"Many people estimate progress in the terms of material development to be observed. Progress is an axiomatic thing, but people experience difficulty in defining it, and are apt to associate it with its material manifestations in transportation systems, great centres of population, or the growth of commerce and industry. Belief in progress is a conviction that must be acquired, and for the origin of it one has to go back a long way, to the period of the Greeks' ascendancy. And speaking of the Greek I would like to say that it can never disappear so long as people harbour the

desire to know the origins of mind and intellectual conception. The Greeks, having thrown off barbarism, erected the temple of Athene on Acropolis, and there demonstrated the supremacy of reason over the powers of darkness. And in later times it was the philosophy of the eighteenth century which made the nineteenth century and all its scientific developments possible. To estimate progress you must translate into ideals."

Vancouver Sunset

24/12/13

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

If Dr. Wesbrook's plans carry, the British Columbia University will amply repay the Canadian public for any expenditures entailed in launching it upon its career. Under the guidance of wise, broad-minded and highly-trained educationalists, the students will involuntarily give to society a return of the fruits of the training and intellectual culture which they have acquired during four years of a deep research and study of the sciences and humanities. Perhaps the most important result will be the fact that these students, under efficient directorship, will be fitted to become a redemptive, conservative and compelling force in the life of our Dominion, and will shed the light of their greater knowledge upon the individual, industrial and economic problems of our day.

To the many suggestions which have already been made as to the departments of study necessary to turn out students fully equipped to render service to our country or other countries in the world, we would like to add a suggestion for a department devoted to Canadian problems and embracing in its branch such studies as Canadian history, Canadian geography, Canadian sociology, all of which would point to the great moral and social uplift of Canada.

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

VICTORIA COLORIST.

28 | 12 | 13

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

It must not be forgotten that the University of British Columbia is an institution for which the people are paying, and, this being the case, it ought

to be conducted on such lines that it will be of benefit to as wide a circle of possible rather than to the few persons who feel able to devote the time to the acquisition of what is usually called a liberal education. We should be sorry to be understood as suggesting that the latter is a false standard at which to aim, but we are far from being satisfied that all ideals worthy of cultivation belong to a past civilization, which failed utterly to promote the happiness of mankind, and finally vanished before the shock of a virile and practical race. Modern conditions, and especially

science, applied to the everyday affairs of mankind, have developed a series of problems with which more ancient peoples had no occasion to concern themselves. Dr. Johnson once said that "a man is happier when he sits down to a good dinner than when his wife talks Greek." In this expression is embodied a principle, which is that the happiness of the race is better served by the solution of the daily problems of life than by the cultivation of the graces of society. It will be well if in British Columbia the former can be served by the University without the sacrifice of the latter.

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

We yield to no one in our belief in the refining influence of the higher education, as it is termed; we not only concede the importance of training the mind along such lines as will promote independent investigation, broaden men's minds, and develop catholicity of thought, but we insist that such training is of inestimable value. A university which does not afford facilities in this direction will be deficient in a very important particular, and if we thought that Dr. Wesbrook did not share in this view, we would be the first to criticize him. But we do not so understand his position. We understand him to be desirous of making the crown of our educational system an institution which will meet in every way possible the demands of a new and growing people, who, by the force of circumstances, find themselves in the very forefront of the most strenuous conflict which civilized society has ever encountered.

VICTORIA TIMES

29 | 12 | 13

Several worthy gentlemen foresee an intention on the part of the faculty of the British Columbia University to give undue prominence in the curriculum to poultry raising, farm production and other utilitarian bucolic courses to the subordination of "real culture." We do not think their apprehension is well founded. Dr. Wesbrook is not likely to promote a freak institution by pursuing an extreme course in either direction—and one would put as much of a freak at Point Grey as the other. Though baring our heads in reverence for the golden age of Athens, we must reflect that in this province poultry raising, farm production and even cookery are not to be despised. Nothing but a goat can extract physical nourishment from Plato's "Republic." We desire our young men and women to emerge from our university with a well selected and useful assortment of knowledge—not handicapped by a load of dead-wood in the collection of which they strained and wasted their faculties.

* * *

VANCOUVER SUN.

29/12/13

EVEN at the risk of stirring up the wrath of a morning contemporary, which falls into a fine frenzy whenever university matters are referred to, we feel obliged to intimate that the present condition of the university senate is a curious one. We hear much in these days of the plans of the board of governors and of the president. The university, we are told, is to be not merely a great technical institution, but to be a famous seat of academic learning also, distinguished for such departments as literature, philosophy, ethics, history and linguistics. Dr. Wesbrook and "those about him," which is the News-Advertiser's latest term for the board of governors, are determined that intellectual culture shall be the main business of the university.

This paper is not disposed to quarrel with that ideal. But it is proper to point out that the formation of the educational policy of the university rests with the senate. The board of governors is a business body. Its duty is, among other things, to give effect to the academic policy determined by the senate. By subsections (d) and (e) of section 58 of the act, the senate is empowered to provide for the establishment of exhibitions, scholarships and prizes, and for the establishment of any faculty, department, chair, or course of instruction in the university. Subsection (f) empowers the senate to provide for affiliation with other institutions.

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

It is possible that an attempt may be made to excuse this usurpation of the senate's functions on the ground that the university professors are to form a part of the senate and that no senate meet-

ing can in consequence be held until they have been appointed. The puerility of such a plea needs no comment, for the senate must first of all provide for the appointment of the professoriate.

This issue is raised, not only in justice to the senate, but in the interest of the university itself. It cannot be pretended that the board of governors is capable of doing the senate's work. The governors are for the most part estimable citizens, but, apart from the president, there are only two persons on the board who may be considered educated in the technical sense of the term. One of these is a doctor of medicine, and the other one is a graduate of Mt. Allison, New Brunswick, and undoubtedly as learned as the philosopher in Hudibras, or as that Spanish gentleman who sallied forth for adventure upon his horse Rozinante and received knighthood one warm July eve near the cistern of a country inn. To the rest of the governors such studies as either psychology, metaphysics, Aramaic and Coptics, in which the university is to excel, must have a learned and most sweet sound, to say nothing of arousing much rustic wonder. We are inclined to believe, however, that the majority of the board recognize their limitations and have no desire to appear ridiculous through attempting to act as senators also. It is evident enough that a small clique among the governors are back of this policy, and as the government's morning apologist is the ablest casuist of the group, and the most skilled at finding plious reasons for doing wrong, we shall be interested to learn from that esteemed source what justification is to be offered for the present condition of affairs.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

30/12/13

We have a letter from Mr. E. E. Hutton, in which he deals with the address of Dr. Wesbrook and expresses his surprise at what The Colonist has said on the subject of utilitarian studies at the British Columbia University. We trust we do Mr. Hutton no injustice in assuming that his letter is the production of a gentleman who has had all the advantages resulting from a study of the humanities. If this is the case, it is not likely to make the common man feel very favorably disposed towards the expenditure of public money for the promotion of liberal education. If to have diligently studied the gentle arts leads to the treatment of responsible men and important questions after the manner favored by our correspondent, one might be excused for doubting its value.

Reverting to university training, we unhesitatingly take the position that the crown of our Provincial system will be inadequate to the purpose for which it is established if it does not provide for the imparting of such knowledge as will be of practical advantage in dealing with the ordinary affairs of life. We know that to say this is to invite criticism from persons who have been taught

to think that there is only one kind of culture; and we are going to challenge further criticism by saying that we have yet to be convinced that intellectual development cannot be fostered as well by the study of practical things as by the perusal of the classics and a speaking acquaintance with philosophy. We concede without reservation the value of the latter things; we believe that if a man can have them as well as a practical education he will be all the better for it. We admit that a knowledge of the history of the past, of the manner in which nations have succeeded or failed in working out their problems, is of vast value to the people of this generation in working out their problems. At the same time, we insist that what this and every other country needs is not so much a select few who are familiar with these things, but an educated many, who have been taught how to apply to daily life the knowledge which science has accumulated.

The time has come when college graduates should shake off the smug conceit with which they have been in so many cases taught to surround themselves. It is the practical education, which they affect to despise, which enables them to acquire the veneer of which they are so proud. It is the man who has learned how to do who makes it possible for them to think, or, in too many cases, only to think they think. The country is full of college men, struggling to make a living in a competitive field for which their education has unfitted them. What we would like to see the University of British Columbia produce from year to year is a class of graduates who are in touch with the world of today, although enjoying all the advantages which arise from a knowledge of the world of yesterday. In short, we want the University to afford facilities whereby its students may be enabled to leave its walls prepared all round for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. All students may not have time or talent to be able to cover the whole scope of such training, but the youth of this country should be able to make a selection of the lines along which they desire to be educated. What is education? It comes from the Latin "educere," to lead out. Education is the leading out of the mind, and this process may be the result of diligent studies in any line of thought, even of what our correspondent seems to regard as the lowest of sciences, and yet one that lies at the very foundation of all science, knowledge, progress, citizenship and

everything else pertaining to humanity—the proper nursing of babies. The study of applied science is as much an education as the study of the philosophy of Plato or ability to read the tragedies of Sophocles. Undoubtedly the mind is "led out" by the study of the Greek particle or the differential calculus; but so also is it led out by the study of the laws of optics or of the fertilization of plants. The notion, held by some people, that the only education is what they themselves have been taught is a mistaken one. The university of today must be one which will serve the greatest interests of the greatest number of people. It is at this Dr. Wesbrook seems to be aiming, and, while we concede the usefulness of full discussion at this stage in the development of the plans for the institution of which he is to be the head, we venture to suggest that better results would be likely to follow from serious treatment of the subject than by a display of superciliousness.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

30/12/13

Sir.—The thanks of all who are interested in the higher education of this Province are due to Messrs. Jackson, McGregor and the editor of 'The Week' for their able criticism of Dr. Wesbrook's scheme for the British Columbia University as outlined in his speech at the Canadian Club luncheon last week. His speech was a profound disappointment to me and to every university graduate I have met since its delivery. I was surprised to find the scholarly editor of 'The Colonist' endeavoring to palliate its rank utilitarianism by crediting Dr. Wesbrook with a regard for the "humanities," which, however, was so unobtrusive that, in the course of a long and evidently carefully prepared oration, no trace of it was apparent. The apprehension of the true and beautiful can only be gained by the study of the so-called humanities, and in a new country like ours this consideration should obviously dictate the most important function of a true university. Frankly, Dr. Wesbrook's ideal—the American State University—is simply a glorified school of technology. In the pursuit of the dollar most of the students of British Columbia would, I submit, be able to give points to the professors, even if they should all come from America. In days gone by kissing the babies was one of the most effective and necessary vote-catching duties of the parliamentary candidate. May I suggest to the minister of education that he go one better than Dr. Wesbrook, and if he wishes to make his proposed institution really popular, in addition to the home-making, cow and oviparous demonstrations, a post graduate course in the suckling of infants should form part of the curriculum?

E. E. HUTTON,
Union Club, Dec. 29, 1913.

VICTORIA TIMES.

30/12/13

To the Editor.—The thanks of all who are interested in the higher education of this province are due to Messrs. Jackson, McGregor and the editor of 'The Week' for their able criticism of Dr. Wesbrook's scheme for the British Columbia university, as outlined in his speech at the Canadian club luncheon last week. His speech was a profound disappointment to me, and to every university graduate I have met since its delivery. I was surprised to find the scholarly editor of 'The Colonist' endeavoring to palliate its rank utilitarianism by crediting Dr. Wesbrook with a regard for the "humanities," which, however, was so unobtrusive that, in the course of a long and evidently carefully prepared oration, no trace of it was apparent. The apprehension of the true and the beautiful can only be gained by the study of the so-called humanities, and in a new country like ours this consideration should obviously dictate the most important function of a true university. Frankly, Dr. Wesbrook's ideal—the American state university—is simply a glorified school of technology. In the pursuit of the dollar most of the students of British Columbia would, I submit, be able to give points to the professors, even if they should all come from America. In days gone by kissing the babies was one of the most effective and necessary vote-catching duties of the parliamentary candidate. May I suggest to the minister of education that he go one better than Dr. Wesbrook, and if he wishes to make his proposed institution really popular, in addition to the home-making, cow and oviparous demonstrations, a post graduate course in the suckling of infants should form part of the curriculum.

E. E. HUTTON.
Union Club, Dec. 29, 1913.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER.

31/12/13

Several valued contemporaries are still discussing the question whether the University of British Columbia will be a school of technical and vocational training, or an institution of learning. Why should it be considered that these purposes are mutually exclusive? "The News-Advertiser" is still of the opinion that the University will be a seat of academic learning and also a school of applied knowledge. In other words it will be a university, suited to the time, the place and the people. We may also predict with certainty that as the generations and the centuries pass the University will endeavor to meet the demands of each age, never forgetting the things that are universal and eternal.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

31/12/13

Sir.—Much has been written lately in the newspapers of this city on the subject of Dr. Wesbrook's address to the Canadian Club; and I have no desire to place my own views on University Education before your readers. May I, however, quote Professor Huxley's definition of "True Education," which I take from his "Lay Sermons":

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

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

From the above extract it will be seen that the eminent professor, whose writings do not certainly show lack of culture, highly estimated the value of a practical education.

If man's material welfare is, incidentally, promoted by such education, it is difficult to understand the implication that its value is thereby diminished.

EDWARD B. PAUL.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

31/12/13

Letter From Mr. Hutton

Sir.—As you have done me the honor to introduce rather a personal element into the discussion of Dr. Wesbrook's University plan, I trust you will have the courtesy to give me space for reply.

It is true that I am the unworthy son of Oxford University, but though my Alma Mater is extremely ancient, and may not have some of the machinery for turning out practical business men that younger institutions have, she is still in the enjoyment of all her faculties and a mighty factor in Anglo-Saxon thought and education. Though it is more than thirty years since I graduated, and I have forgotten many of her teachings, I can still remember that the cheap and easy method of personal abuse in conducting any discussion is anathema. While making due allowance for the characteristic timidity with which The Colonist appears to approach ... controversial subjects not definitely allotted to political party lines, your readers will not fail to notice that you carefully avoid the point raised alike by Messrs. Jackson, McGregor and myself, namely; the lack of proportion evident in the official schedule and its relegation to an entirely secondary place of what we consider the paramount function of a university. No one—I, a practical farmer, least of all—would question the wisdom of establishing a College of Agriculture, or any other means of effectively helping this great Province along the road of material prosperity, but we do question the relative importance assigned to them; and all the platitudes and truisms in which your three articles on this subject abounded, do not weaken our position in the least. Coming from The Colonist, the charge of smug complacency is distinctly amusing, and, if you have any dictionary defining these terms which would indicate their appropriate application to my last letter, I congratulate you on the possession of a very valuable and unique publication. After Dr. Young's various speeches on the subject, our highest hopes were justified. But, alas, the mountains were in labor and brought forth a ridiculous mouse. I have yet to learn that even the most ardent utilitarian would be justified in questioning the taste of calling particular attention to the absurdity of the mouse.

E. E. HUTTON.

December 30, 1913.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

31/12/13

Dr. Wesbrook and the University

Sir.—Since Dr. Wesbrook delivered his address before the Canadian Club in this city, much has been written concerning the scope and nature of the University of British Columbia, and mostly disapproving, and severely criticizing the outline then given of the curriculum he proposed to adopt. From my viewpoint, I judge Principal Wesbrook not to be a crystalized fossil, covered with the dust of the sixteenth century, but an up-to-date practical man of the twentieth century, a man who grasps the situation, and understands the present needs for the future development of this great Pacific Province, which in area is thirty times as large as Switzerland and many times

as large as Great Britain, and whose possibilities are beyond the comprehension of any living man.

When I was a student at the University of Toronto the curriculum was decidedly one of classical and polite literature. Great men, distinguished scholars from the universities of England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany were at the head of the leading departments. Dr. McCaul was Principal of the University and Professor in Classics, Professors Cherriman in Mathematics, Wilson in English, Croft in Science, Herschfelder in Oriental Literature, and Paxton Naung in Philosophy. Each of these men was a giant in his own department, and each thought his own department the most important on the curriculum. Young men graduated from that University, scholars of no mean order, but unless they entered the learned professions, they were not fitted by their university education for practical Canadian citizenship, to help themselves in the struggle for the survival of the fittest, make the best of life, and successfully develop the unlimited possibilities of this great Canada of ours.

This curriculum of polite literature developed the power of thought, refined the mind, sharpened discernment, and increased the vocabulary of language. All this was very desirable, and very good, each in its own place; but whilst the young man at graduation was sent out into the world unfit to cope with environment, and the circumstances of practical life in this great and new Dominion.

A distinguished graduate of Oxford University came a few years ago to British Columbia, and was soon "dead broke." He said to the writer: "I do not know what to do to earn even a livelihood here. The only practical benefit my university education has been to me since I came to Canada was to earn \$10 for giving lessons in Greek to the son of a Methodist minister at Nelson."

The great Dr. Johnson and a friend drove to a loch in the Highlands of Scotland for a day's fishing. In the evening they undertook to harness their horses. Dr. Johnson vainly pulled and pushed, and tugged the collar to get it over the horse's head. The Doctor lost his temper, but not more so than the horse. A Scotch lassie, seeing the Doctor's difficulty, stepped up and modestly said, "let me try it." She turned the collar upside down, and easily slipped it over the horse's head. This paragon of polite literature and author of English scholarship was not sufficiently practical to harness a horse, and his Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic and all the rest of it, did not help him very much as he stood baffled by Loch Katrine, in the Western Highlands of bonnie Scotland.

Since my student days the curriculum of the University of Toronto has undergone a useful change of practicability, so that now the Humanity and Utilitarian, the Polite Literature and Practical Science are well balanced, and young men are turned out at the end of their college course practical men, well equipped to make the best of life for themselves and for their country. This might be expected, for Dr. Falconer, the Principal of the University, is one of the most thorough, practical, efficient and scholarly of the heads of all the universities of Canada or the United States.

We have been for some time looking forward with much pleasure and great expectations to our Provincial University, and it would be no small disappointment should its curriculum be based on Utilitarianism to the undue exclusion of the Humanities, or vice versa. But we may rest assured that in education Dr. Wesbrook had too much experience, is too wise, too scholarly, and too practical to commit such an error.

Dr. Young, the aggressive Minister of Education, who has taken such an interest in the British Columbia University, and who has been supported so generously by the Government, has not selected Dr. Wesbrook without knowing his qualifications, and being sure that he is a man built like a cube, four square, well balanced, and not a fadist. With a good Senate, and good Board, a live Minister of Education, and a practical Principal, no one need have any fears for the curriculum, or the success of the Provincial University, and its Literary, Classic and Utilitarian efficiency.

J. CAMPBELL.
"Breadalbane," Victoria, B.C.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

31/12/13

University Education

Sir.—A dozen years ago, while in the company of half a dozen college professors, one of them asked me why I had not undertaken a collegiate course. My answer was that I had not been able to command the price, but that I had regretted my inability to partake of such an intellectual feast. All of them smiled, one said "Be glad that fate so ordained, as you have escaped compression in a popular mould, and had left to you the opportunity to develop into that rare being, an individual."

Such letters as that of Mr. E. E. Hutton in your issue of today help to reconcile me to the missed opportunities of the past.

If Mr. Hutton says "the apprehension of the true and the beautiful can only be gained by the study of the so-called humanities," then am I poor indeed, for I knew—not know—but little Latin, and less Greek. Mr. Hutton apparently has found by experience that the power to appreciate beauty is an acquired characteristic: in my ignorant simplicity I thought it was an innate quality. Furthermore, I had come to be of the opinion that the average school and college generally neglected and repressed the sense of beauty so completely that in due process of time it atrophied to the utter future loss of the individual.

Mr. Editor, ever since I came to this province I have had a great big quarrel with its educational system. As far as I can judge, its aims are governed by the demands of McGill University, to which institution the merest fraction of its school population are heading—most potent example of how the tail can wag the dog.

But the vast majority of the people in British Columbia, as elsewhere, will probably spend their earthly career in touch with things natural, will have to wrest a living from them, not only for themselves, but also for the select few, such as college graduates. Now, I have long been of opinion that the height of wisdom, since we have to live on this earth, would be to teach our young folks a great deal about it, and the inhabitants thereof, such as flowers, trees, cows, sheep, goats, chickens, even its most commonplace and most uninteresting product, man, including the varnished variety.

I have had the audacity to evolve a system of education, which is of course great rashness for one who has not trod the flagstones where dead bones are ground into mental pabulum fit for the minds of our rising hopes. The funny thing is I want to begin where Mr. Hutton leaves off. I wish to teach the child's mind how to appreciate beauty, to "lead out" what is actually present. Babies do love flowers and animals; most adults have forgotten how; a favored few have been taught a few tricks in mental callisthenics, and honestly believe they have learned "humanity" and been inoculated with a sense of beauty.

So in the first half dozen years of school life I want the child to get acquainted with the things of this earth, not so much in a theoretical way through books, but by actual contact. In the next six years I want the child to get into practical acquaintanceship, especially by making things and making scientific experiments. The college career I would devote to the theories governing the facts of nature, and in learning about man and his ways, most of which by the way are past all understanding.

Incidentally let me say that I have yet to meet the true lover of nature who was grossly immoral, but I have known many graduates in the "humanities" who are.

Personally I am delighted to see that Dr. Wesbrook is no intellectual prig, that he is endeavoring to be broad gage, and desirous of catering to all the wants of a young community, and I sincerely trust that his influence will be so far-reaching that in a few years' hence the young folks in British Columbia will really know something about the old earth on which they live, and by which they are sustained.

J. DUNDAS TODD

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

11/14

Victoria, Dec. 31.—"Matters have progressed very satisfactorily with regard to the new university," said the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, Minister of Education, in reviewing the work of his department for the year. "While it may appear to the public that but little progress has been made, yet, to those who can appreciate the importance of each step taken in this foundation period, the advancement that has been made will be satisfactory. The contract for excavation has already been let, and a large force of men is now at work clearing the land. The work of construction is expected to begin in the spring, and during the winter Dr. Westbrook will proceed with the selection of the personnel of the faculty.

"Dr. Wesbrook's aim is to give the humanities a very prominent place, and to endeavor to bring about an adjustment in the various faculties that will necessitate those taking up any special study taking at least two years in the humanities.

"In reference to the carrying on of the work of the university arrangements have been made whereby the McGill school at Vancouver will add a fourth year to its course, thereby enabling the students, now attending the classes, to graduate. In 1915 the classes will be turned over to the university, and the students will attend in the new building.

Victoria Normal School.

"With reference to the normal school in Victoria the work of construction is proceeding rapidly towards completion, and we hope to have the building ready for occupation by midsummer. The school is one of the largest educational buildings in Canada and the scope of the curriculum is intended to be sufficiently broad to embrace not only the training of our teachers as pedagogues pure and simple, but also to establish a faculty of domestic science, of manual training and other branches of technical education. Outside of the purposes of the institution as a normal school we hope that it may become the nucleus of a technical faculty and a nursery of the night schools of the province. It is hoped that the government will be able to extend the grounds of the new normal school sufficiently to enable us to build hostels for the accommodation of the pupils in connection with the classes. This is following out the most approved modern ideas in connection with such institutions, and one which the department believes should be strongly urged on the government."

VICTORIA COLONIST.

11/11/14

"The rapid development of the work of the Department of Education which was rendered necessary by the increasing number of pupils in the schools, and the demands of a growing population for a wider curriculum in educational subjects, has added to the responsibilities and activities of this department during the year. The appointment of Dr. Wesbrook as president of the University of British Columbia, the gradual evolution of the plans, both structural and academic, for this institution, the work of erecting a Normal School at Victoria, and of grade and high schools throughout the Province to cope with our growing needs have entailed considerable detail work, and each step in the growth of the policy of the department has been taken only after the most mature consideration of the many problems involved.

"Matters have progressed very satisfactorily with regard to the university," says Dr. H. E. Young, Minister of Education, in reviewing the work of his department for the year. "While it may appear to the public that but little progress has been made, yet to those who can appreciate the importance of each step taken in this foundation period the advancement that has been made will be satisfactory. It was determined in the earliest period of planning and organization that all departments should be co-relative, and to carry out this idea Professor Laird, a recognized expert on university architecture, Mr. Richard J. Durley, in charge of the mechanical engineering department of the McGill University, and Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, the celebrated landscape architect, were brought here to act as a consulting board with the university architects, Messrs. Sharp and Thompson. The result has been a report which is at present before the board of governors, which lays the foundation for each

department so co-related that there will be in the near future no piecemeal work. The general architectural scheme has been rearranged. The work of our own architects was accepted as a basis, and with their concurrence the plans have been so modified as to meet the requirements of the different faculties with a constant aim of obtaining the maximum efficiency.

"Dr. Wesbrook, since his appointment as president, has shown himself to be a man of splendid executive ability, and the masterly way in which he has taken hold of the work of organization augers well for the future prosperity of the institution. The contract for excavation has already been let and a large force of men is now at work clearing the land. The work of construction is expected to begin in the Spring, and during the Winter Dr. Wesbrook will proceed with the selection of the personnel of the faculty. The president left for the East several days ago for this purpose, and he will continue his journey as far as Great Britain and Germany."

"I may say in this connection that some misconception has arisen with regard to some remarks made by Dr. Wesbrook before the Canadian Club in Victoria. Judging by letters that have appeared in the press the idea seems to have arisen in the minds of some of the people of this Province that the new president made it appear that the university was to be entirely utilitarian. I might say, and I know that I am speaking for Dr. Wesbrook, that this is very far from his idea of what the university should be. His aim is to give the humanities a very prominent place, and to endeavor to bring about an adjustment in the various faculties that will necessitate those taking up any special study taking at least two years in the humanities. His record as principal of the Medical College of Minnesota proves that he is thoroughly in accord with this plan. When he took charge of the medical college in that university the medical course was four years, confined to medicine only, but today it is a seven years course, the first two years of which are collegiate.

"In reference to the carrying on of the university arrangements have been made whereby the McGill school at Vancouver will add a fourth year to its course, thereby enabling the students, now attending the classes, to graduate. In 1915 the classes will be turned over to the university, and the students will attend in the new buildings.

"With reference to the normal school in Victoria the work of construction is proceeding rapidly towards completion, and we hope to have the building ready for occupation by mid-summer. The school is one of the largest educational buildings in Canada, and the scope of the curriculum is intended to be sufficiently broad to embrace not only the training of our teachers as pedagogues pure and simple, but also to enable a faculty of domestic science, of manual training and other branches of technical work, the department hopes to be able, within a few days, to publish a report prepared by Mr. G. H. Dean, who was sent over to England and Germany last year to look into this question. This report is a very comprehensive one, very practical in its nature, and will form the basis of the general scheme of technical education to be followed at the new school.

"Outside of the purposes of the institution as a normal school we hope that it may become the nucleus of a technical faculty and a nursery of the night schools of the Province. It is hoped that the Government will be able to extend the grounds of the new normal school sufficiently to enable us to build hostels for the accommodation of the pupils in connection with the classes. This is following out the most modern ideas in connection with such institutions, and one which the department believes should be strongly urged on the Government."

Fort Fraser News

11/11/14

Frankly paraphrasing the saying of a great American, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, told the members of the Canadian Club and the Canadian Women's Club at luncheon in the Empress hotel the other day that a People's University, such as he hoped to build up in British Columbia, must meet all the needs of all the people all the time. A university to meet the unique needs of British Columbia must be an unique university. No other place that he knew had the potentialities of this province, but that did not make the task of building a university any easier.

If the university was simply to meet the needs of one per cent. of the people, which was roughly the proportion of the population which came out of the university with a degree, then there would be no excuse for spending the people's money in establishing and maintaining such an institution. Government universities, however, did more than this; they were associated with all other educational institutions in localizing all the activities, social and economical of the people. Therefore he maintained that the advantages of the university should not be simply for the sons and daughters of the well-to-do for if those who were to lead the community were drafted from one class then its possibilities were limited from the outset.

Dr. Wesbrook enumerated some of the spheres in which the university could be useful to the people. Canada's and British Columbia's first asset, he was afraid, sometimes escaped attention. It was the home. This must be a country of homes. Everybody was beginning to realize the necessity for careful training in the art of home making economics, domestic science.

People were also prone to forget the necessities of rural life. Residents of the country must have life, not existence. The University of Minnesota had gone to the length of establishing a course for ministers and their wives in rural economics and rural sociology. In dealing with agriculture he referred to the desirability of agricultural courses in the High school, so that the farm laborer might have a chance to develop into the professional farmer. Dr. C. C. James, Canada's agricultural expert, on his recent visit here had emphasized the great diversity of rural occupations in this province, yet he understood they were eating New Zealand butter. British Columbia must be taught not only to feed itself but many of its less fortunate neighbors. British Columbia had many assets, he stated, which required engineering ability to develop, and he also showed how the standard of efficiency must be required of the nation's law-makers and administrators, and of those persons who had charge of the individual and public health.

VICTORIA TIMES

61114

BY R. E. GOSNELL

Regarding the controversy over Dr. Wesbrook's views on the scope of university work, to judge from the address delivered before the Canadian club, if there is one thing more than another upon which the province is to be congratulated it is the appointment of a man as a president who realizes the insufficiency, I was going to say inefficiency, of our modern system of education. The discussion which has arisen hinges apparently upon the differences between purely academic training and what is popularly referred to as vocational training and their respective values in life. In my opinion the entire educational structure has been reared on a misconception.

The classics are taught for the purpose of disciplining the mind. Similarly mathematics and metaphysics. Literature and arts are refining influences and hence are encouraged. Regarding these we may all agree. Technical or utilitarian education, however, is regarded as something on an entirely different plane—something associated with sordid dollars and cents, coarse, vulgar and mercenary.

The fallacy of it is the proposition that there is less intellect exercised in a material problem than in an abstract problem. In my humble opinion, there is as much cultural value in learning how to raise poultry at a profit as there is in delving into the roots of a language. I expressed this opinion in a paper read before an educational convention in Eastern Canada over 26 years ago, and I barely escaped being mobbed.

During all these centuries of civilization there has been an exaggerated value placed on purely academical training, simply because there were for so long only two classes in the world—one more or less educated and the other illiterate. The first was a small select class, who ruled, the second a large ignorant class who were ruled. The man of the first class was revered as a superior being, and his superiority became associated in the popular mind with his educational attainments.

If we go back to Grecian philosophy itself, the fount of inspiration from which the world has drawn so liberally, we find that its very spirit was the doctrine of usefulness. Socrates, the great teacher, measured every man by what he could do usefully; but while we have cherished the letter of Greek we have, I am afraid, lost much of the spirit. The New Learning of Lord Bacon was a protest against scholasticism of medieval Europe which for centuries shackled the intellect of the world and was the result of rigid adhesion to Aristotelian tenets so long governing the seats of learning. As a result there was no progress. Individuality and initiative were suppressed and scholars groped along among dead languages and struggled with hopeless abstractions.

Although the New Learfing has within the last hundred years revolutionized all that, there is still in our schools the tendency to deify the abstract and move in fixed orbits.

As I have intimated the classics and study of abstract science—metaphysics and mathematics, characterized university education to a large extent in the past, and we have not yet fully realized—and this is the point I wish to make—that the practical application of abstract truth is the important end to be attained. Paul has told us that faith without works is of no avail. Architecture may be regarded as the material expression of pure art. Law and politics are merely logic in action. The science of astronomy is applied mathematics; so also are civil engineering, surveying and navigation; so also are banking and accounting. Which is the greater, the man who is a mere mathematician, although he may have winged his way from simple addition to the higher calculus, or the mathematician who applies his mathematics for specific purposes? Some of the greatest mathematicians in the world were idiots in all other respects. I say nothing against mathematics or metaphysics, because they involve the highest and purest of concepts, but I do say that the mental discipline involved in a skilled undertaking is not less than is required in an abstract problem or an abstruse speculation, and its beneficent influence is likely to

be much greater. Kant's *Kritique of Pure Reason* or Hegel's *Philosophy of History* may rightly be regarded as the very acme of intellectual achievement, but the effect of either one on the world cannot be compared with that of one of Dickens' novels. We all love literature and art for their own sakes, but cultural and vocational training should walk hand in hand.

Why try to damn a proposal by calling it "utilitarian" and "technical," as though things utilitarian or technical were not fit company for intellectual aristocrats. The trouble with a certain class of educationists and university men is that they are still living in the traditions of the past five thousand years instead of with the live problems of to-day, equally important and much more interesting.

I wish to say, too, I am as good a Britisher and Canadian as they make them, but I do not believe in disparaging, as some do, a man merely because he is American or an institution because it is American. Many of the United States universities are of high standing, and most modern in their methods. That of Wisconsin, for instance, is a power in the state and has performed a great service to the people, both cultural and utilitarian. If Dr. Wesbrook has had United States experience he is nevertheless a Canadian, and no doubt like thousands of our brightest men years ago went across the line because of the greater opportunities there.

We have had a number of opinions expressed as to what a university ought to be, and what constitutes an education. Froebel, I think it was, said that to be educated meant to know all about something and something about everything. That may be more epigrammatic than accurate, but it is at

least very suggestive. I venture the opinion that the most highly educated man is he whose individuality has been most perfectly developed, and no man can be said to be educated who has not worked out all his intellectual or other problems for himself in his own way.

One man has a taste for languages, another for mechanics, another for science, and so on. As long as the world lasts there is no danger of any department of knowledge becoming defunct, so to speak, for lack of patrons. The dead languages are consequently quite safe. As Cooper's Leatherstocking hero was fond of saying every one has his "gifts," and the true function of the university seems to me to be that of assisting the man in the direction of their proper development. Dr. Montessori in her famous book points out that no child or person succeeds in any pursuit which does not have for him a real living interest. A university therefore should be more vocational and not wholly an academic brain-twisting programme of studies.

In coming now to the teaching of agricultural and training for technical pursuits: I do not claim to be an authority, but if I were in authority I would reconstruct the order of going. I would place technical or vocational training of all kinds in between the public schools and the university. That is the order of nature. If I had a boy and wanted to give him the best equipment possible for life, I would make

num a farmer or mechanic or an electrician or engineer or banker or lawyer or doctor, or whatever else he wanted to be, first, and send him to the university afterwards. You cannot teach a boy how to farm or to be a mechanic out of books. You must learn farming or a farm, and mechanics in the machine shop. The same is true of all callings. By this course you start your boy young, when his mind is plastic and impressionable, and when he has the greatest zest of life. You teach him the practical things first. We learn language before we learn grammar. We advance from the concrete to the abstract. We acquire first principles of living by association, by example, and by the various indefinable processes by which an infant evolves into intelligent youth. Having acquired a working knowledge of a vocation, we then develop by study and investigation on broader lines until we master our subject. Let a boy get really interested in something, say poultry or electricity or machinery, and he will find out all he can about it for himself. He will go at it just as he goes at marbles or baseball. There is a foolish idea that boys and girls should not work until some advanced age and after a lot of schooling. On the contrary, the sooner they start on their life work the better. If they take an interest in an occupation they will work as they play, and with the same benefit to body and mind. The fact that so many boys and girls are idle during the formative period of life accounts for many of our social problems. Our system of education has reversed the order of nature. The operation of the system is like beginning a meal at the desert stage with the result that the relish for the more substantial viands is destroyed.

Success in life is not measured by dollars and cents, it is true, but it involves dollars and cents. We must be utilitarian whether we like it or not. The man who is a mere money maker and lives alone for the acquirement of wealth is not only not an adorable character, but he is to be pitied. Real success, however, comes from brains, earnest industry, concentration of energy, methodical business habits and honesty. It usually means prosperity. When a success comes to town we invite him to address the Canadian club or we accept an invitation to dine with him at the Empress. The fact that he has money does not deter us. We are glad to be with him. If he makes an investment in our midst we write editorials about him and put his picture in our papers. University professors, British or American, are ordinarily as sordid and mercenary as we are, and do not despise the good things of life or turn away from the rich man's table.

There is a great deal said and written about the culture and high ideals of Great Britain and the utilitarianism of Canada and the United States. We are told about the mad rush for wealth which has placed the dollar mark on

all utilities and institutions. We are told also in the next column that Canada is too new for culture, which only comes with the leisure class. Of course we all realize that there are a great many men of culture and high breeding in Great Britain a larger percentage than in any other country in the world but these are as a rule all men of wealth, the merit of acquiring which does not belong to them, but which was inherited from ancestors who may have been sailors, tailors, shipchandlers, brewers or candlestickmakers. The logical conclusion of these arguments is that the mad rush of wealth on this new continent will soon give us a large leisure class, too, and that the sooner it comes about the sooner we shall have culture. Therefore, the evil of utilitarianism must cure itself. It is almost an anomaly, considering that the university is supposed to fit men for life, that the great successes of this continent have been self-made men—not mere swaggering plutocrats, but men who have done and are doing the big things of the country. Most of the men who are endowing universities never saw the inside of one. They are men we welcome with great applause when they come amongst us. Are we not in ecstasies over Yarrow—a vulgar shipbuilder—coming to our midst for the purpose of establishing a large shipbuilding enterprise? I am not a worshipper of mammon or rich men, but there is to me an obvious lot of humbug written about utilitarianism in connection with education inasmuch as every university depends for existence on the fruits of utilitarianism. Universities are the product of wealth and wealthy men and exist more largely for the benefit of rich men's sons and daughters than for any other class. The great engineer or mechanic or financier, inventor or railway magnate is not on a less intellectual plane than a Greek professor or a master of logic. He does not know the same things, but he knows other, useful, things, and quite as well. Even among the greatest successes in literature, oratory and art there have been many who were not schooled in any university—Henry George whose works are read as standards in political and social economy by university students; Rudyard Kipling, John Bright, Bunyan, even the immortal Shakespeare himself, and we could extend the list almost indefinitely. A man is what he makes of himself. The true university is his guide, philosopher and friend. As my friend Mr. McGregor put it so concisely, "the rest will depend on the sort of boyhood stuff that controls undergraduates from within."

By the way, before concluding, I may say that I am not quite sure about the meaning of "humanities," as introduced into the discussion in connection with a university curriculum. I suspect that it is one of those vague terms used by wise men to bridge gaps in understanding. But if it is understood to have the meaning of Elizabeth Barrett Browning when she wrote: "Meeting face to face and without mask the humanity of them all and speaking the truth as I conceive of it plainly," then "humanities" would be an excellent thing to encourage.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

6/1/14

The discussion whether the University of British Columbia will sacrifice culture to vocational training continues. So far it is based on what the president has said or failed to say at certain gatherings of professional men. As none of these addresses professed to be a programme statement or to contain even an outline of the work to be undertaken the discussions are themselves highly academic.

It has been suggested that Dr. Wesbrook is taking United States universities as his pattern, and that these pay less attention to the humanities than British institutions. As Dr. Wesbrook's whole training was obtained in Canadian, British and German universities he might be assumed to have a broader outlook than this criticism suggests. He will be in England in a few weeks making examination of modern methods there.

But there is no great distinction between Britain and America in the relative emphasis placed on academic and vocational studies. Oxford and Cambridge are two out of ten universities in England. No doubt Oxford exalts the humanities more than the Universities of Wisconsin or Illinois. But a comparison of the University of Leeds or Manchester with Harvard or Princeton might give the impression that the United States emphasizes purely academic studies more than England. Even though Oxford and Cambridge have modified their ideal of scholarship it has been found necessary to establish no less than five universities in England in the last fifteen years. All these have technical departments, as the University of Liverpool which has faculties of arts, science, medicine, law, and engineering. But they show that the value of classical and other academic studies may be fully recognized in a university that offers technical training in many directions. We hope the same will be shown here.

KAMLOOPS STANDARD

6/1/14

Victoria, Jan. 5.—"Matters have progressed very satisfactorily with regard to the new university," said the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, Minister of Education in reviewing the work of his department for the year. "While it may appear to the public that but little progress has been made, yet, to those who can appreciate the importance of each step taken in this foundation period, the advancement that has been made will be satisfactory. The contract for excavation has already been let, and a large force of men is now at work clearing the land. The work of construction is expected to begin in the spring, and during the winter Dr. Westbrook will proceed with the selection of the personnel of the faculty.

"Dr. Westbrook's aim is to give the humanities a very prominent place and to endeavor to bring about an adjustment in the various faculties that will necessitate those taking up any special study taking at least two years in the humanities.

"In reference to the carrying on of the work of the university arrangements have been made whereby the McGill school at Vancouver will add a fourth year to its course, thereby enabling the students, now attending the classes, to graduate. In 1915 the classes will be turned over to the university, and the students will attend in the new building.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

7/1/14

A great many universities are represented in the list of graduates who have received academic certificates authorizing them to teach in the schools of this province. The annual report for 1912-13 of the Superintendent of Education gives the names of 147 graduates to whom certificates were granted last year. A majority of these hold degrees from Canadian universities, but a surprisingly large number claim a British seat of learning as their alma mater. No less than seventeen universities in the Mother Country are represented in this way, and of the 147 certificates the British graduates claim 86. London University leads with ten graduates, followed by St. Andrews' in Scotland with seven; Liverpool six; Glasgow five; Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Royal University of Ireland, Edinburgh and Aberdeen four; Universities of Wales and Manchester, three; Trinity, Dublin, and Queen's, Belfast, two; Birmingham, Dublin, Leeds and the National University of Ireland, one each.

If we take up the list of graduates who now hold academic certificates we find about 170 holding degrees from British universities. London leads in this list also with eighteen graduates, but there are sixteen from Oxford, the same number from Cambridge and St. Andrews, fifteen from Glasgow, fourteen from the Royal University of Ireland, the same number from Aberdeen, twelve from Edinburgh, ten from Durham, with smaller numbers from Trinity, Liverpool, Manchester, Wales, Belfast, Dublin, Leeds and Birmingham.

The Canadian universities appear in the list of last year's certificates in the following order: Toronto, fourteen; Acadia, twelve; University of New Brunswick, nine; Queen's, eight; Manitoba, seven; McGill, five; McMaster, Mount Allison, King's, Dalhousie, four; St. Francis, two; Laval, one.

VANCOUVER SUN

8/1/14

To what extent private endowments to colleges and universities affects the teaching in those institutions is a question which is receiving considerable attention in the United States at the present time. While it is not directly charged that any professor is obliged to wear the gag, it is yet worth observing that the American Political Science Association has seen fit to appoint a committee to examine and report upon the present situation in American institutions as to liberty of thought, freedom of speech and security of tenure for teachers of political science.

To appreciate the full significance of this step it must be noted that the membership of the Political Science Association is largely made up of teachers of political science in colleges and universities, and the natural inference to be drawn is that if their freedom of speech has not already been interfered with, they have cause to apprehend that it will be. The reference to "security of tenure" would lead to the conclusion that some members of the association have already come into unpleasant conflict with the opinions of powerful benefactors of the institutions with which they are connected. Political science is a subject on which men have never been agreed, but it is easy to understand that a teacher who wishes to give his pupils a grasp of its principles would strongly object to being compelled to present only one side of the case, and that which he might perhaps think the weaker; nor should the state permit an institution, which, through donations by rich men, would be in a position to attract to its classrooms large numbers of the youth of the country, to repress the freedom of thought which is the very essence of university training. Chicago university, for example, is largely the creation of the Rockefeller family, and if John D. Rockefeller so desired he could no doubt dictate what should be taught and what not taught in the institution, but to do it he would have to employ professors who would be more at home in assisting him in Standard Oil manipulations than in expounding their subject. It has never been said that Mr. Rockefeller interferes in the teaching at Chicago, but if he did, it would be as much the duty of the state to interfere as if the same thing were being done in a state-controlled university. The university may be Mr. Rockefeller's, but the students belong to the country, and it is the duty of the country to prevent them from being taught false or narrow doctrine, whether in political economy or anything else. So far there has apparently been comparatively little interference, but it is feared by independent educationalists that as the lines of political cleavage grow more distinct, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain this attitude of non-interference. It is no secret that the majority of the wealthy and especially those who have attained to sudden wealth, do not hold the generally accepted opinions on political economy, and the Political Science Association appears to believe that their donations to educational institutions will be followed sooner or later by an attempt to have their views impressed to the greatest possible extent on the rising generation of the nation.

Similkameen Star
9/1/14

If the new university for British Columbia is to be of practical value and afford education useful and elevating, suited for this progressive age, it will require originality and a free, unhampered, hand in the man who is to guide its destiny. A new country presents conditions which must be grappled with on lines totally different to those prevailing in old countries. Education such as the old Greeks and Romans gave their children left out Christianity and applied science and the nations degenerated into mere pleasure seekers and paganism. An observer cannot fail to notice the output of certain old style universities when face to face with the practical difficulties of life. An education that unfits a man to apply himself to manual labor and the ordinary business affairs of life is not worthy of the name. The atmosphere of some universities breeds a class of being for ever learning, reading, studying yet never able to produce. No practical results. They may recite from the classics, quote in seven languages, but produce they cannot. Of course there are exceptions, but in the aggregate of millions of university and college men how few are competent in the battle of life or of particular benefit to the race. A system of education which does not inculcate self reliance, morality, initiative, discipline, resourcefulness, which does not lay the foundations of learning in righteousness and Christianity, is no better than the empty cults of the heathen.

Education, beside developing the inventive and practical as related to agriculture, mining, mechanics, etc., should make the human family healthier and therefore happier. Health and happiness, the world is now learning without the aid of the schools, are intimately connected.

A right teaching and interpretation of sacred scriptures solves the problem of maintaining good health and happiness throughout mortal existence. There is no necessity for disease or sickness or for any evil. People have been taught that sickness and evil were inevitable.

The Master Physician said in refutation of this teaching: 'Be ye perfect,' sound in mind and body. Metaphysics aids in a correct understanding of the Book of Life and the B.C. university should have a chair founded with this study in the curriculum. With a spiritual understanding of life death would occur as the result of old age, not from disease, and the four hundred millions of dollars now spent annually on medicine in America would be saved. Longevity of life would follow. Owing to fashion, love of pleasure and sensuality the parental or procreative instinct is thwarted by abortion or suicide in some form. The race is threatened with extinction. To offset this evil prolongation of life to patriarchal length is necessary. Obedience to the immutable and unchangeable laws of our common Creator alone can abolish sin, sickness, misery and all the ills of humanity. Education in the great schools should lead students to demonstrate absolute Truth—the truth that makes one free and happy. They may try every other means, sip of every cup of pleasure; but they will not find happiness outside of the decalogue or the Sermon on the Mount. Since happiness is eternal pleasure fleeting, elusive and deceptive, the first is the most important thing in life—to attain it should be the end and aim of all education.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

9/1/14

THREE million dollars annually would be a small price for Canada to pay for the education of highly trained artisans in all the branches of industry in the Dominions. That is the amount which the commission on technical education, appointed several years ago by the Laurier administration, recommends as an adequate sum for the support of technical education in Canada. The enquiry instituted by the commission covered the United States and every country in Europe, where technical schools exist and after the most exhaustive investigation the conclusion arrived at was that the establishment of a national technical school system would result in the improvement of the quality and the quantity of Canada's output, both from the factory and the farm. There have been already one or two isolated examples in Canada of the benefits resulting from technical schools. One of these institutions was established in Toronto many years ago and at the present time graduates of the Toronto school are in demand all over the continent. They have not the training or knowledge of the graduates in practical science but where mechanical skill is required they have a decided advantage over those brought up in the trades. They excel because they have both skill and knowledge of mechanical principles.

In the course of its travels the commission naturally paid special attention to the German system, not only because the Germans were the founders of technical schools, but because in that country they have played a foremost part in the advancement of the economic interests of the nation. Germany is naturally not a rich country. Compared with France and Great Britain her resources are poor, but by educating her artisans to the highest pitch of perfection she has advanced herself to almost the foremost position in the world as a manufacturing and commercial people. The great truth to be learned from Germany is that there need be no commercial waste, and the sooner Canada realizes this the better it will be for us. We have a rich country here, but like the prodigal son of a rich parent, we are throwing away its possibilities and when our population equals that of Germany to the square mile, we would find ourselves under present conditions, in a much worse position than the German people now are. But we need not consider the future. At the present time Canada is not able to take full advantage of her power of production because of the lack of technical education, and while we do not feel any serious result owing to the vastness of our resources, the establishment of such a system as the commission recommends, would very shortly show us its advantages.

There is one feature of the commission's report which should especially commend itself to the favor of the people. The recommendation that a portion of the three million dollars should be devoted to the establishment of county schools, in which scientific farming and higher ideals of citizenship should be taught to the sons and daughters of Canadian farmers, is an excellent one. We do not think that the ideals of citizenship which prevail among the rural population are inferior to those found in the cities, but there is room for education, both in the cities and the country. There can, however, be no doubt that a system of schools which would keep the children of the farming class on the land would be most beneficial. Nor should it be difficult to prove to people of average intelligence that farming as it would be under proper conditions would be greatly to be preferred to the chances of success in the great centres of population.

Dr. Westbrook's Tour—President Westbrook, who has visited a number of United States universities, is now at Minneapolis and will be in Canada for the next week. He expects to sail for England on the 31st of this month.

9/1/14

WEEK (VICTORIA)

10/1/14

INTEREST in the subject of the Provincial University and its utilitarian aspects has been sustained by an article from the pen of Mr. R. E. Gosnell which appeared in the Times of Tuesday. It is impossible in the brief space of an editorial to canvass all the points raised by Mr. Gosnell. The article, whilst manifesting his usual grasp of the subject, is not characterized by that "sweet reasonableness" which is the hall mark of most of his productions. It is rather too much like a piece of special pleading in defence of the appointment of Dr. Wesbrook as President. It ignores the fact that the real issue is between a university of the American type and a university of the British type, and he strains the arguments of his opponents to the breaking point when he assumes that they favour a university training which is entirely devoid of utility. When all is said and done, Mr. Gosnell is too honest a controversialist to shut his eyes to the fact that our present system of education leaves much to be desired, and he practically defeats his own main argument when he says that, if he had his way, he would place technical or vocational training of all kinds in between the public schools and the University. This is the contention of The Week, and is the main issue on which the controversy was started. From the remarks of President Wesbrook it was gathered that he would place technical or vocational training in the University. If so, then Mr. Gosnell, whilst so warmly endorsing his appointment, differs from his policy. In disclaiming a knowledge of the "humanities" in connection with the University curriculum and in substituting a paragraph from Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Mr. Gosnell surely does less than justice both to his own knowledge and his conception of fair argument. In closing the controversy The Week is gratified to know that it has not been ineffective in arousing public interest in a matter of vital importance. If it has done nothing else it has shown that there are a number of people in the Province who care and care a great deal, what kind of a University we are to have. It has also furnished an opportunity for the Minister of Education to announce through the medium of The Week that any apprehension that Dr. Wesbrook will engage professors from the American universities are entirely unnecessary. He will make his selection from English and Canadian universities.

Week Victoria 10-1-14

That "Hornet" is not the only one who wonders how R. E. Gosnell's article on Universities found its way into The Times.

That it is no wonder the editor cackled as if it had really laid an egg.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

10/1/14

President Wesbrook, who has visited a number of United States universities, is now at Minneapolis and will be in Canada for the next week. He expects to sail for England on the 31st of this month.

tures, second to none on the continent. The plans laid before the government by the board of governors call for the expenditure of about \$3,000,000 within a fixed period. It is realized that the provincial government will assist materially in the construction of buildings in addition to the land grant for an endowment fund which was provided for some time ago. It is expected that the legislature will be asked for a substantial vote at the forthcoming session in order to provide for a commencement on buildings as an initial step on the project outlined by the board of governors."

Plans for Land Endowment.

The land endowment given to the University by the Provincial Government when the decision was reached to establish such an institution in the province, covers 2,000,000 acres. The Premier stated today that the land is now being selected in the interior. Much of it has already been surveyed and this work will be carried to completion as soon as possible in order that the plans of the board in connection with the establishment of chairs and carrying out of other matters along educational lines may not be unnecessarily delayed. It is not supposed that this endowment will be used to any extent in the construction of buildings, which, if the proposed vote this session it to be taken as an augury, will be constructed by the province for the university board.

Further assistance for the university may come from moneyed men of the province, the expectation here being that the efforts of the administration to provide a great educational institution for British Columbia will be supplemented by many donations from capitalists who have made their money in the province.

Premier McBride announced that there would only be one university in British Columbia, only one institution with degree-conferring powers. This is in contradistinction to the state of affairs in many of the other provinces, where, in addition to the provincial university, there are several others, with the result that higher educational effort is not centred in building up one college.

More Land Is Asked For.

It was announced here today in the premier's office that the board of governors has approached the provincial executive with a request for an additional area of land in Point Grey adjacent to the site of 250 acres there already set apart for university purposes. It is said that the board desires another tract immediately to the south almost as large as the site now in its hands. The additional acreage would be for the use of the agricultural faculty, if secured, it is claimed.

What answer the government will return to this application for an enlargement of the site is not indicated. Opinions have been expressed, however, that the Point Grey area set apart for the university is not quite a large enough tract.

Sir Richard would not say today what the amount of the proposed vote for a start on the buildings would be, but the conclusion which might be drawn is that it will be considerable, if the plans of the board for \$3,000,000 in three years are accepted as being reasonable.

"Vancouver will greatly benefit by this great project," he said, "for it will not be long before there will be a million young boosters there."

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

14/1/14

Victoria, Jan. 14.—To aid in the proposals of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia, covering an expenditure of \$3,000,000 within a fixed period, said to be three years, a substantial vote will be sought from the provincial legislature at its forthcoming session, announced Premier McBride this afternoon.

"Special attention will be given to the university question at this session," stated Sir Richard, "in view of the fact that it is to be opened in the autumn of 1915. One of the chief requirements will be the new buildings which will be erected at a cost running into high figures. It is planned to have up-to-date struc-

VERNON NEWS.

15/1/14

Victoria, Jan. 10—"Matters have progressed very satisfactorily with regard to the new university," said the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, Minister of Education, in reviewing the work of his department for the year. "While it may appear to the public that but little progress has been made, yet, to those who can appreciate the importance of each step taken in this foundation period, the advancement that has been made will be satisfactory. The contract for excavation has already been let, and a large force of men is now at work clearing the land. The work of construction is expected to begin in the spring, and during the winter Dr. Westbrook will proceed with the selection of the personnel of the faculty. Dr. Westbrook's aim is to give the humanities a very prominent place, and to endeavor to bring about an adjustment in the various faculties that will necessitate those taking up any special study taking at least two years in the humanities."

"In reference to the carrying on of the work of the university, arrangements have been made whereby the McGill school at Vancouver will add a fourth year to its course, thereby enabling the students now attending the classes, to graduate. In 1915 the classes will be turned over to the university, and the students will attend in the new building."

WEEKS VICTORIA

25/1/14

THE year 1913 was a very busy one in the various departments under my direction, and considerable progress has been made in all branches. Many important State documents have been handled by the Provincial Secretary's Office during the year.

The Educational Department has made very substantial and satisfactory progress, as is shown not only by the number of new schools that have been built throughout the Province, but also in the rapid increase of the school population. The School Report shows an increase of about 7,500 up to the end of June, 1913. It has been difficult at times to keep pace with the demands for the

construction of new schools. In addition to this, the erection of a new Normal School has been undertaken in Victoria. This will be a large building, and the course to be adopted will be one that will place the institution in the forefront of those of a similar kind in the Dominion. The teaching of domestic science will be made a conspicuous feature, as will also manual training and technical work. Mr. Dean, who was sent by the Department to gather data in connection with these subjects, has rendered a very complete and voluminous report on the matter, which report will be presented to the House at the coming session.

The University work is progressing as satisfactorily as can be expected. It was decided to have the different departments work in conjunction as regards construction, and for this purpose three gentlemen, eminent in their professions, one in University architecture, one in mechanical engineering, and the other in landscape work, met the Board of Governors and the local architects of the University, and the result has been the adoption of a very comprehensive plan. The President has gone to England to begin the selection of his staff, and we expect immediately upon his return that the work of construction will begin.

As regards the other branches of my Department, we have been building a new Provincial Home for old men at Kamloops, which is rapidly nearing completion, both wings having been completed and are now occupied by the inmates.

With regard to the Hospital for Insane, the work has been very satisfactory indeed this year, not only in the care of the patients, but in the more efficient management and reduction in cost, owing to the plan that has been adopted of using patients' labor on the farm at Coquitlam, with the result that we have been able to produce nearly all the produce required for the purposes of the institution.

The Museum is in a very good condition, but we regret that many specimens which we would like to display are unable to be shown owing to lack of room. The present building is entirely too small for the purpose.

In the Printing Department, the printing for all the Government offices throughout the Province is done, and as we have installed an entirely modern plant and have a most efficient staff, we have been able to handle all of this work, but conditions there are beginning to be very much like they are in the Museum, and we find that, with the increase of work, our space is much too small.

In the Provincial Board of Health there has been some reorganization, and we look for the usual efficiency to be continued and increased. There have been no epidemics of a serious nature during the year, and such matters as have arisen have been well looked after. The other work under the Board of Health—the medical inspection of schools and the inspection of logging and railway camps, as well as the inspection of hospitals, has all been carried out in a very efficient manner.

In connection with the Archives Department, a great deal of valuable matter has been ferreted out and either been presented or purchased for the archives collection. In this way, a great amount of material for future use is being rapidly accumulated.

Henry Edward Young

THE WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN

19/1/14

It is known from an authoritative source that a substantial vote will be sought from the Provincial legislature during the coming session to aid in the proposals of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia. The sum sought will be to cover an expenditure of \$3,000,000 within a fixed period, probably three years.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

21/1/14

Mr. John Davidson, provincial botanist, whose work since his appointment here has been the first of its kind done in British Columbia, yesterday told of what has been accomplished in this branch of education since June of 1911 when the botanical office was first opened at 821 Pender street west. Nothing up to that time had been officially done to tabulate and register the flora of British Columbia, with the result that much of the plant life remained unnamed and unknown to the people of the province, and necessitated the use of text books in the public schools which related only to the flora of other provinces.

The first task has been a botanical survey of the province, which has resulted in the collection of 7000 specimens of plant life. With these pressed, "poisoned" against insect invasion, mounted, classified and placed in order in cases, the foundation for a provincial herbarium was laid; and in the fact that the office is steadily becoming the headquarters for nature study in the province, both among teachers and pupils as well as among private botanists, the practical value of the work is revealed.

The difficulties attending botanical study in British Columbia is apparent. The thickly wooded nature of the country, the almost impassable undergrowth and the steeps and depths to be scaled make the work of plant collecting difficult in the extreme.

From the sea, where marine specimens are secured, to the snow regions of the mountains, and from the dry belt of the interior to the fertile valleys of the North, specimens have been secured, the great diversity of atmospheres and altitudes yielding a variety of plant life which it is declared is unrivaled by that of any other province.

On the mountain tops where the dense growth of trees has given place to the open uplands, and little lakes glisten back to the unrestricted sun, the greatest gardens bloom, and even among the snows flowers will be found blossoming, sometimes within a few feet of a glacier.

Mountain Flora.

If the beauty of these mountain tops were generally known, says Mr. Davidson, there would be trails leading up from all the valleys wherein men live. Mount Baribaldi has proved one of the most delightful fields of work for the botanist, its great beauty combined with its prolific offering of flora making it one of the most pleasurable, if at times perilous, fields of endeavor.

Although Mr. Davidson has done most of the collecting himself, large numbers of specimens have been sent in from school teachers and children in rural districts, and from surveyors, who are among the best friends of the botanical office.

As one who has a good deal to do with the encouragement of nature study in the schools, Mr. Davidson has ambitions for that branch of work, which would put it on a more practical basis than that on which it now rests. Instead of working for the beautification of school grounds with the planting of ornamental trees, which are perhaps foreign to the country, Mr. Davidson believes that planting should be done with an eye to education, since that is the primal purpose of the school. Native trees of every variety, each named and standing as an object lesson of the products of the forest, would, he believes, make the children familiar with the different members of the woods and beds, wherein the native flowers of the province were planted, would teach more of practical botany than many-paged books.

Arbor Day he would wish to see more fittingly observed, especially in the rural districts where such opportunities for nature study offers, and the planting should in all cases be more for educational purposes than for mere beautification. School herbaria, he says, should be started, no more delightful study offering itself to children than that of collecting and classifying plants, and it is one of his ambitions to have this branch of work governed from headquarters, so that a uniformity of methods in mounting and classification would be preserved.

For the University.

The new botanical garden which is to be established in Stanley Park near the lumbermen's arch, is among the most pretentious branches of work planned. Here it is proposed to have a complete collection of native plants as possible, all bearing a plate with their name and planted according to family. There will be a number of beds to illustrate particularly interesting features of plant life—such things as would be of use to those engaged in nature study. Also

it is proposed to plant some of the most beautiful native plants throughout the park in just such environment as they require, in this striving to aid nature without trespassing on her rights.

Already in operation in Esquimalt Coquitlam, the provincial botanical gardens are proving their worth, and the different plants growing there are to form the nucleus of the botanical gardens for the University of Point Grey.

Besides the educational study of botanical study, which Mr. Davidson deems by far the most important, there is a more commercial compensation for all the labor expended which makes its appeal to the agriculturist. The worth of the soil of any locality, for instance, can be estimated by a botanist if he but knows what plants are found growing there; and practical knowledge in relation to insect pests and the treatment which should be given them, is learned by this close association with plant life.

Mr. Davidson is always glad to receive specimens at the office on Pender street, and to give or receive information relating to the flora of British Columbia. Already a correspondence is being carried on with many teachers throughout the province who write enquiring the names of plants found, etc.; and as the office becomes better established it is hoped that it will more and more prove its value to those engaged in nature study in British Columbia.

VICTORIA COLONIST:

27/1/14

It is of great interest to learn that the Government is fully impressed with the importance of establishing an agricultural college in connection with the University of British Columbia. Sir Richard McBride's announcement before the Farmers' Institutes' Convention yesterday was one of the most gratifying that has been made in this respect. It appears that special efforts are to be taken to insure that the agricultural branch of learning will occupy a high place in the labors of the university. This is as it should be in a Province which is making a full investigation of the industry with a view to improving its status. The Premier appeals for the support of public opinion in the development of agricultural education, and, indeed, in all matters connected with the building up of the university. The announcements we are able to make from time to time show that the institution is to be well equipped with colleges. Both the humanities and education of a more practical character are to receive the closest attention, the desire of the Government being to make the university so excellent that, if possible, it will stand unrivaled among similar institutions in the Dominion. This can only be accomplished with public support, but there is every reason to believe that this will be forthcoming in large measures, for even already any matter connected with the seat of learning is carefully canvassed and gives rise to interesting expressions of views. We endorse what the Premier has said in the premises. With public opinion behind the University of British Columbia it will rapidly become an institution which will be the admiration of other Provinces.

VICTORIA COLONIST

27/1/14

That classes in practical agriculture will be a prominent feature of the instruction to be given at the new University of British Columbia was the promise made yesterday by Sir Richard McBride at the meeting of delegates to the Farmers' Institute, which assembled for the fifteenth annual convention at the Empress Hotel.

The Premier expressed the hope that a strong agricultural movement will be created throughout the Province, and he said that nothing was more calculated to inspire such a movement than the inauguration of agricultural classes in connection with the regular university studies and supplementing the ordinary academic course.

The Premier, who was introduced to the delegates by Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was given a most cordial reception by the assembled delegates, and his appearance on the platform was the signal for hearty and prolonged applause.

"I was very pleased indeed to receive an invitation from your organization to attend the annual convention here today," said the Premier. "The privilege of taking part in your discussions, however small though it may be, has been extended to me for several years past, and it has always been a pleasure to me to be on hand when you have convened, and this year it is an added pleasure to bid you welcome to the City of Victoria as well as wishing you every success in your deliberations, on behalf of the Provincial Government.

Forwarding the Work

"We have, by Government assistance, very materially helped in forwarding the work which for the most part your institutes are responsible for. I recall some years ago, when the membership of your organization was much smaller than it is today, and when the scope of your operation was much narrower, but even in those pioneer times it was clearly demonstrated that through the Farmers' Institutes a great deal of good could be accomplished. I think I am well within the mark in saying that as the institutes have increased in number and efficiency from year to year it has been proved beyond doubt that any assistance granted by the Provincial Executive to the forwarding of agriculture has been most justifiable, and I need not hesitate for a moment in promising you a continuance of the recognition that has always been yours."

"I know that Mr. Scott, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, takes a very keen interest in your work. Lately, when returns have come in from the King's Printer, and we found that there had been large orders covering the last twelve months for printed matter, on the recommendation of the Deputy Minister, there has been a feeling that he has been, perhaps, a little too generous in his treatment of the Farmers' Institutes. Some of us have felt that, perhaps, there were several items that might be dropped, but Mr. Scott has always insisted on the whole programme or none, with the result that he has

been turning out a veritable library, particularly of work dealing with Farmers' Institutes. I hope that this literature is well circulated and well read, for I know that it frequently happens in connection with Government blue books that we have a tendency to glance at the picture pages and perhaps read a few headlines and then take the rest as read. I am sometimes inclined to feel that some of the money spent in this manner might be better spent, but, from the advices which Mr. Scott has been so kind as to give me, I am impressed with the demand that you have made. But I think it is obligatory on the part of those gentlemen who are responsible for those publications to select carefully and well and to try and suit the whole Province, for I need not tell you that the conditions of one section are widely different from the conditions that prevail in another.

Growing Membership

"Reference has been made by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture to the number of members enrolled in the various farming institutes as compared with last year. This is a matter of considerable gratification to me, and ought to be taken as an indication of the growing settlement in the rural sections of the Province. Perhaps some of the members are inclined to feel that they have not been receiving the attention they are entitled to. It may be that the Government has not succeeded in accomplishing as much as we have wished, but taking everything into consideration, I question very much if there is any portion of the globe with similar conditions in which the industry has been forwarded as it has in British Columbia. I do not mean to claim that we have accomplished everything we ought to have done, but I do claim that there has been very considerable progress.

"Do not misunderstand me and imagine that I am opposed to criticism. I would simply lay it down as a general fact that, in my opinion, the Province of British Columbia approaches the year 1914 with a record, in respect to agriculture, of a most creditable character. We are necessarily obliged to do a great deal of experimental work, but I think that the results obtained make a splendid showing.

Agricultural Legislation

"We have had in commission for several months a Royal Commission on Agriculture, and in a few weeks' time we expect to receive their report, as a result of which we hope to be able, at the next session of the Legislature, to bring down legislation of a most comprehensive character. We want the farmers of the country to enjoy the best possible opportunities of developing the agricultural industry, because we realize what that development means to the Province as a whole. We have been pioneering for forty years, and I think the time is ripe for an organized movement for the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the country.

Farmers and University

"I would like to inform you at this time that the plans for the opening of the Provincial University continue without abatement. There is no class in the Province more interested in the University than the farmers, and it is with particular pleasure that I am in a

position to say to you this afternoon that we have decided upon the Fall of 1915 for the opening of the doors of that institution to our student population. One of the ambitions of the governing body of the University and the Government as well is that, coincidental with the opening of the academic course, an agricultural college will be inaugurated. By means of an agricultural college we hope to be able to take care of our young men and women who intend to take up the industry, instead of allowing them to go to Guelph, Winnipeg, or across the line. We are very anxious indeed that there should be created in this Province a strong public opinion to back up the work of the Provincial University. We have been careful in the development of our University plans, because it has always been our intention when the institution is completed it should rival the very best in the country. One of the very necessary adjuncts of a successful university is a strong public opinion to back up and support the efforts of Dr. Wesbrook, the President, and the members of his faculty. I would like to see Farmers' Institutes and kindred bodies take a wholesome interest in the University's progress, because, in the first place, it is a people's university, and, in the second place, no such institution can hope to achieve the best results without the unanimous backing of the people of the country.

Tribute to President

"We have in the President of the University a splendid man. He comes to us with an excellent record of training in the Old Country, in Winnipeg and in the State of Minnesota, where he was Dean of the Medical School. In his selection I think the Government has been extremely fortunate, and I am equally confident that through him the selections of deans of faculty and other officers of the University will be most carefully made, so that, when the Provincial University is in full running order, it will be equipped with a staff of teachers unsurpassed anywhere. You may think this is a very ambitious project, but the Government feels that when the University is opened it ought to rank with Toronto and McGill, if not above them. We may not open with 5,000 students, but from the figures I have obtained, there is every reason to believe that we will have not less than 600 or 700, and before three years expire we shall have from 1,500 to 2,000 students.

"I know of nothing that should appeal to the people of this country more powerfully at the present time than the inauguration of this University, and it is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of some of the details concerning it."

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Premier for his presence and address. The members of the convention rose from their seats and applauded him as he left the convention hall.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

27/1/14

Victoria, Jan. 27.—Resolutions favoring the providing of cheap money for farmers and protesting against exorbitant express rates in British Columbia were passed at the fifteenth annual convention of the British Columbia Farmers' Institute meeting at the Empress Hotel here yesterday. Farmers gathered from all parts of the province, and were presided over by W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture for the province. There were between 80 and 90 present.

On the subject of money for farmers, Mr. W. W. Winn of Howe Sound moved: "That the government be asked to bring in a measure providing cheap money for the farmer on similar lines as in New Zealand." Mr. Winn stated that forty farmers' institutes communicated with had expressed favor with the idea. Mr. Scott pointed out, however, that a royal commission was already enquiring into the matter, and that no action could be taken until it made its report.

"That the express rates in British Columbia be looked into by the Railway Commission" was another resolution which was moved, but withdrawn in order to be redrafted by the resolutions committee. It was said by a delegate that the express rates for fifty miles on Vancouver Island were as high as those from Vancouver to Winnipeg. The opinion was expressed that the Dominion Express Company had already lowered its express rates.

Sir Richard McBride in a short address of welcome to the delegates, stated that the official opening of the British Columbia university will be in the fall of 1915, and that a full agricultural college course equal to Guelph or the American colleges will be established simultaneously with the arts and science departments.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

24/1/14

Victoria, Jan. 26.—That classes in practical agriculture will be a prominent feature of the instruction to be given at the new University of British Columbia was the promise made today by Sir Richard McBride at the meeting of delegates to the Farmers' Institute which assembled for the fifteenth annual convention at the Empress Hotel.

The Premier expressed the hope that a strong agricultural movement will be created throughout the province and he said that nothing was more calculated to inspire such a movement than the inauguration of agricultural classes in connection with the regular university studies and supplementing the ordinary academic course.

In the course of his address to the delegates the Premier said:

"We have had in commission for several months a Royal Commission on Agriculture, and in a few weeks' time we expect to receive their report, as a result of which we hope to be able, at the next session of the Legislature, to bring down legislation of a most comprehensive character. We want the farmers of the country to enjoy the best possible opportunities of developing the agricultural industry because we realize what the development means to the province as a whole. We have been pioneering for forty years and I think the time is ripe for an organized movement for the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the country.

Plans Continue.

"I would like to inform you at this time that the plans for the opening of the provincial university continue without abatement. There is no class in the province more interested in the university than the farmers and it is with particular pleasure that I am in a position to say to you this afternoon that we have decided upon the fall of 1915 for the opening of the doors of that institution to our student population.

"One of the ambitions of the governing body of the university and the government as well is that, coincidental with the opening of the academic course, an agricultural college will be inaugurated. By means of an agricultural college we hope to be able to take care of our young men and women who intend to take up the industry, instead of allowing them to go to Guelph, Winnipeg, or across the line.

Ambitious Project.

"You may think this is a very ambitious project but the government feels that when the university is opened it ought to rank with Toronto and McGill, if not above them. We may not open with 5000 students but from the figures I have obtained there is every reason to believe that we will have not less than six or seven hundred, and before three years expire we shall have from 1500 to 2000 students.

"I know of nothing that should appeal to the people of this country more powerfully at the present time than the inauguration of this university and it is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of some of the details concerning it."

NELSON DAILY NEWS.

27/1/14

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 26.—That classes in practical agriculture will be a prominent feature of the instruction to be given at the new University of British Columbia, was the promise made today by Sir Richard McBride at the meeting of delegates to the farmers institute. The premier expressed the hope that a strong agricultural movement will be started through the province, and he said nothing was more calculated to inspire such a movement than the inauguration of agricultural classes in connection with the regular university studies and supplementing the ordinary academical course. "We have had in commission for several months a royal commission on agriculture and in a few weeks time we expect to receive their report, as a result of which we hope to be able at the next session of the legislature to bring down legislation of a most comprehensive character. We want the farmers of the country to enjoy the best opportunities to develop their agricultural industry because we realize what that development means to the province as a whole. We have been pioneering for 40 years and I think the time is

ripe for an organized movement for the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the country.

"The plans for the opening of the provincial university continue without abatement. There is no class in the province more interested in the university than the farmers and I am in a position to say to you this afternoon that we have decided upon the fall of 1915 for the opening of the doors of that institution to our student population. One of the ambitions of the governing body of the university and the government as well is that coincidental with the opening of the academic course an agricultural college will be inaugurated.

"By means of an agricultural college we hope to be able to take care of our young men and women, who intend to take up the industry, instead of allowing them to go to Guelph, Winnipeg or across the line. We are very anxious indeed that there should be created, in this province a strong public opinion to back up the work of the provincial university. You may think this a very ambitious project, but the government feels that when the university is opened it ought to rank with Toronto and McGill, if not above them. We may not open with 5,000 students, but from the figures I have obtained there is every reason to believe that we shall have not less than six or seven hundred, and before three years expire we shall have from 1,500 to 2,000 students."

The members of the convention rose from their seats and applauded as the premier left the convention hall.

Ladysmith Chronicle

27/1/14

That classes in practical agriculture will be a prominent feature of the instruction to be given at the new University of British Columbia was the promise made yesterday by Sir Richard McBride at the meeting of delegates to the Farmers' Institute, which assembled for the fifteenth annual convention at Victoria. The Premier expressed the hope that a strong agricultural movement will be created throughout the Province, and he said that nothing was more calculated to inspire such a movement than the inauguration of agricultural classes in connection with the regular university studies and supplementing the ordinary academic course.

Nanaimo Herald
28/1/14

Speaking at the annual convention of the Farmers' Institute in Victoria yesterday Sir Richard McBride made the announcement that an agricultural college will be opened in connection with the new university of British Columbia. This means that courses of instruction in agriculture will be available for all those intending to take up the life of a farmer. In his references to this point the Premier appealed for a strong public opinion to back up the government in its effort to make the university as efficient and helpful as possible. There is little doubt the government will receive all the necessary support. With the developments, both agricultural and industrial, now under way in the province there will be a natural demand for special technical and scientific instruction. There must be full courses in mining, in marine engineering and shipbuilding, in electricity and in all the allied sciences which are applied to our modern industries. It is not so much on the side of letters and the humanities that the new university will do its most important work, but in its agricultural and industrial courses which will be of such solid value in the development of the province.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

29/1/14

Victoria, Jan. 29.—The recent application of the university trustees for an additional two hundred acres to be set aside at Point Grey for university purposes will have at least one ardent advocate in the government in the person of Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education. It is no secret that Dr. Young's outlook on this subject has always been wider than that of his colleagues. This is perhaps only to be expected, as he is the man whose special business it is to give thought to such a problem. His original suggestion was that the university site should comprise at least five hundred acres. At ten thousand dollars an acre this meant the setting aside of land worth five million dollars. This rather staggered the other members of the government, even though they are all cheery optimists as to the future of British Columbia. The utmost they would consent to set aside, at first, was 177 acres. Subsequently 67 more were added, making a total of 244 acres. Afterwards, also, the foreshore to the extent of about 30 acres was included with the double intent of preventing the site from being disfigured by unsightly structures along its waterfront and to provide a place for boathouses, gymnasium, or other student sports.

Arguments Are Quoted.

Now come the trustees with a request for further acreage which would bring the total up to 474 acres, which is just about what Dr. Young wanted in the first instance. That the view taken by the trustees and by the minister of education is the right one is argued from the experience of the development of the University of Toronto, on which the University of British Columbia is to be largely modelled. Toronto University at one time had so much land that they didn't know what to do with it, so they gave a very generous part of it to the city for park purposes at the nominal rental of six thousand dollars a year. This transaction occurred within the lifetime of men who are not yet old, and the University of Toronto already finds itself handicapped for lack of building space. McGill University in Montreal has done much the same thing with much the same result. Its lands, which at first seemed more than ample, have been sold until the remaining space is too small for the institution's growing needs. It is to be remembered, also, that the University of British Columbia has been projected on a scale which looks to a complete institution of higher learning, with denominational colleges grouped beside it and with residence facilities for students of both sexes.

The impression here is that the government will not now grant the request for more land, but it is possible that the tract will not be otherwise alienated and the request can be preferred again when the growth of the university has been clearly indicated.

VANCOUVER SUN

29/1/14

While many Canadian laborers, with families to support, are finding it impossible to get steady work, the provincial university site at Point Grey is being cleared by Russians and Italians by a station system under which, it is alleged, they receive barely enough to live under the most primitive conditions. Some 175 aliens are now employed in the clearing operations, and less than twenty Britishers. One of the most important personages in the camp is a Russian interpreter, without whose assistance it would be next to impossible to get the land cleared in the manner required.

The contract for clearing, which involves 154.8 acres, was let on December 19 by the university board to Dixon Bros., Shultz & Dixon. The price the contractors will receive is not generally known. They, in turn let the work out to station men in one acre, two-acre, and up to six-acre tracts. The highest price given to any of these Russian or Italian station men is said to be \$217 an acre, and that for clearing of a very difficult nature, requiring the outlay of over \$125 per acre for powder alone.

Refuse the Job

One tract of five acres, in swampy land and covered with huge stumps and undergrowth, remains untaken. Yesterday a crew of land-clearers who visited the camp were told that they would be given \$220 an acre for clearing it. Although badly in need of work, they spurned the offer, saying that they would starve on such remuneration.

Each member of each station gang signs the contract with the principal contractors, Dixon Bros., Schultz & Dixon, maintaining a commissariat, furnishing the station contractors with stumping powder and food, which are charged to their accounts. The average Russian gang takes a loaf of bread for each member, and a small quantity of beef. Living conditions in the camps are hardly fit for animals, the shelters being of the most meagre description, and the sanitary conditions unmentionable.

What System Means.

Criticism is heard in some quarters of the system of letting contracts followed by the provincial government, and, in this instance, by the university board. Acceptance of the lowest bid very frequently means that in order to make a profit the contractor must exploit Russian and Italian labor by a station or other system. The large government tract cleared in West Point Grey recently was done to a great extent by foreigners.

The specifications for the clearing at the university site are very drastic, requiring that all roots be removed to a depth of three feet. The university management has an expert inspector continually on the job to see that the work is not superficially carried out. Up to the present time about forty acres have been half cleared.

KAMLOOPS STANDARD.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

29/1/14

Point Grey, Jan. 28.—One Russian whose name is unknown was killed and another is in the General Hospital in a mangled condition as the result of the explosion of a box of fulminating caps on the clearing operations of the new University site at 5 p.m. today. The men were engaged in removing a cap from a box with the aid of a knife. It is thought the one man touched the arm of the other when he was about to raise the cap, and that either the contact of the knife-blade or the falling of the cap into the box caused it to explode and set the remaining one hundred caps off. The other men heard a cry of "Come, come," and rushing up found one man had his left hand blown off and badly lacerated about the face and chest, while his companion had both hands blown off, both eyes destroyed, and face badly lacerated.

The latter was taken to the General Hospital in the Grote private ambulance, summoned by the superintendent on the work, Mr. H. H. Smith. The body of the dead man was removed to the Mount Pleasant undertaking parlors, where an inquest will be held.

The work of clearing the university site was being done by the contracting firm of Dickson Bros. for whom the Russians were working. The fulminating caps are used to attach to the end of a fuse and thus explode a charge of blasting powder. Little hope is held out for the recovery of the man now in the hospital. It is understood that both are married and have families in Russia.

VANCOUVER NEWS

29/1/14

Speaking of the Provincial University Dr. Young said that in the spring he expected to be able to let the first contract and proceed with the building. In any event he assured them the university classes would be opened in September, 1915, even if they had to be opened in tents. The department of education was perhaps better able than any other to appreciate the growth of the province and he pointed out that for the twelve months ending last June the increase in the number of school children was 7,500. It was the fixed intention of the government that every boy and girl in the province should have the fullest opportunity to obtain an education from the kindergarten to the university.

30/1/14

Victoria, Jan. 29.—That classes in practical agriculture will be a prominent feature of the instruction to be given at the new University of British Columbia was the promise made today by Sir Richard McBride at the meeting of delegates to the Farmers' Institute, which assembled for the fifteenth annual convention at the Empress Hotel.

The Premier expressed the hope that a strong agricultural movement will be created throughout the province and he said that nothing was more calculated to inspire such a movement than the inauguration of agricultural classes in connection with the regular university studies and supplementing the ordinary academic course.

In the course of his address to the delegates the Premier said:

"We have had in commission for several months a Royal Commission on Agriculture, and in a few weeks' time we expect to receive their report, as a result of which we hope to be able at the next session of the Legislature to bring down legislation of a most comprehensive character. We want the farmers of the country to enjoy the best possible opportunities of developing the agricultural industry because we realize what the development means to the province as a whole. We have been pioneering for forty years and I think the time is ripe for an organized movement for the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the country.

Plans Continue

"I would like to inform you at this time that the plans for the opening of the provincial university continues without abatement. There is no class in the province more interested in the university than the farmers and it is with particular pleasure that I am in a position to say to you this afternoon that we have decided upon the fall of 1915 for the opening of the doors of that institution to our student population.

"One of the ambitions of the governing body of the university and the government as well is that, coincidently with the opening of the academic course, an agricultural college will be inaugurated. By means of an agricultural college we hope to be able to take care of our young men and women who intend to take up the industry, instead of allowing them to go to Guelph, Winnipeg, or across the line.

Ambitious Project

"You may think this is a very ambitious project but the government feels that when the university is opened it ought to rank with Toronto and McGill, if not above them. We may not open with 5000 students but from the figures I have obtained there is every reason to believe that we will have not less than six or seven hundred, and before three years expire we shall have from 1500 to 2000 students.

"I know of nothing that should appeal to the people of this country more powerfully at the present time than the inauguration of this university and it is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of some of the

Mining Record
Jan 14

Dr. Wesbrook, president of the proposed University of British Columbia, recently met the Vancouver Chamber of Mines and discussed with them the arrangements for the proposed mining school in connection with the university. He had previously requested members of the Chamber to express in writing their views and suggestions as to the scope of the school, and stated he had received opinions on the subject from F. J. Crossland, C. S. Verrill, E. C. Cartwright, R. Campbell-Johnston and J. Cunliffe. He expressed the view that the first thing was to get the men and then give them sufficient time before entering on their duties to visit the mining sections of the province and get thoroughly in touch with conditions as they exist here.

Mining was one of the first subjects that would be taken in hand. The plans were in hand and fifty acres of the site had been cleared. He expressed the opinion that in view of the fact that the mineral production was a third of the total wealth production of British Columbia this subject should have the best provision that could be made for training men to handle the problems likely to present themselves here.

Several speakers expressed their appreciation of the views of Dr. Wesbrook and considered he was the right man for the position. Recommendations were made that there should be special classes for prospectors.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN

31/1/14

VICTORIA, Jan. 31.—Dr. H. E. Young, closing the debate on the Speech from the Throne in the provincial legislature yesterday, pointed out that his department was essentially a spending and not a revenue-producing part of the government. He showed that the expenditures had been carefully conceived and efficiently carried out.

Dealing first of all with the record of the civil service he passed to the work of the board of health during the year. Following this he gave a review of the work of the archives department and thereafter spoke at considerable length on the splendid record made at the Colony Farm and the mental hospital at Coquitlam. Following this he launched into an analysis of the report of the expert on technical education, passing to a review of the progress made in the University of British Columbia.

The attacks recently made on Dr. Wesbrook for his alleged advocacy of a utilitarian course of study were warmly answered by the minister, and in his closing words he pleaded for a broader spirit of optimism throughout the province, condemning the cry of "blue ruin" which of late had been so freely circulated by the leaders of the Liberal party and their press.

NELSON DAILY NEWS,

31/1/14

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 30.—The argument known as the "defence of inference" has seldom found a clearer exposition in the legislature than as propounded by the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young in closing the debate on the reply to the address from the throne today. Pointing out that his department was essentially an spending and not a revenue producing part of the government, he showed that not only had such expenditure been carefully conceived and efficiently carried on, but he proved that such diversion of public funds had tended towards the efficient administration and material prosperity of the province. Dealing first with the record of the civil service he passed to the work of the board of health during the year. Following this he gave a review of the work of the archives department and thereafter spoke at considerable length on the splendid record made by the colony farm and the mental hospital at Coquitlam. Following this he launched into an analysis of the report of the expert on technical education, passing to review the progress made in the University of British Columbia. The attacks recently made on Dr. Westbrook for his alleged advocacy of a utilitarian course of study were warmly contradicted by the minister and in his closing words he pleaded for a broader spirit of optimism throughout the province, condemning the cry of "blue ruin" which of late had been so freely circulated by

VICTORIA COLONIST

8/1/14

VICTORIA COLONIST.

31/1/14

The debate was brought to a conclusion by Dr. H. E. Young, who in a spirited defence of Dr. Wesbrook, the chosen head of the new University of British Columbia, took issue with his opponents on the subject of the newspaper criticism, which, he said, had recently circulated to the effect that Dr. Wesbrook intended to subordinate the humanities to purely utilitarian subjects.

Leaving the question of the University, he outlined the reports submitted by Mr. G. H. Dean, who was sent to Europe to inquire into the latest methods of technical education, and he intimated that proposals would be brought down involving a radical change in this branch of the work, which would enable every boy and girl in the Province to obtain the advantages of technical instruction.

With reference to the Provincial University, Dr. Young spoke of the progress that had been made since the question was mooted in 1907. He referred to the appointment of Dr. Wesbrook as president, to the selection of a board of governors, the completion of a group plan for the buildings, and the present tour of the president in search of material for the University staff.

"I confidently expect that when the University opens its doors in 1915 we will have fully 1,000 students enrolled," said Dr. Young. "That figure may appear somewhat optimistic, but I can inform you that it is based on the number of students doing University work at the present time. In this connection I may say that we have arranged with the Royal Institution at Vancouver for an extension of their course, so that students attending that institution and being desirous of graduating may complete their course with the Province."

Comments on Criticism

Commenting upon the criticism which had been leveled against Dr. Wesbrook since his address at the Canadian Club in the City of Victoria, Dr. Young stated that there was no reason in the world to suppose that the president had any intention of subordinating the humanities to the material side of the University, and quoted at length an address delivered by Dr. Wesbrook in Winnipeg on the occasion of the investiture of the new president of the Manitoba University to demonstrate the true attitude of Dr. Wesbrook.

"We feel that in Dr. Wesbrook we have a man to whom we may readily commit the responsibility of our University," said Dr. Young. "His association with this department and with the board of governors has already proved entirely satisfactory, and we are looking forward to his work in the administration of the University with the greatest of confidence. He is now engaged on the important work of selecting the deans of faculty, and, upon his return, we expect to take up the task of organizing courses."

The argument known in the Aristotelian school of logic as the "defence by inference," has seldom found a clearer exposition in the Legislative Hall than that propounded by the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, in closing the debate on the reply to the address from the Throne yesterday.

Basing his desiderata of proof on the premises that his department was essentially an spending, and not a revenue producing part of the Government, by close reasoning and the introduction of an array of figures he carried the Members step by step in his speech, until he showed that not only had such expenditure been carefully conceived and efficiently carried on, but he proved conclusively that such diversion of public funds had tended towards the efficient administration and material prosperity of the Province.

Dr. Young has long been regarded as one of the most able and eloquent speakers in the Legislature, but it is probable that in the presentation of the records of the several divisions of the work of the Government under his control, he eclipsed all previous efforts. Dealing first of all with the record of the civil service, he passed to the work of the Board of Health during the year. Following this, he gave a review of the work of the Archives' Department, and thereafter spoke at considerable length on the splendid record of the Colony Farm and the Mental Hospital at Coquitlam. Following this he launched into an analysis of the report of the expert on technical education, passing to a review of the progress made in the University of British Columbia. The attacks recently made on Dr. Wesbrook for his alleged advocacy of a utilitarian course of study were warmly rebutted by the Minister, and in his closing words he pleaded for a broader spirit of optimism throughout the Province, condemning the cry of "blue ruin" which of late had been freely circulated by the leaders of the Liberal party and their press.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER.

31/1/14

Victoria, Jan. 30.—Making an able and spirited defence of Dr. Wesbrook the chosen head of the new university of British Columbia, Dr. Young took issue with his opponents on the subject of the newspaper criticism, which, he said, had been recently circulated to the effect that Dr. Wesbrook intended to subordinate the humanities and purely utilitarian subjects.

Leaving the question of the university he outlined the reports submitted by Mr. G. H. Dean, who was sent to Europe to inquire into the latest methods of technical education, and he intimated that proposals would be brought down involving a radical change in this branch of the work which would enable every boy and girl in the province to obtain the advantages of technical instruction.

The debate in reply to the speech from the Throne was continued by Mr. Neil MacKay, member for Kaslo. He referred to the optimistic speeches that had been delivered the previous day by the members for Rossland and Slocan and added:

"I am glad to be able to say to the members of this House that all is well with us in the mining world. We have had a series of dispiriting years. With the ore first discovered it was necessary to drive long tunnels and that required a heavy expenditure of money, but today the industry is working on a firm basis and prospects for the future are excellent."

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

31/1/14

Victoria, Jan. 31.—The proposals of the provincial educational department covering technical education were outlined by Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education, yesterday. In this connection he announced that it was not expected that the Dominion Government would extend any material financial assistance towards technical education in the provinces and British Columbia would therefore have to look out for itself in this respect. He expressed the hope that the proposed technical education department would be well under way within a year or two under the charge of Assistant Superintendent Dean of the education department. Mr. Dean recently made a trip through Eastern Canada, also visiting Europe for the purpose of obtaining information upon the subject. His report is now in the hands of the minister, and in speaking in the House yesterday Hon. Dr. Young gave a brief synopsis of it.

In outlining the departmental proposals covering technical education he said:

"Any school system that becomes satisfied with its own accomplishments and neglects to consider both the general educational movement of the times and the specific educational problems of other communities will of necessity tend to deteriorate. It is very important that a department become informed as to the best educational efforts that are being put forth elsewhere. For this purpose the department authorized Mr. Deen, assistant superintendent of education, to investigate more particularly the schemes of technical instruction. Our elementary schools provide good preparatory training along broad cultural lines, no better anywhere. The department aims, however, to extend the manual training and domestic science work to districts which at present do not benefit from this important branch of work; to revise the nature study course so as to give rural districts the opportunity of emphasizing on elementary agriculture in connection with school gardens. Our public schools will thus provide a good general education and preparation for all classes of students."

DETAILS OF PLAN.

The present course in secondary schools provides a preparation with a decided bias towards the professions. The aim is to enlarge the scope of secondary work so as to give:

(A) Boys and girls who are able to take a three or four years' course in the High Schools a good grounding in the common essentials; a differentiation in special work to suit requirements of all classes, such as university matriculation courses, teachers' non-professional course, special commercial training, technical training for those who enter applied science colleges or higher technical institutions, technical training for those taking up agriculture or intending to enter agricultural colleges, and training for home life.

(B) For boys who can only remain in High Schools two years; special technical training to fit them for their chosen vocations, together with good general training.

(C) Boys and girls who have to leave school at fourteen; the opportunity of attending a few hours each week at continuation schools.

(D) For adults; technical evening classes to extend their knowledge and practical training.

(E) All technical work to be adapted to the particular needs of the community.

(F) The Victoria Normal School is to be the centre of special training of teachers to qualify them to give technical instruction. There will be summer classes.

FOURTH YEAR WORK HERE.

Speaking of the work of the university, Dr. Young informed the House that arrangements had been made to add a fourth year to the work of the Royal Institute of Learning in Vancouver, generally known as McGill, in order that the students now in attendance there would not have to go east for their final year, prior to the opening of the provincial university, which will, of course, supersede McGill. The minister of education told of the work carried out in connection with the formation of the university plans and showed that matters had now progressed to a stage where the site was being cleared, the president was in Europe for the purpose of selecting faculty deans, and construction of the wings would commence within a short time. He claimed that when the university threw open its doors it would have 1000 students enrolled. The first two buildings to be started, he said, would be the administration building, in which the arts and science classes would be housed for some time and the college dormitories.

Dr. Young took occasion to answer certain criticisms which had been levelled against the university programme on the ground that it was too utilitarian. He claimed that the institution would be a college for all men—would provide utilitarian training, but at the same time would give ample scope for development along the line of fine arts and culture.

VICTORIA TIMES

31/1/14

Having spent a fortnight debating the address in reply to the speech from the throne the house yesterday afternoon ended what has largely degenerated into a continuous course of adulation of the government by its supporters. The debate has lasted somewhat longer this session than it usually does. With the house constituted as it now is the only chance members get to air their views and their abilities as speakers are on the address and the budget.

The debate closed with a lengthy speech by the minister of education. There was in Dr. Young's remarks yesterday a little of defence of the administration of which he is a member, but not very much. He spent most of the time in detailing the operations of the hospital for mental diseases and the farm colony at Essondale, of the success of which he is very proud, and in foreshadowing the technical education scheme which he intends to submit to his colleagues. This he purposed to place under the care of Inspector George H. Deane, as a separate branch of the education department, and the headquarters of the system is to be in the Victoria Normal school, now in course of erection on Lansdowne road.

Hon. Dr. Young deemed it well to deal with the speech from the throne and the debate, inasmuch as his own department had been mentioned more than once. First taking up some of the references in the speeches he eulogized the old and new members for The Islands. The former president of the council he spoke of as a man who had endeared himself to the house and the people by his upright, honest conduct, and his attention to detail and public business. Answering the criticisms from the other side in regard to expenditure Dr. Young, as minister in charge of a large spending department without revenue, defended the large appropriations he had asked. Beginning with the civil service he claimed that the changes made were bringing about better service at a lower cost generally. The printing bureau, the museum and the archives were all valuable assets of the province. At Kamloops the home for men who had grown old in the province, chiefly as prospectors and miners, was an institution which called for a large outlay but a commendable one. Hospitals, charities and asylums had required the expenditure of three-quarters of a million dollars last year in aid to hospitals, salaries of district physicians and upkeep of asylums.

Speaking of insanity, Dr. Young said the percentage of the world's population which was afflicted with mental disorders was largely increasing. In this province the proportion had grown from 1 in 550 of the population in 1907 to 1 in 300 in 1913. At the end of last year there were 919 patients in the provincial hospital for mental diseases, an increase of one hundred per cent in

five years. As a result of his management of this department, Dr. Young said, the per capita cost of patients in 1913 was 47 3-10c. daily, while at the same time the accommodation and food compared more than favorably with any similar institution on this continent.

When he came to the department in 1907, the provincial secretary said, he found conditions at New Westminster deplorable, with antiquated methods of treatment, and his first order was that all this should be changed. To-day, in the mental hospital at Essondale, there were no dark or padded cells, no strait jackets, none of the cruel and harmful methods of an older time, and he was able to say with pride that the system in use in this province was being adopted elsewhere. It is recognized now that all cases of functional insanity can be cured, and the record of 22 2-3 per cent. of the number of admission, Dr. Young considered, was a justification of all the expenditure made. At the same time he maintained that apart from this there had been an avoidance of reckless extravagance on the one side and extreme cheapness, amounting to meanness, on the other hand which should meet the commendation of the province. In this connection Dr. Young described what is being done on the Retreat farm, and promised that within two or three years the institution will be self-supporting.

The educational system of British Columbia, the minister declared, showed greater advance and progress than any other department of government activity. There had been an increase in the number of school children attending school in the year ending June 30 last of 7,500, and this number would be more than double in the current year. Touching on the amount spent on school buildings by the government, the minister sounded a warning to municipalities—as might be expected in view of the urgent need to borrow money to carry on the ordinary operations of the province—that they must not expect the government to give the same generous aid to building as during the past couple of years. It was time to go a little slow in further erection, especially in the line of modern fads and the carrying out of additions to the curriculum that might not prove to be worth while.

In respect to technical education, Dr. Young told of his appointment of Inspector Deane to investigate, of the inspector's valuable report and of his own preparedness to submit a scheme for the carrying out of technical work in British Columbia, it being practically certain that the federal government would not fall in with the recommendations of the royal commission on technical education. While not perhaps immediately, the provincial government was decided on carrying out its own inspector's report.

Inspector Deane had reported that the elementary education system in British Columbia was good, but there was needed an extension of manual

training and domestic science to districts which could not get these advantages now, and the revision of nature courses so as to give rural schools an opportunity to specialize in agriculture. The secondary schools he found to have too decided a bias towards the professional, forgetting actual work and workingmen.

Dr. Young explained briefly what his proposals in regard to technical education will be. For the boy or girl who is financially able to take a four-year course in the high school there will be selective courses. If going to the university, "they will get a university matriculation course; if choosing teaching, a teachers' non-professional course; if going into business, a special commercial training; technical courses for those who purpose to enter an applied science college or higher educational institution, taking up agriculture or entering an agriculture college; and, lastly, training for some life."

For boys who can only spend two years in high school there will be special technical training to fit them for their chosen calling, with a good general education. Boys leaving the common school at fourteen or thereabout will have an opportunity to attend classes at convenient hours, which will be in the nature of continuation courses, with the same teachers and subjects. For artisans there will be technical evening classes.

Dr. Young expects to see one thousand students in the freshman class when the University of British Columbia opens in the fall of 1915, and he bases this optimistic estimate on the number of students from this province who are now taking university courses. Replying to critics of a recent address of President Wesbrook, the minister said that the head of the university had never said that the institution was going to be entirely utilitarian, but that he had meant to point out that it would proceed along the best lines for the advancement of the students. In proof of this he quoted from an address of the president at the inauguration of the president of the University of Manitoba, when he described the function of the university as the meeting of "all the needs of all the people."

The formal motion for the adoption of a loyal address was then passed without division and the address was ordered to be presented to his honor by members of the executive council. The minister of finance made the equally formal motion that the address be taken into consideration on Friday next, but this does not mean that the budget will be ready then, nor will it be for some considerable time after that date.

The attorney-general introduced two bills, one to amend the Creditors' Trust Deed act as to registration of assignments, and the other to validate an agreement between Burnaby and New Westminster for the building of a trunk sewer.

KAMLOOPS SENTINEL

31/11/14

Mr. John Davidson, provincial botanist, whose work since his appointment here has been the first of its kind done in British Columbia, yesterday told of what has been accomplished in this branch of education since June of 1911 when the botanical office was first opened at 321 Pender street west. Nothing up to that time had been officially done to tabulate and register the flora of British Columbia, with the result that much of the plant life remained unnamed and unknown to the people of the province, and necessitated the use of text books in the public schools which related only to the flora of other provinces.

The first task has been a botanical survey of the province, which has resulted in the collection of 7000 specimens of plant life. With these pressed, "poisoned" against insect invasion, mounted, classified and placed in order in cases, the foundation for a provincial herbarium was laid; and in the fact that the office is steadily becoming the headquarters for nature study in the province, both among teachers and pupils as well as among private botanists, the practical value of the work is revealed.

The difficulties attending botanical study in British Columbia is apparent. The thickly wooded nature of the country, the almost impassable undergrowth and the steeps and depths to be scaled make the work of plant collecting difficult in the extreme.

From the sea where marine specimens are secured, to the snow regions of the mountains, and from the dry belt of the interior to the fertile valleys of the North, specimens have been secured, the great diversity of atmospheres and altitudes yielding a variety of plant life which it is declared is unrivalled by what of any other province.

On the mountain tops where the dense growth of trees has given place to the open uplands, and little lakes glisten back to the unrestricted sun, the greatest gardens bloom and even

among the snows flowers will be found blossoming, sometimes within a few feet of a glacier.

Mountain Flora.

If the beauty of these mountain tops were generally known, says Mr. Davidson, there would be trails leading up from all the valleys wherein men live. Mount Baribaldi has proved one of the most delightful fields of work for the botanist. Its great beauty combined with its prolific offering of flora making it one of the most pleasurable, if at times perilous, fields of endeavor.

Although Mr. Davidson has done most of the collecting himself, large numbers of specimens have been sent in from school teachers and children in rural districts, and from surveyors, who are among the best friends of the botanical office.

As one who has a good deal to do with the encouragement of nature-study in the schools, Mr. Davidson has ambitions for that branch of work, which would put it on a more practical basis than that on which it now rests. Instead of working for the beautification of school grounds with the planting of ornamental trees, which are perhaps foreign to the country, Mr. Davidson believes that planting should be done with an eye to education, since that is the primal purpose of the school. Native trees of every variety, each named and standing as an object lesson of the products of the forest, would, he believes, make the children familiar with the different members of the woods and beds, wherein the native flowers of the province were planted, would teach more of practical botany than many-paged books.

Arbor Day he would wish to see more fittingly observed, especially in the rural districts where such opportunities for nature study offers, and the planting should in all cases be more for educational purposes than for mere beautification. School herbaria, he says, should be started, no more delightful study offering itself to children than that of collecting and classifying plants, and it is one of his ambitions to have this branch of work governed from headquarters, so that a uniformity of methods in mounting and classification would be preserved.

For the University.

The new botanical garden which is to be established in Stanley Park near the lumbermen's arch, is among the most pretentious branches of work planned. Here it is proposed to have as complete a collection of native plants as possible, all bearing a plate with their name and planted according to family. There will be a number of beds to illustrate particularly interesting features of plant life—such things as would be of use to those engaged in nature study. Also, it is proposed to plant some of the most beautiful native plants throughout the park in just such environment as they require, in this striving to aid nature without trespassing on her rights.

Already in operation in Essondale Coquitlam, the provincial botanical gardens are proving their worth, and the hundreds of different plants growing there are to form the nucleus of the botanical gardens for the University of Point Grey.

Besides the educational study of botanical study, which Mr. Davidson deems by far the most important, there is a more commercial compensation for all the labor expended which makes its appeal to the agriculturist. The worth of the soil of any locality, for instance, can be estimated by a botanist if he but

knows what plants are found growing there; and practical knowledge in relation to insect pests and the treatment which should be given them, is learned by this close association with plant life.

Mr. Davidson is always glad to receive specimens at the office on Pender street, and to give or receive information relating to the flora of British Columbia. Already a correspondence is being carried on with many teachers throughout the province who writes enquiring the names of plants found, etc., and as the office becomes better established it is hoped that it will more and more prove its value to those engaged in British Columbia.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

1/2/14

The divorce of literature, science and the arts from the crafts, industries and professions, is incredible and anomalous, according to the opinion expressed by Dr. Wesbrook in his address at the installation of President McLeod at the University of Manitoba.

In view of the recent criticisms against the president of the University of British Columbia that he placed vocational training before a study of the arts, this positive declaration will be welcomed by those who have presumed that the essence of the teaching at the new University will be utilitarian. In speaking of the relation of literature to the arts and sciences, and its further relation to the mechanical crafts and business training of the student Dr. Wesbrook said:

"Mention of these has been reserved until now because of the obviousness of their place in any scheme of university development. At no very recent date they largely constituted the college and university curricula, with the exception of science, which has only become respectable in Cambridge within a generation and is now being tolerated in Oxford. We cannot so well develop agriculture and other industrial activities which involve science and culture independently of them, since their ramifications interdigitate with and involve all

our social and economic functions. These inter-relations are so self-evident that no argument is needed in support of the claim for increase in efficiency and the decrease in effort and expense which result from a policy which co-ordinates these branches and provides a system of vital checks and balances. Home management, agriculture, forestry, engineering, architecture, mining, manufacture and commerce, medicine, law, public health and all such practical workshop phases of our national life are rooted in the arts and sciences. They presuppose the culture of the humanities, a familiarity with the fine arts, a foundation in the life and literature of the past, a knowledge of current events in this and other lands, and the possession of linguistic and other such tools. They are the mere practical application of biological, physical and social sciences to the betterment of man in order to place him in rapport with his environment, and adapt his environment to his requirement as well as to adjust the rights and obligation of man to the needs of mankind and the will of his creator.

"An Unthinkable Divorce"

"To divorce literature, science and the arts from the crafts, the industries and the professions is, unthinkable. The dreamer needs the doer, the artist needs the artisan, the scholar needs the statesman, the poet needs the planner. The man with the telescopic eye, who sees so clearly the things of tomorrow, but trips over the threshold of today, needs the social myopic whose condition results from too close and too prolonged contact with the minute work of the world. One warns the other of things to come, whilst he in turn is protected against the dangers of the day. The so-called practical men need theory, and the theorists need practice. The workers need uplift and the apostles of culture need contact with the earth. The people's university, must meet all the needs of all the people. We must therefore proceed with care to the erection of those workshops where we may design and fashion the tools needed in the building of a nation and from which we can survey and lay out paths of enlightenment, tunnel the mountains of ignorance and bridge the chasms of incompetence. Here we will generate currents of progress and patriotism, while we prepare plains and begin the construction of a finer and better social fabric than the world has known. Having done our best to found Provincial universities without provincialism, let us pray that posterity may say of us that we builded even better than we knew."

"It's the oiden lure; the golden lure, it's the lure of the timeless things."

VANCOUVER SUN.

2/2/14

SPEAKING in the provincial legislature on Friday, Dr. Young replied to various criticisms which have been made to the effect that the University of British Columbia is being planned to develop along merely technical and vocational lines. It is satisfactory to know that scholarship is to be properly recognized in the university, for while the professional and technical schools will be of the utmost value to the university and to the general interests of the province, the vocational side of the university's work will best be done when properly related to the intellectual and cultural influences associated with the true type of university. Both aspects of education are needed, for the university must be neither monastic and obscurantist nor barrenly vocational.

We may hope that Dr. Wesbrook will establish such proportions and relations as a true sense of values would suggest. Should uneasiness be general, of the kind Dr. Young mentions, it is due to the variety and originality of the announcements which Dr. Young has himself made during the past five years. At one time the university was to begin with schools of mines scattered through different parts of the province. Upon other occasions, agricultural colleges were to be the germ from which the university should grow, and upon one occasion it was stated that the first faculty should be the faculty of architecture. These unique proposals, besides adding to the gaiety of nations, have given rise to a notion in many quarters that it is intended to do these things. This paper believes such alarm is groundless. Dr. Wesbrook, we are convinced, has sound ideas on university matters. The senate, which some day will come into being, will bring wisdom and experience to the service of the university. The board of governors, it is true, is an astonishing body, and we trust it will not be offended if we say it is *sui generis*, but the governors are not in power forever and ere many years they will be replaced by others, before the harm they are sure to do is irreparable.

We are pleased to be able to congratulate Dr. Young upon having arranged with the local branches of McGill university to furnish the fourth and final year of university work in this province. Heretofore the first three years' instruction has been given in Vancouver and Victoria. The minister of education had promised that the provincial university should commence its work in the fall of 1913. Students, who had completed the first three years' work, suffered much injury from this broken promise, as we pointed out some months ago. It will be recollect that the misfortune of these young people, many of whom could not afford to go East for their final year, aroused only gibes and sneers from the News-Advertiser. The action of the minister in providing for a fourth year for 1914-15, in consequence of the criticism of this paper, is a rebuke to our contemporary, whose partizanship and narrow sympathies made it defend an injustice which apparently the minister did not wish to be defended but wished to be removed.

KAMLOOPS SENTINEL.

2/2/14

Victoria, Jan. 31—The proposals of the provincial educational department covering technical education were outlined by Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education, yesterday. In this connection he announced that it was not expected that the Dominion Government would extend any material financial assistance towards technical education in the provinces and British Columbia would therefore have to look out for itself in this respect. He expressed the hope that the proposed technical education department would be well under way within a year or two under the charge of Assistant Superintendent Dean of the Education Department. Mr. Dean recently made a trip through Eastern Canada, also visiting Europe for the purpose of obtaining information upon the subject. His report is now in the hands of the minister, and in speaking in the House yesterday Hon. Dr. Young gave a brief synopsis of it.

Modern Developments

In outlining the departmental proposals covering technical education he said:

"Any school system that becomes satisfied with its own accomplishments and neglects to consider both the general educational movement of the times and the specific educational problems of other communities will of necessity tend to deteriorate. It is very important that a department become informed as to the best educational efforts that are being put forth elsewhere. For this purpose the department authorized Mr. Dean, assistant superintendent of education to investigate more particularly the schemes of technical instruction. Our elementary schools provide good preparatory training along broad cultural lines, no better anywhere. The department aims, however, to extend the manual training and domestic science work to districts which at present do not benefit from this important branch of work; to revise the nature study course so as to give rural districts the opportunity of emphasizing on elementary agriculture in connection with school gardens. Our public schools will thus provide a good general education and preparation for all classes of students."

Details of Plan.

The present course in secondary schools provides a preparation with a decided bias towards the professions. The aim is to enlarge the scope of secondary work so as to give:

(A) Boys and girls who are able to take a three or four years' course in the High Schools a good grounding in the common essentials; a differentiation in special work to suit requirements of all classes, such as university matriculation courses, teachers' non-professional course, special commercial training, technical

training for those who enter applied science colleges or higher technical training for those taking up agriculture or intending to enter agricultural colleges, and training for home life.

(B) For boys who can only remain in High Schools two years; special technical training to fit them for their chosen vocations, together with good general training.

(C) Boys and girls who have to leave school at fourteen; the opportunity of attending a few hours each week at continuation schools.

(D) For adults; technical evening classes to extend their knowledge and practical training.

(E) All technical work to be adapted to the particular needs of the community.

(F) The Victoria Normal School is to be the centre of special training of teachers to qualify them to give technical instruction. There will be summer classes.

Fourth Year Work.

Speaking of the work of the university, Dr. Young informed the House that arrangements had been made to add a fourth year to the work of the Royal Institute of Learning in Vancouver, generally known as McGill, in order that the students now in attendance there would not have to go east for their final year, prior to the opening of the provincial university, which will, of course, supersede McGill. The minister of education told of the work carried out in connection with the formation of the university plans and showed that matters had now progressed to a stage where the site was being cleared, the president was in Europe for the purpose of selecting faculty deans and construction of the wings would commence within a short time. He claimed that when the university threw open its doors it would have 1000 students enrolled. The first two buildings to be started, he said, would be the administration building, in which the arts and science classes would be housed for some time and the college dormitories.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

3/2/14

London, Feb. 3.—Mr. R. B. Angus, former president of the Bank of Montreal, and party, who have been staying in Egypt, are proceeding eastward and may go round the world. Mr. C. R. Hooser is expected in London early in March. London visitors include Dr. Webroot, president of the University of British Columbia; Mr. J. D. Scott, Vancouver, and James Rutherford of Victoria.

WINDERMERE.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

4/2/14

Victoria, Feb. 4.—Hon. Dr. Young's scheme of technical education, which was outlined by him to the Legislature the other day, is an ambitious one, though not more so than is commensurate with the needs of the province. As it develops it will necessitate a pretty extensive plant in the way of buildings and equipment, all of which will cost a good deal of money. Some help in this direction will probably be derived from the Dominion Government which no doubt intends in due time to carry out the recommendations of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education, which suggested the distribution among the provinces of three million dollars yearly for ten years. Unfortunately, however, as the distribution will be in proportion to population, the amount coming to British Columbia will be nowhere near enough to carry out the plan in its entirety. Moreover, there are indications that the whole idea is viewed at Ottawa without much enthusiasm, a fact which may cause delay and compel the province to proceed on its own initiative, in the first instance at any rate.

Also, when the scheme gets going, it is bound to involve considerable change in the laws governing the labor of boys and girls. Attendance at technical schools will have to be made compulsory. Otherwise none but the ambitious will attend. Compulsory attendance means that the hours of labor for boys and girls must be shortened so that the day's toil, taking work and school together, may not be unreasonably long. The average boy or girl, after ten hours' labor in shop or store, would not attend a night school and would be too tired to get much benefit from it if they did. It necessarily resolves itself into half a day at work and half a day at technical school between the ages of 14 and 20, or thereabouts, and it applies substantially to the whole community. When looked at in this way, the aid promised from the federal treasury becomes very modest indeed. The royal commission might well have made their recommendation much more generous without any danger of the money being wasted.

KELOWNA RECORD

5/2/14

That classes in practical agriculture will be a prominent feature of the construction to be given at the new University of British Columbia was the promise made Friday by Sir Richard McBride at the meeting of delegates to the Farmers' Institute which assembled for the fifteenth annual convention at Victoria.

The premier expressed the hope that a strong agricultural movement will be created throughout the province and he said that nothing was more calculated to inspire such a movement than the inauguration of agricultural classes in connection with the regular university studies and supplementing the ordinary academic course.

In the course of his address to the delegates the premier said:

"We have had in commission for several months a Royal Commission of Agriculture, and in a few weeks' time we expect to receive their report, as a result of which we hope to be able at the next session of the Legislature to bring down legislation of a most comprehensive character. We want the farmers of the country to enjoy the best possible opportunities of developing the agricultural industry because we realize what the development means to the province as a whole. We have been pioneering for forty years and think the time is ripe for an organized movement for the improvement of the agricultural conditions of the country."

Will Open in Fall of 1915

"I would like to inform you at this time that the plans for the opening of the provincial university continue without abatement. There is no class in the province more interested in the university than the farmers and it is with particular pleasure that I am in a position to say to you this afternoon that we have decided upon the fall of 1915 for the opening of the doors of that institution to our student population."

"One of the ambitions of the governing body of the university and the government as well is that, coincidental with the opening of the academic course, an agricultural college will be inaugurated. By means of an agricultural college we hope to be able to take care of our young men and women who intend to take up the industry, instead of allowing them to go to Guelph, Winnipeg, or across the international line."

"You may think this is a very ambitious project but the government feels that when the university is opened it ought to rank with Toronto and McGill, if not above them. We may not open with 5000 students but from the figures I have obtained there is every reason to believe that we will have not less than six or seven hundred, and before three years expire we shall have from 1500 to 2000 students."

"I know of nothing that should appeal to the people of this country more powerfully at the present time than the inauguration of this university and it is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of some of the details concerning it."

NELSON DAILY NEWS

5/2/14

VICTORIA, Feb. 4.—(See views.) Hon. Dr. H. E. Young's scheme of technical education, recently outlined by him, is an ambitious one. As it develops it will necessitate extensive plant in way of buildings and equipment, all of which will cost considerable. Some help in this direction will probably be derived from the Dominion government, which no doubt intends in due time to carry out the recommendations of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education, which suggested distribution among the provinces of \$3,000,000 yearly for 10 years. But as distribution will be in proportion to population the amount coming to British Columbia will not be enough to carry out the plan in its entirety. Considerable change in laws governing the labor of boys and girls is anticipated.

Sidney Review
6/4/14

Press Gallery, Victoria, Feb. 1.—The debate on the reply to the address from the throne which occupied the attention of the legislators throughout last week, was closed on Friday afternoon with a brilliant speech by Dr. M. E. Young, provincial secretary and minister of education, who in a closely reasoned address, which lasted for nearly two hours, dealt with the activities of his departments. As Dr. Young explained the several divisions of the two departments of which he is controlling head, are essentially spending and non revenue producing, but with a large array of figures and a carefully prepared speech full of deductive reasoning he showed that the money had been carefully spent and that the result fully justified the large apportionments.

Dr. Young gave a detailed account of the workings of the Colony Farm and the mental hospital at Essondale, showing that the entire cost of maintenance of the patients there amounted to less than fifty cents each per diem. Later on Dr. Young launched into a spirited defence of Mr. Wesbrook, the new head of the University of British Columbia, contradicting the statement recently attributed to the new president that he intended to neglect the humanities in order to give prominence to a purely utilitarian curriculum.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

6/2/14

Victoria, Feb. 6.—When the University of British Columbia is formed the university faculty will be entitled to select the examining council for the architects' examination conducted by the British Columbia Association of Architects. This, in substance, was the effect of an amendment made to the proposed architects' bill by a special committee considering it this morning.

The bill which has already been explained is one of the "close corporation" measures such as that enjoyed by the lawyers, dentists, druggists and doctors. It was proposed that the architects' association would elect its own examining council, but the committee of the House felt today that the university authorities should have control of this matter. It was also agreed to amend the proposed act so that it would not apply in any points in the province where there is only one registered architect. It will not be necessary to employ an architect for buildings less than \$10,000 in cost, nor in places where there is only one registered member, but otherwise no one may erect a structure without the services of an architect registered in the association. Civil engineers are to be regarded as qualified architects.

The bill was introduced by Mr. W. W. Foster, member for the Islands. He appeared before the committee this morning, together with Messrs. Horton, Emmis Read and S. McClure, Victoria architects.

be well equipped with colleges. Both the humanities and education of a more practical character are to receive the closest attention, the desire of the government being to make the university so excellent that, if possible, it will stand unrivalled among similar institutions in the Dominion. This can only be accomplished with public support, but there is every reason to believe that this will be forthcoming in large measures, for even already any matter connected with the seat of learning is carefully canvassed and gives rise to interesting expressions of views. We endorse what the Premier has said in the premises. With public opinion behind the University of British Columbia it will rapidly become an institution which will be the admiration of other provinces.—Victoria Colonist.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

7/2/14

With a view to arranging a working basis of the bill regarding the association of architects in British Columbia, which has already met with considerable opposition among Members of the Legislature, a delegation consisting of Mr. S. McClure, of Victoria, Mr. Hout Horton, president of the Architects' Association, Mr. Emmis Read, secretary, waited on the private bills committee yesterday morning.

After a long conference, several amendments to conform with the wishes of the majority of the Members of the House were agreed to by the architects and will be embodied in the bill when it is brought down from committee stage.

The most important of these amendments states that the act shall not apply at any place where there are not at least two registered architects practicing. The result of this amendment is that the provisions of the new act will practically be confined to the cities.

Another amendment provides that after the inauguration of the University of British Columbia, the necessary examination will be conducted by the faculty of architecture of that institution.

Provisions are made for an appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court in case of a refusal of the association to grant a practicing license to an applicant, and admittance to the association must be granted to all architects qualified in other Provinces of Canada or in the Old Country.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

6/2/14

It is of great interest to learn that the government is fully impressed with the importance of establishing an agricultural college in connection with the University of British Columbia. Sir Richard McBride's announcement before the Farmers' Institutes' Convention yesterday was one of the most gratifying that has been made in this respect. It appears that special efforts are to be taken to insure that the agricultural branch of learning will occupy a high place in the labors of the university. This is as it should be in a province which is making a full investigation of the industry with a view to improving its status. The Premier appeals for the support of public opinion in the development of agricultural education, and, indeed, in all matters connected with the building up of the university. The announcements we are able to make from time to time show that the institution is to

VICTORIA COLONIST.

10/2/14

Drastic changes in the educational system of British Columbia that are intended to supply a suitable training in after life for every boy and girl in the Province are recommended in the report of Mr. G. H. Dean, Assistant Superintendent of Education, which will be submitted to the Legislature by the Minister of Education in the course of a few days.

The report, which is the result of Mr. Dean's investigations in the schools of Canada, United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Switzerland, is an exhaustive one, the recommendations being divided into two main divisions dealing with the training in elementary schools and that of secondary schools.

Probably the most important and comprehensive finding in the report is in regard to the training of students in high schools. The total enrolment in British Columbia public schools for the year ending June 30, 1913, was 57,608. Of this number only 2,904 were enrolled in high school and college classes. In Vancouver the figures were 12,560, and 1,370; in Victoria, 4,781, and 454. In other words only about ten per cent. of the children of the Province received the benefit of a state supported system of high schools.

Where the Blame Lies

"In considering these facts," reports Mr. Dean, "the question naturally arises in what respect is our high school organization responsible for this condition? The question is almost wholly answered by an inspection of the course of study and the yearly returns, which prove conclusively that the work of our high school is almost wholly devoted to preparing students for professional and, to a limited extent, commercial life. The bill of fare provided for the rural student is the same as for the city student, and the boy with a mechanical bent is fed upon Latin until he leaves school, or is impelled into a vocation for which he has no natural talent."

In recommending a change of study in elementary schools, Mr. Dean suggests that the prescribed course for classes, up to and including junior thirds, should include a suitable graded scheme for work in paper, cardboard and modeling as a preparation for the manual work of the higher grades. This work should be the same for both boys and girls, and the instruction should be given by the regular class teacher. Mr. Dean also suggests the revision of the manual training and domestic science courses so that both should cover a period of three years only. In the former he recommends that the work should be limited to uniform type models, while in the senior

grade it should be include practical work in relation to the home and school environment. In domestic science a recommendation is made that the undue overlapping should be prevented, and that more time and greater emphasis should be given to the subject of sewing. Both of these courses he recommends should be extended to the smaller centres, and when possible these centres should be grouped under a trained specialist. Mr. Dean also recommends the appointment of a number of traveling instructors, who should extend their work to afternoon and evening classes of adults.

Views on Nature Study

With regard to nature study Mr. Dean recommends that this course should be reorganized and made more flexible. The emphasis should be on elementary science in cities, and on school gardens with correlated science in rural districts.

The report urges that provision should be made for a specially trained supervisor of agricultural education whose duty it would be to encourage instruction in agriculture in schools, and advise both boards and teachers as to the best method of carrying out a definite plan of work, co-operating with the Department of Agriculture so as to prevent duplication of instruction.

Mr. Dean also recommends that greater attention should be given to singing, the exercises including a considerable amount of class singing. He recommends that the amount of history prescribed for high school entrance should be reduced, and all pupils afforded equal facilities for admission to secondary work. If the present course is too exacting in non-essentials the defect should be remedied at the earliest moment.

The conclusions with regard to elementary education are summed up in the recommendation that no specialization whatever should be undertaken in the elementary school in order to provide a scheme of vocational training, but that seven years of general cultural work should be compulsory for all pupils.

With regard to secondary education, Mr. Dean divides this work into three main classes, the first for those who continue at school three or four years after passing the entrance examination; second, for those over fourteen who will probably not remain at school beyond two years, and thirdly, continuation classes for adolescents at work.

Training in Essentials

In dealing with the large class of pupils whom, under a broadened course, it is hoped, to retain at school, Mr. Dean recommends a sound education in essentials for all pupils including a certain amount of household training for all girls and special courses organized in separate schools or in separate departments of the same school, and adapted to university matriculation, or teachers non-professional requirements, or a technical training, as a preparation for commercial life, for agriculture, and entrances to colleges of agriculture, for industrial life, and entrance to colleges of technology and applied science, for home life, or for some special branch, such as art and music.

With regard to pupils over fourteen, who will not remain at school beyond two years a recommendation is offered of a special industrial training. Such schools should be established, he believes, only upon the most careful consideration, and should be either full time or co-operative with theoretical instruction at school and practical training at the shops of industrial firms.

Continuation Classes

The continuation classes are intended for adolescents at work. Instruction under this head should be for a few hours weekly, and given in the day time. In addition to these continuation classes Mr. Dean suggests that evening vocational classes should be established to enable adults who are employed during the day to supplement their general knowledge and practical training. These, he believes, should be entirely restricted to vocational work. He recommends that the instructors for evening trade classes should be selected from competent men in the trade without teachers certificates, rather than from teachers with little or no industrial experience.

Mr. Dean is strongly opposed to the instructors at evening classes being recruited from the ranks of full time day teachers or supervisors, and recommends that where this is done no Government grant should be allowed. He is strongly opposed to the establishment of a uniform course of instruction for all localities, and suggests that the organization of technical and vocational work be made elastic enough to be adapted to local conditions. He suggests that owing to the present lack of trained teachers for technical instruction a special effort should be made by means of Summer classes, evening classes, and special courses in technical schools to supply this want.

Museum of Arts

That a college and museum of arts should be organized in connection with the Victoria Normal School at the earliest convenient time, for the purpose of fostering the fine arts and giving a vocational training in some branch of art-craft is another of his recommendations.

The report also suggests that local advisory committees should be appointed to assist in the organization and management of technical and industrial schools or departments, such committees consisting mainly of citizens representing employers or employees who are specially competent to act in an advisory capacity. Similarly constituted committees should also be appointed for commercial and agricultural departments.

Another of the recommendations, which, if it becomes law, will have a far reaching effect on the school attendance is that the compulsory attendance law should be amended, so as to provide more systematic effort and more definite returns in carrying out the Provincial regulations. Still more drastic is the proposal to grant school boards, under certain specified conditions, the power to organize continuation schools, and to compel the attendance of adolescents between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. It is the failure of secondary or high schools to

induce the attendance of a great proportion of elementary graduates that has caused, in recent years, prominent educators, both in America and Europe, to point out the State's responsibility with regard to a certain minimum of education as an indispensable preparation for citizenship.

Reorganization Necessary

"No experienced educationist," says Mr. Dean, "will contend that a boy or girl of fourteen has acquired this minimum. In establishing under State supervision, a system of secondary schools and contributing to the support of the same, the Provincial Government has acknowledged the necessity of some further training, and with the present failure as shown by the attendance figures in June, a complete reorganization and enlargement of secondary work is recommended."

Mr. Dean would also recommend some departmental and local inspection of private schools, both as regards attendance records and returns, and character of instruction.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

11/2/14

We notice that in a recent issue of The London Daily Mail attention was drawn to university training based upon what that newspaper chose to describe as the "nothing-to-do ideal of university youths." It was pointed out that nine appeals for employment were quoted from gentlemen, titled gentlemen, officers on leave, and public school and university men, all seeking secretaryships, posts as companions, or posts of confidence. The class of posts required were those which the paper characterized as requiring little or no previous experience, and upon this fact it based the text of a couple of interviews which we reproduce as follows:

An Oxford coach declared that in many cases the "soft job" man is a university man, who, after an aimless education, is thrown upon the labor market. "I have known dozens of men," he said, "who have gone through their course at Oxford without the faintest idea of what profession they intend to adopt. I am not speaking of wealthy men—but of men who must work in order to live. Nearly all of these have vague ideas of tutorship, or secretaryships as jobs that require no experience.

"A commercial training at the university would provide these men with some aim to pursue, so that they would not be thrown on the world, neither professional men nor business men, when they go down from Oxford or Cambridge. At present these universities provide what might be called 'blind alley education' for many of their members."

A business man of considerable experience confirmed these views. "Any large employer," he said, "is continually asked to find a post—not a clerk's position, but something 'superior,' like a personal secretaryship—for public school or university men who have 'knocked about' doing various odd jobs since they completed their education. They all want some soft berth, something for which you do not need previous experience or a decent record of industry. Business men are daily appreciating the value of education, but educationists do not seem to appreciate the value of business."

Mr. L. G. McPhilips, K.C., has been appointed by his fellow benchers of the Law Society to be the responsible bencher for supervising the work of forming the school, and as a first step Mr. D. A. McDonald of the legal firm of Bourne and McDonald, has been appointed as dean of the school. Mr. McDonald has borne a high reputation as a lecturer on law. Associated with Mr. McDonald will be a number of eminent barristers, who will lecture on various departments of law. Mr. Martin Griffin and Mr. R. M. Macdonald, the latter the examiner for the Law Society, are among those who will give courses of lectures, and other names are to be announced later.

At least four lectures a week to each student will be given, and the lectures for the first term will last until the end of June. After the first term, the terms will be made to last the usual six-month term from October to March of each year. The lectures which will be commenced next week, will be delivered in the late afternoons and the evenings, for the accommodation of the students. There are about 120 students enrolled in the Law Students' Society and the formation of the law school is giving great satisfaction to them.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

14/2/14

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

14/2/14 LAW SCHOOL FOR PROVINCE FORMED

Law Society Appoints Mr. D. A. McDonald as Dean of the New Institution.

Expectation that School Will Be Taken Over by University.

A milestone in the history of the educational institutions in the province was marked today by the formal institution of a law school under the aegis of the Law Society of British Columbia. Only two bodies have authority to commence such a school, one being the Law Society and the other the provincial university. It is expected that in due course when the university buildings are erected and equipped the law school will be taken over by the provincial university.

The decision to form a law school was made possible by the action of the law benchers who this morning voted a money grant to supplement the fund of \$2500 raised by the Law Students' Society, and gave formal consent to the formation of the school. This marks the culmination of an agitation and negotiations which have extended over some years, and brings British Columbia in line with all the other provinces of Canada, each of which has some form of law school education.

The laying of the corner stone of the Normal School yesterday was an interesting ceremony, and one that possesses a great deal of significance. We are not sure but what the institution to be established there may not in years to come prove a source of strength and exercise an influence upon the lives and characters of youth of British Columbia scarcely second to that of the University. Dr. Young's educational views are certainly along broad and liberal lines, and he has found his colleagues always ready to fall in with them, and each successive Legislature has been ready to grant him the necessary authority and the money requisite to put them into execution. There is no brighter spot in the history of legislation in this Province than that embraced in the area of educational policy. The several Opposition parties in the House during the last quarter of a century have been active enough in their criticisms of every other question; the activity has often become virulent, but on all matters relating to the education of the youth of the country the only spirit exhibited has been one animated by a desire to do the right thing.

The effort of the present administration has been, not only to increase the facilities for education available to the youth of the land, but to enlarge them, to engrave upon the scholastic branch of this service a practical branch, so that, as far as possible, when boys and girls reach the close of their school life, they may be equipped for the active duties of manhood and womanhood. The Victoria Normal School will prove useful in respect to hundreds and thousands of the youths of the land.

The very delightful situation of the new institution will do much to recommend it. Situated on a commanding elevation, and yet reached by an easy grade, it looks out over as beautiful a panorama of sea and land, of scenes of human activity and the ever silent ranges of snow-clad mountains, as can be seen anywhere in the world. The majesty of the outlook from this school will be a powerful educational influence. Dame Nature will be one of the most distinguished members of the school faculty.

As an asset to Victoria the Normal School will be of very great value. It will add in many ways to its attractiveness as a residential centre; it will place at the disposal of wage-earners a means whereby they can give their children advantages that would otherwise not be open to them. In every way it will be an excellent thing for this community.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

16/2/14

TECHNICAL EDUCATION Commendation is likely to be freely bestowed upon those in educational circles in the province who are giving impulsion and force to public views on the question of technical education. The time has come when in many countries technical education is regarded as an indispensable part of teaching in the day school. In the textile industries—even in the higher branches of work in these—there is still to be met with the “practical” man. In many cases the person who thus describes himself is the untrained man, who can make no definite or particular claim to expert skill in his work. His knowledge has been gathered by the way, and it is not any wider than the way by which it has been gathered. Such men, and the high degree of general efficiency which they attain without the aid of expert instruction, are the despair of those who champion technology. Even if they happen to be in the position of employers, they hope—and fear—that science, applied to their trade, will work miracles. They hope, because the success of business rivals who have been quicker to adopt scientific methods of production than they, fills them with a sense of insecurity; they fear because jealousy and prejudice make them unsympathetic to the newer methods.

Education—the education of the schools—is mainly valuable in proportion to the directness of its relation to life. It misses its aim if it fails to prepare the youth for the exceedingly practical and responsible business of making a living. A man may be not the less poet or artist, thinker or dreamer, if he is unable to become so completely lost in abstractions as to forget the bills he owes. Today, no less than for two generations of yesterdays, the problem is how to make it possible for the youth who looks forward to an industrial career to acquire theoretical knowledge and

practical knowledge concurrently. So long as the fallacious assumption that theory and practice are essentially things apart continues to be entertained, so also will the wisdom of having the youth spend years of his life absorbing “school” knowledge, and then have him sent out into a world in which he finds such knowledge is heavily discounted, be questioned. It is hard on the youth who spends years at a technical school, under the impression that he is preparing himself for an important position, to make the discovery on leaving it that industry rates him no higher than it does fellow-laborers who work without training and largely by rule of thumb.

On the question of how the school and the industrial world may be brought more closely together, there is variety and diversity of opinion. The belief that a boy may leave a grammar school, spend a few years at a technical school and then step out and take charge of a department in a factory, is not so common as it used to be—unless, of course, the factory be his father's. As a rule such a belief is peculiar to the parents of the boy in question, though it may for a short time be shared by the boy himself. The old way of bridging the canyon between school and world was for the youth leaving school at any age, from fourteen to seventeen years, to go straight to work in the factory, and take advantage of technological classes in the evenings. Of late years educationists have begun to question this method, on the ground that it puts too great a strain on the vitality of the youth. Still, to keep technical instruction a thing apart from power to earn a living, while the instruction is being administered and received, is to put too severe a strain on the financial resources of moderately well-to-do parents. The youth, so instructed technically, enters industrial life with a debit balance of cash against him, in his relation to his parents, to the other members of his family, and to his own sense of what he owes to these and to himself, which he has no prospect of overcoming for many years.

Does the solution lie in making the technical school, in its advanced classes, a workshop or factory in which the pupil shall demonstrate his practical skill to his own pecuniary advantage and to the confusion of “practical” opponents? But, phew! would not this cause a peck of trouble and disturbance in the industrial world?

In British Columbia, it is probable that a beginning will be made with woodwork. As a matter of fact a beginning has already been made in this way; but the end, who can foresee? In woodwork, we in British Columbia learned some years ago that it takes more than expertness in handling saw and hatchet to make a man a first class carpenter.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

19/2/14

THE FUTURE UNIVERSITY

A striking conception of a future University of London was given by Sir Alfred Keogh, rector of the Imperial College of Technology, in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Association of Technical Institution, held in London. It was based on his interpretation of the intentions of the Commission which recently reported on the subject.

Here are a few of the features in Sir Alfred's picture: A single multi-college university in a city of 7,000,000 inhabitants, it will necessarily be the biggest thing in education on the face of the earth. It will provide for the aimless education as well as for that having a definite aim. It will be governed by a senate of fifteen men of light and leading who have no interest in any constituent college. Public opinion will find a ready means of expressing itself in a court. The technical schools will be enabled to bring specialization of work within the domain of the university. The sole test for admission to the university will be the fitness of a youth to enter upon the course of study. The fees will be lower and the State will make up the loss of college revenue.

“One might even dare to hope,” he added, “that there will crowd into our schools, even into the schools of art, music, and literature, so great a host that all schools in time will become constituent parts of the university.”

They should, he declared, tear up the schemes which everyone in London carried in his pocket and get to work on the lines which the Royal Commission have marked out.

VERNON NEWS

19/2/14

PROVINCIAL AND GENERAL

The New Westminster School Trustees have passed a resolution deciding upon compulsory attendance for children between the ages of 7 and 14.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

20/2/14

SCHOOL INSTEAD OF SHOWS

Provincial Act Prohibits Young Children From Seeing Picture Shows During School Hours.

Special to the News-Advertiser.

Victoria, Feb. 19.—Under the new act regarding theatres and cinematograph houses, provision is made debarring film exhibitions on Sundays, which is in line with the policy advocated for some time by the Attorney-General. "The new act is a departure from the old one," said the Attorney-General, "in that it gives power to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to license and regulate moving picture theatres, film exchanges and operators of moving picture machines."

Children under 14 years cannot attend picture shows during school hours or after 6 p.m. unless accompanied by an adult.

Johnson, generally known as "Prior's corner." In spite of the fact that other organizations are allowed to hold meetings at that point the Council declined the application. Unfair discrimination of this sort is more likely to help than hinder the Socialist movement. The corner in question should be open to all or closed to all, and we are surprised that men like Ald. Bell and Ald. MacNeill should have allowed this infringement of the rights of even "Socialist" citizens.

NORMAL TECHNIQUE A start will be made on the paving programme as soon as the money is in hand, which should be within the next two weeks. In a "gall. ry" speech Ald. Cuthbert advocated

Victo

relinquishing the work immediately out of the new Normal Schogeneral revenue in order that the unaddition to the public employed could get immediate relief. city boundaries, it is so Ald. Bell, supported by His Wor-

site is an unusually corship, had the good sense to with-

The building is well adstand such a gambling with the rate-
payers' money. If for unforeseen
sons to treasury bills did not find

590

THE CANADIAN

Canadian Gazette, Feb. 5-16

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The President arrives in London.

DR. F. F. WESTBROOK, president of the University of British Columbia, has just arrived in this country in search of information likely to be of use to him in starting the new university, and he has also been looking about for material out of which to form his staff. Dr. Westbrook has consulted with the heads of practically all the universities and colleges in Canada and the United States.

It is expected that a start will be made next month on the new university buildings in Vancouver, the British Columbia Government having made a grant of 250 acres of land at Point Grey for the purpose. In the autumn of 1915 Dr. Westbrook hopes that the university will be able to commence operations. Plans of the buildings have already been drawn by Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson, Vancouver.

The new university will be a provincial institution, and for its maintenance the Government has granted 500,000 acres of land in various parts of the Province, half of which has been selected. With the opening of the University of British Columbia in 1915, the present McGill University College of Vancouver will cease to exist, and so it is expected to start with upwards of 500 students. This college has been giving instruction equivalent to the first two years of a university course.

A start is to be made with arts and the sciences. In the following year a department of agriculture is to be established, and in this connection Dr. C. C. James, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, spent 10 days in Vancouver with Dr. Westbrook. Later, departments of mines, forestry and engineering will be established, branches of activity which are of such great importance in British Columbia.

To aid in the proposals of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia, covering an expenditure of \$3,000,000 within a fixed period, said to be three years, a substantial vote will be sought from the Provincial Legislature, according to an announcement by Sir Richard McBride at Victoria. "Special attention will be given to the university question at this session," stated Sir Richard, "in view of the fact that it is to be opened in the autumn of 1915. One of the chief requirements will be the new buildings which will be erected at a cost running into high figures. It is planned to have up-to-date structures, second to none on the Continent. The plans laid before the Government by the Board of Governors call for the expenditure of about \$3,000,000 within a fixed period. It is realised that the Provincial Government will assist materially in the construction of buildings in addition to the land grant for an endowment fund which was provided for some time ago."

The Sun
26/2/14

Domestic Science Is Not Favored

Discussion on University Curriculum

THE members of the Women's Educational Club of Columbian College listened yesterday to a comprehensive and critical consideration of the true function of a university and the inadvisability of introducing courses in professional or vocational training into the curricula of universities. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Mathers, the speaker being Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, M.A., one of the two women members of Convocation honored with a place on the senate of the provincial university, and for some years a university lecturer in history.

Discussing the tendency in America to introduce courses in domestic science into the university training prescribed for women at the sacrifice of their studies, she spoke showed that home-making meant more than the mechanical routine of cooking and cleaning. It embraced qualities of heart and mind, a general attitude to persons and things, a social relationship that is best prepared for by the exacting studies of the classics and mathematics and the general four years' experience of college life and its association with the intellectually great and humble.

"The business of a university, as Cardinal Newman said, is to make intellectual culture its direct scope; in other words, to teach people to think. Are college students trained to think as they were a generation ago? Many of us will agree that they are not. We may find a reason for this in the removal of the faculty of philosophy as the central one in the university. Philosophic studies have declined before scientific and practical ones. There is an increased emphasis upon studies looking

toward speedy result in action, either for the individual benefit, or at least for social advantage. We are growing indifferent to ideas; we substitute practice for principles. We tend to educate by things and not by thoughts. There have never been enough men and women trained in hard logical consecutive thinking for leaders of the nation. Tremendous interest is taken in all sorts of movements, social, political, economic, religious, all ostensibly having for their object the uplifting of humanity. How many of them offer any philosophical, practicable scheme that will build more stately habitations? How many trained leaders are there identified with these movements?

"In high schools and colleges the popular courses are those which deal with facts or persons or society and not with theories. The great fault in secondary education has been the grim determination to make everything interesting to the pupil or perish in the attempt. Far too little time has been devoted towards making a pupil rejoice over mastering an assignment, no matter how difficult, because it was right to do it or for the joy of work.

"The success of a university is not measured by large attendance and a great many professional or technical schools in connection with it. Instead of having our colleges weaken their defenses of philosophical thinking, a great many graduates in Canada would rejoice to see a determined effort made to strengthen them. They would be glad to see professional schools demand the A. degree as a condition of entrance. If home-making were regarded as a profession it could then be taught in separate professional schools to

women holding the bachelor's degree. If such a condition is not required, domestic science courses are better offered in other schools entirely distinct from the university and under board of control."

VANCOUVER DAILY ADVERTISER

24/2/14

DR. WEBBROOK Leaves England.
President Wesbrook of the University B.C. sailed from England for New York February 19. He will probably be in Vancouver by March 10.

The Daily News Advertiser
3/3/14

University and the Home.

To the Editor of the News-Advertiser.

Sir,—My attention has just been called to the report in your columns of Thursday last of an address given by Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris at a meeting of the Women's Educational Club of Columbian College upon "The University and the Home," of which the object appeared to be the demonstration that home-economics is an unsuitable subject for inclusion in the curriculum of a University.

Mrs. Farris is reported to have based her objections upon three grounds: (1) that the arts course in Canadian Universities is itself a practical training for the home-maker; (2) the chief work of a University is to teach people to think, whereas she maintains "the introduction of too many subjects on scientific lines is not well calculated to produce thinkers"; (3) "Popular courses without a high condition of entrance weaken a University."

I would like to enquire why—if the arts course in Canadian Universities gives this practical training for home life, do the graduates in arts permit the rate of infant mortality in Canada to reach a height only equalled in Russia; why does tuberculosis annually claim such an undue proportion of victims among the population; why are the reports on the medical inspection of school children in this province such anxious reading? Again, why was it that efforts to check communicable diseases or to safeguard the health of nations were so futile until the birth of biology and the application of chemistry and physics to these social problems in the second quarter of the last century threw a flood of light on causes previously hidden, and formed the foundation of modern sanitation?

With regard to Mrs. Farris' second point: Are such men as Darwin, Wallace, Huxley, Tyndall, Galton, Sir William Ramsay, Pasteur, Curie, and many more of our scientists, not to be numbered among the world's greatest thinkers? In the third place, why should "Home Economics" necessarily weaken a University? It is based upon a large group of sciences—biology, chemistry, physics, mechanics, economics, for instance, as well as psychology, physiology and hygiene. Much of the work its students are called upon to carry out is of a high advanced character, and demands capacity for real research; this is the experience of post graduate students of the subject in the University of London and elsewhere. There is no difficulty in placing the subject on a strictly University level.

Finally, may I ask why, if the care of plant and animal life is of such moment to the well-being of this province, that again and again emphatic assurances have been given that a foremost place in the curriculum of the new University is to be given to agriculture, why does not the right care of human life call for similar recognition? Yours truly,

ALICE RAVENHILL.

VANCOUVER DAILY NEWS

25/2/14

Homeward Bound Now.—Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, sailed from England for New York on February 19. He will be in Vancouver on or about March 10.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

13/3/14

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914

CLEARING IS TO BE FINISHED IN MONTH

Good Progress Has Been Made on University Grounds Work.

Clearing operations on the fifty-acre tract which is to form the site for the first buildings of the series of structures to be erected on the University property in Point Grey, will be finished in about a month's time, stated Chancellor F. L. Carter-Cotton this morning.

Good progress is being made on the work and by the time the building plans, now being prepared by the architect are ready and have been given the approval of the board of governors, the initial site will be in such a state that the building contractors can go ahead with actual construction. It is supposed that tenders for the erection of the first of the series of university buildings will be invited within the next few weeks. The board of governors intends to inspect the plans in a few days.

VICTORIA TIMES.

13/3/14

Expected Soon. Dr. Wesbrook, resident of the new British Columbia University, is expected to arrive in his city very shortly from his tour of Europe in quest of talent for the faculties of the university. Since leaving British Columbia the president has visited many of the leading universities of the old world, and his trip therefore promises to be productive of good results.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

13/3/14

DR. WESBROOK IS ON HIS WAY HERE

President of New University Is Returning From Europe —Will Report on Appointments to Faculties.

Dr. F. L. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is expected here in a day or two from his trip to Europe in quest of talent for the various faculties of the new institution. His report is awaited by the Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, and the Board of University Governors with the keenest interest, as very much depends upon it in relation to the work of making appointments.

Affairs in relation to the University to be built at Point Grey are now so far advanced that the work of making these appointments is already in order, and it is the intention of the board that no time should be lost in the matter.

Upon the return of Dr. Wesbrook it is proposed to hold meetings in Victoria and Vancouver, under suitable auspices, at which the entire progress made to date in connection with the founding of the institution may be told to the public. At these meetings the president of the University will explain what he has done in the way of selecting appointees and also in regard to the arrangement of the University buildings. The Hon. Dr. Young will also take part and describe in some detail the departmental aspect of the undertaking.

The arrangements for the meetings in Victoria and Vancouver have not yet been made, but the Minister of Education has the matter in hand, and he expects to make a definite announcement on the subject at an early date.

Visited Leading Colleges

Since Dr. Wesbrook left the Coast some months ago he has visited a number of the leading colleges in Eastern Canada and the United States; he has also been to Great Britain and Germany. There is reason to believe from the optimistic nature of the correspondence that has been passing in the interval between himself and the Education Department of the Government that his work will have gratifying results.

In addition to securing the services of men highly qualified by training and attainments, it has been the endeavor of the president of the Board of Governors as well, to secure men likely to prove adaptable to the life of this Western country. Dr. Young is greatly impressed with what he has heard from Dr. Wesbrook, and he is convinced that once his report is tabled it will be found to contain information of a character gratifying to the university life of the country. He heard from Dr. Wesbrook upon the latter's arrival in Canada from England, and he expects to hear again in a day or two from a point much nearer home.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

14/3/14

TREND OF UNIVERSITY TRAINING

The tendency of modern university education is summed up in interesting fashion by a writer in *The Labor Leader*, who replies to the question, "What may democracy expect from men at the universities?" He assumes that learning is now being given a much more liberal interpretation than in the past, a fact which has led to university privileges being made more accessible. No longer are these seats of learning considered as something apart from national life, but rather as the necessary completion of the citizen's training. "University life," says the writer, "inevitably gathers men and women into groups, stimulating them to discussion and that interchange of opinion which shatters false standards of life and inspires men with a greater sense of purpose and a broader vision than are sometimes to be found in ordinary political life." He advocates that even more so than at present the clarifying influence of a university training should be brought to bear upon political and industrial proposals. He points out how those who have graduated value their training above all things, because its most cherished object has been the setting up of a true standard of values and the cultivating of a greater sense of proportion in weighing and assessing policies and ideas. Its lesson for democracy is that the worker should become the student, so that the bitterness of his task should be combined with the vision which university training gives. That, we think, is a welcome tendency in the higher education of today, and one that is being fostered, as it should be, in Provincial universities where, as the writer we have quoted says, "learning for learning's sake has not been so much supplanted as extended to include a training for the professions of life and for active and intelligent citizenship." This ideal is the one that we hope will be held steadfastly in view at the University of British Columbia. Such a seat of learning should have a direct influence on every sphere of national life, and we are willing to believe that the more liberal interpretation given to this ideal the better it will be for the future of our citizenship.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

15/3/14

DR. WESBROOK RETURNING

President of B. C. University Expected to Suggest Several Appointments to Board of Governors.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, will return shortly from his trip to Europe, where he was looking for professors for the new university. After his report has been submitted to the Minister of Education and the Board of Governors, several announcements in regard to the personnel of the different faculties will probably be made. Since Dr. Wesbrook left Vancouver several months ago, he visited a number of the leading universities in Eastern Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Germany, and from the optimistic tenor of letters received by the Minister from him it is believed he has secured the services of several men highly qualified by training and attainments.

VANCOUVER SUN.

16/3/14

Outlook for Our University

We are glad to learn that some progress is being made in the affairs of the provincial university and that by the end of next year, or shortly after, the full teaching staff of the institution will be at work. According to reports made through the government newspapers Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the president, will soon return from Europe where he went in search of professors for the new university. "After his report has been submitted to the minister of education and the board of governors," we are told, "several announcements in regard to the personnel of the different faculties will probably be made." This is satisfactory as far as it goes. Dr. Wesbrook's selections for the seats in classics and metaphysics will undergo the careful scrutiny of Hon. Dr. Young and Assistant Superintendent of Education Heane, who has lately been made chief consulting educationalist of the department at Victoria, and the names of the men chosen for such chairs as mathematics and political economy will of course be submitted to the local inspection of Mr. George I. Wilson and Mr. R. F. Green, among the board of governors. When the appointments have been made they will then be placed before the senate for formal ratification. When we consider, therefore, the care with which these professors for our provincial university will be selected it is not difficult to accept the bright outlook for the institution's future pictured time and again, by the minister of education. It will readily be understood that having brought to our university the best minds among the great educators of the Old World as well as the new the opening of the college at Point Grey will find enrolled in the list of students, not only the children of British Columbia residents, but many of the youth of Europe and the United States, who will naturally seek to sit at the feet of the best instructors the world can produce.

The public of this city and indeed of the whole province will await with eager interest the arrival of Dr. Wesbrook to learn in detail of his achievements and will be keenly concerned to know if his selections meet in the fullest respect the views of the educational department and of Mr. George I. Wilson and his colleagues on the board of governors.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

16/3/14

DR. WESBROOK WILL RETURN THIS WEEK

Will Make Recommendations to University Governors for Appointment of Staff.

News that Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the Provincial University, will return to Vancouver on Wednesday from his trip to Great Britain and Germany, has been received in the city. En route, Dr. Wesbrook has visited many of the educational centres of Eastern Canada and the United States as well as of the older lands.

The primary object of Dr. Wesbrook's visit abroad was to make enquiries and obtain recommendations with a view to the selection of the staff for the Provincial University. It was desired that the staff should be composed of the best experts available, and that the selection should be as catholic as possible. Anticipating that a year would be necessary in most cases before any of the selected professors could leave their old duties to assume work in British Columbia, and realizing the advantage of having the heads of the various departments confer with the board of governors during the time the buildings are being equipped, it was decided to make the appointments of the heads of departments as early as possible. It is expected that these appointments will be decided shortly after Dr. Wesbrook's return.

The president has also been busy gathering information about the most modern educational methods. It is expected that several public functions will be arranged at which Dr. Wesbrook will be able to speak upon the results of his trip abroad, and at which Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, will announce developments and plans in connection with his department's work.

VANCOUVER SUN.

16/3/14

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT HOME NEXT WEDNESDAY

Reported He Has Met With Gratifying Success on Mission to Find Teachers.

VISITS IN EUROPE

Public Addresses to be Delivered on Progress of Work Thus Far.

After an absence of several months during which he visited all the leading cities of Eastern Canada, United States and Great Britain and Germany, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is due back in Vancouver on Wednesday, according to Hon. E. Carter-Cotton, the chancellor.

His report is awaited with keenest interest by the governors of the institution. The object of his visit was not only to gather information as to the latest educational methods, but to obtain teachers of the highest efficiency, as the intention is to obtain for the institution the most advanced teachers possible to find.

May Make Selections.

The affairs of the university are reported to be far enough advanced now so that the question of appointments of the staff may be taken up.

It was Dr. Wesbrook's desire to not only obtain a staff of teachers fitted by attainment and highly qualified for the important positions in the newest of universities, but to obtain such as would likely prove of as much efficiency in the West as in the Eastern and older educational centres. Reports from the educational department of the provincial government are that Dr. Wesbrook's correspondence has been very optimistic and it is expected that the report the president makes will be more than gratifying.

Series of Meetings.

It has been proposed that a series of public meetings be held where the much-travelled president will speak on the subject of his journey and the impressions he gathered in connection with the aims of the new institution.

The Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, will take part in these meetings and describe the departmental aspects of the undertaking.

LADIES IN NANAIMO

VICTORIA TIMES

17/3/14

RETURNS TO-MORROW

Dr. Wesbrook, President of B. C. University, Expected Back in Capital with Results of Tour.

The return of Dr. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia university, to-morrow from his trip to Great Britain and Germany, is fully expected. En route the professor has visited many of the educational centres of eastern Canada and the United States, as well as those of other lands. The primary object of Dr. Wesbrook's visit abroad was to make inquiries and obtain recommendations with a view to making the selection of the staff for the provincial university. It was desired that the staff should be composed of the best experts available, and that the selection should be as catholic as possible.

Anticipating that a year would be necessary in most cases before any of the professors could leave their old duties to assume work in British Columbia, and realizing the advantage of having the heads of the various departments confer with the board of governors during the time the buildings are being equipped, it was decided to make the appointments of the heads of departments as early as possible. It is expected that these appointments will be decided shortly after Dr. Wesbrook's return.

The president has also been busy gathering information about the most modern educational methods. It is

expected that several public functions will be arranged at which Dr. Wesbrook will be able to speak on the results of his trip abroad, and at which Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, will announce developments and plans in connection with his department's work.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

18/3/14

PRESIDENT IS READY TO RECOMMEND FACULTY DEANS

Head of University of British Columbia Back from European Tour.

President Wesbrook Enjoyed Excellent Health During 15,000 Mile Trip.

Proposed Heads of Departments Will Aid in Part Royal Commission of Professors.

Imperial Sentiment Was Factor in Decision of Educationists to Come Here.

Looking fit and well, despite his hurried journey of nearly 15,000 miles in the interest of the university appointments, President F. F. Wesbrook of the Provincial University, arrived back in the city today. During the three months since he left Vancouver he has visited many of the eastern universities, the annual meeting of the American Academy of Science and numerous universities in Great Britain, including Oxford, Cambridge, London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinboro, Liverpool and Manchester. On his return journey Dr. Wesbrook was accompanied by Mrs. Wesbrook, who had been spending most of the intervening time at the home of her father, Sir Thomas Taylor, late chief justice of Manitoba.

From the point of view of the purpose of my visit I have had a most successful trip. That is as far as I can go, for of course I was not empowered to make any appointments, but will make recommendations to the board of governors for appointments to the headships of the various departments," stated Dr. Wesbrook. "I have interviewed personally a large number of professors whose work and reputation has commended them to the board of governors."

Royal Commission
Indian Affairs
Box 755

Would Not Leave.

Some of these, of course, were found to be so closely wedded to the scholastic life of the older universities that they would not think of leaving, and from our point of view, would not bear transplanting into our sturdier atmosphere. Others were found not to display the general executive ability along with their academic efficiency that would be needed to build up a strong department with us. Others did not strike us as having the personal qualities that would adapt themselves to our conditions on the Pacific coast. On the other hand some were found whose personal qualifications supplemented the good impression their academic work had made, and to whom the idea of taking part in the building up of a great university in British Columbia made a strong appeal. I was surprised to find how many of the younger professors are actuated by imperial sentiments and ideals, and who even look to the time when the centre of the Empire shall have passed from the British Isles to the great dominions. My visit, hasty though it had to be, will greatly assist us in making a wise choice for the heads of departments.

Appointments Soon.

Dr. Wesbrook intimated that several of the appointments of the faculty deans might be expected to be announced at an early date, although some delay might be experienced in getting the right men for two or three of the leading positions. Those who are appointed will not commence active duties until 1916, but in the meantime while arranging to leave their present duties they will be able to prepare for the work here. They will of course be consulted upon the appointment of professors in their respective departments, but these appointments will not be made for some time to come.

One of the most pleasant features of his journey through the British universities, said Dr. Wesbrook, was to meet the many professors who were his colleagues at the time Dr. Wesbrook was lecturing sixteen years ago and more at Cambridge, Dublin and Edinburgh Universities. The assistance of these old colleagues, said Dr. Wesbrook, was invaluable to him on his present journey.

Dr. Wesbrook is himself a graduate of Manitoba University, and won a scholarship in pathology at Cambridge, which led to his appointment as a lecturer in bacteriology at Cambridge. Dr. Wesbrook's subsequent academic career took him to the University of Minnesota, and thence to the presidency of the University of British Columbia.

"My visit has greatly strengthened my feeling," said Dr. Wesbrook, "that what we want here, and the ideal we have to keep in view in making the appointments, is not to make a little Oxford or a little Cambridge, or a new London or Liverpool University here, but to make a British Columbia University that shall have a character of its own and a purpose suited to the life and work and destiny of our province."

VICTORIA COLONIST.

19/3/14

NONE APPOINTED TO UNIVERSITY

Dr. Wesbrook Speaks of His Observations While Abroad Looking Into Question of Professorships.

GOOD MATERIAL EASILY AVAILABLE

Many Circumstances to Be Taken into Account in Making Choice—Interest Taken in England.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 18.—"While I have several men in mind who would be excellent appointments as heads of the different faculties in the new University of British Columbia, I have made no definite appointments to the University staff. I will lay several recommendations before the board of governors, and these will probably be considered individually, not en bloc. There are many considerations to be entertained in the choice of a university staff. We must draft the staff from the same sources as our population—men familiar, or easily made familiar, with our environments and our conditions."

The above statement was made to a representative of The Colonist by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, President of the University of British Columbia, who returned yesterday from a three months' trip to Eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain. He left Vancouver on December 22, and, during his absence, visited many universities. He spent twenty-one days in England and Scotland.

Men of Experience

"The men I have in mind for the new University," he continued, "have had experience in university work in at least two countries. They include professors who have been in English, German, American or Canadian universities, not in all four, but in at least two. The reason for this is that it would be a mistake to appoint men who have never

been outside English universities. They would probably lack the colonial viewpoint and not feel at home in a new country like this. It is my ambition to give the new institution a cosmopolitan rather than insular viewpoint, to establish it on broad lines, and this can only be attained by securing heads of faculties of broad knowledge and a cosmopolitan spirit. Moreover, the Canadian, American, British and German universities excel in different lines. All have special lines of pre-eminence.

Britain Interested

"I was much impressed and gratified by the British interest in Canadian affairs, and especially in British Columbia. Although I was not traveling with a brass band, but, instead, trying to attract as little attention as need be, I found everywhere I went that the knowledge of my visit had preceded me. In fact, at all the universities I visited in Great Britain—and I was at Oxford, Cambridge, London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Manchester—I found the greatest interest manifested in the project of founding a new university. Most of the British universities are so old that the idea of establishing a brand new seat of higher learning seemed to appeal strongly to the scholastic mind.

"I conferred with a large number of professors, and asked about a great many more.

"I found among them two classes of men. One set of men, and they are chiefly among the younger professors, feel the call of Empire. They recognize that in the course of time the seat of Empire may be transferred to the Overseas Dominions, probably Canada. The idea of taking part in the building up of a university in this Imperial outpost appeals to them.

Various Environments

"On the other hand, life is very attractive to many men in university work in England. Their associations and their interests bind them to home. The atmosphere of learning to which they have always been accustomed has become a second part of their nature, and they would not bear transplanting to more rugged surroundings. Again, I met university professors who, while comfortably established themselves, are not satisfied with the outlook in life for their children, and they want to avoid for them certain social and economic factors which prevail in older lands."

While at Cambridge Dr. Wesbrook renewed acquaintance with several of the professors who were his colleagues when he was at the university, from 1892 to 1895, during part of which period he was the John Lucas Walker student in pathology, and later had charge of the bacteriological department. Some of the others he met in other universities, where they had become heads.

Dr. Wesbrook stated that the heads of faculties decided upon would be consulted in regard to the selection of professors for their own departments. He hopes that the construction of the University buildings will be started at an early date, and this week he will confer with the architects in regard to plans.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

20/3/14

DR. WESBROOK RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TRIP

Selecting Faculty for University in Canada, United States and Great Britain.

Following a three months' trip through eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain, Dr. F. F. Westbrook freely expressed his satisfaction upon his return. Though his trip has been a most enjoyable one, yet it has been one of work, for the selecting of the various professors for the new British Columbia University is no small job.

Dr. Westbrook left Vancouver on the 22nd of December of last year, visiting the universities of prominence on this continent, as well as in Great Britain, where he spent three weeks both in England and Scotland.

In speaking of the appointments that would be made, he stated that that matter would have to be decided entirely by the board of governors, which would meet for that purpose in the near future, but that he had secured information and data while abroad that he believed would give the board the desired knowledge to guide in making the appointments.

"I have a great many men in mind whom I think would be excellent as heads of the different faculties in the new University of British Columbia," said Dr. Westbrook. "Personally I have made no selection, but will lay the entire recommendations before the board of governors, and they will probably be considered individually by them. The choosing of these men is a very delicate work and must be handled with every effort to secure men already familiar or easily made so with our environment and conditions.

"The men I have to recommend to the board are men who have had experience in at least two countries, and many have had experience in three and four. The reason for this is that it would be a mistake to appoint men who have never been outside of British universities. They would probably lack the colonial view point, and not feel at home in a new country like this.

"It is my ambition to give the new institution a cosmopolitan rather than insular viewpoint," said the head of the university, "to establish it on broad lines and this can only be attained by securing heads of faculties of broad knowledge and a cosmopolitan experience. Moreover the Canadian, American, British and German universities excel in different lines; they all have special lines of pre-eminence.

Views of the Younger Set.

"I conferred with a large number of professors and asked about a great many more. I found among them two classes of men. One set of men, and they are chiefly among the younger professors, feel the call of empire. They recognize that in the course of time the seat of empire may be transferred to the Overseas Dominions, probably Canada. The idea of taking part in the building up of a university in this imperial outpost appeals to them. On the other hand, life is very attractive to many men in university work in England. Their associations and their interests bind them to home. The atmosphere of learning to which they have always been accustomed has become a second part of their nature and they would not bear transplanting to more rugged surroundings. Again, I met university professors who, while comfortably established themselves, are not satisfied with the outlook in life for their children and they want to avoid for them certain social and economic factors which prevail in older lands."

Renewed Acquaintance.

While at Cambridge, Dr. Westbrook renewed acquaintance with several of the professors who were his colleagues when he was at the university from 1892 to 1895 during part of which period he was the John Lucas Walker student in pathology and later had charge of the bacteriological department. Some of the others he met in other universities where they had become heads.

Dr. Westbrook stated that the heads of faculties decided upon would be consulted in regard to the selection of professors for their own departments. He hopes that construction of the university buildings will be started at an early date and this week he will confer with the architects in regard to the plans.

VICTORIA TIMES.

23/3/14

Conferred With President.—Hon. Dr. Young has returned to the city after accompanying the premier as far as Golden, where he had business in connection with the new hospital. On the way back the minister of education had a conference with Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, in Vancouver on the result of the recent trip taken to the east by the president in search of professors, and he also visited some of the provincial institutions at New Westminster which are under the charge of his department.

★ ★ ★

VICTORIA COLONIST.

24/3/14

Dr. Westbrook Coming—Dr. Westbrook, president of the British Columbia University, is expected to reach the city about the middle of the week, to confer with Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, on matters connected with the institution. Dr. Westbrook recently toured the greater part of Europe and America and collected an immense amount of useful data, which will be duly submitted to the Board of Governors of the University.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER.

25/3/14

MINISTER HAS RETURNED

Hon. Dr. Young Conferred With Dr. Westbrook on Progress of University—Accompanied Premier

Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, returned yesterday morning from a brief visit to the Mainland. He accompanied Sir Richard McBride as far as Golden, and, returning from that point, took occasion to visit both New Westminster and Vancouver. All sections visited by the Minister showed signs of preparations for an active season's work, and there was an optimistic outlook on every hand. In Vancouver Dr. Young conferred briefly with Dr. Westbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, and the latter briefly outlined what had been accomplished during his recent tour of Europe in search of information which will be helpful in the organization of the staff in British Columbia. Dr. Westbrook will, in a few days, come to Victoria and formally lay before his chief a report in detail.

VANCOUVER SUN.

19/3/14

President F. F. Wesbrook, of the University of British Columbia, returned to Vancouver yesterday after spending some months on a tour of British, Eastern Canadian and United States cities preparing the faculty for the institution, which, it is expected, will be opened in 1916. Owing to his previous work in Great Britain, Dr. Wesbrook found it much easier to carry out his enquiries than it would have been had he been a stranger on such a mission, and his acquaintance with him was invaluable, he said. He met many of his former associates in London, Liverpool, Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin. His visit to Canadian and United States cities was very satisfactory, he said, and he returned to the balmy climate of Vancouver more enthusiastic than ever.

He found in the old country a great deal of interest in this province, and was surprised at the knowledge generally displayed when Canada was the subject under discussion. People were full of confidence over Canada, Dr. Wesbrook said, and, though not pretending to know a great deal about

financial markets, the general feeling which impressed him was that things would be much easier and money was looser.

While the president cannot as yet give out any detailed information as to whom he visited and broached propositions to come to the faculty of the University of British Columbia, he said that all of the arts and science departments would be filled. The department of engineering, forestry and agriculture would come along later after the others had started, he thought, but the heads of the departments he wanted to have here so they could get in touch with the Western country. The president expressed his confidence in the efficiency which would come to the new university through the men of high standing he had seen, and he expressed that what was of great benefit to the university and something he wished above all was that there would be a "happy family," for the happiness of life had a great deal to do with one's efficiency in any undertaking.

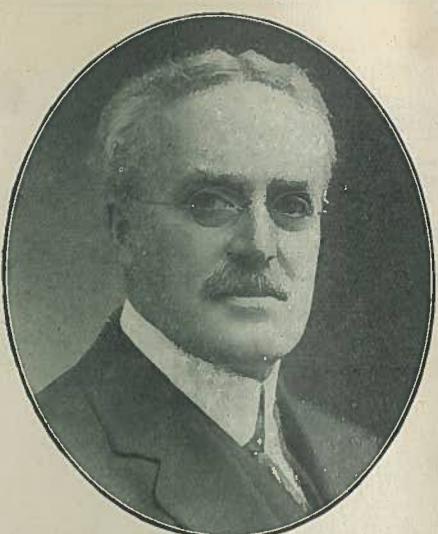
266

CANADIAN NEWS

MARCH 5, 1914

THE NEW UNIVERSITY FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

By F. FAIRCHILD WESBROOK, M.D., LL.D., PRESIDENT



Photo]

[Elliott and Fry
F. FAIRCHILD WESBROOK

of British Columbia. In planning it, it has been found necessary to look as far into the future as possible in order that it may meet all the needs of all the people. One cannot but be optimistic in Canada. On every hand there are so many striking evidences of rapid growth, and so many seeming impossibilities have now become accomplished facts. We have been so richly endowed by Nature in British Columbia that we owe it to ourselves and the rest of the world to properly conserve and intelligently develop and use our natural resources, the chief of which are the men and women, both those who are there now, and those who are coming. We cannot stand still if we would.

THE erection of these first buildings of the group which will house the work and workers in not one but many branches of university work, must mark another stage in the development

The purpose of the University is to meet the peculiar needs of the Province, while we Canadianise those who require it, and do our share in the development of a more efficient Empire. We must homogenise the peoples who are drafted from the four corners of the earth. Our object is to found and maintain a provincial university devoid of provincialism.

The new buildings are to be erected upon a site of 250 acres, whose foreshore is protected by a Government reserve. This site is over 200 ft. above sea-level, and the main axis of the group is almost north and south on a ridge. The administrative building will stand on ground which is something more than seventy feet above that on which the residential buildings are to be placed, the intervening buildings on either side of a wide avenue gradually rising, on account of the increasing grade, which is highest at the site of the administrative building and library.

Satisfactory discharge of function is only to be expected from a machine whose parts are intelligently planned and placed, in other words a proper physiology cannot be looked for with a defective anatomy of the organism. With this in mind, the Board of Governors instructed the President and Mr. Sharp, of the firm of Sharp and Thompson, University Architects, to visit the universities of Canada and the United States to make particular study of the State and provincial universities. A prolonged tour was made, and much data accumulated. In addition, Dr. C. C. James, C.M.G., Advisor to the Dominion Government on Agricultural Instruction, was commissioned by the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion to proceed to British Columbia, and give us the benefit of his experience and advice. At the time of his visit, a Commission of Architects met with the Board of Governors and

Dr. James. This Board consisted of Mr. T. H. Mawson, the well-known city planner of London and Liverpool, Professor Warren Powers Laird, head of the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania, and consulting architect to the University of Wisconsin, Mr. R. T. Durley, Professor of Mechanical Engineering of McGill University, Montreal, and Messrs. Sharp and Thompson, of Vancouver, the University architects. By this means was developed a plan which seemed to provide a proper and logical relationship of building areas.

We have sought to relate the biological sciences to the physical sciences and arts, while we have them next door to agriculture, forestry, medicine and pedagogy. Mines and geology are located in the same group, and as close as possible to engineering, and the pure sciences foundational to them. Arts, theology, law and commerce are brought into touch with the sciences. The University administrative building, library, and convocation hall are centrally located. The athletic grounds, drill grounds, armoury, the site for the department of pedagogy's practice schools, and the medical school sites are all on the town side of the University grounds, so as to be more readily accessible to Vancouver.

The theological colleges are asking for grounds upon which they can erect teaching and residential buildings from funds provided by themselves, the style of architecture, building material, and plans of which are to harmonise with the University buildings and to be approved by the University Governors. In the plans space is provided for them, which places these theological colleges close to the University student residences and to the arts. The theological institutions are being generously supported, and it is being planned not only to teach theology, leaving the University to teach the arts and the sciences, but also to provide food and lodging and a homelike and wholesome environment for students in attendance upon the University classes. Since the University itself must be non-sectarian, this provision is most fortunate.

It is expected that the University will open a year from next autumn with 500 students. This is the estimate of those who are competent to judge. The McGill University of British Columbia, for whose splendid work I must express my warmest admiration, has 250 students in Vancouver in its classes providing instruction in three years of arts and two years of engineering. There are one hundred more in Victoria in arts under the ~~same~~ general direction, and many have gone ~~there~~ simply because British Columbia had not yet provided its own University, and there are many in the Province itself who are impatiently awaiting the opening of the University of British Columbia.

/61

We shall prepare to house 250, leaving the others to live at home, in Vancouver or in the theological colleges. Whilst the grounds are being cleared and the architects preparing detailed plans for the buildings to be erected at once, I have been visiting Canada, the United States, and Great Britain, looking into university organisation and inquiring about possible members of the staff. Very naturally the eyes of the university world are turned to Britain in respect to many branches. I hope in the

very near future to recommend to the Chancellor and the Board of Governors the names of men in a number of branches, although we shall not actually need the men on the ground for over a year. It is particularly important in the laboratory branches that the men be consulted as early as possible with regard to building and equipment.

The early appointment of a Librarian is a necessity. He will require to open up his lines of communication, develop his systems, and provide in advance, so far as it can be done, for the needs of the students and the staff. With the exception of the Librarian and the four professional lines mentioned, we can leave the other selected men where they are for another year. This

will be fair both to the men and to the institutions from which they are to be drafted.

I do not like to venture into the field of prophecy. We have high hopes, but we can better show you later what we have done, than to attempt to tell you now what we shall do. I am most enthusiastic. When I compare the British Columbia of to-day with the British Columbia which I first saw in 1886, I cannot help but become infected with that infectious optimism which is so endemic in the Province. The people have a right to expect their University, for which they have so generously provided, to take a leading place in the social and economic upbuilding of the Commonwealth and the betterment of the whole people.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE.

2/4/14

RADIUM INSTITUTE AS PART OF UNIVERSITY

Committee of Chamber of Mines Discusses Proposed Affiliation Plan.

The radium committee appointed by the Vancouver Chamber of Mines met last evening in the quarters of the chamber. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Dr. E. E. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, and to get his views with regard to having the proposed radium institute under the control of the new institution.

A delegation will also appear before the finance committee of the City Council, at the request of Mayor Baxter, and will outline the aims and objects of the proposed Institute. No money grant will be asked for. A programme defining the best way of raising money for the purchasing of radium and carrying on the work of the proposed institute will be drawn up by a sub-committee.

Dr. F. L. de Vertuil has personally taken an option on 100 milligrams of radium, which is valued at \$12,000. This amount of the precious metal will be available here in October.

9/4/14

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE.

UNIVERSITY TO BUILD PT. GREY PIPELINE

Water Main Will Be Laid Through Municipality by Board of Governors.

In order to ensure that an ample supply of water will be ready for service at the university site the board of governors of the Provincial University have entered into an agreement with the municipal council of Point Grey to construct a pipeline from the city boundary on Sixteenth avenue out to the university site. The pipe, which will be a twelve-inch pipe at Sixteenth avenue, will be reduced to ten inches and later to eight inches as it nears the university. It is not intended that it will be for the exclusive use of the university, but will be used as part of Point Grey's water system, for the use of private consumers.

Under the agreement which was consented to at the last meeting of the university governors, which has been signed by Chancellor F. L. Carter Cotton, the university will construct the pipeline and hand it over to the municipality, which will in turn reimburse the university governors for the cost. The estimated cost of the pipeline is \$18,000. The arrangement had been arrived at as a matter of expediency, to ensure a proper water supply to the university site, even if the municipality had been unable to make an early and satisfactory sale of its bonds.

Vancouver News Advert
10/4/14

PROGRESS MADE BY WESTMINSTER HALL

Principal MacKay Reviews the Work of Past Six Years at Well-Attended Consersazi-

VANCOUVER SUN.

6/4/14

Physical Efficiency of the Children

Dr. Wesbrook's Address to Women

THE president of the University of British Columbia addressed the members of the Women's Educational Club, on Friday, at the King Edward High school, the meeting being held in the long room. Mrs. Jean Temple, the president, occupied the chair and introduced the guest of honor. Dr. Wesbrook confined his attention to the problem of the school child and the school so far as the physical well-being of the child was involved. The responsibility of educationalists was a great one, and too often sufficient care was not paid to securing all that might tend to the physical efficiency of the school child.

The modern movement of educating delicate children or those with predisposing diatheses, especially the child liable to tubercular affections, in the open air, was given thorough discussion. The success attending the introduction of this system in the United States, Great Britain and elsewhere was pointed out. It was incumbent upon those in charge of edu-

cational matters that such a mode of guarding the health of these children and of safeguarding that of the school itself, should never be overlooked. Besides this, there was the forming of hygienic habits, which thus acquired at school were imported into the home and put into practice there with an all-round benefit.

Tuberculosis, so insidious was its attack, should be fought on every hand, and even from the sordid economic view any monetary outlay involved could only be a good investment for the state. Nowadays, even insurance companies found that it paid them to advise sanatoria. The absence of suitable text books in hygiene for children was deplored. In conclusion, Dr. Wesbrook offered to put at the disposal of the Educational Club a large number of reports of educational conventions, as well as brochures dealing with the problem of the conservation of health of the school child, and hence that of the future nation.

In welcoming the friends of Westminster Hall to its second annual convocation at Lester Hall last night, Rev. Principal MacKay reviewed the six years' work of the college. They had passed the stage in their growth, he said, where the exuberance of childhood prevailed but they still had substantial progress to report each year. The college had been in existence six years and up to the present time had produced five Doctors of Divinity; one B. D. and 22 graduates in theology, while there were nineteen men in the classes studying theology at the present time. During those six years they had trained a large number of men for the courses for matriculation into the university. They had had an average of forty men in their winter classes preparing for entrance into theology and these men had been employed throughout the province and the west in supplying new fields of the church.

New University.

Another stage in their development had been reached this year. The University of British Columbia was almost an actuality and the government had set aside five acres for each of the denominations for the erection of their theological buildings and they had chosen theirs. The section set aside for the theological colleges was as fine a part as there was on the whole of that magnificent campus. He looked forward to the erection of the buildings there worthy of the confidence the government had shown in them and the great cause they represented as Christian churches and to a vastly greater sphere of influence there.

Referring to the staff of the college, Dr. MacKay said the regular staff would remain as before, but they had also with them Professor Morton, who would lecture in church history, and Dr. Milligan, a distinguished New Testament scholar, was coming from Scotland to be with them this summer.

Financial Outlook.

Rev. Dr. Clay of St. Andrew's Church, Victoria, brought the greetings of the Synod in place of the Moderator, who was unable to attend. He said that Westminster Hall held a warmer place in the hearts and thought of the Synod than ever. It was the child and the pride of the synod. The report presented to the synod had one discouraging note in it of a financial character but he felt sure that the church in British Columbia was not going to allow the money stringency to cripple the work of the college. A tribute was paid to the strength of the staff. It had drawn the best men in the church to lecture here and they had gone back as splendid agents of British Columbia. They had also brought from overseas some of the most eminent scholars the church could produce and after their lectures they had gone back to tell of the glory of British Columbia. The influence of the college had been very wide.

Rev. Dr. Ferguson, speaking for Alberta, testified to the splendid training of the students who came from Westminster Hall.

Vancouver Sun
14/4/14

Technical Education

MOST people would hesitate to agree with the sweeping statement of Prof. Robertson, of the Dominion technical education commission, that a man cannot be idle and honest at the same time, but it cannot be gainsaid that idleness is at the bottom of a great deal of dishonesty. Consequently, while Professor Robertson goes to the extreme in his language he is certainly on the right track in advising that the youth of the country be given every opportunity to begin the world properly equipped to make their way in it.

The educationalists, however, who believe that the system pursued in Canada is entirely wrong, and who would convert the public schools into manual training factories, from which every child would be turned out a finished handicraftsman, are no less mistaken than those who consider literary education to be alone of importance. It is the duty of the state to see that every citizen can read and write and has some knowledge of elementary mathematics, but it is no more its duty to provide universal technical training than to enforce a university course on the young.

We do not deny that technical education is of the highest importance and should receive every public encouragement, but why should those engaged in promoting the movement attack the public school system, which, while it may not be perfect, is far from deserving of the assaults made upon it. In the rural districts the school course would undoubtedly be greatly improved if more attention were given to agricultural subjects, but in the towns and cities to graft a technical course on the curriculum is altogether beyond the scope and aim of public education. Technical schools should be established as separate institutions and the public schools should be maintained strictly as institutions whose essential purpose is to provide the groundwork of a literary education.

We do not agree with Prof. Robertson that the time has arrived when the people of the Dominion of Canada are commencing to see that the education which is required is the one which equips for some productive employment. The people of Canada, we believe, are beginning to see that such education is of immense value, and are willing to contribute generously to its furtherance, but there is still an overwhelming force of public opinion in favor of the view that the practical is not all, and that there are things in education above and beyond the mere training to make a living.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN.

WATER FOR UNIVERSITY.
VANCOUVER, April 13.—In order to ensure that an ample supply of water will be ready for service at the university site the board of governors of the Provincial University have entered into an agreement with the municipal council of Point Grey to construct a pipeline from the city boundary on Sixteenth avenue out to the university site.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.
13/4/14

Water Main to University—A pipe line to the provincial university in Point Grey at an estimated cost of \$18,000 will be constructed and through an agreement entered into by the university and the Point Grey council, the line will be taken over by the municipality at a later date.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE.

14/4/14

EDUCATION METHODS HAVE CHANGED IN PROVINCE

Superintendent Robinson Describes Advances Made in Departmental System.

Certificates and Courses in the Schools Altered for the Better, He Says.

Mayor Baxter Welcomes Delegates to Fifteenth Annual Convention of Teachers.

Dr. Wesbrook Also Speaker at Session—Hon. Dr. Young Tonight.

With 400 delegates present from all parts of the province, the fifteenth annual convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Association was opened this morning in the auditorium of the King Edward High School. The chief item on this morning's programme was an able address by Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education. Other addresses were delivered by Mayor Baxter, Dr. F. F. Wesbrook and Mr. G. W. Clark of Ladysmith.

Dr. Robinson chose for his subject: "Some of the Educational Changes in British Columbia During the Past Fifteen Years," and his speech, which was listened to with the closest attention, was most interesting.

The first change that had come about since he took charge of the department which he at present heads was in the course of instruction at the high schools throughout the province, he said. At that time there were three courses, but by unification these had been reduced to one course, which did for all—those who are trying for their teachers' certificates, those who are trying for matriculation and those who are simply passing from one form to another.

Another change for the better, he stated, was the system of granting certificates and in regard to their tenure. At the time he took charge in Victoria there had been six kinds of certificates for teachers, only two of which were valid for life. Now these have been reduced to four and all are valid for life and as a consequence the former pathetic sight of a teacher of perhaps 35 or 40 having to study hard in leisure time was done away with.

Only Two Some Time.

"I do not know when it will come about, but come about it will, that some day there will be only two certificates in British Columbia, one for high school teachers and one for public school teachers. The first will be university graduates' certificates and the other for graduates of high schools. When this comes about nothing but ability of the highest order will keep teachers in their positions," said Dr. Robinson.

"In the medical profession or in the law the lawyer or doctor who is highest in the examinations is not always rated as a first-rate lawyer or doctor. They have to show what they can do before they are so rated. This will be the case with the teachers' profession in the future and we can not have a profession worthy of the name until this is the case," he continued.

Another change which he stated had come about in the past fifteen years was that the burden of paying all teachers throughout the province had been removed from the shoulders of the government. Now, he said, the cities and even the country municipalities bore their just proportion of the cost. This had not made for lower wages as had been predicted at the time the change was mooted but had a tendency in the other direction.

He spoke of the establishment of McGill University College and the splendid work that the institution had done. After the establishment of the university when the McGills of Vancouver and Victoria had passed away the good they had done would long remain, he declared.

Continue Manual Training.

Sir William Macdonald's munificent action in establishing for three years in Vancouver and Victoria manual training centres was praised by Dr. Robinson, who stated that this work would be continued.

Regarding the criticism aimed at the department of education by certain well-meaning persons that at least the rudiments of agriculture were not taught in all the schools of the province, he said that while this might be all very well in farming communities it would hardly do for the city schools.

"It is all very well to have instruction for those who intend to go in for farming, but I can not see where it will bring many boys back to the soil. If you really want to get the farmers back to the land reverse the present conditions, whereby the farmer gets one-third of the retail price for his product and the transportation companies and jobbers get the other two-thirds, that is the way to have plenty of contented farmers on the land."

He produced some interesting figures as to the way in which the number of schools, pupils and teachers had increased by leaps and bounds during the past fifteen years.

Fifteen years ago there were four high schools with twelve teachers. Today there are twenty-nine high schools with ninety-six teachers. Fifteen years ago there were 19,000 children in the schools; today over 57,000. The number of teachers now employed is about 1600 all told. Fifteen years ago there were four inspectors; now there are fifteen.

Dr. Robinson looked, in spite of his recent illness and operation, in the best of health when he rose to deliver his address, and although he spoke for about an hour did not seem at all fatigued by the exertion.

Welcomed by Mayor.

At the conclusion of Dr. Robinson's speech, Mayor Baxter rose to welcome the many delegates to the city.

"The school teacher has a wonderful task to perform," said the mayor. "Civilization, although it is making tremendous strides, is failing to produce in our cities self-reliant citizens. The men and women of today want

others to do things for them.

"This is the teachers' chance. Make things hard for the pupils in school; give them problems to work out, and we will produce citizens that when they have to face the battle of life will know how to think out knotty problems and find the right solution. We should not have too much play in our schools, or we will turn out citizens who know nothing but playthings," he concluded.

His worship then very heartily welcomed the delegates to Vancouver and wished them every success in their convention.

Mr. G. W. Clark of Ladysmith made a short but fitting reply to the mayor, in which he thanked the citizens of Vancouver for their welcome.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook was the next speaker, and gave a short and informal talk to the teachers. Boys and girls, he said, have today to learn more than ever before, and the teachers must consequently be better posted than ever, and keep abreast of the times. The value of conventions, he said, where teachers from all over come together and exchanged ideas and methods could not but result in great good.

A session is being held this afternoon at which papers by Mr. William Burns, principal of the Provincial Normal School, and Miss M. K. Strong, municipal inspector of schools for New Westminster, are on the programme.

This evening's session includes speeches by Dr. W. C. Murray of the University of Saskatchewan, and Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, minister of education.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD.

14/4/14

teachers in the eastern part of the Province next year. Reference to the excellent results to be obtained by this innovation was frequently made today, it being generally felt that the great success of the gathering was made possible chiefly on this account.

Revelstoke was chosen as the place for the next convention, and officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, Victoria; first vice-president, Mr. A. E. Mullen, Revelstoke; second vice-president, Mr. E. G. Daniels, Fernie; third vice-president, Mr. A. R. Lord, Kelowna; secretary, Mr. Raymond Colpitts, Revelstoke; treasurer, Miss E. J. Youill, Revelstoke; executive committee, Miss E. Thom, Trail; Miss A. J. McDougall, Cloverdale; Messrs. A. F. Matthews, Kamloops; B. H. Steeves, Nelson; and L. J. Cranston, Cranbrook.

Educational Changes

The first session was opened in the morning by Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, who spoke on "Some Educational Changes in British Columbia During the Past Fifteen Years." Dealing with the unification of the courses of instruction for teachers and the system of granting certificates, he hoped that the time would come when there would be only two certificates issued, one to public school teachers and one for high school teachers, and that the rating of the teachers would not be on their examination but on their qualifications as exemplified in actual work by the results. Interesting statistics were presented showing the growth in the number of schools.

Mayor Baxter formally welcomed the convention to Vancouver, paying a high tribute to the valuable services rendered by teachers in building up a nation. The mayor's welcome was replied to by Mr. G. W. Clark, of Ladysmith.

Dr. Wesbrook

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, gave an informal address in which he emphasized the value of conventions to the teachers in the interchange of ideas and the development of ideas. Boys and girls had to learn so much more today than in previous generations, and this demanded a higher standard and a wider knowledge among their instructors.

Committees were appointed as follows: Nominating committee, Messrs. A. Sullivan, Vancouver; E. B. Paul, Victoria; F. O. Canfield, New Westminster; F. G. Calvert, Chilliwack; and Miss E. H. McQueen, Vancouver. Committee on resolutions, Messrs. David Wilson, Vancouver; G. W. Clark, Ladysmith; and J. S. Gordon, Vancouver.

In the afternoon an address was delivered by Mr. W. Burns, principal of the Provincial Normal School, Vancouver on "The Correlation of Reading With Composition," in which he emphasized the value of oral as against written tests, as being better for the pupil, and permitting a wider scope and consequently more efficiency to the teacher.

Miss M. K. Strong, municipal inspector of schools, New Westminster, gave an address on the "Life Career as a Motive in Education."

TUESDAY APRIL 14, 1914

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

Today the fifteenth convention of the British Columbia Provincial Teachers' Institute opens in the King Edward High School, corner of Tenth avenue and Oak street. From the programme of the proceedings on the opening day, it appears that in addition to the presidential address and the address of welcome and the reply in acknowledgement, all of which are necessarily more or less formal in character, special interest will attach to an address by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia. Dr. Wesbrook has the gift of happy utterance. In every public address which he has delivered in Vancouver, he has succeeded in showing himself apt in gauging the temper of the people of British Columbia with respect to education, and in securing public commendation for any remarks he has made which reflects his conception of the place which the university occupies in the gradual development and extending system of education in this province. Principal Burns, of the Provincial Normal School, is sure to have something to say of real interest to teachers on "The Correlation of Reading with Composition," and in "The Life Career as a Motive in Education," Miss M. K. Strong, municipal inspector of schools, New Westminster, has chosen a subject of address, her treatment of which will be followed with interest, not only by members of the teaching profession, but by parents throughout the province. Of deep professional interest, the evening address of Dr. W. C. Murray, president of the University of Saskatoon, on the subject of "The State University and the Teaching Profession" is likely to prove. The Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, Provincial Minister of Education, will also address the convention at the evening session.

During the succeeding two days every branch of work in education followed in the province will receive attention. In connection with the High School section, meetings will be held in the auditorium of the Provincial High School on Wednesday, and the programme indicates that the subjects to be treated are subjects the consideration of which can hardly fail to result to the advantage of the departments of High School work with which they deal. The same may be said truly of the subjects scheduled for consideration under the various grade sections—senior, intermediate and junior—and of the home economics and manual training section. A general session will be held on Thursday, when President Murray, of the University of Saskatoon, will discuss "Education and Heredity," and Dr. Eber Crumby, of Wesley Church, Vancouver, will discourse upon "Teaching Efficiency."

VICTORIA COLONIST.

15/4/14

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR ENSUING YEAR

Instructive Addresses by the
Minister of Education, Super-
intendent Robinson, Pres-
ident Wesbrook and Others.

VANCOUVER, April 14.—Nearly 1,000 teachers of the Province are in Vancouver to attend the fifteenth convention of the E. C. Teachers' Institute, which opened today in the King Edward High School.

The convention is the largest ever held in the Province, due to the fact that the Provincial Government has undertaken to pay the transportation charges of all teachers in schools west of Lytton, it being the intention of the Government to treat similarly the

RECORD IS MADE BY CONVENTION

Nearly One Thousand Teach-
ers of British Columbia
Gather at Vancouver for
Annual Session.

Minister's Address

Hon. H. E. Young, Minister of Education, spoke at the evening meeting. He paid high honor to the teaching profession, which he stated was one of the learned professions, and should be recognized as such. The Government of the Province had been acting on the advice of their president, Dr. Robinson, in administering the educational affairs of British Columbia for many years, and

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

RECORD IS MADE BY CONVENTION

Continued from Page 1

To Dr. Robinson's knowledge and guidance was due much of the advancement with which the Province was so justly credited.

He was pleased to see on the platform Dr. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan. In Dr. Murray and Dr. Wesbrook, head of the University of British Columbia, and Dr. Robinson the West had a trinity of educational strength that would leave an important impress on the development of a great and cultured people in Western Canada.

Founder of University

Dr. Robinson had made university education possible in British Columbia by his years of work in laying a strong and sure foundation, and Dr. Young said he was delighted to have the privilege of paying this tribute to him. Speaking to the assemblage in regard to the university, Dr. Young said that the teacher must differentiate between the cultured man and the specialist. He referred to the tendency towards commercialism in the West generally, and the new aspect in educational matters permitting the utilization of knowledge in economics. The new conditions demanded a readjustment in business, politics and the church, a readjustment of ideas of the value of culture. We should foster the sentiment which will eliminate what is known as the "leisure class" and level up society by the recognition that every class of honorable work is distinguished under a social service. He pleaded for the larger life for the common man, and was proud that we were doing something towards this in British Columbia.

Dr. Murray, of the University of Saskatchewan spoke on "The State University and the Teaching Profession." In British Columbia he said that there should be great expectations of the university. The resources of the Province were great, and by the nature of the country he would expect it to be composed of highly populated districts where the demand would be for expert and well remunerated teachers.

VICTORIA TIMES:

15/4/11

TEACHERS OF PROVINCE MEETING AT VANCOUVER

Next Convention Will Be Held at Revelstoke; Officers Are Elected

Vancouver, April 15.—Nearly 1,000 teachers of the province are in Vancouver attending the fifteenth convention of the B. C. Teachers' Institute in the King Edward High school.

The convention is the largest ever held in the province, as the provincial government is to pay the transportation of teachers in schools west of Lytton, it being the intention to treat similarly the teachers in the eastern part of the province next year.

Revelstoke was chosen as the place for the next convention, and officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, Victoria; first vice-president, A. E. Mullen, Revelstoke; second vice-president, E. G. Daniels, Fernie; third vice-president, A. R. Lord, Kelowna; secretary, Raymond Colpitts, Revelstoke; treasurer, Miss E. J. Youill, Revelstoke; executive committee, Miss E. Thom, Trail; Miss A. J. McDougall, Cloverdale; A. F. Matthews, Kamloops; B. H. Steeves, Nelson, and L. J. Cranston, Cranbrook.

The first session was opened by Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, who spoke on "Some Educational Changes in British Columbia During the Past Fifteen Years." Dealing with the unification of the courses of instruction for teachers and the system of granting certificates, he hoped that the time would come when there would be only two certificates issued, one to public school teachers and one for high school teachers, and that the rating of the teachers would not be on their examination but on their qualifications as exemplified in actual work by the results. Interesting statistics were presented showing the growth in the number of schools.

Mayor Baxter formally welcomed the convention to Vancouver, paying a high tribute to the valuable services rendered by teachers in building up a nation. The mayor's welcome was replied to by G. W. Clark, of Ladysmith.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the university of British Columbia, gave an informal address in which he emphasized the value of conventions to the teachers in the interchange of ideas and the development of ideas. Boys and girls had to learn so much more to-day than in previous generations, and this demanded a higher standard and a wider knowledge among their instructors.

Committees were appointed as follows: Nominating committee, A. Sullivan, Vancouver; E. B. Paul, Victoria; F. O. Canfield, New Westminster; F. G. Calvert, Chilliwack, and Miss E. H. McQueen, Vancouver. Committee on resolutions, David Wilson, Vancouver; G. W. Clark, Ladysmith, and J. S. Gordon, Vancouver.

An address was delivered by W. Burns, principal of the provincial Normal school, Vancouver, on "The Correlation of Reading With Composition," in which he emphasized the value of oral as against written tests, as being better for the pupil, and permitting a wider scope and consequently more efficiency to the teacher.

Miss M. K. Strong, municipal inspector of schools, New Westminster, gave an address on the "Life Career as a Motive in Education."

Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education, spoke at the evening meeting. The government of the province had been acting on the advice of their president, Dr. Robinson, in administering the educational affairs of British Columbia for many years he said, and to Dr. Robinson's knowledge and guidance was due much of the advancement with which the province was so justly credited.

VANCOUVER SUN.

15/4/11

McBride or Tupper Slated for Vacancy

(Sun's Leased W. A. P. Wire.)

OTTAWA, April 14.—It is expected that the high commissionership will be filled by the government before the adjournment of the house. It is known that the cabinet has informally discussed the question, though coming to no conclusion. In the lobbies, the name of Sir Richard McBride is most freely mentioned as the most likely man. Another name mentioned now is that of Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper.

Vancouver Sun
15/4/14

URGES CONSTRUCTION OF WAGON ROAD INTO PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

Vancouver's Opportunity to Reach Out for Trade in Rich Territory Impressed on Board of Trade.

PACK TRAIN TO START NORTH FROM FT. GEORGE

To Ask Government to Open Land Office Here for Benefit of Prospective Settlers.

That the provincial government assist in opening to Vancouver the trade of the resourceful Peace River country by the construction of a wagon road, thus making it easy for settlers to get into that country from British Columbia instead of from Alberta, was the intention of a resolution unanimously adopted last night by the board of trade. The resolution was offered by Mr. C. E. Tisdall, M.P.P. Before presenting the resolution Mr. Tisdall spoke briefly on the Peace River district. He referred to the good the business men of the city have done in lending moral support to the development projects into the Interior country traversed by the Kettle Valley railway, and the section opened up by the extension of interurban lines of the B. C. E. R. He said that the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern railway from Vancouver to Fort George would open up a hitherto unproductive hinterland about which he found people knew considerable regarding its natural resources. But as to the Peace River district he found it hard to get even meagre information. The P. G. E. was contemplating an extension into the Peace River country out of Fort George. The country was known to be bountiful in natural resources. There were great coal areas and agricultural land rivalling Manitoba and Iowa.

He had been advised by officials of the P. G. E. that as soon as the grass begins to grow and there is feed enough for horses, a large pack train will be started north from Fort George along the proposed route of the extension of the line. All possible information will be gathered and photographs taken. The proposed extension will be 330 miles.

The land settlement committee of the board was instructed to take the matter up at once and gather all possible information.

In connection with the work of the committee will be an effort to have the Dominion government open a land office in this city to aid in settlement of more than 3,000,000 acres of land it holds under reserve. This suggestion by Mr. Tisdall was received with applause.

Vancouver News Ad.

15/4/14

TEACHERS MEET IN CONVENTION

Nearly One Thousand Teachers of B. C. Attend Fifteenth Annual Convention Now Being Held in City.

VALUE OF CULTURE IN WEST IS EMPHASIZED

Hon. H. E. Young Points Out That Teaching Is One of the Learned Professions and Should Be So Recognised.

Nearly a thousand school teachers of the province are in Vancouver to attend the fifteenth convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute, which opened at the King Edward High School yesterday morning. The sessions will be continued today and tomorrow; today being devoted to sectional work and in the evening the Vancouver city teachers will be "at home" to the visiting teachers when an enjoyable programme has been arranged.

The convention is the largest ever held, due to the fact that the Provincial Government has undertaken to pay the transportation charges of all teachers in schools west of Lytton, it being the intention of the government to treat similarly the teachers in the eastern part of the province next year. Reference to the excellent results to be obtained from this innovation was frequently made yesterday, it being generally felt that the great success of the gathering was made possible chiefly on this account.

Revelstoke Is Chosen.

Revelstoke was chosen as the place for the next convention and officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, Victoria; first vice-president, Mr. A. E. Mullen, Revelstoke; second vice-president, Mr. E. G. Daniels, Fernie; third vice-president, Mr. A. R. Lord, Kelowna; secretary, Mr. Raymond Colpitts, Revelstoke; treasurer, Miss E. J. Youill, Revelstoke; executive committee, Miss E. Thom, Trail; Miss A. J. McDougall, Cloverdale; Messrs. A. F. Matthews, Kamloops; B. P. Steeves, Nelson, and L. J. Cranston, Cranbrook.

Hon. H. E. Young, Minister of Education, spoke at last evening's meeting. He paid a tribute to the teaching profession, which, he stated, was one of the learned professions and should be recognized as such. The government of the province had been acting on the advice of their president, Dr. Robinson, in administrating the educational affairs of British Columbia for many years and to Dr. Robinson's knowledge and guidance was due much of the advancement with which the province was so justly credited. He was pleased to see on the platform Dr. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan. In Dr. Murray and Dr. Westbrook, head of the University of British Columbia, and Dr. Robinson the West had a trinity of educational strength that would leave an important impression on the development of a great and cultured people in Western Canada. Dr. Robinson had made university education possible in British Columbia by his years of work in laying a strong and a sure foundation, and Dr. Young said he was delighted to have the privilege of paying this tribute to him.

Speaking to the assemblage in regard to the university Dr. Young said the teacher must differentiate between the cultured man and the specialist. He referred to the tendency towards commercialism in the West generally and the new aspect in educational matters to permit the utilization of knowledge in economics. The new conditions demand a readjustment in business, politics and the church, a readjustment of the ideas of the value of culture. We should foster the sentiment which will eliminate what is known as the "leisure class" and level up society by the recognition that every form of honorable work is distinguished under social service. He pleaded for the larger life for the common man and was proud that we were doing something towards this in British Columbia.

Dr. Murray of the University of Saskatchewan spoke on "The State University and the Teaching Profession." In British Columbia he said that there should be great expectations of the university. The resources of the province were unsurpassed and by the nature of the country he would expect it to be composed of highly populated districts where the demand would be for expert and well remunerated teachers. British Columbia had endowed its university with greater liberality than any other province and it would expect its university to be equally liberal in its returns. It would expect every profession to be represented in the university, and the profession of teaching should not be excluded. Other professions had raised themselves to their present high standard by improving the standard of their members and it

Preference Is Given.

In the teaching profession the province of British Columbia now gave the preference to the university-trained man. There was a higher per centage of university trained men and women in the ranks of the teachers here now than in any other province. The university gave the broader view; the ability to co-ordinate things and the advance of things educational brought into the teaching field new courses of study which required university training. The university also stimulated research work, than which nothing was more important to the educationist. He urged that the teaching profession should be recognized as one of the learned professions. The state university should be the great unifying influence of the commonwealth through the influence of its students.

During the evening Miss Hastings gave a violin solo and Mrs. Hay sang, the performances of both being highly appreciated.

Changes in B. C.

The first session was opened in the morning by Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, who spoke on "Some of the Educational Changes in British Columbia During the Past Fifteen Years," dealing with the unification of the courses of instruction for teachers and the system of granting certificates. He hoped that the time would come when there would be only two certificates issued, one for public school teachers and one for high school teachers, and that the rating of the teachers would not be on their examinations but on their qualifications as exemplified in actual work by the results. Interesting statistics were presented showing the growth of the number of schools.

Mayor Baxter formally welcomed the convention to Vancouver, paying a high tribute to the valuable services rendered by the teachers in building up a nation. The Mayor's welcome was replied to by Mr. G. W. Clark of Ladysmith.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, gave an informal address in which he emphasized the value of conventions to the teachers in the interchange of ideas and the development of ideas. Boys and girls had to learn so much more today than in previous generations and this demanded a higher standard and a wider knowledge among their instructors.

Committee Appointed.

Committees were appointed as follows: Nominating committee, Messrs. A. Sullivan (Vancouver), E. P. Paul (Victoria), F. O. Canfield (New Westminster), F. G. Calvert (Chilliwack), and Miss E. H. McQueen (Vancouver); committee on resolutions, Messrs. David Wilson (Vancouver), G. W. Clark (Lady Smith), and J. S. Gordon (Vancouver).

In the afternoon addresses were delivered by Mr. William Burns, principal of the provincial normal school, Vancouver, on "The Correlation of Reading With Composition," in which he emphasized the value of oral as against written tests, as being better for the pupil and permitting a wider scope and consequent more efficiency to the teacher.

Miss M. K. Strong, municipal inspector of schools, New Westminster, gave an address on "The Life Career as a Motive in Education."

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE.

15/4/14

THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The fifteenth annual convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Association was opened yesterday with an address by Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education. Dr. Robinson pointed out several changes for the better as regards the granting of certificates to the teachers and stated that teachers like doctors and lawyers would not be judged merely by the places they took in examinations, but by the work they proved they were capable of in the schools. He also made some timely remarks on the criticisms launched at the school curriculum. He pointed out that it was not of much use teaching agriculture in the city schools. This system would be all very well in farming communities.

These conventions are of great importance to the community for it is at them that the teachers meet and compare notes of the progress made in the past year. The body of teachers as a whole is a very earnest, ambitious class, anxious to fill its very serious responsibilities. Probably it is not kept sufficiently in the public eye to arouse that sympathetic interest without which nothing seems very well worth while. Teaching is one of the most difficult of professions and one of the least well rewarded. There is also perhaps very little initiative left to the teacher. The school course is set without the slightest regard for the character of the pupils. The idea seems to be to drum into the heads of the pupils a certain standard course and trust that it may fit one or some. This method tends to stultify not only the pupil but the teacher. It is, however, very difficult to determine the relation between individuality and learning. There may be many a city pupil whose tendency may lie towards a farm, while a country child may have a gift for high finance.

Thus the real teaching of youth becomes a study of human nature. How often a teacher must long to make a pupil understand that behind the formulae and standard route there lies the broad human sympathy for the difficulties that beset the path of everyone. Teachers have so many different pupils passing through their hands. They attempt to mould a little of their own belief on to the human clay they handle and too often alas, find it a desperate and totally unappreciated task. They have only too frequently to follow along the dull road of a heart-breaking routine. They teach the same thing time after time to the same half-attentive, half-restless, half-rebellious, half-disciplined, half-grown-ups. It is a trying, wearisome task and must fray the nerves of the most patient.

Another great question which is bound to come up sooner or later and which each day seems to be coming nearer to a general discussion is the whole system of co-education. It would be interesting to know what the teachers actually thought of this system which has been condemned by some of the most expert educators after long and close study. It is to the teachers the public look for enlightenment on such points and it is after all on the teachers that so much blame is put when something for which they really are not responsible breaks down.

They promote a sentiment which in a new city is often apt to be lost. They serve to hold together the threads of development and allow those who come after to trace their way back through the mazes of the past. The Pioneers' Association does work which an individual citizen may undertake sometimes, but which is entirely lost sight of under such circumstances. The individual keeps his records largely according to his own personality. An association must proceed along different lines. Its work becomes of great public importance long after the records are gathered. Thus the Vancouver Pioneers accomplish something more than a merely sentimental reunion. They disseminate valuable and accurate information and stimulate interest in the history of our city.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE.

15/4/14

UNIVERSITY TO BE A GREAT HELP TO TEACHERS

Hon. H. E. Young, Minister of Education, Addresses British Columbia Teachers.

Pedagogy to Have Greater Recognition in Development of Province.

Dr. W. C. Murray, President of Saskatchewan University, Is Also Speaker.

Pays Tribute to Generous Provision Made for Provincial University.

A consideration of the place of the university in its relation to the teaching profession, and particularly of the relation of the British Columbia University to the life of the people of the province, fittingly closed the first day of the great conference of British Columbia school teachers at the King Edward High School last evening. The large concert room was filled with teachers from all parts of the province and their friends, and the speech-making was interspersed with vocal and violin selections by Mrs. Hay and Miss Hastings.

The platform, presided over by Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education and president of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute, was an auspicious one, comprising Dr. H. E. Young, minister of education, and Dr. W. C. Murray, president of Saskatchewan University. Dr. Murray is regarded as one of the most brilliant men in the front rank of Canadian educationalists, and was for many years lecturer and professor of education at Dalhousie University, before being called to his present high position as president of the University of Saskatchewan.

The great value of culture in remodelling Western life into its future permanent forms was dwelt on by Dr. Young in his address, and in this important work he emphasized the part to be played by members of the teaching profession.

"The teaching profession is one of the learned professions and should be regarded as such," he maintained.

In the work of administrating the education affairs of the province, the minister said that very great credit must go to Dr. Robinson, their president, who had for many years been the government's chief adviser on educational matters, and who had given invaluable service.

"In our distinguished guest, Dr. Murray of Saskatchewan University, Dr. Wesbrook of our own provincial university and Dr. Robinson, your president, the West has a trinity of educational strength that will leave an important impression on the development and culture of the life of the West," declared Dr. Young.

Work of the University.

Dealing with the work of the university, Dr. Young referred to the era of commercialism in which the Western countries found themselves at birth, and of the readjustments which are necessary if advancements in culture and intellectual progress is to be made. The university, he claimed, while it aided the economic advancement of the country by the utilization of knowledge in the arts of life and in the application of economics to industry, had also a great function to perform in developing the humanities and in raising the standard of culture in the community. The university in a democratic community meant a larger life for the common man, he said, and he urged that the teachers present should foster in the minds of those whom they came in contact with that every form of labor which contributes to the social welfare is honorable and distinguished work.

Dr. W. C. Murray, taking as his theme "The State University and the Teaching Profession," paid a tribute to the government and people of British Columbia for their generous provision for the provincial university at Point Grey.

"British Columbia has endowed its university with greater liberality than any other province, and it will expect its university to yield equally great returns," he said. Such provision would justify the public in expecting that profession to be represented in the university, and the profession of teaching should not be overlooked. Other professions had raised themselves to a high standard of excellence by improving the standard of requirement in their members, and the teaching profession, charged with the most important work of all in training the mental life of the young, must themselves seek ever to improve their standard of efficiency.

Preference to "Varsity Grads."

"The nature of the country in this province, and the nature of its unsurpassed resources, lead one to expect that it will be composed of numerous highly populated districts, where the demand will be insistent for highly qualified and properly remunerated teachers," he said, and pointed out that already the province gave a preference to university trained men in filling its more important positions, with the result that there is a higher percentage of university-trained teachers in British Columbia than in any other province.

Dealing with particular phases of the university which make it invaluable to the teacher, Dr. Murray pointed out that research work, which was peculiarly work for a university, was quite as necessary in pedagogy as in any other of the arts and sciences. With the larger outlook and more comprehensive view which university life allowed to the student-teacher within its walls, there was the opportunity to co-ordinate the facts of life and develop new courses of study.

"The state university should be the great unifying influence of the commonwealth, operating through the influence of its students," said Dr. Murray in conclusion.

The convention is to be continued today and tomorrow, today's schedule being devoted to sectional work with an "at home" this evening given by the Vancouver teachers to their visiting colleagues.

Practically every available seat was occupied, teachers from all over B. C. assembled for the general interchange of ideas, and to listen to addresses given by men prominent in educational work.

The assembly room was tastefully decorated, showing, even in little details, the thoroughness of the work done by the committee in charge.

The opening address was given by Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education. In fitting words, Dr. Robinson acknowledged the work of the committee in charge of arrangements and made special mention of the untiring efforts of G. H. Gower, secretary.

The superintendent then dwelt on some of the changes that have taken place during the last fifteen years. He stated that when he first took office in Victoria, there were three courses open to pupils, namely, the course open to those preparing for teaching, those preparing for college matriculation, and those desiring merely to pass from one grade to another, which was an almost impossible task for a school with only one teacher. During the last few years these three courses are merged into one and all are now required to pass the same examination.

Another important change is, that a teacher holding a second or third class license will hold same for life. Mr. Robinson also stated that a step would be taken to have a teacher's certificate based more on a teacher's certificate being done instead of merely passing an examination to obtain a certificate.

Mentioning a few facts, to show the progress that has been made in the schools of British Columbia, he stated that fifteen years ago there were four high schools in British Columbia, with 12 teachers, and 19,000 children in all schools, public as well as High. In 1913 there were 96 teachers and 24 high schools, with an enrollment of 57,000 children in public and high schools.

Special mention was made by the speaker of the work done by Principal Burns of the normal school, and Mrs. Jenkins, of the domestic science branch in Victoria. He thought a technical education should be given to boys, especially those who might stay on the farm, saying they should be taught agriculture from a scientific standpoint, so they would know what soil was best adapted for certain things, also the best methods of raising fowls and livestock of all kinds.

Address of Welcome.

Welcoming the teachers to Vancouver, Mayor Baxter, in well chosen words, gave a few of his ideas on teaching. He made special mention of the fact that the children in the schools should be taught self-reliance, not merely taught from text books, enough to enable them to pass the examination required by the educational department, but to fit them to go out into the world and make their own living, having the confidence to rely on themselves to make their way in the world.

Replying, on behalf of the teachers, to the mayor's address of welcome, Mr. G. W. Clark, of Ladysmith, thanked the people of Vancouver for the hospitality that was shown them, saying the city was generally noted throughout the country for its generous reception of all conventions.

A slight change in the programme was then made, short addresses from Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, and Dr. Murray, which were very interesting as well as instructive, being given.

The appointment of committees and enrollment of members was done this afternoon.

VANCOUVER DAILY WORLD

15/4/1

EDUCATORS OF PROVINCE ARE IN CONVENTION

Great interest was manifested at the opening session of the fifteenth annual convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute, which opened at the King Edward High School, yesterday morning.

VANCOUVER SUN.

15/4/14

RADIUM INSTITUTE PROJECT ENDORSED

Board of Trade Considers It
Should Be Established at
New University.

TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE

Sum of \$15,000 Necessary to
Purchase Material to
Open Institute.

A radium institute to be conducted in connection with the University of British Columbia, was endorsed last night by the board of trade, following addresses on the subject by Major Hart-McHarg and Dr. de Verteuil. As representatives of the city radium committee, the speakers appeared before the board and outlined the tentative programme which had been considered. It was that the provincial government permit a temporary institute on the university grounds as well as give a grant which would be supplemented by a grant from the city and surrounding municipalities and private donations. The governors of the university would act as trustees.

Dr. de Verteuil explained that for about \$15,000 enough radium for a start could be bought. He had taken an option on 100 milligrams for delivery in September and October, and he would turn this option over to the committee. He also was the owner of 15 milligrams which he would gladly loan. He thought the temporary institute could be run for \$7000 per annum and fees from patients and for testing of ores ought to bear this.

President Jonathan Rogers was instructed to appoint a committee of three to act with the radium committee.

Vancouver Sun.

15/4/14

UNIVERSITY SHOULD BE HELD FOR THE MASSES AND NOT FOR CLASSES

So Declares Dr. W. C. Murray
Speaking at Teachers' Con-
vention Which Opened
Here Yesterday.

MANY ADDRESSES MADE BY EDUCATIONALISTS

Alex. Robinson Is Elected
President of Institute for
Next Twelve Months.

Informative and instructive addresses delivered by prominent educationalists, address of welcome by Mayor Baxter and Dr. Alexander Robinson, the reading of entertaining instructive papers, together with the rendering of exceptional musical selections, characterized the first day of the fifteenth annual convention of the British Columbia School Teachers' Institute, held yesterday in the King Edward High school, before an assemblage of 755 teachers from all parts of the province.

Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, delivered an interesting address at the morning session, taking as his subject, "Some of the Educational Changes in British Columbia in the Past Fifteen Years."

In a few well-chosen words, Mayor Baxter welcomed the delegates to the city. He dwelt upon the important duty the teacher has to fulfill, advising them to make things hard for the pupil at school, thus preparing them for contending as men and women should with the knotty problems of life.

Dr. Wesbrook highly praised the value of conventions saying that the exchange of ideas could result in nothing but good.

At the afternoon session an interesting paper on the subject of "The Correlation of the Reading with Composition," was read by Mr. William Burns, principal of the normal school. Mr. Burns advocated more oral teaching and less blue pencilling of the pupils' compositions.

One of the most interesting addresses of the convention was delivered at the evening session by Dr. W. C. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, and who was one of the members of the commission who recommended the site for the provincial university. Dr. Murray's address was one that was of especial interest to the teaching fraternity. Prefacing his remarks with a description of his own university in Saskatchewan, and what they were trying

to accomplish, he went on to say that the teachers of this province constituted the most important element in the building up of the University of British Columbia.

What they should aim at, and what he believed was being aimed at was the establishing of the university for the people and he impressed on them the absolute necessity of laying a sure foundation along that line.

Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, minister of education, in an eloquent address, recommended the addition of such up-to-date subjects as agriculture, eugenics and psychology to the curriculum of the college. Dr. Young said that the biggest things being done in social life was the gradual elimination of the leisure class. Every vacation is dignified by its value to social service, also that the aim of education should be to put the pupil in the best attitude of intellect to appreciate the best in life and nature.

It is doubtful as to whether the next convention will be held at Kamloops or Revelstoke, but it will no doubt be held in Revelstoke as Kamloops was the site of the convention a year ago.

Officers of the Provincial Teachers' Institution for 1915 were elected as follows: President, Alex. Robinson, superintendent of education; vice-president, A. E. Miller, Revelstoke; second vice-president, E. S. Daniels, Fernie; third vice-president, A. R. Lind, Kelowna; secretary, Raymond Colpitts, Revelstoke; treasurer, Miss E. J. Yuill, Penticton; additional members of executive committee, Miss E. Thom, Trail; A. J. McDougall, Cloverdale; A. F. Matthews, Kamloops; B. P. Steeves, Nelson; L. J. Cranston, Cranbrook.

VICTORIA TIMES

15/4/14

TEACHERS CAME FROM FAR FOR CONVENTION

Annual Gathering Ends With
Address by Dr. Murray, of
Saskatchewan

Vancouver, B. C., April 17.—The convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute closed yesterday. There were teachers from Hazelton and the Queen Charlotte Islands in the convention, these representing the most distant places.

Resolutions were passed expressing the sense of loss experienced by the institute owing to the deaths of J. D. Buchanan, of the Provincial Normal school, and Thomas Leith, provincial inspector of schools, expressing sympathy with the families of Mrs. M. B.

teachers who were drowned in the Cheslakee disaster at Van Anda; endorsing the Canadian peace centenary and agreeing to co-operate with the association in celebrating the 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States in the schools.

A resolution presented by the home economics section was concurred in asking the department of education to designate as "home economics" all the school work now carried on as domestic science, to have a regular detailed course of instruction drawn up and to include a regular column in the monthly reports for the marks in this subject.

"Education and Heredity" was the subject of an address by Dr. W. C. Murray, head of the university of Saskatchewan, showing the tendency of educational institutions to build up a nation of physical as well as mental strength. The speaker quoted statistics showing the number of paupers and criminals coming from one tainted source as compared with the high attainments of descendants of a cultured family. There were two classes of heredity, physical and social. The former was easily distinguished, but the latter was equally marked, and the value of education and the cultivation of the mind had as great an influence in strengthening a community as any other. The degenerate was largely the result of the lack of education.

Rev. Mr. Crumley spoke on "Teaching Efficiency," and the most efficient teacher, he said, was the one that developed character and personality. It should devolve on the teacher to imbue the scholar with his personality.

H. Young, principal of the General Gordon School, spoke on "Problems of Grading," dealing with some of the teacher's difficulties.

The convention then adjourned.

17/4/14

VICTORIA COLONIST.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION

We gather from reports of the Teachers' Convention which was held at Vancouver that the subjects discussed were wider in range than ever before at a similar gathering in the Province, and that the results are likely to be productive of great good in the educational development of British Columbia. The convention was held at an interesting time in our educational history. The University is about to come into being. Higher standards of training, coupled with more expert and specialized knowledge are the mottos of the day. The convention was fortunate in being honored by addresses from such men as Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the president of the British Columbia institution, and Dr. W. C. Murray, of Saskatchewan University. Dr. Young, the Minister of Education, in speaking of the presence of these two gentlemen was most happy in pointing out that they, and Dr. Alexander Robinson, the president of the convention,

comprised a trinity of educational strength in the West that should leave an important impression on the development and culture of our life. Dr. Wesbrook is comparatively new to British Columbia, but we know of his excellent record in other fields and would gather from the practical intellectuality he has displayed that he will be a great force in making the new University in the Province famous all over the continent. Dr. Murray's reputation is well known. He is a force in Western Canada. He has already done a great work in the manner in which he has raised education in his Province to a high standard. It is hardly necessary to comment on what Dr. Robinson has been successful in accomplishing in this Province. His name is a household word among all who are interested in our educational facilities. In his capacity as the Government's chief adviser in matters relating to educational development, he has rendered invaluable service and made the efficiency of the system here something of which the Province may well be proud. The success of the convention which has concluded its sittings is largely due to his initiative in arranging a programme of such breadth and practical utility. By his indefatigable energy and his wide attainments he has made himself an institution for good.

We congratulate the teachers on the character of the discussions in which they engaged. The attendance left nothing to be desired. It was an evidence of our growth in educational matters, a feature which augurs well for the future of the youth of the community. Dr. Young has every reason to be gratified at the widespread interest that has been aroused in the University of British Columbia. Looked at from every standpoint it will commence its career under the happiest of auspices and will fill a void in the life of the community, for its influence must be productive of benefits that cannot be measured. In speaking of it we should not lose sight of what has already been accomplished by the teaching profession in the Province, the members of which, despite the difficulties inseparable to their work in a new country, have achieved results of the most beneficial character. The aid they have received in the discharge of their duties from Dr. Young and Dr. Robinson we have no doubt was an inspiration to fresh efforts and contributed to the building up of a system which it would be difficult to equal in any other country.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

17/4/14.

LAST SESSION OF CONVENTION

Government Pays Nearly Four Thousand Dollars for Teachers' Traveling Expenses—Address by Dr. Murray.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 16.—The convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute was brought to a close today, when each of the teachers present from the schools west of Lytton was presented with a check covering the transportation expenses of their trip, nearly \$4,000 being paid out by representatives of the Government. There were teachers from Hazelton and the Queen Charlotte Islands in the convention, these representing the most distant places.

Resolutions were passed expressing the sense of loss experienced by the institute owing to the death of Mr. J. D. Buchanan, of the Provincial Normal School and Mr. Thomas Leith, Provincial Inspector of Schools, expressing sympathy with the families of Mrs. M. B. Simpson and Miss May E. Pepper, two teachers who were drowned in the Cheslakee disaster at Van Anda; endorsing the Canadian peace centenary and agreeing to co-operate with the association in celebrating the 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States in the schools.

A resolution presented by the home economics section was concurred in asking the Department of Education to designate as "home economics" all the school work now carried on as domestic science, to have a regular detailed course of instruction drawn up and to include a regular column in the monthly reports for the marks in this subject.

Address by Dr. Murray

"Education and Heredity" was the subject of an address by Dr. W. C. Murray, head of the University of Saskatchewan, showing the tendency of educational institutions to build up a nation of physical as well as mental strength. The speaker quoted statistics showing the number of paupers and criminals coming from one tainted source as compared with the high attainments of the descendants of a cultured family. There were two classes of heredity, physical and social. The former was easily distinguished, but the latter was equally marked, and the value of education and the cultivation of the mind had as great an influence in strengthening a community as any other. The degenerate was largely the result of the lack of education.

Rev. Dr. Crummy spoke on "Teaching Efficiency," and the most efficient teacher, he said, was the one that developed character and personality. It should devolve on the teacher to imbue the scholar with his personality.

Mr. H. B. King, principal of the General Gordon School, spoke on "Problems of Grading," dealing with some of the teacher's difficulties.

The convention adjourned after passing a resolution expressing thanks to the many distinguished persons who had addressed them and to others who had contributed to the success of the meeting.

VICTORIA TIMES.

17/4/11

DAILY TIMES, FRIDAY, APRIL 14

TEACHERS CAME FROM FAR FOR CONVENTION

Annual Gathering Ends With Address by Dr. Murray, of Saskatchewan

Vancouver, B. C., April 17.—The convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute closed yesterday. There were teachers from Hazelton and the Queen Charlotte islands in the convention, these representing the most distant places.

Resolutions were passed expressing the sense of loss experienced by the institute owing to the death of J. D. Buchanan, of the Provincial Normal school, and Thomas Leth, provincial inspector of schools, expressing sympathy with the families of Mrs. M. B. Simpson and Miss May E. Pepper, two teachers who were drowned in the Cheslakee disaster at Van Anda; endorsing the Canadian peace centenary and agreeing to co-operate with the association in celebrating the 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States in the schools.

A resolution presented by the home economics section was concurred in asking the department of education to designate as "home economics" all the school work now carried on as domestic science, to have a regular detailed course of instruction drawn up and to include a regular column in the monthly reports for the marks in this subject.

"Education and Heredity" was the subject of an address by Dr. W. C. Murray, head of the university of Saskatchewan, showing the tendency of educational institutions to build up a nation of physical as well as mental strength. The speaker quoted statistics showing the number of paupers and criminals coming from one taunt-

attainments of the descendants of a cultured family. There were two classes of heredity, physical and social. The former was easily distinguished, but the latter was equally marked, and the value of education and the cultivation of the mind had as great an influence in strengthening a community as any other. The degenerate was largely the result of the lack of education.

Rev. Dr. Crummy spoke on "Teaching Efficiency," and the most efficient teacher, he said, was the one that developed character and personality. It should devolve on the teacher to imbue the scholar with his personality.

H. B. King, principal of the General Gordon school, spoke on "Problems of Grading," dealing with some of the teacher's difficulties.

The convention then adjourned.

*Dysart Ch
Ladymith
Chronicle*
18/4/11

Mr. G. W. Clark and Mr. A. F. Manzer returned yesterday from Vancouver where they were attending the meeting of the Provincial Teachers Institute. It was one of the most successful and enthusiastic meetings in its history, over nine hundred teachers being enrolled. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, Dr. Wesbrook of the University of B. C., the Hon. H. E. Young, Dr. Robinson and Rev. D. Cumming of Vancouver. A musical festival was held on Thursday and Friday in the Horseshow building, when a choir of over one thousand of the school children of Vancouver, under the direction of Mr. Hicks, delighted the audience for several hours.

18/4/11

POINT GRAY GAZETTE

WATER MAIN TO B. C. UNIVERSITY

University Will Lay Pipes,
Money Expended to be
Refunded

Work Will be Started Imme-
diately and Rushed
to Completion

Arrangements have been arrived at whereby the University of British Columbia, situated at The Point, West Point Grey, is to be supplied with water by the municipality. All the land between the present settled portions of the western part of the municipality and the University site, is still in the hands of the Provincial Government, and, therefore, does not pay taxes, while the municipality can not spend money on land that is not within its jurisdiction.

Water must be supplied in order to carry on the University buildings, and an agreement has been come to under which the University Board will finance the laying of the water main, being ultimately refunded for the expenditure by the municipality. Reeve Churchill, Councillor Wells, Chairman of the Waterworks Committee, and Municipal Engineer Greig have been authorized to make immediate arrangements for the commencement of work on the main, which will be pushed through as rapidly as possible.

Under the agreement it is proposed to lay a twelve-inch water main from Fourteenth Avenue to Tenth Avenue along Blanca Drive, then a ten-inch main westerly on Tenth Avenue, this being reduced in size to eight-inches, which will be carried to the centre of the University site, where the buildings will be erected.

The total estimated cost of the extension, including valves, provision for fire hydrants, crosses and tees, and the carrying of the transverse mains across the street to the property line in each block, is placed at \$17,989. The main will thus be completed with all necessary adjuncts, the same as it would be in any other portion of the district, so that as the place becomes settled water can be laid on to houses on either side of the streets as required.

The corporation agrees to furnish water to the University at the rate of ten cents per hundred cubic feet as soon as the main is finished, and from and after the time that the Vancouver city and Point Grey joint water main is completed and water is being supplied through that to the University, this price is to be reduced to five cents per hundred cubic feet.

Provision is made in the agreement that as the lands belonging to the Government are subdivided and sold, and water service is required to them, the corporation will, from time to time, refund to the University such portions of the cost of the main insofar as it would be necessary to build in order to supply such lands, until the amount of the cost of the main advanced by the University shall be wholly repaid.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

19/4/14

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Possibility of Principal Gordon Taking Charge of Theological Department — Military Training

KINGSTON, Ont., April 18.—In addition to friction which has arisen in Queen's University in regard to the acceptance of Major Leonard's offer to supply buildings and equipment for military training—the University authorities being unwilling to allow control of same to be invested in a governing board—there is a prospect that Principal Gordon may resign in order to become head of the theological department. Dr. Ross, the present head, is entitled to superannuation, and, if Principal Gordon should desire to succeed him on an adequate salary and with the guarantee of a pension, probably action will be taken to secure a new principal for the University proper.

With the military training to be provided by Major Leonard, with the gift of \$100,000 from Lord Strathcona, and with the certainty of aid from the Provincial Government, Queen's is about to enter on a new and more active period in its successful and influential career. There are those who think that now is the time for a complete reorganization and for the appointment of a younger and more energetic principal.

Prince Rupert Daily News
21/4/14

URGED HIGHER AIMS BY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Interesting Addresses at the Last Session of British Columbia Teachers' Convention

Addresses setting out the ulterior aims of the teaching profession were delivered at the last session of the fifteenth annual

convention of the B. C. Teachers' Institute in Vancouver last week. Dr. Walter G. Murray of the University of Saskatchewan spoke on "Education and Heredity," and Rev. Dr. Ebor Crummy talked on the development of character and personality as one of the purposes in teaching.

Just as educated parents have bright children, said Dr. Murray, illiterates are generally followed by another generation of low

mental capacity. While education cannot supply such characteristics as energy, intellectual vigor and strength of will, he said that these could be moulded in such a way as to be of the best use to their possessors. Since the character of a race did not depend solely on the physique of its people, there was a mission in the school that most people overlooked.

Dr. Ebor Crummy pointed out to the convention that the fundamental duty of a teacher was not to teach the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, but to develop character and personality. Men were not to be mere nonentities crammed with book knowledge. Stupidity, he said, could be dispelled in a boy or girl at an early age.

Mr. H. B. King spoke on the problem of grading. It was decided at a prior session of the convention that the "leaving" standard at high school was not high enough for students intending to take up teaching as a profession.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

22/4/14

WORK BEGINS SOON ON NEW UNIVERSITY

Tenders for First Building to Be Asked Shortly, Says Premier—C.N.P.R. Making Good Progress on Island.

Sir Richard McBride and the Hon. Dr. H. J. Young received hearty welcome last night from the large number of Conservatives who met them at the hall of the Royal Oak, and who were rewarded, in turn, by listening to a masterly and comprehensive review by the Premier of the work done, and to be done by the present Government; a biting indictment of the pessimistic carping of the Opposition and its press, and a strong appeal to all citizens to realize the great future that lies before their Province and to take their manful share in bringing it to the fullest realization.

Dr. Young, after expressing his pleasure at the close interest shown in the management of this great Province by the electors, as testified to by the numbers present, said that nothing was so valuable to an administration as a constant following of its policy, with suggestions and, at times, criticisms. The present Government, he ventured to say, though it did not claim to be perfect, need not be afraid to stand the reckoning when its achievements of the past decade were counted up. His hearers would all remember the chaos of 1903. The electorate had shown its opinion of the subsequent policies of the present Government by the ever-increasing majority that it had given it at the polls. It had laid down policies on large and broad lines, lines adapted to the need of a Province making the most marvelous progress. It had been charged with reckless expenditure, with the dreaming of dreams impossible of realization, but the dreams had come true, and none-doubted but that the next decade would see even greater progress and development.

Premier's Speech

Sir Richard, who walked to the platform amid vociferous cheering, began his speech by a tribute of deep respect and appreciation of the character and abilities of the representative of Saanich, the Hon. D. M. Eberts, who, by his painstaking attention and absolute fairness in all questions submitted to his arbitration, had won for himself a position in the House that did honor to their choice of a representative.

Turning to the work accomplished by the various departments of the administration, Sir Richard took up that of the department presided over by his colleague, Dr. Young. Since taking office, aided by Dr. Alexander Robinson and an experienced staff, Dr. Young had brought the Province to the proud position it now occupied in educational matters, a position second to none in the world. The worth of their primary and high school work was known and appreciated. Very soon the placing of the coping stone on their educational structure would come, for in the Fall of 1915 the first buildings of the British Columbia University would be opened. It was expected that tenders for the erection of the first building would be called for within the next few weeks. It was the intention to have a University which would be the best in the world, a strong statement, but one which they intended to justify. Education had ever been one of the foremost planks in the platform of the Government, and it must leave no stone unturned to obtain it. Richly endowed as it had been, the University would be open to the whole world as far as the academic or arts department was concerned. The charges for boys' and girls' training for professions would be reduced to the minimum, so that it might be available to the poorest student. Into this, as into all other work he had undertaken, Dr. Young had thrown his utmost energy, and had shown a thoughtful care for detail which, more than anything else, had brought it so far towards successful realization.

KELOWNA RECORD.

23/4/14

Annual Teachers' Convention at Vancouver

The annual convention of the Provincial Teachers' Association was held in Vancouver on April 14, 15 and 16 with an attendance of over eight hundred public and high school teachers. A number of interesting and valuable addresses were given by prominent educationalists, the most notable being by Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, Hon. Dr. Young, Dr. Westbrook, of the B. C. University, and Dr. Murray of Saskatchewan University. On the second evening of the convention a most enjoyable dinner was tendered to the visiting teachers, in the King Edward High school, by the school board and teachers of Vancouver, and attended by over four hundred teachers, as well as the Minister of Education, the superintendent of education and most of the staff of inspectors.

Resolutions were introduced to place Domestic Science in a more prominent place on the school curriculum and to cooperate with other provinces in celebrating the centennial of peace between Canada and the United States.

Revelstoke was selected as the next meeting place of the Association, at Easter, 1915, and the following executive was appointed: President, Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education; First Vice President, Inspector Mills, Revelstoke; Second Vice President, E. C. Daniels, Fernie; Third Vice President, A. R. Lord, Kelowna; Secretary, R. J. Colpits, Revelstoke; Treasurer, Miss E. J. Yuill, Penticton.

Vernon News

23/4/14

THE B. C. UNIVERSITY.

Minister of Education Speaks on This Subject at Teachers' Convention.

Vancouver, April 18.—A consideration of the place of the university in its relation to the teaching profession, and particularly of the relation of the British Columbia University to the life of the people of the province, fittingly closed the first day of the great conference at the King Edward School. The large concert room was filled with teachers from all parts of the province and their friends, and the speech-making was interspersed with vocal and violin selections by Mrs. Hay and Miss Hastings.

The platform, presided over by Dr. Robinson, superintendent of education and president of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute, was an auspicious one, comprising Dr. H. E. Young, minister of education, and Dr. C. W. Murray, president of Saskatchewan University. Dr. Murray is regarded as one of the most brilliant men in the front rank of Canadian educationalists, and was for many years lecturer and professor of education at Dalhousie University, before being called to his present high position as president of the University of Saskatchewan.

Value of Culture.

The great value of culture in remodelling Western life into its future permanent forms was dwelt on by Dr. Young in his address, and in this important work he emphasized the part to be played by members of the teaching profession.

"The teaching profession is one of the learned professions and should be regarded as such," he maintained.

Vernon News

23/4/14

VERNON NEWS, VERNON, B.C.

In the work of administrating the education affairs of the province, the minister said that very great credit must go to Dr. Robinson, their president, who had for many years been the government's chief adviser on educational matters, and who had given invaluable service.

"In our distinguished guest, Dr. Murray, of Saskatchewan University, Dr. Westbrook of our own provincial university and Dr. Robinson, your president, the West has a trinity of educational strength that will leave an important impression on the development and culture of the life of the West," declared Dr. Young.

Work of the University.

Dealing with the work of the university, Dr. Young referred to the era of commercialism in which the Western countries found themselves at birth, and the readjustments which are necessary if advancement in

ture and intellectual progress is to be made. The university, he claimed, while it aided the economic advancement of the country by the utilization of knowledge in the arts of life and in the application of economics to industry, had also a great function to perform in developing the humanities and in raising the standard of culture in the community. The university in a democratic community meant a larger life for the common man, he said, and he urged that the teachers present should foster in the minds of those whom they came in contact with that every form of labor which contributes to the social welfare is honorable and distinguished work.

Calls B. C. Generous.

Dr. C. W. Murray, taking as his theme "The State University and the Teaching Profession," paid a tribute to the government and people of British Columbia for their generous provision for the provincial university at Point Grey.

"British Columbia has endowed its university with greater liberality than any other province, and it will expect its university to yield equally great returns," he said. "Such provision would justify the public in expecting that each profession be represented in the university, and the profession of teaching should not be overlooked. Other professions had raised themselves to a high standard of requirement in their members, and the teaching profession, charged with the most important work of all in training the mental life of the young, must themselves seek ever to improve their standard of efficiency.

Preference to "Varsity Grads."

"The nature of the country in this province and the nature of its unsurpassed resources, lead one to expect that it will be composed of numerous highly populated districts, where the demand will be insistent for highly qualified and properly remunerated teachers," he said, and pointed out that already the province gave a preference to university trained men in filling the more important positions, with the result that there is a higher percentage of university-trained teachers in British Columbia than in any other province.

Dealing with particular phases of the university which make it invaluable to the teacher, Dr. Murray pointed out that research work which was peculiarly work for a university, was quite as necessary in pedagogy as in any other of the arts and sciences. With the larger outlook and more comprehensive view which university life allowed to the student-teacher within its walls, there was the opportunity to co-ordinate the facts of life and develop new courses of study.

"The state university should be the great unifying influence of the commonwealth, operating through the influence of its students," said Dr. Murray in conclusion.

Revelstoke is Chosen.

Revelstoke was chosen as the place for the next convention and officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, Victoria; first vice-president, Mr. A. E. Mullen, Revelstoke; second vice-president, Mr. E. G. Daniels, Fernie; third vice-president, Mr. A. R. Lord, Kelowna; secretary, Mr. Raymond Colpits, Revelstoke; treasurer, Miss E. J. Yuill, Revelstoke; executive committee, Miss E. Thom, Trail; Miss A. J. McDougall, Cloverdale; Messrs. A. F. Matthews, Kamloops; B. P. Steeves, Nelson, and L. J. Cranston, Cranbrook.

Victoria Janes
25/4/14 114

TEACHERS' WORK IN CONVENTION

Papers on Many Subjects
Read to Gathering—Address on Montessori Method
by New York Visitor.

HISTORY'S BEARING ON TODAY'S POLITICS

VANCOUVER, April 15.—The visiting teachers of the convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute were the guests of the Vancouver City teachers at an at home held in the King Edward High School this evening. The handsome building was ablaze with lights and tastefully decorated.

Today's sessions of the convention were devoted to sectional work. The general sessions will be resumed tomorrow, at which addresses will be delivered by Dr. W. C. Murray, on "Education and Heredity"; by Mr. H. B. King, principal of the General Gordon School, Vancouver, on "Problems in Grading," and by Dr. Eber Crummy, on "Teaching Efficiency."

High School Work

Today the high school section heard a discussion of the place of home economics and manual training in the high school. The necessity of a good library in the high school and how to secure the best results from it was presented by Miss Helen Stewart, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Victoria.

The senior grade section met in the auditorium of the King Edward High School, Mr. J. D. Gillis presiding. "Canadian History, with Special Reference to Canadian Civics," was dealt with by Mr. T. W. Woodhead, principal of the Kitsilano School, the address being further discussed by Messrs. John R. Gale, F. H. Dobson and Alex. Martin.

Mr. Woodhead dealt with the teaching of history with a view to giving the pupils an actual viewpoint into conditions as they were and the developments which led to epoch-making events, so that they could work out in their minds the facts that actuated statesmen and induced reforms. The young would thus be trained to apply the same methods to conditions of their own time. It would, he thought, create an impression of greater responsibility of citizenship. He also advocated the following out in the procedure of class organizations the same principle that applied to representative government, with the idea of educating the young in the practical working out of government.

Continued on Page 11, Col. 4

Other Grades

The intermediate grade section met in the lecture room of the King Edward High School. Mr. George F. McKee acting as chairman. Mrs. A. C. Huggard, of the Model School, Vancouver, spoke on "The Development of a Continent," a class being brought in to demonstrate certain points. Miss E. Faunt, Miss J. Thompson and Mr. Alfred Rines also spoke on the subject.

Miss Mary Gladwell, of New Westminster, dealt with the cultivation of a literary tone in the classroom through composition in a paper entitled "Composition as an Art," being followed on the same subject by Miss K. B. Currie, Miss Catherine Eason and Mr. H. H. MacKenzie. Difficulties in drawing were presented by Mr. W. P. Watson, supervisor of drawing for Vancouver City, and the discussion that followed was taken part in by Miss F. O. Hamilton, Miss T. Sexton and Mr. John Kyle.

The junior grade section met in the auditorium of the Aberdeen School, and was very largely attended both afternoon and evening. Mr. W. N. Winsby presided. A model lesson on reading and phonics, in the first primer, was given by Miss F. M. Currie, of Fairview School.

"First Steps in Spelling" was the subject dealt with by Miss E. W. McMurray, Victoria, others speaking on the topic being Miss J. E. Fisher, Miss E. M. MacAdam and Miss M. Peebles.

"The Montessori Method," an exhibition of didactic materials, was presented by Miss F. P. Hansford, of New York; the address being listened to with great attention. Miss Hansford gave a history of the remarkable growth and success of the Italian physician's idea.

Many questions suggested by the address were answered.

Manual Training

The manual training section, also held in the King Edward High School, was presided over by Mr. H. Dunnell, papers being read as follows: "Merchantable Timber of British Columbia," by Mr. H. R. MacMillan, Chief Forester of British Columbia; "Manual Training in Rural Schools," by Mr. L. A. Campbell, manual training inspector of the Municipality of Saanich; "Recent Developments in Manual Training," by Mr. George M. Breadner, Victoria; "Drawing in Manual Training Work," by Mr. W. K. Woodcock, South Vancouver. Among those who discussed the various papers were: Messrs. A. Woolridge, T. Spencer, W. Nelson, C. Sievers, F. S. Morrison, J. G. Lister, W. Hill, A. W. Parker, W. H. Binns and others.

Point Grey Gazette 25-4-14

* * *

Then, there is the University of British Columbia, which will rear its stately walls at the Point. A commencement has already been made with the laying of the water mains out there, and this is to be rushed through to completion as rapidly as possible in order that building operations may be proceeded with.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

25/4/14

Professor W. R. Taylor of Westminster Hall, who has arrived home after lecturing all winter at Toronto University on "Oriental Literature," has been offered the chair of Professor McCurdy, the great Semitic scholar who is retiring this year after a long and brilliant career on the university's teaching staff. Professor Taylor will probably accept the position. Principal MacKay, in speaking of the prospect of losing Professor Taylor from the Westminster Hall faculty, said that he would regret exceedingly the loss of so brilliant a member of the staff, but felt that all should rejoice at the signal honor and great opportunity which have overtaken their accomplished collaborer. Professor Pidgeon, in referring to Professor Taylor's good fortune, said that for so exalted a position to fall to the lot of a young man of 32 years was nothing less than remarkable and was the highest possible compliment to his splendid attainments.

Professor Taylor was the son of Mr. R. M. Taylor of Port Dover, Ont., and was born at that place in the year 1882. After a preparatory course he entered Toronto University in 1900 and graduated from that institution in 1904. He took honors in Semitic languages and classics. After graduating in arts he spent a full year in the mission field, including portions of 1904 and 1905. He was in charge of the Presbyterian churches on Pender Island. He then took his theological course in Knox College, Toronto, graduating in 1908. In 1910 he secured the degree of Ph. d. from Toronto University in the Greek, Assyrian and Hebrew languages, taking first class honors in everything.

His examination was regarded as most remarkable. In 1907 he took charge of the men's work in the Victoria Church in West Toronto, then a large railway and manufacturing town of about 12,000 population. There were large numbers of men in the town whom it had been found difficult to interest in the church work. Dr. Taylor took hold of this problem in April, 1907. The work was centred in a men's Bible class and began with a nucleus of five. In eighteen months he had a class of 200, thoroughly organized and full of enthusiasm. The work touched every side of the men's lives. There were athletics, literary activities, social enjoyments and such like, all of which were made tributary to work of the Bible class. Dr. Taylor was even then a magnetic teacher and great throngs of men Sunday after Sunday listened to his exposition of Bible truths. The results were magnificent. Lives were transformed on every hand, and the men became enthusiastic workers for the welfare of their fellows. One of the most interesting services ever held in that part of the country was when the Toronto Presbytery ordained Dr. Taylor to the ministry, giving him special charge of the men's work as assistant pastor of Victoria Church.

In 1911 he was offered the chair of Old Languages and Literature in Westminster Hall, Vancouver. His work here has been brilliant and successful.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

26/4/14

Professor Taylor Offered Chair.

After lecturing in Toronto University during the past academic year, Professor W. R. Taylor of Westminster Hall, has been offered the chair of Semitic Literature and Languages at that institution. Professor Taylor who arrived in Vancouver during the past week, will probably accept the offer. This important post in the University of Toronto has been open for an appointment by reason of the avowed intention of Professor McCurdy to retire this year after a long and brilliant career on the staff of the university. Professor Taylor is only 32 years old. He was born in Port Dover, Ontario, a son of Mr. R. M. Taylor of that place, and he graduated from Toronto University in 1904 where he took honors in Semitic Languages and Classics. By the year 1908 he had completed his theological course at Knox College and in 1910 was given the degree of doctor of philosophy by the University of Toronto, specializing in Greek, Assyrian and Hebrew languages. While pursuing his studies he held the post of assistant pastor at Victoria Church at West Toronto. Since 1911 he has occupied the chair of Old Languages and Literature in Westminster Hall in this city.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

28/4/14

**PROFESSOR FOR
NEW UNIVERSITY**

Board of Governors Appoint Dr. D. McIntosh Associate Professor of Chemistry in British Columbia University.

The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia announce the appointment of Douglas McIntosh, B.A., B.Sc., (Dalhousie), M.A., Cornell, D.Sc., McGill, F.R.S. Can., as Associate Professor of Chemistry and acting head of the Department.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New Glasgow, N. S., March 9, 1875; graduated as B.A. from Dalhousie, 1896, with honors in chemistry and physics. He was awarded the 1891 British Exhibition Scholarship which he held from 1896-99, during which time he studied chemistry, physics and mathematics in Cornell University and received his M.A. from that institution. He also worked for three semesters in Leipzig University in physics and electro-chemistry and was research chemist in a leading

In 1901 Dr. McIntosh began his work as a university teacher. He was appointed demonstrator in chemistry at McGill University, lecturer in 1905, assistant professor in 1907 and associate professor in 1909, which position he at present holds.

Research Work.

In addition to the training already mentioned, he spent a summer semester at the University of Chicago and one in Leipzig in the laboratory of technical chemistry. For two summers he worked in the research laboratories of the General Electric Company under Steinmetz in Schenectady, N. Y. Dr. McIntosh has published a great many papers in physical and organic chemistry, some of them in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of London," "Transactions of the Chemical Society of London," the "Zeitschrift für Physikalische Chemie," the "Philosophical Magazine," the "Transactions of the American Chemical Society," etc.

He is regarded as an outstanding man in chemistry and is particularly well known in physical chemistry; in fact, it was he who first drew attention to the tetravalence of oxygen. He is a member of the Chemical Society, the Electro-Chemical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada where he expects to present papers at the forthcoming meeting in the latter part of May. His work on the properties of substances at low temperatures was most important and has become authoritative.

Other Appointments.

It is expected that several other appointments will be announced in the next few weeks. Though most of them will not become effective until next year, some of the heads of departments will visit Vancouver during this summer vacation to arrange about equipment and organization.

Land clearing operations for the university are nearly completed. Only 30 or 40 acres under contract remain to be cleared. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Mawson for the grading and terracing and laying out of a portion of the grounds. It is probable that tenders for the first of the large buildings will be invited in May or early in June.

VICTORIA TIMES

28/4/14

**CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR
FOR B. C. UNIVERSITY**

Vancouver, B. C., April 28.—The board of governors of the University of British Columbia announce the appointment of Douglas McIntosh, B.A., B.Sc. (Dalhousie), M.A. (Cornell), D.Sc. (McGill), as associate professor of chemistry and acting head of the department.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New Glasgow, N. S., March 9, 1875; graduated as B.A. from Dalhousie, 1896, with honors in chemistry and physics. He was awarded the 1891 British Exhibition Scholarship, which he held from 1896-99, during which time he studied chemistry, physics and mathematics in Cornell University and received his M.A. from that institution.

Victoria Colonist.

28/4/14

**FIRST PROFESSOR
FOR UNIVERSITY**

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 27.—The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia announce the appointment of Douglas McIntosh, B. A., B. Sc. (Dalhousie), M. A. (Cornell), D. Sc. (McGill), as associate professor of chemistry and acting head of the department.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New Glasgow, N. S., March 9, 1875; graduated as B. A. from Dalhousie, 1896, with honors in chemistry and physics. He was awarded the 1891 British Exhibition Scholarship, which he held from 1896-99, during which time he studied chemistry, physics and mathematics in Cornell University and received his M. A. from that institution.

Prince Rupert News

28/4/14

**PROFESSOR OF SCIENCE
GETS APPOINTMENT**

(Special to The Daily News)

Vancouver, April 28.—Professor McIntosh has been appointed associate professor of science and acting head of that department in the new University of British Columbia.

Victoria Colonist
28-4-14**FIRST PROFESSOR
FOR UNIVERSITY**

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 27.—The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia announce the appointment of Douglas McIntosh, B. A., B. Sc. (Dalhousie), M. A. (Cornell), D. Sc. (McGill), as associate professor of chemistry and acting head of the department.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New Glasgow, N. S., March 9, 1875; graduated as B. A. from Dalhousie, 1896, with honors in chemistry and physics. He was awarded the 1891 British Exhibition Scholarship, which he held from 1896-99, during which time he studied chemistry, physics and mathematics in Cornell University and received his M. A. from that institution.

VANCOUVER SUN.

28/4/114

Appointment Made for Chair Of Chemistry in University

Board of Governors Select

Douglas McIntosh, B.A.,

B.Sc., Graduate of
Dalhousie.

The board of governors of the University of British Columbia announce the appointment of Douglas McIntosh, B. A., B. Sc. (Dalhouse), M. A., Cornell, D. Sc., McGill, F. R. S. Can., as associate professor of chemistry and acting head of the department.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New Glasgow, N. S., March 9, 1875; graduated as B. A. from Dalhousie, 1896, with honors in chemistry and physics. He was awarded the 1851 British Exhibition Scholarship which he held from 1896-99, during which time he studied chemistry, physics and mathematics in Cornell university and received his M. A. from that institution. He also worked for three semesters in Leipzig university in physics and electro-chemistry. He was research chemist in a leading New York hospital 1899-1900.

He was appointed demonstrator in chemistry at McGill university in 1901, which position he held until 1905. He was appointed lecturer in 1905, assistant professor in 1907, and associate professor in 1909, which position he at present holds.

He has published a great many papers on physical and organic chemistry, some of them in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London; Transactions of the Chemical Society of London, the Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie, the Philosophical Magazine, the Transactions of the American Chemical Society, etc. He is an outstanding man in chemistry and is particularly well known in physical chemistry; in fact, it was he who first drew attention to the tetrabalance of oxygen. He is a member of the Chemical Society, the Electro-Chemical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, where he expects to present papers at the forthcoming meeting in the latter part of May. His work on the properties of substances at low temperatures was most important and has become authoritative.

VANCOUVER SUN.

Appointment Made for Chair Of Chemistry in University

Board of Governors Select

Douglas McIntosh, B.A.,

B.Sc., Graduate of
Dalhousie.

The board of governors of the University of British Columbia announce the appointment of Douglas McIntosh, B. A., B. Sc. (Dalhouse), M. A., Cornell, D. Sc., McGill, F. R. S. Can., as associate professor of chemistry and acting head of the department.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New Glasgow, N. S., March 9, 1875; graduated as B. A. from Dalhousie, 1896, with honors in chemistry and physics. He was awarded the 1851 British Exhibition Scholarship which he held from 1896-99, during which time he studied chemistry, physics and mathematics in Cornell university and received his M. A. from that institution. He also worked for three semesters in Leipzig university in physics and electro-chemistry. He was research chemist in a leading New York hospital 1899-1900.

He was appointed demonstrator in chemistry at McGill university in 1901, which position he held until 1905. He was appointed lecturer in 1905, assistant professor in 1907, and associate professor in 1909, which position he at present holds.

He has published a great many papers on physical and organic chemistry, some of them in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London; Transactions of the Chemical Society of London, the Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie, the Philosophical Magazine, the Transactions of the American Chemical Society, etc. He is an outstanding man in chemistry and is particularly well known in physical chemistry; in fact, it was he who first drew attention to the tetrabalance of oxygen. He is a member of the Chemical Society, the Electro-Chemical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, where he expects to present papers at the forthcoming meeting in the latter part of May. His work on the properties of substances at low temperatures was most important and has become authoritative.

VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

28/4/114

The first of the ~~new~~ appointments for the new provincial university was made last night by the Board of University Governors, when they formally appointed Prof. Douglas McIntosh, associate professor of chemistry at McGill University, to be associate professor and acting head of the department of chemistry in the University of British Columbia. Dr. McIntosh's appointment, while it will not interfere with his present duties at McGill for a year, was rendered necessary in order to have his assistance in looking after the equipping of the Science building. An immense amount of chemical and scientific apparatus has to be provided, and the location of desks, drains, gas vents, stills and electrical equipment for the convenience of students has to be carefully planned. In pursuit of this part of his duties, Dr. McIntosh will visit Vancouver during the forthcoming summer vacation to confer with the president and board of governors and the architects of the university.

VANCOUVER SUN

29/4/114

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS.

The choice of Dr. Douglas McIntosh, graduate of Dalhousie and McGill, as associate professor of chemistry in the University of British Columbia, appears to be an excellent one. Since the head of the department of chemistry has still to be chosen it may be presumed that he will be a scientific man of even more distinction. So that it may surely be inferred that in chemistry, at least, the staff will be a strong one. As British Columbia offers what is practically a virgin field in some forms of scientific research, it should be possible to entice some keen investigators to the province, and this should help not a little to secure for the university the recognition which a new institution has always to struggle to obtain.

We trust that the scientific bias of the president and the preference for the immediately useful which is felt by practical men without much education such as most of the governors are, will not cause less care to be shown in the selection of the staff for the literary and philosophical subjects. The importance of ideals in education is as great as it ever was, and the fact that ours is a new and a Western university is no reason why it should run to narrow specialism. Character building is assuredly of more value than technology, and no university can in any true sense be said to be a successful one unless

scholarship and culture constitute the main business of the university. The danger in British Columbia is that this may be forgotten, and that the flowers and graces of culture may be destroyed by the pervading fumes of the laboratory.

We trust that Dr. Wesbrook may be mindful of this and have a care that the professors of English literature, of classics and of philosophy are such as to promote a zeal for high thought and sound learning.

In seeking such men we hope that he will not consider it necessary to confine himself to graduates of Dalhousie and McGill. We are quite aware that the time was in this province when no other qualifications would be considered, when, for example, to be a graduate of the University of Toronto meant exclusion. The extension of the activities of McGill university into the province was designed to perpetuate that exclusion. We are disposed to believe that Dr. Wesbrook will have more liberal views on such matters and that graduates of Queen's and Toronto, which are institutions not unknown to the world of learning, may receive impartial consideration.

Weekly Empire

29 - 4 - 14

SCIENCE PROFESSOR.

Dr. McIntosh Appointed Acting Head of Department.

(Special to The Empire.)

Vancouver, April 28.—Dr. McIntosh has been appointed associate professor of science and acting head of the department of the new University of British Columbia.

KELowna Record

30/4/14

FIRST PROFESSOR FOR THE UNIVERSITY

The board of governors of the University of British Columbia announce the appointment of Douglas McIntosh B.A., B.Sc., (Dalhousie) M. A. (Cornell) D. Sc. (McGill), as associate professor of chemistry and acting head of the department.

Dr. McIntosh was born in New Glasgow, N.S., March 9, 1875; graduated as B.A., from Dalhousie, 1896, with honors in chemistry and physics. He was awarded the 1891 British Exhibition scholarship, which he held from 1896-'99 during which time he studied chemistry, physics and mathematics in Cornell University and received his M. A. from that institution.

Vancouver Daily World

1/5/14

NOTED CANADIAN EDUCATIONIST IS IN VANCOUVER

Col. J. L. Hughes, Veteran Inspector of Toronto Schools, Pays Visit to the West.

Colonel J. L. Hughes of Toronto, a noted educationalist, is visiting Vancouver in the interests of the school cadet movement, the establishment and operation of the school children's savings bank system and the organization of a vocational committee. The colonel has three brothers, all of whom are also colonels, one of them being Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia.

Col. J. L. Hughes received the appointment of Lieut.-colonel from the Liberal government several years ago. He was recently made an honorary colonel. He was for forty years inspector of schools in Toronto and previous to his appointment to that position he was for nine years an instructor in the schools.

He it was who started the cadet system in Ontario schools thirty-nine years ago. He is intensely interested in everything that makes for the welfare and development of the pupil.

The penny bank system in Ontario received its early development from the colonel, and he did much to further the movement for larger school playgrounds, not only for the use of the pupils, but also for the youth and older men of the cities. He has done a great deal to introduce better pictures in class-rooms throughout the country.

Vocational Committee.

Discussing the operation and purpose of the vocational committee in Toronto the colonel told *The World* this morning that that committee, which was composed of one hundred and twenty prominent business men in Toronto, had for its object the placing of the boy in the vocation for which he was best adapted.

"By the aid of this committee," he said, "we try to get every boy, when he leaves school, into his proper occupation. At the close of school terms we have lists of vacancies and opportunities for boys. We find that most of the boys are ambitious to fill good positions at the very start of their careers and I think that that committee has helped both the employer and the boy to do more for each other and for themselves."

The colonel had a conference with local school board officials this morning at which many of his plans for the improvement of the school system and the betterment of the pupil were discussed. He is an author of some note and at the present time is writing five books for a publishing house in the United States designed for school texts on educational subjects. He is engaged on another book which will deal with the history of free constitutional government development in the British Empire.

His Many Activities.

He is the honorary secretary of the National Sanatorium Association and president of the Safety League of Ontario. He is staying at the home of his grand-daughter, Mrs. R. W. Hanna, 3352 Point Grey road. He expects to return to Toronto on Sunday morning.

Wednesday he saw the Irish Fusiliers of Vancouver in their first inspection parade at Britannia High school. He promised the regiment that it will be given a color standard. This will be formally presented when H. R. H. the Governor-General comes here in August. The parade was in charge of Colonel McSpadden, Major Crehan and Captain Odlum. It was participated in by 150 men and twenty officers.

Grand Forks Gazette

2 - 5 - 14

The Dominion government will be asked to give the sum of thirty three million dollars for technical education in Canada. This was decided when the Ontario Technical Education Association was organized in Toronto last week. Ten annual instalments of \$3,300,000 will be suggested, it is understood, and the grants will be divided among the provinces according to population. Ontario, for instance, would receive slightly less than a million a year under the proposed plan.

NEW WESTMINSTER COLUMBIAN

2/5/14

Agricultural Education.

The "Canadian Farm," an Ontario agricultural publication, which has often been referred to in the British Columbian as voicing editorial opinion on agricultural topics, which is most informing and stimulating, has some significant comment to make on the cause of agricultural education.

In a recent issue recalling the attention that has been given at each recurring annual gathering of the Ontario educationists to agricultural education, it questions if the educationists themselves are responsible for any advance in this direction. It rather thinks that the little that has been accomplished has not been due to the initiative of those who constitute themselves the leaders of education in that province. It questions also whether the members of the Ontario Educational Association and those who direct education in that province are even very much impressed with the need for agricultural education even in rural communities. It affirms that the champions of agricultural education have come from outside the profession, and that it appears that they will

have to continue to do so for some time to come.

This is an indictment which, it is hoped, should not be uttered against the educationists of British Columbia. But as the Canadian Farm reminds the Ontario farmer, if there is not progress in this line of instruction, it is for the farmers themselves to insist that more time and attention be given to agricultural instruction in subjects of value to the boy and girl on the farm. It adds this comment on the range of the teaching, a comment that is thought suggestive for British Columbians:

"While it is generally agreed that the teaching of agriculture should have a beginning in the public school, comparatively little would be accomplished if it ended there. Why should there not be in every county agricultural high schools, where the pupil could continue his studies in the higher branches of agriculture and thus be better fitted to take up work on the farm? These high schools should be specially equipped for this work and in a sense be miniature agricultural colleges. Some will say that this high-

er work should be done by the Agricultural College. But the college at best can only accommodate a very small percentage of the pupils who should receive higher training in agriculture. There would be thousands of boys, and girls, too, who could not be accommodated even if the capacity of the Agricultural College were trebled. Viewed from this standpoint the problem of agricultural education and training in agriculture assumes larger significance. It is, in our opinion, one of the biggest things in education today. Compared with it militarism and other fads that are being tacked on today are infinitesimal. And yet our leading educationists will wax enthusiastic about some of these latter day fads, but remain entirely indifferent when it comes to placing rural and high schools in line for conferring the greatest good to the country. There is a need for stirring up the dry bones. If they cannot be stirred into activity in the right direction then have them superannuated and their places taken by real, live, active pieces of humanity who have the right viewpoint as to the country's needs and will do something towards directing education in rural communities into channels where it will be of the greatest benefit to those chiefly concerned.

"In all the leading countries of the world education is being directed into channels where it will assist the young man and young women in obtaining a livelihood. Originally education was intended to provide the pupil with such knowledge as would enable him to choose his own calling after his education had been completed. The training he received did not bias him or at least was not intended to bias him in favor of one calling more than another. But it has not always worked out that way. In this country, for example, we have had in force a system of education, beginning with the public school and up through the high school to the university, that has been a sort of beacon light luring boys and girls away from the land. No doubt our educationists did not intend it to be so. But the results of the operation of this system for a quarter of a century or more have undoubtedly had the effect, it may be unconsciously, of directing the boy away from the farm to the city. Every text book, though not in so many words, but in the nature of the lessons provided, has directed the boy's mind away from the farm and the things he was more or less familiar with. This had the effect of creating in his mind the impression that only the

things away from the farm were worth while. It will require strong, active measures in the other direction to counteract this tendency. To accomplish anything in counteracting it it may be necessary to go to the extreme the other way and mould every text-book in the direction of the farm. If we had about ten years of such counteracting influence a most radical change would be effected, and instead of the city turning the boy from the land we would have the country turning the boy from the city. And there is need for something of this kind to even things up."

Fairbank
Eugene
2/5/14

UNIVERSITY PIPE LINE

Mr. J. H. Fortune, in charge of the water pipe line from the West Point Grey main to the university, is proceeding rapidly with the excavation and pipe line. The work was started two weeks ago, and already three quarters of the excavation work is done, and 3000 feet of pipe laid. Of this 2,000 feet is 10-inch pipe and the balance is .8 inch. Given favorable weather the balance of the excavation will be done in two weeks. The total length of excavation to be made is 11,300 feet.

The clearing of Blanca street is proceeding and the 4th avenue pipe will connect up with the 12-inch main by way of Blanca street. The force at work consists of 80 men and the work is being pushed along as rapidly as possible.

T. D. Roberts, Editor, 2/5/14

The Weeks

2/5/14

* That once more a graduate of Laval has demonstrated that the old Montreal University is the true seat of Canadian culture. *

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS.

CHOOL CENSUS SHOWS 2,141,909

British Columbia Has Largest Percentage of Attendance in the West.

Ottawa, May 3.—School attendance in Canada is set forth in a statistical work just published by the census branch and based upon the last census. The total population between the age of six and twenty years was 2,141,909, of which number 1,124,800 were attending school in 1910. The percentage is 52.51. Of the total 991,534 were Canadians, 58,115 British and 75,151 foreign born. In the eastern provinces the highest percentage of attendance between 7 and 14 years was in Prince Edward Island with 84.60 per cent, closely followed by Ontario, with 84.27; Nova Scotia 82.86; Quebec, 80.96; and New Brunswick 80.05. In the west British Columbia led with 75.53; Manitoba 84.64; Saskatchewan 66.71 and Alberta 62.83.

In 1911 Prince Edward Island had a school for every 196 of the total population. Nova Scotia has one for every 185; New Brunswick one for every 186; Quebec one for every 290, and Ontario one for every 376.

Quebec and Ontario grow the greatest percentage of children between the ages of 7 and 14, attending school for more than six months, it being 76.47 per cent of the total number in Quebec and 74.43 per cent in Ontario. In the maritime provinces the percentage ranged from 62 to 67 and in the west from 43 to 61.

The bulletin referring more particularly to the west says:

The western provinces being the mecca of the immigrant and the bachelor homesteader from the eastern provinces have to face the conditions which are incident to the opening up of settlement in a new country and therefore cannot be compared as regards school attendance with the older provinces of Canada, where conditions are stable. There are many things which render it difficult for the settler, whether immigrant or Canadian born, to procure a working education for his children—the principal of which are: For the immigrant, if a foreigner, the lack of knowledge of our language and for all classes if homesteaders, that they have to take up land and make homes beyond the point where municipal organizations exist and which have unwillingly, for some years had to deny their children absolute necessity of a common school education. That the western provinces have not been remiss in their duty in providing means of education for the multitudes which flock to their cities and spread over the plains in an ever increasing volume, is evidenced by the fact that Manitoba put into operation on an average, two new 1906; Saskatchewan about five and Alberta about three per week.

Quebec and Ontario show the greatest percentage for children 7 to 14 years of age attending school for more than six months, being 76.47 per cent of the total in Quebec and 74.43 in Ontario.

VICTORIA COLONIST.

5/5/14

Dr. Wesbrook Coming—Dr. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is due to reach the city tomorrow to confer with Sir Richard McBride, Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, and other members of the Cabinet on matters affecting the new university. It is understood that the plans for the building are now approaching completion, and that the site has been partially cleared.

DAY, MAY 5, 1914

BELIEVES IN SPORT AS UNIVERSITY ASSET

President of New University,
Pays First Visit to Capital Since His Trip

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, arrived in Victoria this morning to have a conference with Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education. This is the president's first appearance in Victoria since his trip to the old country, where he states his object was to look over the ground with the object of finding out good men to recommend for the various academic positions in the university.

"We have other announcements along these lines to make in the near future," he said this morning. "Dr. McIntosh, of McGill, who has been appointed professor of chemistry, is now on his way here to go over the specifications of the particular building in which he is interested, the science building, which by the way will be the first one to go up. The contract will be let most probably in a few weeks' time. The clearing of the ground at Point Grey is now practically complete, and though we shall not grade it all at first, the central portion will be started right away.

"During my trip to the British Isles and eastern Canada I visited two hundred English speaking universities. Of course I went to the different institutions for different purposes. For instance, I went to the English universities for the Humanities, to Oxford for history, to Cambridge for physics, to the Scotch universities for philosophy and so on. And while I cannot say anything definitely just now, I think I may say in perfect truth that I have under serious consideration both Oxford and Cambridge men for positions on the staff of the University of British Columbia. I have many friends at Cambridge, gained during the three and a half years that I spent there, and through them I was able to open up many avenues of information without which my short stay in the old country would have been practically valueless."

"What are your ideas on sport?" asked the Times representative of the president.

"To tell you the truth," he answered. "I have been so long out of touch with the Canadian and British ideas of sport in the colleges that the matter will need earnest consideration, but I believe most strongly in sport as an asset to students. One thing that I like to emphasize, but which the enthusiasm of youth often times loses sight of, is that it should be the game that they play for, and not the mere desire to win. That is one reason why I am strongly against professional coaches for sports. College teams under coaches are made to win in order that the coaches may keep their jobs. I do not believe in having professional athletes and amateur students."

*From Daily News
May 29 - 1914*

That the big veins of ore in Kootenay and Boundary should peter out at depth or that it is likely that any one would be justified in saying that he had got to the ultimate limit of such mineralized bodies is almost incredible, was the effect of an emphatic declaration yesterday of Prof Arthur Lakes, the well-known geologist of Denver, Colo., who for two years has resided at Ymir and who was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute in Nelson.

Demonstrations of the pulmotor, an explanation of the work of arranging for classes in first aid to the injured among the metalliferous miners of the province which has been decided upon by Sir Richard McBride, minister of mines, papers on geological and other subjects, including a detailed statement of operations at the Mother Lode mill at Sheep Creek,

In a telegram expressing his disappointment at being unable to attend the meeting or to supply a paper for reading F. F. Wesbrook, president of the new British Columbia university, stated his interest in the mining industry and the determination of the authorities that the new provincial seat of learning shall pay full attention to this branch in the following words:

"Daily I am becoming more enthusiastic about the possibilities of development of that branch of the work represented by the institute and have spent some considerable time in going over the matter.

"You may depend upon the university to recognize to the full the unique opportunities and commensurate responsibilities of the province in the establishment of a strong faculty.

"We desire to meet the full share of university responsibilities and to co-operate in every possible way with other agencies of the province and Dominion in the sane development of the people and their resources."

"Mind you I am not inveighing against sports. Some of the best students I ever had back in Minnesota were professional baseball players in the summer months; in this way earning their college fees. But real amateur sport for the love of the game alone is what I like to see in colleges.

"I want to make the University of British Columbia as strongly as possible a residential college. I like the dormitory idea. I like the plan of the men living together in one community. In my own idea it means much more than the mere learning."

Dr. Wesbrook intimated that there was no reason for the governors of the university to change their decision about the date of opening classes in the university, which will be a year next fall.

PROGRESS MADE BY UNIVERSITY OF B. C. *Colonist* Jan 1-14

"The rapid development of the work of the Department of Education which was rendered necessary by the increasing number of pupils in the schools, and the demands of a growing population for a wider curriculum in educational subjects, has added to the responsibilities and activities of this department during the year. The appointment of Dr. Wesbrook as president of the University of British Columbia, the gradual evolution of the plans, both structural and academic, for this institution, the work of erecting a Normal School at Victoria, and of grade and high schools throughout the Province to cope with our growing needs have entailed considerable detail work, and each step in the growth of the policy of the department has been taken only after the most mature consideration of the many problems involved.

"Matters have progressed very satisfactorily with regard to the university," says Dr. H. E. Young, Minister of Education, in reviewing the work of his department for the year. "While it may appear to the public that but little progress has been made, yet to those who can appreciate the importance of each step taken in this foundation period the advancement that has been made will be satisfactory. It was determined in the earliest period of planning and organization that all departments should be co-relative, and to carry out this idea Professor Laird, a recognized expert on university architecture, Mr. Richard J. Durley, in charge of the mechanical engineering department of the McGill University, and Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, the celebrated landscape architect, were brought here to act as a consulting board with the university architects. Messrs. Sharp and Thompson. The result has been a report which is at present before the board of governors, which lays the foundation for each

department so co-related that there will be in the near future no piecemeal work. The general architectural scheme has been rearranged. The work of our own architects was accepted as a basis, and with their concurrence the plans have been so modified as to meet the requirements of the different faculties with a constant aim of obtaining the maximum efficiency.

"Dr. Wesbrook, since his appointment as president, has shown himself to be a man of splendid executive ability, and the masterly way in which he has taken hold of the work of organization augers well for the future prosperity of the institution. The contract for excavation has already been let and a large force of men is now at work clearing the land. The work of construction is expected to begin in the Spring, and during the Winter Dr. Wesbrook will proceed with the selection of the personnel of the faculty. The president left for the East several days ago for this purpose, and he will continue his journey as far as Great Britain and Germany.

"I may say in this connection that some misconception has arisen with regard to some remarks made by Dr. Wesbrook before the Canadian Club in Victoria. Judging by letters that have appeared in the press the idea seems to have arisen in the minds of some of the people of this Province that the new president made it appear that the university was to be entirely utilitarian. I might say, and I know that I am speaking for Dr. Wesbrook, that this is very far from his idea of what the university should be. His aim is to give the humanities a very prominent place, and to endeavor to bring about an adjustment in the various faculties that will necessitate those taking up any special study taking at least two years in the humanities. His record as principal of the Medical College of Minnesota proves that he is thoroughly in accord with this plan. When he took charge of the medical college in that university the medical course was four years, confined to medicine only, but today it is a seven years course, the first two years of which are collegiate.

"In reference to the carrying on of the university arrangements have been made whereby the McGill school at Vancouver will add a fourth year to its course, thereby enabling the students, now attending the classes, to graduate. In 1915 the classes will be turned over to the university, and the students will attend in the new buildings.

"With reference to the normal school in Victoria the work of construction is proceeding rapidly towards completion, and we hope to have the building ready for occupation by mid-summer. The school is one of the largest educational buildings in Canada, and the scope of the curriculum is intended to be sufficiently broad to embrace not only the training of our teachers as pedagogues pure and simple, but also to enable a faculty of domestic science, of manual training and other branches of technical work, the department hopes to be able, within a few days, to publish a report prepared by Mr. G. H. Dean, who was sent over to England and Germany last year to look into this question. This report is a very comprehensive one, very practical in its nature, and will form the basis of the general scheme of technical education to be followed at the new school.

"Outside of the purposes of the institution as a normal school we hope that it may become the nucleus of a technical faculty and a nursery of the night schools of the Province. It is hoped that the Government will be able to extend the grounds of the new normal school sufficiently to enable us to build hostels for the accomodation of the pupils in connection with the classes. This is following out the most modern ideas in connection with such institutions, and one which the department believes should be strongly urged on the Government."

Sundays. .

Porth Shore Pre
24/2/14

A FAIR TEST OF PROFICIENCY

There are very strong indications of the fact that the present system of promotion from the public schools to the high school by means of an annual examination is considered unsatisfactory by educationists who have been brought into close contact with its workings. The movement against the existing system is developing conspicuous strength in Ontario, whose educational system is commonly acknowledged to represent the best along such lines in the Dominion.

An influential Toronto periodical circulating throughout the entire province has the following to say editorially with reference to the matter: "A year ago Inspector Putnam of Ottawa, got rid of the High School entrance examinations in that city. And now the Toronto board of examiners has decided to do the same in Toronto. Hereafter the certificates of proficiency issued by the principals of public and

separate schools will be accepted in admittance into the high schools. However, the principal of a public school refuses to grant a certificate of proficiency to any pupil, and that pupil thinks that he, or she, is really qualified for high school work, an examination will be granted, and if the pupil passes he may enter the high school. And in the case of pupils from private schools the examination will, of course still be necessary. We welcome the new departure, and we trust that the future will fully justify it."

It appears that there are certain provisions in the Ontario School Act which render it possible under certain conditions to dispense with the old arbitrary examination method and the two cities mentioned have availed themselves of its friendly assistance.

At the annual B. C. School Trustees Convention, held in Victoria a few months ago, Mr. A. G. Perry, chairman of the Board of School Trustees of this city introduced a resolution favoring the abolishing of the examination method and recommending the promotion of pupils on the basis of

their whole record in the public school as made by the principal, but this resolution was opposed by one of the provincial school inspectors and failed to carry. At a later stage, however, another resolution was adopted to the effect that instead of being 'pluck-ed' because of falling short of the arbitrary standard by a few marks in two or three subjects, such a candidate be "starred" and allowed to make good on those subjects on a supplemental examination. Such a change would considerably relieve the situation as it at present exists under the B. C. School Act, but it would nevertheless, be but a partial measure of justice to the pupil candidate.

There is a possibility that the action of the two Ontario cities cited above, swings the pendulum to the other extreme in placing the control of a pupil's promotion unreservedly in the hands of the public school principals, but after all it will work with a much nearer approach to even handed justice than the examination system could ever hope to attain.

It ought not to prove a difficult task to work out a system which would represent a happy mean between those two extremes—a system under which the public school principal's records would be depended on for a certificate of the details of the pupil's work and his or her faithfulness as a student, but under which the education department might get a line on the pupil's general knowledge and proficiency by a series of examination papers built on generous principles and laid along lines that would afford the pupil every encouragement to manifest a working knowledge of the subjects which had been studied. "It is not in mortals to command success, but to deserve it," is true as far as it goes, but as for the matter in hand, no educational system can claim to be truly educational, that does not render it assured to the utmost limit of possibility that no pupil who deserves success shall be denied its attainment.

And then very few schools provide
christmas plays for their pupils. This
partly, of course, due to the fact
at their pupils are not there at
christmas. But this fact again raises
other question.

Why do schools have holidays? Because, I take it, they have in the past made themselves so hideously unattractive that their patrons simply wouldn't stick them all the year round. for three months out of every year children come home and plague inding parents. (v. flood of letters press thrice yearly.)

right? Is this just? Is it
the parent? Is it, in short,
ing but a confession of failure
part of the educator to grip
dience? Is it— [That will
be enough, thank you.—Ed.]

The Provincial University

THE controversy started by The Week on the subject of the Provincial University has been fully justified by the result. It promoted a discussion on the merits of the different kinds of University training; it elicited some valuable opinions and it aroused public interest in the University at a time when it was most desirable that an institution on which the advancement of the Province of British Columbia so greatly depends should be brought into the limelight. It is not necessary to deal with the various editorials and letters which have appeared in the daily press in any

VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA, JAN. 3, 1914

detail. It will suffice to touch upon one or two outstanding points of an important subject. The respected Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. Young, in his New Year's review, claims that Dr. Wesbrook has been misunderstood, that he never intended to exclude the "humanities" from the University curriculum, or even to dwarf them into secondary importance. In support of this he points to the Doctor's career at Minnesota University, where he lengthened the medical course from four years to seven and insisted on a two years course in the "humanities" in advance of the strictly medical course. The Week never supposed that Dr. Wesbrook aimed at excluding the "humanities"; it did fear, and the fear was based exclusively upon his own public addresses, that his mind was so obsessed with the importance of technical training as a preparation for the business or calling of life, that the "humanities" would be at any rate of secondary consideration. For a removal of this fear the public will rely more upon the assurance of the Minister of Education, who after all is responsible for the policy of the University, than upon the President. That the fear entertained not only by The Week but by many others was justifiable is evidenced by the persistency with which Dr. Wesbrook emphasizes the importance of technology without once mentioning the "humanities" and also by the fact that he never loses an opportunity to speak in a laudatory manner of "those American State Universities which are attracting attention throughout the world." The point at issue between Dr. Wesbrook and his critics is a very simple one. Is the British Columbia University to be dominated by British or American ideals? If the Minister of Education is able to give an assurance that all the Deans of Faculties will be selected from British and Canadian centres of learning, he will remove a strong ground of apprehension. Without for one moment disparaging the attainments of Dr. Wesbrook, it will never cease to be a matter of regret to many Canadians that it was found necessary to go to an American institution to find a President; and the regret is intensified by the fact that, although the President-elect was born in Canada, his fourteen years residence in the States has Americanized him so completely that the fact would never be suspected. What but a like influence will be exerted on the youths of our own Province if their higher education is entrusted to American professors? The Week is certain that no man has a higher appreciation of the importance of the British Columbia University or a more correct idea of what its curriculum should be, than the Minister of Education. It is to him that the public will look to save the situation. He may safely accept the assurance of The Week that any criticism which has been directed at the President has been inspired solely by a desire to arouse public interest and to show the Government that there is a widespread hope that the University of British Columbia may develop into one of the finest and noblest seats of learning in the Empire.

1906. Saskatchewan
Alberta about the
Quebec and Ontario
est percentage for children
years of age attending school
with the months being 76.4
and 75.6 in Quebec and

vene.

The Provincial University

INTEREST in the subject of the Provincial University and its utilitarian aspects has been sustained by an article from the pen of Mr. R. E. Gosnell which appeared in the Times of Tuesday. It is impossible in the brief space of an editorial to canvass all the points raised by Mr. Gosnell. The article, whilst manifesting his usual grasp of the subject, is not characterized by that "sweet reasonableness" which is the hall mark of most of his productions. It is rather too much like a piece of special pleading in defence of the appointment of Dr. Wesbrook as President. It ignores the fact that the real issue is between a university of the American type and a university of the British type, and he strains the arguments of his opponents to the breaking point when he assumes that they favour a university training which is entirely devoid of utility. When all is said and done, Mr. Gosnell is too honest a controversialist to shut his eyes to the fact that our present system of education leaves much to be desired, and he practically defeats his own main argument when he says that, if he had his way, he would place technical or vocational training of all kinds in between the public schools and the University. This is the contention of The Week, and is the main issue on which the controversy was started. From the remarks of President Wesbrook it was gathered that he would place technical or vocational training in the University. If so, then Mr. Gosnell, whilst so warmly endorsing his appointment, differs from his policy. In disclaiming a knowledge of the "humanities" in connection with the University curriculum and in substituting a paragraph from Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Mr. Gosnell surely does less than justice both to his own knowledge and his conception of fair argument. In closing the controversy The Week is gratified to know that it has not been ineffective in arousing public interest in a matter of vital importance. If it has done nothing else it has shown that there are a number of people in the Province who care and care a great deal, what kind of a University we are to have. It has also furnished an opportunity for the Minister of Education to announce through the medium of The Week that any apprehension that Dr. Wesbrook will engage professors from the American universities are entirely unnecessary. He will make his selection from English and Canadian universities.

During the year's work, "These imports have been of the utmost value in supplying the keen demand for dairy cattle. The cattle were sold at public auction for cash. Two sales were held in Victoria and one each at New Westminster, Vernon, Nelson, Cranbrook, Abbotsford, Chilliwack, and Milner.

Association's recommendations during the past year have been favorably acted on by the transportation companies and by the Provincial and Federal Governments. Its investigations of the economics of fruit production and of marketing have resulted in many changes and adaptations calculated to improve the fruit industry of the Province.

MINERAL PRODUCTION NEARLY \$30,000,000

Continued from Page 15

metal, the value of the products this year will show a decrease of over \$25,000, and will amount to about \$290,000. Dividends paid by metalliferous mining company's operating in British Columbia:

	1913.	1912.
B. C. Copper Co.		
Greenwood	\$ 88,750	\$177,513
Consolidated M. & S.		
Co., Trail	348,264	382,173
Granby Consol. Co.		
Grand Forks	390,911	—
Hedley Gold Min-		
ing Co., Hedley	360,000	360,000
Le Rot No. 2, Ren-		
land	42,200	20,400
Standard Silver		
Lead Co., Silver-		
ton	650,000	425,000

\$2,390,131 \$1,224,08
Coal and Coke Estimate, 1912. (con-

24/2/14

7

URGED CHECK
ON MONOPOLIES

That James Madison, fourth President of the United States, one hundred years ago, urged the importance of checking monopoly and curbing the spread of corporation control is shown in the publication, in Harper's Magazine for March, of an hitherto unpublished article by him. The article, which President Madison called "Monopolies, Perpetuities, Corporations, Ecclesiastical Endowments," was not included in the collection called "The Madison Papers" which the government purchased from Mrs. Madison.

Gaillard Hunt, chief of the division of manuscripts in the Library of Congress, writes an introduction to the Madison essay in Harper's Magazine, in which he says: "Madison retired from the presidency in 1817 and died in 1836, nineteen years later. This was the growing period of American nationality, and it was during these years that an enduring attachment was formed for the frame of government under which the growth took place. So as Madison had been the master-builder of the government, he enjoyed extraordinary prestige, and whatever he said on public questions was regarded as oracular. He felt the weight of the responsibility and expressed his views carefully, realizing that he was addressing posterity."

President Madison's essay contains the following views on monopoly and the means of checking it:

"Monopolies, though in certain cases useful, ought to be granted with caution, and guarded with strictness against abuse. The Constitution of the United States has limited them to two cases—the authors of books, and of useful inventions, in both which they are considered as a compensation for a benefit actually gained to the community as a purchase of property which the owner might otherwise withhold from public use. There can be no just objection to a temporary monopoly in these cases; but it ought to be temporary because under that limitation a sufficient recompense and encouragement may be given.

"The limitation is particularly proper in the case of inventions, because they grow so much out of preceding ones that there is less merit in the authors; and because, for the same reason, the discovery might be expected in a short time from other hands.

"The evil of an excessive and dangerous cumulation of landed property in the hands of individuals is best precluded by the prohibition of entails, by the suppression of the rights of primogeniture, and by the liability of landed property to the payment of debts. In countries where there is a rapid increase of population, as in the United States these provisions are evidently sufficient; and in all countries would probably be found so. Where charters of incorporation, even the common ones to towns for the sake of local police contain clauses implying contracts, and irrevocable, they are liable to objections of equal force. The ordinary limitation on incorporated societies is a proviso that their laws shall not violate the laws of the land. But how easily may it happen that redress for such violations may not be pursued into effect? How much injury may accrue during the pursuit of redress? And above all, how much local injustice and oppression may be committed by laws and regulations, not in strict construction violating any law of the land?

"Within the local limits, parties generally exist founded on different sorts of property, sometimes on divisions by streets or little streams; frequently on political and religious differences. Attachments to rival individuals, are not seldom a source of the same divisions. In all these cases, the party animosities are the more violent as the compass of the society may more easily admit of the contagion and collision of the passions; and according to that violence is the danger of oppression by one party on the other; by the majority on the minority.

"The ways in which this can be effected, even beyond the cognizance of the paramount law of the land have scarce any other limits than the ingenuity and interest of those who possess the power. Is a tax to be collected? What inequality may attend the rule or mode of assessment? Is a public building to be erected, what is to guard against partiality or favoritism in fixing its site? Is there a single regulation of police which will not differently affect the component parts of the society, and afford an opportunity to the majority to sacrifice to their prejudices or their convenience the conveniency or the interests of the minor party?

"The most effectual and perhaps the least exceptionable provision against them seems to be that of superadding to the general restraint of the law of the land, a previous veto in some impartial and convenient quarter on each particular bylaw. The executive authority of the state or that authority in consultation with a judge or judges of the highest grade might perhaps be relied on for the control on these local legislatures, most likely to preserve a just, a uniform and an impartial exercise of their subordinate powers."

EDUCATION
IN IRELAND

The second volume of the Commissioner's report, which can be obtained by application to the Minister of Labor at Ottawa, presents the information collected by the Commissioner in England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark and France. Dr. Robertson has sent out an article dealing with education in Ireland. The article states that some of the most capable educators in that country of high reputation, had "conversations" with the Commission, and from these quotations have been made.

The watchwords of the movement for progress in Ireland, through the improvement and extension of agricultural, industrial and housekeeping education, are imperishably connected with the name of Sir Horace Plunkett: "Better Farming; Better Business; Better Living." The recent developments had their immediate origin in the report of what is known as the Recess Committee. That committee was formed on the invitation which Mr. (now Sir) Horace Plunkett issued in August, 1895, to a number of members of parliament and other Irishmen of various political opinions to meet for the discussion of any measures for the good of Ireland about which all parties might be found in agreement. The conditions which existed in Ireland in 1896 were, in many respects, so much like those in Canada in respect to training for agriculture and industries, that an extended and reasonably full statement is given of the organization and work of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction which was created as the result of the report of the Recess Committee. A further reason lies in the fact that the current and intimate knowledge, gained by practical experience, enables the department to judge how far the system which was inaugurated and the methods which have been followed are appropriate and efficacious.

The department issued its first annual report in 1899-1900. After 10 years of experience, some modifications in the methods of administration have been made, extensions have been added, but on the whole, the organization, system and methods then adopted have proven themselves well adapted to meet the situation. On all sides one finds testimony, through his

eyes and ears, to the happy results, of a regeneration of agriculture and of a revived interest in and preparation for industries, which are being accomplished by the joint work of the department, local bodies and individuals. A department has been constituted with a staff paid out of a parliamentary vote. There have been appointed, to advise and co-operate with the department an agricultural board, a board of technical instruction, a council of agriculture, and a consultative committee of education. There have been placed at the disposal of the department and its boards an endowment of £166,000 per annum, and also some additional sums. The council of agriculture consists of 104 members, of whom 68 are appointed by the county councils and 34 are nominated by the department, the president and vice-president of the department being ex-officio members. By Section 27 of the Act the members of this council, and of each board established by the Act, hold office for terms of three years.

The agricultural board consists of 12 persons—8 appointed by provincial committees of the council of agriculture and 4 appointed by the department.

That portion of the department's endowment fund intended for the purposes of agriculture, rural industries, and sea and inland fisheries (with the exception of a special sum of £10,000 for sea fisheries, and certain specified capital sums) must be administered by the department with the concurrence of the agricultural board. In addition to their control of all such expenditure, this board acts as an advisory body to the department in reference to "all matters and questions submitted to them by the department in connection with the purposes of agriculture and other rural industries."

Mayor of Winnipeg.

\$1.45

Boys' rug.
cut b...
straps and
buckles \$1.25
F.W. b...
laces. Sizes
to 10 1/2 \$1.25
to 13 1/2 \$2.75
to 16 1/2 \$3.35

Boys' rugu-
lar \$1.00
button or
lace \$1.00



Intan
tan
black
but

154

Dr. Robertson says: "It appears to the commission that the employment in Canada of agricultural overseers and special instructors for districts where settlement is just going on would be most advantageous. Farmers would have some one to advise them how to manage most advantageously with the fewest mistakes and the least risk of loss under the new conditions. They could be shown how best to use new kinds of machines and implements. The prevention of waste of time, disappointment from partial failure at first, and direct losses, would all accrue to the credit of a well-administered system of agricultural overseers and instructors and to the immense advantage of the localities. Such overseers should have had successful experience in actual farm work and management and have sufficiently advanced agricultural education to enable them to explain correctly and clearly the underlying principles of the ordinary farm operations."

VICTORIA, B.C., CA

It will suffice to touch upon this important subject. The resounding Young, in his New Year's address, has been misunderstood, that "humanities" from the University into secondary importance. In W.

Actor's career at Minnesota University medical course from four years to course in the "humanities" in advance. The Week never supposed that Dr. "humanities"; it did fear, and in his own public addresses, that his importance of technical training as calling of life, that the "humanities" were secondary consideration. For a

rely more upon the assurance of the all is responsible for the policy of President. That the fear entertained by many others was justifiable in which Dr. Wesbrook emphasizes in his article mentioning the "humanities" never loses an opportunity to speak of American State Universities which are the world." The point at issue is a very simple one. Is the world dominated by British or American civilization? The Week is able to give an assurance that the selection from British and C

more a strong ground of apprehension regarding the attainments of the students of regret to many Canadians to be an American institution, measured by the fact that, although he has fourteen years removed him so completely that the What but a like influence will be produced if their higher educational The Week is certain that the importance of the British idea of what its curriculum of instruction. It is to him that th

He may safely accept the news which has been directed by a desire to arouse public opinion that there is a widespread feeling which may develop into one of alarm in the Empire.

Men's valour lace boots, with self-skin lining and fall stand hard wear, for \$4.45



Mortgage

We want \$4500 at 8 per cent to place on three first mortgages on three good residences, value \$4200 each, interest paid in arrears.

We want \$75,000 for first mortgage on one of the best propositions in the city. Money guaranteed by 18 of the best men in the city. In addition to \$150,000 security. Will pay 7 per cent half yearly or quarterly.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

General discounts given in each case. Our clients need cash.

- 1 for \$1000 at 8 per cent
- 2 for \$1500 at 8 per cent
- 3 for \$2000 at 8 per cent
- 4 for \$3200 at 8 per cent
- 5 for \$4000 at 8 per cent

AGREEMENTS FOR SALE

- 1 for \$1250
- 1 for \$3250

Geo. H. Steeves, Ltd.

Bankers

DOMINION BUILDING
Phone Seymour 2772

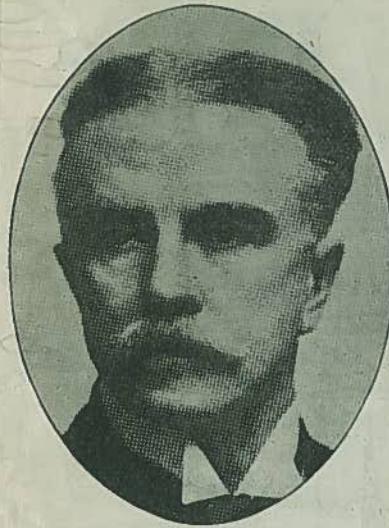
Markets

000: strands: Boxes	6.00 to 8.00
22: cords and hanks	8.00 to 11.00
10: general, at 14.00	10.00 to 14.00
10: general, at 14.00	10.00 to 14.00

10: general, at 14.00

Educational Growth and Prospects for 1913 in British Columbia

By The Hon. H. E. Young, Minister of Education



THE past year in Educational matters in British Columbia has been the most prosperous one in the history of the Province.

The progress of the Educational Department is synonymous with, or rather indicative of the progress of the Province as a whole. Fortunately for the future of the Province, the class of people who are coming to British Columbia have, as a paramount idea, the education of their children, and the first question usually asked by the settler is as to the educational facilities.

Our school population is increasing by leaps and bounds, and, necessarily, also our expenditure. In 1873, the Government of the Province spent \$23,000.00 for educational purposes; this included construction and tuition. In 1911-12 the amount expended by the Government for education purposes was \$1,151,714.00. In addition to this, there was spent by the Municipalities in rural districts a sum of \$2,730,773.00, making a total expenditure for education in British Columbia, of \$3,882,488.00.

In regard to the enrollment of pupils, the enrollment during the year 1911-12—until the 30th of June, 1912—showed an increase of 5045; and from all appearances, the increase during the next year will very much exceed this number.

These figures are given as an indication of the growth of the system of education in the Province; but we feel that as far as educational matters in this Province are concerned we are on the threshold of Education in the Province. The figures quoted are those of ordinary expenditure. In addition to this there will be expended during the coming year \$275,000.00 in building a new Normal School in Victoria, and half a million dollars at least on the buildings of the University.

These are the material facts; there is, however, another phase of the system at which we must look, and that is what we intend to do with the facilities which are being furnished us by the Government.

We hope in our Normal School to develop the domestic and manual training departments as far as possible. During the past year, care-

fully for the future of the Prov-

ince, such institutions in different parts of the world, and it is the intention of the Government to embody, as far as possible, in the Provincial Normal Schools the latest word in

these departments, both as to equipment and as to teaching.

We hope to make in Victoria the domestic and manual training departments, the nucleus of our Technical School. The Department has for the past year endeavoured to keep abreast of the latest investigations in the development of Technical Schools. We are anx-

iously awaiting the report of the Royal Commission which was appointed by the Dominion Government to look into this question, and which we hope will soon be laid on the table at Ottawa. In addition to this, however, we have sent one of our most capable men to the East to visit the different institutions, so that when the Dominion report is submitted we shall be in a position to take advantage, not only of that report, but also of the first-hand knowledge gleaned by our representa-

\$12,500,000
COUNTS

I do not mean that there will only be one Technical School in Victoria; I am instancing the Normal School as an example of what we will do as far as Victoria is concerned. The work that is being carried on in Vancouver under the supervision of the Vancouver School Board on these lines will no doubt form the nucleus of the Technical School for Vancouver.

The coming year promises very much in educational lines, but while it is promising, the responsibilities are also increasing. The Department at times finds it difficult to cope with the situation in a new country, development proceeds so rapidly that we cannot always feel that we are keeping pace with it. We are firm believers, however, in the optimistic spirit of the West; and we feel that the reputation which the Educational system of British Columbia has won during the past thirty years will continue to grow as before, and as before, be founded upon real merit.

As regards the University, work is progressing as rapidly as possible. The plans have been accepted and are being worked upon. We hope in the early spring to begin active construction of the buildings. The site is to be enlarged, and we feel that by this time next year such substantial progress will have been made as will show that the University of British Columbia is an actual fact and does not, as would appear to be the case in the past, exist only on paper.

Henry Edward Young

into
in

March 15, 1913

* * *
Dr. Westbrook, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Minnesota, has been appointed President of the University of British Columbia. Dr. Westbrook, who will take up his position in May, was born in Ontario in 1868. His father was at one time Mayor of Winnipeg.
* *

[MARCH 13, 1913]

THE CANADIAN GAZETTE.

month of January. The figures show an increase of 2,024 in arrivals at ocean ports and 687 from the United States over those of last year. The increase in percentage is 53 for ocean ports and 13 for the United States. In 1913, from ocean ports, there were 5,872; from the United States, 5,028. In 1912, from ocean ports, 3,848; from the United States, 4,341. "This extraordinary increase is extremely gratifying," added the Commissioner. "It is the first indication of the vastly increasing immigration for the year 1913."

NADA VIA THE UNITED STATES.—We notice in a communication a statement that emigrants destined for Canada who enter a United States port—for instance, Portland, Maine—to a landing tax of £2. This is not so. Passengers entering via a United States port are charged no tax whatever. A head tax of 16s., or \$4 (and not £2, as in the journal referred to), is charged for emigrants to the United States, no matter through what port they enter, the Grand Trunk Company, who use the Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, also use Portland, Maine, in the winter, but arrange every port without any cost to the passenger.

silence for the past six weeks respect of the wardresses and other attendants at Holloway for the suffrage leader has greatly increased.

MARRASSING CABINET MINISTERS.

The suffragettes continue to harass the cabinet ministers who have got a chance. Augustine Birrell, old secretary for Ireland, who attended meetings today, was assailed by Miss Nancy Lightman, a prominent suffragette. When the curtain fell she addressed the secretary in a loud voice, saying:

"How can you as an honorable man continue as a member of this government which treats us like women?"

KILLED BY FALLING TREE

Walter J. Coleman Meets Death at Grafton Island, When Struck by Falling Timber.

Walter J. Coleman, head of the S. Pacific Lumber and Timber Company of Vancouver was killed at Grafton on April 10 by a falling limb of tree he was in the act of chopping. The body was brought to Vancouver yesterday by the Chehalis, where it was met by Mr. G. C. Coleman, father of the deceased, and conveyed to Carter and Hanna's parlors. The remains will be removed to Port Angeles, Wash., Monday for burial.

Two.

ork of all kinds.

agents for LUMBY SAW MILLS, the Coldstream Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

North St., Vernon,
TH, Manager

DIAN BANK
IMERCE

THE CANADIAN GAZETTE.

Victoria

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dr. F. F. Westbrook, just chosen as President of the University of British Columbia, is the son of a former Mayor of Winnipeg, and a graduate of the University of Manitoba. In 1889 he was at the McGill Medical School, and went thence to Cambridge University in England. Since 1896 he has held the post of professor of pathology and bacteriology in the University of Minnesota, and has been dean of the College of Medicine and Surgery in that university since 1906. Says the *Vancouver Province*: "He is one of those native sons whose attainments have been made use of by the United States greatly to its own advantage and our loss. While he is honoured by becoming first president of British Columbia's new university, British Columbia is equally honoured by securing the services of such a distinguished scholar."

While the Provincial Government is not prepared to give to theological institutions associated in the work of the University of British Columbia title in fee simple to the lands which will be allotted to them within the university area of Point Grey, it is prepared to give what practically amounts to a leasehold

President of B.C.
University Is Here

Dr. F. F. Westbrook, president of the B.C. University, who arrived in Vancouver this morning to take up his work.

*Vancouver News
and 10-1913*

NEW OFFICIAL GETS
INTO HARNESS

Mr. Obee Meets the Committee on Publicity and Discusses His Work.

NEW INDUSTRIES ARE MOOTED

Proposition to Establish a Box Factory and Manufacturing of Tin Cans Will Receive Immediate Attention—Ice Manufacturing Plant and Cold Storage Also Under Consideration—German Business Men Will Be Invited to Visit Vernon.

On Monday afternoon the Committee of the Council, Board of Trade and H. W. Knight, President of the Ratepayers' Association, met in the council chamber to confer with Mr. Richard Obee, who arrived that day from Portland Oregon, to begin work as publicity commissioner for the expansion of Vernon.

An extended and intelligent consultation of ways and means to quicken civic spirit to a constructive policy for general publicity work and the securing of factories and new industries for Vernon resulted in the appointment of committees to help, and Mr. Obee was instructed and empowered to present a concrete proposition to a prominent capitalist for the erection of an ice manufacturing and cold storage plant here under one roof. A box factory, and the Great Northern Railway

and the Great Eastern Railway were considered, and preliminary work on finance begun.

The Mayor presided. There were present, Messrs. Megaw, Vallance, Nangle, Knight, Smith and Swift, who are satisfied Mr. Obee is the right man in the right place, and will prove a big acquisition to Vernon.

An invitation has been sent to a large party of German business men representing every line of commercial and agricultural activity, who leave Germany on June 23, and will be officially received by the Governments of the Provinces and municipal administrations. It is hoped these leading German personages will be guests of the city on or about August 20th.

Mr. Obee will at present have his office in the Board of Trade rooms, but it is hoped that provision will be made for a building close to the station where he may be located in a position to come more easily in touch with the

THE NEW UNIVERSITY.

Government Announces Personnel of the Board of Governors.

Victoria, April 5.—The Provincial Government made public yesterday the personnel of the board of governors of the University of British Columbia, the plans for which are rapidly nearing completion, and the contract for the construction of which will be let immediately the plans are finally passed. It is the idea of the government to have the foundation stone laid early in September.

The members of the board of governors are as follows: Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Vancouver; S. D. Scott, editor of the *News-Advertiser*, Vancouver; Mr. G. I. Wilson, R. P. McLennan, R. L. Reid, Vancouver; R. F. Green, M. P., Victoria; Campbell Sweeny, Vancouver; G. H. Barnard, M. P., Victoria; Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, the first chancellor of the university, and Dr. Westbrook, the first president, are ex-officio members of the board.

Appointees to Senate.

The government's appointees to the senate are: Hon. D. M. Eberts, Speaker of the Provincial Legislature; Bishop de Pencier; Mr. J. W. Creighton, New Westminster.

Dr. Westbrook, president of the university, will leave Minneapolis on April 9 to come to British Columbia. Upon his arrival in Vancouver he will be met by and introduced to the board of governors and the members of the senate.

This meeting has been arranged to take place in the Vancouver Court House and the appointment of the deans and professors of faculties will follow shortly thereafter.

Vancouver News-Advertiser

"One LUMBIA, TUESDAY, APRIL

DR. WESBROOK MEETS
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Dr. Young Introduces the New President of University of British Columbia and Predicts Very Successful Future

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, met a number of the board of governors yesterday forenoon informally in the Court House. Mr. Carter-Cotton, the chancellor, was in the chair, and the others present included Dr. Young, minister of education, Messrs. Campbell Sweeny, S. D. Scott, R. P. McLennan and Dr. McKechnie, of the board of governors, and Dr. Alexander Robertson, superintendent of education, and Mr. J. S. Gordon, municipal inspector of schools.

After Dr. Wesbrook had been introduced to the company by Dr. Young, the minister of education explained the events leading to the selection of Dr. Wesbrook, and the conditions concerning the university as they now exist. He believed he voiced the feeling of all that an admirable selection had been made in the person of Dr. Wesbrook, and he predicted a most successful future for the university under his guidance. Dr. Wesbrook expressed his pleasure at meeting the governors, and in his appointment as head of the new institution. Matters of preliminary organization were then gone into at some length.

After the meeting Dr. Young informed a representative of "The News-Advertiser" that another meeting would be held on Friday next, when details of organization would be gone into at much greater length. Preparations for the construction of the university buildings were proceeding satisfactorily. He was glad that Dr. Wesbrook had arrived on the scene so early, as his advice would be invaluable on many points.

Dr. Wesbrook stated that he would remain only a week at this time, and would then return to Minneapolis for his family and to settle some of his private affairs there. He said he was looking forward to his permanent residence in this city.

During the afternoon Dr. Young and Dr. Wesbrook motored over the site of the university, accompanied by the architects. Dr. Wesbrook expressed the opinion that no finer site could have been chosen anywhere.

Basil
begs t
that he
an off
Troup
where he
duct a Ge
Estate &
Among the most important transpor
tation announcements made dur
ing the past year was that of the set

DR. WESBROOK IS NOW IN THE CITY

New Head of British Columbia University Arrives to Proceed With Work of Preliminary Organization.

WILL MEET UNIVERSITY GOVERNORS TOMORROW

President Has Had a Distinguished Career as Scholar, Educator and Executive Head of University.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, is due to arrive at an early hour this morning. He telegraphed Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, that he would reach here yesterday at noon on the St. Paul express, but the train was many hours late. In fact it did not arrive until after 3 a.m. today. All afternoon the office of the Hotel Vancouver received many inquiries as to the arrival of Dr. Wesbrook, and a number of prominent citizens were disappointed in their desire to meet the head of the new university.

Dr. Wesbrook has severed his connection with the University of Minnesota and henceforth will devote his entire time to the organization of the local institution. Tomorrow morning he will meet the governors of the university and discuss the preliminaries of organization.

Delighted With Site.

When here a few months ago, Dr. Wesbrook was on his way to Victoria to meet the Minister of Education and discuss the latter's offer of the presidency. On that occasion he went over the site of the university and expressed himself to a representative of the "News-Advertiser" as delighted with the selection of such a magnificent site. While not caring to discuss at that time the offer of the presidency, he said that if he could get away from the University of Minnesota with satisfaction to all parties, he would be glad to return to the land of his birth. He said he recognized that it was no mean honor to be picked out for such a position, which for many reasons would appeal to one's ambition. For one thing the first president would have an opportunity to imprint his personality upon the institution to a greater degree than any of his successors. From what he had heard of the government's plans it would be an institution worthy of this great and growing province.

Dr. Wesbrook also expressed the opinion that the standard of university work both in Canada and the United States was steadily improving. In many of the big American institutions the course was being extended over a greater number of years. He was sure that the University of British Columbia would soon take high rank among Canadian universities.

Dr. Wesbrook is a native of Oakland, Brant County, Ontario, where he was born on July 12, 1868. He is a son of Mr. Henry Shaver Wesbrook, at one time Mayor of Winnipeg. He commenced his education in the public schools in London, Ont., and in Winnipeg. He obtained his B.A. degree in 1887 in the University of Manitoba, and M.D. in 1900.

Went to Cambridge.

He went to Cambridge University and devoted especial attention to the pathological and physiological laboratories. At the same time he attended the King's College Hospital in London and the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin. The years 1892-1895 were spent in this course, during a portion of which he was the John Lucas Walker student in pathology at Cambridge. A further course of pathology, in which Dr. Wesbrook excelled, was taken at the Hygienisches und Pathologisches Institut in Marburg, Germany.

Returning home in 1895, Dr. Wesbrook, whose abilities had become a matter of common knowledge among university men, was at once asked to accept the allied chair of pathology and bacteriology in the University of Minnesota. At the same time he became director of the laboratories, which position he retains until this day. Six years ago he was made dean of the college of medicine and surgery of the university and under his direction the college has attained an enviable distinction in the northwestern states.

Belongs to Many Societies.

Dr. Wesbrook is a member of many medical societies and boards, among them being the Minnesota State Board of Health, advisory board, Hygiene Laboratory; U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; Association of American Physicians; Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists; London Pathological Society; Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland; American Medical Association; Society American Bacteriologists; American Public Health Association, of which he was president in 1905; American Physiological Society; American Association for Advancement of Science; honorary member Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, of state, city, county and local associations.

Dr. Wesbrook married in April, 1896,

Miss Annie Taylor, a daughter of Sir Thomas Wardlow Taylor, formerly chief justice of Manitoba, her mother being a daughter of the late Hugh Valance of Hamilton. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

While he has devoted his attention chiefly to the collegiate side of his work he has found time to contribute to the leading Canadian, American and foreign medical and scientific journals, to make translations of some of the chief pathological works of the world, and to write much of the biennial report of the Minnesota State Board of Health.

VANCOUVER WORLD
April 14, 1913.

**DR. WESBROOK,
B. C. UNIVERSITY
PRESIDENT, HERE**

Comes to Look and Listen; May
Talk Later—Conferring

Reaching the city at a very early hour yesterday morning, due to the fact that his train was delayed, Dr. T. F. Wesbrook, former president of the University of Minneapolis, but now the new head of the embryonic University of British Columbia, is today holding his first conference with the board of governors and senate of the new institution.

Dr. Wesbrook announced shortly before he went to the conference with the university governors that he expected to be here only for a few days on his present trip. He expects to return next May with his family and settle here so as to be in a position to direct the work of building and equipment.



DR. F. F. WESBROOK
President of B. C. University

ping the province's great university from the start.

"As yet I have nothing to say about the plans in connection with the university," declared Dr. Wesbrook. "I have come here to look and listen for the present, and not to talk. I may be able to do some of that later—in fact, I suppose they will expect me to. But for the present we have a great many details to discuss and much depends on the result of the deliberations we will hold during the next couple of days. Of one thing I am quite sure, however, and that is the great future ahead of the University of British Columbia, which with the co-operation of the government, the backing of the people and such an ideal site and elaborate provision for the future, is sure to rank in a few years with some of the great educational institutions of the continent."

Despite the fact that he has been for some time the head of an American university Dr. Wesbrook is a good Canadian and is delighted with the prospect of being back in Canada and at the head of a Canadian university. He is a native of Oakland, Brant County, Ontario, where he was born on July 12, 1868. He is a son of Mr. Henry Shaver Wesbrook, at one time mayor of Winnipeg. He commenced his education in the public schools in London, Ont., and in Winnipeg. He obtained his B.A. degree in 1887 in the University of Manitoba, and M.D. in 1900. Went to Cambridge University and devoted special attention to the pathological and physiological laboratories. At the same time he attended the King's College Hospital in London and the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin. The years 1892-1895 were spent in this course, during a portion of which he was the John Lucas Walker student in pathology at Cambridge. A further course of pathology, in which Dr. Wesbrook excelled, was taken at the Hygienisches und Pathologisches Institut in Marburg, Germany.

ernors
g, min-
iversity
site of
ok was
auty and
rs. Wes-
and
the
ident
Educa-
robinson
were in-

Striking recognition of his ability was accorded Dr. Wesbrook in 1895, when on his return home from Germany he was asked to accept the allied chair of pathology and bacteriology in the University of Minnesota. At the same time he became director of the laboratories, which position he retains until this day. Six years ago he was made dean of the college of medicine and surgery of the university and under his direction the college has attained an enviable distinction in the northwestern states.

Dr. Wesbrook is a member of many

medical societies and boards, among them being the Minnesota State Board of Health; U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; Association of American Physicians; Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists; London Pathological Society; Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland; American Medical Association; Society of American Bacteriologists; American Public Health Association, of which he was president in 1905; American Physiological Society; American Association for Advancement of Science; honorary member Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, of state, city, county and local associations.

Dr. Wesbrook married in April, 1896, Miss Annie Taylor, a daughter of Sir Thomas Wardlow Taylor, formerly chief justice of Manitoba, her mother being a daughter of the late Hugh Valance of Hamilton. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

While he has devoted his attention chiefly to the collegiate side of his work he has found time to contribute to the leading Canadian, American and foreign medical and scientific journals, to make translations of some of the chief pathological works of the world, and to write much of the biennial report of the Minnesota State Board of Health.

Vancouver Sun
Apr. 14. 1913

HEAD OF UNIVERSITY IS NOW IN VANCOUVER

Dr. Wesbrook Expresses Opinion That There Is Great Future Before the Institution.

BRINGING FAMILY TO CITY IN MAY

Conference With University Governors Will Take Place Today to Outline Plans.

"T. F. Wesbrook, Minneapolis," was the first name on the register at the Hotel Vancouver yesterday morning, betokening that the president of the University of British Columbia is an early bird and that he does not waste any time when he does a thing. Dr. Wesbrook was delayed in his trip from Minneapolis, but was none the worse for his train experience, looking as bright and as happy as a twelve-year-old schoolboy, instead of like a grave and reverend pedagogue.

"I am here for a few days only to meet the governors of the university and to talk with them about our plans for the future," said President Wesbrook to The Sun. "We shall meet at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning in the court house when we shall interchange our views and make acquaintance. So far as I have the pleasure of knowing only a few of the governors, but I am looking forward with keen pleasure to making the acquaintance. So far I have the pleasure We have a great deal to discuss. Much depends upon the result of our deliberations, and we must not expect that we can do everything at once.

Cannot Tell Plans.

"No, I am not in a position to tell you anything as to our plans. They are all yet in the embryonic stage. So far as I am personally concerned, I have come here to look and listen, not to talk—just yet, at any rate. That stage will come later, and when it does you may think that I talk too much, though I hope to live up to my reputation in Minneapolis of only talking when I have something to say.

"I have no doubt that, with the co-operation of the government and the people, we shall be able to make the University of British Columbia everything that it should be. It will certainly not be my fault if that is not the case. I am especially delighted that my luck has brought me back to Canada, and especially to what I am told you believe, and rightly, is the best province in all Canada.

"I am as much a Canadian as ever I was, despite my residence in the United States for some years, and look upon my appointment to your new university as an honor not only to myself, but also to my native province of Ontario and to my alma mater, the University of Manitoba.

Coming in May.

"My family is looking forward with delight to their new home. At present they are engaged in the delightful occupation of packing up our household treasures, for shipment to this great and growing city, and, indeed, these will probably be on their way here before I get back to Minneapolis again to bring them here. We will be with you early in May to stay, but it will probably be some time after that before we decide upon our temporary residence until the university buildings are completed.

Hon. H. E. Young, minister of education, and Mrs. Young arrived from Victoria last evening to attend today's conference of the university governors at which it is expected plans will be outlined for the distribution of the various faculties and preliminary steps for the selection of the members of the university staff.

The proceedings will, it is understood, be held behind closed doors, to be followed by the issuance of an official statement at the close of the conference by the minister of education.

THE VANCOUVER WORLD

cut denunciation, and
facing the currency which had been
defaced, the police seized materials
which they believe were used in ma-
king the alterations in the appearance
of the defaced figures on the bills.

The arrests made Saturday night
under the title allude above were
in custody by the police recently
connection with police investigation
of reports of various victims of the
robbery.

Saturday night a woman keeping
lodging house in Main street com-
plained to the police that she had been
assaulted by a man who demanded
a sum of money offered to another man
but that the man took a sum
the amount demanded.

"Given a government with a big surplus and a big majority and a weak opposition, and you would debase a committee of archangels."—Sir John A. Macdonald.

President Wesbrook's Arrival

WITH the arrival in Vancouver on Sunday of Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the provincial university, and the first meeting of the board of governors today, the practical organization of the university comes appreciably nearer. All classes of British Columbians will unite in giving a cordial welcome to the president, and while the government's conduct of university business has, up to the present, been open to censure and has met with the disapproval of all university men not in the official compact, and with the disapproval of the public as well, it would be unfair that any of this censure should lessen the cordiality of the greeting to be given to Dr. Wesbrook, who is not to be associated with the devious manoeuvrings which make the unwritten history of the university so interesting.

It will be recognized as right that Dr. Wesbrook should know that there are pitfalls upon which he may chance should he be unaware of them. As a man of experience and good sense, it may be anticipated that he will steer a clear course and avoid the allurements which will be set before him in order to induce him to identify himself with the educational compact which has had so free a hand in British Columbia for many years. Dr. Wesbrook will be much flattered by this element in the hope that he may become one of them. Should he succumb to the flattery it will make his path an easy one, but it will mean the abandonment of ideals and the permanent tuning of his whole policy to a note of intellectual mediocrity. Should the president, on the other hand, insist upon scholarship and qualifications, and bring into the province men of eminence and attainments, he will incur the hostility of the educational compact, whose lack of light and learning will then, by reason of the contrast, have been made patent even to the casual beholder.

It should be unnecessary to say that Dr. Wesbrook must avoid the suspicion of being identifi-
cation of favoritism towards any

VANCOUVER, B.C.

N BUILDING,
COMPANY, LTD.

worth double the present price. Write
early. Field meets guaranteed. Small
tracts of 10, 20 and 40 acres. When the

AGE FOR SALE

Co., Ltd.

No Exchanges Taken

650.00.

000.00, now \$600.00;

RICES:

Royal Charter never
was. It is the flag of the
Empire that was conceived in
the womb of the United Kingdom,
and it has become a symbol of lib-
erty and justice. It may not be pos-
sible to be loyal to liberty and jus-
tice, and it is possible to be sternly
determined to sacrifice anything
rather than let them perish.

STUDYING TRADE.

The arrival of Dr. Wesbrook in the city, and the gradual development of university life in British Columbia which his coming foreshadows, serves to draw attention to the great work that this university can do. The influence of the university on the public life of any country is obvious. In Germany and Austria, for instance, there are over thirty universities with a normal attendance of nearly 100,000 students, whose presence there is not a matter of social custom, but of a desire for a thoroughly efficient education. The university, in fact, forms a leaven for the nation or people among whom it has its being. To create an intellectual ferment in this leaven is probably a surer means than any other at present available of permanently affecting public opinion of the future.

It is certain that the curriculum at the new University of British Columbia will pay attention to some of what may be called the special features of life in the province. Thus forestry, it is believed, will be one of the great departments to which it is hoped to attract students from all over the world. But forestry, mines and agriculture and such subjects are not the only ones of importance. There is one subject, which as far as is known, is not studied at any of the universities, and which has a great bearing on the future of Vancouver. This is the subject of trade. Attention could be directed to the interesting and little realized facts of trade, or those things that make for the growing interdependence of the nations such as the immense development of intercommunication, traffic, credit and their bearing upon international relationship. If these things could be closely and carefully studied just as geography and history should be studied, it is plain that they would, in due course, show their influence on the life of the province. Men would go from the university with an intimate interest in these things, with their minds accustomed to thinking in broad reaches and not narrow backwaters. The appeal to the imagination, the knowledge of the resources or needs of other countries, especially those which are in touch with the province, would all be of immense value and tend to stimulate trade. Especially might the subject of Imperial trade and its enormous ramifications be studied.

It is perhaps a new suggestion to make, but surely it is not altogether a poor one. A proper understanding of the economic conditions governing other nations and their trade, helps very greatly towards a proper understanding of the people themselves. And it is the lack of that understanding which sometimes embitters international relations.

*The Vancouver
World.*

Thursday, April 17, 1913.

OUTLINES WORK NEW UNIVERSITY MAY UNDERTAKE

Slogan Sounded by Dr. F. F.
Wesbrook at Luncheon
Given in His Honor
Yesterday.

"A Provincial University without Provincialism," was the slogan sounded for the future of the University of British Columbia, by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the newly-appointed president of that university, at a luncheon given in his honor yesterday by the local graduates of allied universities to the number over one hundred, including many ladies of the Women's University Club.

The luncheon, which was held in the Progress Club Chambers, afforded the first opportunity local alumni had of meeting Dr. Wesbrook, and the former head of the University of Minnesota made a very favorable impression with his optimistic but thoroughly practical and sensible outline in a general way of what he thought British Columbia's projected educational headquarters should strive for.

Dr. J. M. Pearson presided. Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris, president of the Women's University Club, on behalf of the 125 members of that organization, testified in felicitous terms of the pleasure experienced in welcoming such a noted educationalist as Dr. Wesbrook here. Dr. Charles J. Cameron, president of the Queen's Alumni Association, assured Dr. Wesbrook that the alumni were behind him to a man in the extensive task, which he had been called on to undertake in organizing this new university.

The guest of honor, who was given a most enthusiastic reception, was introduced by Dr. George McPhillips, president of the Manitoba Alumni, and an old classmate of Dr. Wesbrook, whom he described as a westerner with the typical western spirit. He thought Dr. Wesbrook was the right man in the right place, and he was sure all the students would feel at home with him.

The excellent luncheon provided was supplied by D. Spencer Limited.

*The Sun
Vancouver Apr 18, 1913*

Four (Opposition paper)

NO PROVINCIALISM IN NEW UNIVERSITY

Dr. Wesbrook Sums Up Ideal
of Conditions That Should
Obtain Under Regime.

ENTERTAINED BY ALUMNI

Development of the Arts Col-
lege by Competent Men Will
Be One of First Duties.

"We want a provincial university without provincialism." In these words Dr. T. F. Wesbrook, the new president of the University of British Columbia, summed up his ideal of what the new university should be, in an address which he gave to the assembled alumni of the various Canadian universities who are resident in the city of Vancouver. The idea of tendering a luncheon to the new president at which he should be the guest of the graduates of the older universities of the Dominion was a happy conception; it was still more happy in its fulfilment. Nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen gathered in the lunch room of the Progress club, under the presidency of Dr. Pearson.

Dr. Wesbrook was introduced to the gathering by Dr. George McPhillips, the president of the Manitoba university alumni, who was an old boyhood friend of the new president as well as a fellow student with him in both arts and medicine, and who described the guest as "a sterling character, a young man, a strong man of pronounced ability, a western man with the western spirit, the right man in the right place."

Cannot State Policy.

"Naturally the people, and especially the newspapers," said Dr. Wesbrook, "expect some announcements of our policy, but that is manifestly impossible for the chancellor, the board of governors or the president at this stage. It would be premature on my part at this time to make any announcements or to make any promises, because it is first our duty to consider opportunities and decide what shall be done, but we shall see to it that no branch of university development is neglected."

"I have already become a victim to the disease which seems to be endemic here, the optimism of the West. I believe in the practical optimism. I do not believe in a province speaking of things twenty years ahead, unless its people give practical proof of their faith by practical optimism, and I think that British Columbia is to be congratulated in that respect."

"We are now studying the situation. We are seeing what we can do with the spirit of optimism and the sinews of war together. We can not succeed with the spirit alone or with the money alone, but with the two, all things are possible. It is my belief that the successful development of a university means the development of every part of the community, social and economic. The men at the heads of the various departments of a university, to be successful, must be practical as well as theoretical."

Selecting the Man.

"It will be the duty of the governors to select with care the men who shall be in charge of that part of the university about which there can be no controversy, the department of arts, which, of course, embraces the sciences. We shall first develop the arts college, with a few men whom we have in mind possessing some ideas of looking over this province and developing as rapidly as possible those branches of education which have a local bearing."

"Two or three things have struck me since coming here. I have had the privilege of living in the three great English-speaking countries and can speak for the viewpoint of all. We often lose sight of the fact that

knowledge is accumulating at a tremendous rate. In our youth we had none of the facilities, either in education or in every day life, which we now regard as necessities, and when I hear people talking of the difficulty of pioneering in British Columbia, I am inclined to tell them that pioneering in British Columbia is pioneering de luxe compared with conditions, say, in Manitoba twenty years ago.

"The university professor of today has to create as well as to teach. Medicine is public service; so is railway engineering, so is the drafting of laws, the enforcement of laws and the creation of those who pass judgment on those laws. Journalism is public service. Whether the University of British Columbia will have a department of journalism I do not know but it would be a good thing to have."

People's University.

"Coming here I felt a little like an orphan reversed. A university without alumni seemed a pretty lonesome sort of thing, but you have taught me today that we have alumni here, and I want you to realize that is to be your university. Don't forget that. Do not attempt to place the responsibility for the university upon the chancellor, or the board of governors, or the senate, or even the president and the staff. It's the people's university and if it is to succeed must be useful to every citizen of British Columbia. (Applause.)

"We ask your very great patience. Of necessity there will be mistakes, but we hope they will be few and that none of them will be repeated. We ask your patience while we develop a people's university which will create leaders for the province, which shall have the respect and the confidence of the province; in short, we want a provincial university without provincialism." (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Cameron told Dr. Wesbrook that the graduates of the older Canadian universities were delighted to welcome him and assured him that in his great work they were behind him to a man and a woman.

Vancouver News-Advertiser

Advertiser
(a Von Report)

APRIL 18, 1913.

FIRST WORK OF NEW UNIVERSITY

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook at Luncheon Tendered by Graduates of City, Describes What the University Should Stand For

ALL BRANCHES OF
EDUCATION INCLUDED

Arts College First, Then Forestry, Journalism, Road-building, Mining, Fisheries Will Be Put on Proper Basis.

That the function of the University of British Columbia was to lead in all social and economic development; that the people at the head of its various departments should be practical as well as theoretical and scientific; that there should be no man in the province who should know as much about agricultural science, forestry, road building, minerals and fisheries as the university men were points strongly emphasized yesterday by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the B. C. University, at a luncheon at the rooms of the Progress Club.

The luncheon was tendered by the graduates in the city of allied universities, in which all the alumni joined to the number of one hundred, including many ladies of the Women's University Club of the city.

The first matter for consideration, said Dr. Wesbrook, would be that of the development of an Arts College, followed by that of other branches of work having a local bearing. Specialization was inevitable, and the work must be divided. The B. C. University, he said, must be a public university, useful to every citizen of B. C.; must have the respect of everybody in the province, and, he hoped, the envy of those outside it. They wanted a provincial university without provincialism.

Dr. J. M. Pearson occupied the chair. Dr. George McPhillips, president of the Manitoba Alumni and an old classmate of Dr. Wesbrook, said Dr. Wesbrook was a Westerner, with the western spirit to the full, and he was sure all the students would feel at home with him. Therefore, in his opinion, Dr. Wesbrook was the right man in the right place.

Perhaps the newspapers, said Dr. Wesbrook, in their desire to tell people what was going to happen expected some announcements. It would be quite impossible for him to make any such announcements at this stage. Of course he could not speak for the Chancellor, or the Board of Governors. He had first to take stock and see what first required to be done. It must be the function of these new authorities to see that no branch of university education be excluded.

Disease of Optimism.

He was a victim of a disease, a disease of infection, which was optimism. He believed in practical optimism. He did not believe in speaking in glowing terms of things which happened twenty years ago unless practical proof of such optimism was given. British Columbia might be congratulated on giving proof of practical optimism. The university wanted to see about the sinews of war, and the giving of the proper spirit. With these two things assured all things were possible.

As to the functions of the university these would be to lead social and economic development. The university people at the heads of the various departments should be practical as well as theoretical and scientific. There should be no one who should know as much about agriculture as the university. There should be no one who should be able to give better information or better practical advice. The same held good as regarded forestry, road build-

Continued on Page 7, Col. 4.

FIRST WORK OF NEW UNIVERSITY

Continued from Page 1, Col 5.

ing, minerals, fisheries, journalism, and so on.

He had got tired of hearing people say that in a university no one knew anything of practical work. He had belonged to a university where they knew about practical work, mixing the cultural science of the university with the every day work of the world. The culture of the university was important, and was heard a great deal of, and that was quite right. The practical side was not heard of as much. He believed that Great Britain believed it necessary to have practical leaders in this connection. As to the work done in Germany he thought they might not have concerned themselves so much with this if Germany had not concerned herself so much about scientific leadership.

The sciences were not less cultural because they were useful as well. (Applause.) It might be right for them to investigate marine architecture and possibly fisheries might be considered. Wisconsin University had made itself invaluable to the state, having taken charge of the department which helped legislators in drawing sensible legislation. It would be rather unfortunate to take up the time and money of a city in drawing legislation only to find that the legislation was unconstitutional.

Arts College Needed.

At the new university the first thing would be the development of an arts college, then would come the looking over the province, then the development of branches which had a local bearing. They often lost sight of the fact that knowledge was accumulating at a marvellous rate.

It was manifestly impossible to spend all the time on Latin and Greek. He was a great stickler for Latin and Greek, but if he had a student to prepare for a course and it was a choice between Latin and Greek and chemistry, he thought the latter would get the preference. Each one, to be useful, would have to take to a narrower field. Everything was getting highly specialized. That was inevitable. The work must be divided. Proper co-operation was essential. This had lagged. It was of the greatest importance they should develop those who were being trained for public service, equally as fully as the railway engineer was trained for his work. They must do all that lay in their power to secure this co-ordination so as to make good strong men, good fathers and good mothers.

People's University.

It would be the people's own fault if the university was not a success. It was the people's university, and it must be useful to every citizen of the province. He asked them for their patience in the work he had before him so that they could have in the people and the university a leadership for the province, the respect of everyone wishing it, and—he hoped—the envy of those without. "We want a Provincial University without provincialism."

On behalf of the 135 members of the Women's University Club of the city Mrs. J. W. de B. Ferris testified, in very happy terms to the pleasure experienced at welcoming Dr. Wesbrook. Dr. Charles J. Cameron, president of Queen's Association here, stated that in the task to which Dr. Wesbrook had been called he would find all the alumni were behind him to a man. The excellent luncheon was supplied by D. Spencer, Limited.

DR. WESBROOK IS TO RETURN EAST

Will Visit New Universities at
Saskatoon and Edmonton

Board of Governors of Provincial University Met Today —Committees Appointed

In order to get the best ideas and suggestions in regard to the supervision and organization of the new provincial university, Dr. Wesbrook arranged this morning with the board of university governors to leave for Saskatoon and Edmonton early next week in order to confer with the heads of the universities there. In both places, university buildings are in process of construction. Dr. and Mrs. Wesbrook will continue their journey on to their present home in Minneapolis, and will complete arrangements for their return permanently to British Columbia. Dr. Wesbrook intimated to the board this morning that he expected to return to Vancouver in about a month, or at latest during the early part of June. He will then settle down to the work of supervising the university construction and the organization of the staff.

Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, who is chairman of the board, stated this morning that after the board and its committees had become organized the meetings of the university governors would be open to the press.

"Just at present," stated Mr. Carter-Cotton, "our meetings are semi-private, because our work is more or less informal and lacking permanent organization. This morning we took steps to appoint two temporary committees, one to look into the financial requirements of the year, composed of Mr. Campbell Sweeny and Mr. R. P. McLennan and myself, and the other committee to look into the matters dealing with the building. The plans committee will be composed of the finance committee, with Dr. R. E. McKechnie and Mr. R. L. Reid, K. C., added. Both of the committees are to be temporary, and will be replaced later on by permanent committees.

"It is too soon yet for us to give any approximate dates for the commencement or completion of the buildings and the opening of the university," stated Mr. Carter-Cotton in answer to a question. "but work will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible after we receive reports from the finance and plans committee."

During the morning session today, Dr. Wesbrook outlined to the governors his ideas and suggestions for the operation of the board.

Hon. Dr. Young, minister of education, was present at the meeting.

One of the first requests to come before the board of governors in the near future, is from the Law Society of the province, in the form of a request for financial assistance to commence lectures to the law students of Vancouver and New Westminster. At the recent meeting of the society in Victoria, a committee of the benchers was appointed to interview the board of university governors, and lay the request before them at an early date.

*Front page
Vancouver Province
April 18, 1913*

THE PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

While no authoritative statement is made as to the date when the University of British Columbia will begin in the work of instruction, it is believed that classes will not be opened until the buildings and equipment are ready for the faculty of arts and science at Point Grey. It would be possible to begin work in temporary quarters and with the nucleus of a staff. This was at one time contemplated, and would have been advisable if there were no institution here doing university work. But the McGill College administration and staff are willing to continue their service until the University of British Columbia is organized. Unless the Provincial University could undertake much wider activities, with new departments, additional teachers, larger accommodation and better equipment, there would be little advantage in the change. These enlargements and improvements could hardly take place in temporary quarters, far from the future home of the University.

Constructive and organization work usually moves more slowly than the promoters expect, but the delay in this case is, we believe, mainly due to the conclusion of the Minister of Education, the President, and the Board that the University should start in its permanent home as a much more complete and effective institution than was at first suggested. There will be room for growth and for the establishment of additional faculties, but it is proposed that this shall be at the start a real university, with ample accommodations for its students and its classes, modern equipment, and especially a strong staff of teachers, deliberately and carefully chosen. If explanations are to be made it is probably better to make them now than to apologize later for the failure of the University in its first year to meet

the requirements or to reach the standard of full grown and long established institutions. The University authorities will probably make their fair share of mistakes. Apparently they hope to avoid the mistake of inviting young men and women to this school, before it is able to offer them ample advantages.

NOT
Paterson matches after kicking horses out of their stalls to examine their feet. He was sorry when he heard Smith had been dismissed. He knew Paterson, a teamster, but never had a drink with Paterson in the morning in the barn. Paterson never gave witness any money. As far as he knew Paterson was a good workman. There had been a little trouble between him and Paterson.

Paterson swore, said Mr. Trainer, that witness gave him fifty cents and drank whiskey with him in the barn. Witness said this was untrue. He remembered Alex Stevenson speaking to him about the union. He told Stevenson the union was good to him. In reply to Mr. McBeth, he said one morning he found men had got in the barn. They were not drinking then, but "anyone could see they had been drunk." There was no drink about.

Drunk in Hotel.

"They were out of supplies," sug-

ENTERTAINED BY ALBERTA

Vancouver Apr 19.
1913

THE SUN

DR. WESBROOK TO GET HINTS FOR UNIVERSITY

On Way to Minneapolis Will Call at Edmonton and Saskatoon to Secure Data.

British Columbia is to seek pointers from Alberta and Saskatchewan before it proceeds much further with the plans for its provincial university. At a meeting of the governors of the university yesterday, at which Hon. H. E. Young was present, it was decided to ask Dr. Wesbrook to visit Edmonton and Saskatoon on his way home to Minneapolis in order to study the basis upon which the two sister provinces to the east organized their provincial universities. Dr. Wesbrook will leave on Sunday but will return to reside in Vancouver towards the end of May.

The university governors yesterday appointed two committees, one on finance, composed of the chancellor, Mr. Carter-Cotton, Mr. Campbell Sweeney and Mr. R. P. McLennan, the other on building plans to consist of the three gentlemen named with Dr. R. E. McKechnie and Mr. R. L. Reid, K. C. Both of these committees will be temporary and will be replaced later on by permanent committees after the governors have organized subsequent to the president's return from Minneapolis. Meanwhile, things will be at a standstill so far as actual work is considered. It is expected, however, that the building plans will be approved in June and that work will then proceed.

May 6-15

ILY COLONIST, VICTORIA

WORK ON UNIVERSITY IS WELL UNDER WAY

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook Discusses Provincial Educational Problems—His Recent Tour of Great Britain.

Questions which are being dealt with in laying the foundation for the establishment of a system of higher education in this Province to meet the requirements and the desires of the majority of the people, were discussed by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia yesterday. He is paying his first visit to Victoria since his recent tour of Great Britain. This trip was made in order to get in touch with educationists with a view to making further appointments to the faculty of the Provincial institution. "The personnel of our staff of instructors," Dr. Wesbrook declared

establish
will be
its kind

The
an office

with emphasis, "is everything. We are demanding a lot in the men we select, but the present generation has produced many who reach the required standard. Our choice, therefore, is not as restricted as some might imagine. We expect to be able to make some further announcements at an early date."

While in Great Britain Dr. Wesbrook has opened his address at 210-11 institutions of visited all the great universities, among those specially mentioned being Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin. He also paid his respects to the faculties of many of the Provincial institutions. His most marked impression was one of surprise at the extent of the knowledge concerning Canada and the conditions existing in its different sections. He also found great interest shown in British Columbia; in fact, the keenness of this sentiment was evinced not alone in words, but in the expression of a sincere desire to help in every possible way towards starting the British Columbia University on the right track, so that it would be assured the achievement of success from the outset.

"We pride ourselves on our phenomenal development in the Canadian West," continued Dr. Wesbrook, "but we do not realize, perhaps, that they have not been standing still in the Old Country. When I say this I do not refer only to the material advances, those which are apparent to the eye in the way of buildings and so forth; but to the more general realization that, not only is a knowledge of the classics, the arts, etc., desirable, but that a grasp of one or more of the different branches of applied science is of great value." Oxford, he said, had introduced a forestry department, while Cambridge had taken up agriculture. With the latter was an experimental farm. Attending this branch were found, besides the sons of factors on estates and others of this class, the sons of some of the largest property owners. Evidently they thought it a good idea to obtain a practical knowledge of how to obtain the best results from the cultivation of their land. "Let me make myself perfectly clear," Dr. Wesbrook added, "it being far from my intention to suggest that these old English, Irish or Scotch universities are departing in any sense from their traditions as to education. This is not the case. What I have said is only to show that they are not behind in the innovations which are being adopted at most of the modern seats of learning."

Commencement of Work

As to progress on the Provincial University and the possibility of an early commencement of work, Dr. Wesbrook stated that the headway, so far, was very satisfactory. He explained that the drafting of plans and the preparation of specifications for the buildings are very serious problems. In the chemistry block, for instance, it was necessary to decide every detail, even to the exact position of the students' desks before making a start. When the variety of apparatus and general equipment that had to be installed was considered it might be recognized that to arrive at a decision as to what was the best arrangement was not an easy matter. It would not be long now, however, before the project was more actively under way. The site had been cleared, with the exception of a few acres, and tenders would be invited for the science building, which would be the first constructed in a few weeks. Dr. McIntosh, of McGill University, who had been ap-

pointed professor of chemistry, was on his way from Montreal to pass on the plans, and as soon as they were approved, no further time would be lost.

Dr. Wesbrook asserted that he was not in a position to give any more definite information as to when students might be entered, than that the opening was fixed for 1915. He declared that there would not be too much haste. The assembly of men of the necessary capacity was the first thing. When this was done it might be possible to make a beginning in some phases of higher education, but it would be impossible to open such departments as that of geology, agriculture, forestry, etc., immediately. The men chosen to lead the young men of British Columbia in these studies first would have to equip themselves by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the conditions in British Columbia with respect to their various lines of endeavor.

Summing up the situation, Dr. Wesbrook affirmed that those with the arrangements in hand were doing all in their power to bring to fruition British Columbia's plan for a seat of learning at an early date, but that, in the carrying through of such a project, there were so many details and such a variety of problems that the public would have to exercise some patience in their natural anxiety to see practical results.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, the President of the new University of British Columbia, has created a very favorable impression on the occasion of his first public appearance in Victoria. In an address that he delivered he chose as his subject, Public Health, a problem upon which he displayed a wide and introspective knowledge and shed new light, which, if translated into practical politics, would undoubtedly be of very high value to the future of the race. The tenor of his argument for more ameliorating conditions was that the health of the individual is not an individual problem but a communal one, a dictum that would probably find many bitter antagonists, but one that is essentially true. The safeguarding of the public health should be made an economic question, for until it is there will be no effective and enduring check on the spread of disease. As Dr. Wesbrook says, it is quite as necessary for the children of our schools to undergo physical examinations as it is to pass mental and moral tests. The children of today are the legislators of the future. The sounder they are, physically, mentally and morally, the better the laws they will frame, the more lasting good they will do for the generations that are to follow.

We could have wished that Dr. Wesbrook had been more specific in telling

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

of what practical means he would adopt to build up a more healthy community. In advocating a co-ordinated series of specialists it would be interesting to know whether he considers that these should be exclusively under state control. There is no doubt that such a development would form a highly important function of Government, though at first it would assume a revolutionary character. The Doctor may have only

had in view the aid which universities, colleges and schools would be able to give in training such a band of specialists, but it seems to us that their duties when they come to practice would be in the nature of a compulsory entry into the lives of individuals. This would involve state control of their activities and we would very much like to have heard Dr. Wesbrook's opinions on the nature of legislation that would accomplish this end. As it was, his lecture was of a character that will cause deep thinking among those most keenly interested in the future welfare of Canada. At some future time we hope he will translate his views into concrete proposals, when we have little doubt they would engage widespread attention, and it is possible he would be the means of attaining the ends which he obviously has so closely at heart.

DR. F. F. WESBROOK ON PUBLIC HEALTH

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

FIRST APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC HERE

University Women's Club An-
nounces Intention of Estab-
lishment of Bursary—Hon.
Dr. Young's Remarks.

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

That is a pregnant sentence culled from the address delivered by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, President of the British Columbia University, before a meeting in the Empress Hotel last night held under the auspices of the University Women's Club. This was the first public appearance of Dr. Wesbrook in the city, and the occasion to meet him was taken advantage of by about 250 people. The subject of the doctor's address was "Modern Methods of Disease Control."

In the course of the address, which lasted for an hour, Dr. Wesbrook traced the history not only of certain diseases, but also of their relation to public health. He emphasized the necessity of special training in health matters, and expressed the opinion that the day was dawning when scientific methods scientifically applied would hold sway. Repudiating the idea that the health of the individual was an individual affair, he

Wes.
Glenco
Georgia

Science Needed

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

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

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

Man Is Worst Offender

Of all the living carriers of disease he characterizes man as the worst offender. It is now well known, he said, that human beings might harbor and transmit living virulent bacteria without themselves showing any ill effects. He cited several instances of this complexity. To quote again the Doctor's words: "This game of life is so full of hazards that we need not wonder at the interest and enthusiasm displayed by

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

Continued From Page 1

the scientific physician. Man versus microbe, or more correctly, man versus environment, would surely seem to be sufficiently complicated without the addition of another set of variables. We are forced, however, into fresh complications by having to consider the rights of the individual in the light of society's needs, and man versus mankind adds almost an illimitable set of permutations and combinations to our problem."

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

They were in great need at the present time of properly trained public health officials. They had been slow to recognize the need for special training. "We are proud to show visitors that our most imposing and best buildings are for the training of our children, yet we entrust the training of them to those who are school teachers pro tempore, and whose ultimate graduation at the altar, at the bar, or in business, being constantly in mind, is apt to lower pedagogic efficiency." Would the people who demanded the efficient service be ready to pay the price? he asked.

Health departments of the future, he said, and other official and volunteer agencies for promoting public health must secure the co-ordinated service of various groups of physicians trained in many diverse lines, of economists, of social workers, of statisticians, of engineers, of various trainings and ambitions, of dentists, hospital superintendents, bacteriologists, pathologists, chemists, meat, milk and food inspectors, physical trainers, inspectors of industries, teachers of personal and public hygiene; also legislators, lawyers, and even policemen, must be impressed into the service. Efficient officers in all departments should be trained at the public expense, and when trained their compensation should be derived from the public chest.

Will Maintain Bursary

Miss Cann, of the High School, presented a gift in aid of Dr. Wes-

PACIFIC BUILDER AND ENGINEER

Nov. 29-13.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia university, Vancouver, addressed the Vancouver Society of Civil Engineers the other day and dwelt upon the great work the engineers were doing in a pioneering way.

The University of B. C.

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

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

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

I am writing merely in the hope of opening a general consideration of this matter, and bespeak a further opportunity of dealing with the matter in more detail if discussion ensues. Meanwhile, would it not be desirable that the

SUNDAY, DECEMBER

proposals of Dr. Wesbrook and the Government be published in pamphlet form for general circulation—possibly in form of speeches of the president—and so enable the public at large to fairly consider and express opinion upon the proposed scope of our Provincial University.

M. B. JACKSON.

DR. WESBROOK

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

It must not be forgotten that the University of British Columbia is an institution for which the people are paying, and, this being the case, it ought

to be conducted on such lines that it will be of benefit to as wide a circle of possible rather than to the few persons who feel able to devote the time to the acquisition of what is usually called a liberal education. We should be sorry to be understood as suggesting that the latter is a false standard at which to aim, but we are far from being satisfied that all ideals worthy of cultivation belong to a past civilization, which failed utterly to promote the happiness of mankind, and finally vanished before the shock of a virile and practical race. Modern conditions, and especially science, applied to the everyday affairs of mankind, have developed a series of problems with which more ancient peoples had no occasion to concern themselves. Dr. Johnson once said that "a man is happier when he sits down to a good dinner than when his wife talks Greek." In this expression is embodied a principle, which is that the happiness of the race is better served by the solution of the daily problems of life than by the cultivation of the graces of society. It will be well if in British Columbia the former can be served by the University without the sacrifice of the latter.

But it will be said that men should be trained to be thinkers, which is true enough, but it has never been demonstrated that the best and most useful thinkers are those who have been trained in the humanities, as that term is generally understood. The civilization which is our boast is the outcome of the thoughts of what are called practical men. Modern society is beset on all sides by grave economic problems, and we shall look in vain to the classics to discover how we shall deal with them. These problems have their origin in various sources. Some of them have been evolved from our own civilization; others are arising out of our contact with an alien civilization. To meet them both it is absolutely neces-

sary that provision shall be made whereby the knowledge, accumulated by investigation, shall be applied as widely as possible to everyday life. It is this that Dr. Wesbrook seems to have in mind. We must as a people prepare ourselves for competition in every line of activity, a competition such as past generations never imagined possible, and a university that does not enable us to do this will fall short of the needs of the Province.

We yield to no one in our belief in the refining influence of the higher education, as it is termed; we not only concede the importance of training the mind along such lines as will promote independent investigation, broaden men's minds, and develop catholicity of thought, but we insist that such training is of inestimable value. A university which does not afford facilities in this direction will be deficient in a very important particular, and if we thought that Dr. Wesbrook did not share in this view, we would be the first to criticize him. But we do not understand his position. We understand him to be desirous of making the crown of our educational system an institution which will meet in every way possible the demands of a new and growing people, who, by the force of circumstances, find themselves in the very forefront of the most strenuous conflict which civilized society has ever

DR. F. F. WESBROOK AT THE CANADIAN CLUB

Victoria Colonist Dec 17. 1913
University President Will Be
Guest in Empress Hotel
Today—Ladies Admitted to
Hear His Address.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the British Columbia University, will be the guest at luncheon today of the Canadian Club of this city. The function takes place in the Empress Hotel, and in view of the prominence of the guest and the distinguished place he occupies in the life of the community, it is expected that the luncheon will bring forth an exceptionally large audience.

This will represent the second public appearance of Dr. Wesbrook in the Capital, the first occasion being when he addressed the University Women's Club some time ago. His reputation as a public speaker, however, together with his general status is sufficient guarantee of the fact that the members of the Club will turn out in numbers to hear him. No intimation has been made as to the subject of the doctor's discourse, but it is more than probable that it will have reference to the work in which he is so vitally interested at the present time, namely the building up of the great university institution. And as he has been a close student of the university affairs for some time now, and is in fact on the eve of taking a trip to the East and perhaps abroad, with a view to enlisting his deans of faculty and other assistants, he will have a theme to speak upon which is always assured of a ready and attentive interest on the part of Victorians.

Tickets for the luncheon have been on sale for several days, and the sale has proved the popularity of the guest already. Mr. R. W. Perry, the president of the club, imbued with the idea of having the guest's address reach as wide a circle as possible, has taken precedent by the hand boldly and made arrangement for the presence of ladies. The luncheon commences at 1 o'clock, and ladies will be admitted to the hall half an hour later. That this innovation will prove popular and be taken advantage of to a large extent is certain, as on previous occasions there has also been a mild demand for admission to the club functions on the part of the fair sex.

In addition to Dr. Wesbrook, the club has arranged for the presence of one or two members of the Provincial Cabinet. Hon. Dr. Young, Minister of Education, will be present, and it is possible that the Premier himself will favor the occasion with his presence. At all events, a representative gathering is assured, and one of the most outstanding successes of the club promised.

Thursday, December 18, 1913

Pacific Colonist

DR. WESBROOK'S ADDRESS

The address of President Wesbrook, of the British Columbia University, at the Canadian Club yesterday, was informative and illuminating. Perhaps to some who heard it, and who recall the days when "Ingenuas dedicisse fideliter artes emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros" was the motto of university training, Dr. Wesbrook's remarks may have smacked rather strongly of utilitarianism and too little of culture, but we think it may be assumed that he expected that what in university education are called the humanities would be taken for granted as forming the part of the curriculum available to those who might desire them. The people of British Columbia are to pay for the university, and if the object of those, who are charged with the responsibility of arranging its courses of study, is to make it productive of the greatest practical good to the people at large, we think they have correctly diagnosed what the public expects and what the Province needs.

Dr. Wesbrook would have the University, whatever else it may be, a centre of applied knowledge, and than this British Columbia has no greater need. It is an excellent thing to train a lot of young men and young women in the humanities. Culture possesses great intrinsic value, but it is open to doubt if, standing by itself, it may not, to some degree at least, unfit those who receive it for the work to be done in this very strenuous century, and this very difficult Province. We are far from suggesting that the University of British Columbia should not be an institution wherein culture, in its restricted sense, may not be ignored. Indeed if it were not equipped to give those students, who may deserve it, an arts course of high degree, it would fall short of what we think ought to be its object. Nevertheless we believe its chief effort should be to fit men and women for the active duties of life.

After all, is work not what we call

culture rather a secondary product of a university education? We all know that a man may have the classics at his finger ends and yet not measure up to the true standard of a cultured gentleman. May it not be that study and research into practical things may fit the mind to exhibit the quality of culture quite as well as study and research in literature and theoretical science? We all have had experience of men who have learned everything except how to make a living, and also of men who have become experts in special lines, and we may not all be quite satisfied that the former exhibit more culture than the latter. The object of our educational system ought to be the best development of men and women for whatever sphere of activity in which their lot may be cast, and a public university, which must be the crown of such a system, ought to be an institution which would tend to impart an uplift into every department of social life. So far as it fails in this, it falls short of accomplishing what it might achieve.

The work of the University of British Columbia, as explained by Dr. Wesbrook in some detail, will be along the lines indicated in general terms by Sir Richard McBride, in his address before the University of California. It may be said to be designed, not only to give instruction in what is ordinarily known as an arts course, or only, in addition to this, to qualify its students for the practice of the learned professions, but also to extend to all departments of industry the enabling force of what we have called applied knowledge. Many of us can recall the lack of appreciation, not unmixed with something that might be characterized much more strongly, which the opening of Agricultural Colleges encountered. Most persons thought there could be no science in farming, and that there was no way of learning anything about it, except in the costly and bitter school of experience. But such institutions have won their way. A writer in an American magazine described the roll-top desk as the modern farmer's most useful implement, thereby implying that knowledge of what others have done and the application of business methods to farming were the most potent aids to success. There are other lines of industry to which a similar remark would apply, and if the University of British Columbia shall do nothing more than serve such purposes as these, it will abundantly repay what it will cost.

We are, or at least we ought, in British Columbia, to be a practical people, for we have great practical problems with which we must deal. We must equip our sons and daughters to deal with these problems. We must make the way to success as easy for them as possible. We must let the light of the experience of others shine upon the dark places in the pathways they will have to tread.

Dr. Wesbrook has given the people of British Columbia a new viewpoint from which to judge of university

work. He has shown us how its influence, example and instruction may permeate the whole of society, and not simply be an adornment to a part of it. The programme which he has in mind is very serious, comprehensive and difficult, but to the task of carrying it out he brings to bear a breadth of view and a degree of enthusiasm, which are in themselves a guarantee of success.

sense, may not be ignored. Indeed if it were not equipped to give those students, who may deserve it, an arts course of high degree, it would fall short of what we think ought to be its object. Nevertheless we believe its chief effort should be to fit men and women for the active duties of life.

After all, is work not what we call culture rather a secondary product of a university education? We all know that a man may have the classics at his finger ends and yet not measure up to the true standard of a cultured gentleman. May it not be that study and research into practical things may fit the mind to exhibit the quality of culture quite as well as study and research in literature and theoretical science? We all have had experience of men who have learned everything except how to make a living, and also of men who have become experts in special lines, and we may not all be quite satisfied that the former exhibit more culture than the latter. The object of our educational system ought to be the best development of men and women for whatever sphere of activity in which their lot may be cast, and a public university, which must be the crown of such a system, ought to be an institution which would tend to impart an uplift into every department of social life. So far as it fails in this, it falls short of accomplishing what it might achieve.

The work of the University of British Columbia, as explained by Dr. Wesbrook in some detail, will be along the lines indicated in general terms by Sir Richard McBride, in his address before the University of California. It may be said to be designed, not only to give instruction in what is ordinarily known as an arts course, or only, in addition to this, to qualify its students for the practice of the learned professions, but also to extend to all departments of industry the enabling force of what we have called applied knowledge. Many of us can recall the lack of appreciation, not unmixed with something that might be characterized much more strongly, which the opening of Agricultural Colleges encountered. Most persons thought there could be no science in farming, and that there was no way of learning anything about it, except in the costly and bitter school of experience. But such institutions have won their way. A writer in an American magazine described the roll-top desk as the modern farmer's most useful implement, thereby implying that knowledge of what others have done and the application of business methods to farming were the most potent aids to success. There are other lines of industry to which a similar remark would apply, and if the University of British Columbia shall do nothing more than serve such purposes as these, it will abundantly repay what it will cost.

We are, or at least we ought, in British Columbia, to be a practical people, for we have great practical problems with which we must deal. We

The Daily Colonist

Established 1858.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

J. S. H. MATSON.

1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
Subscription Rates by Carrier:
Yearly \$6.00
Half-Yearly 3.00
Quarterly 1.50
Monthly50

Subscription Rates by Mail
To Canada, Great Britain, the United States
and Mexico:
Yearly \$5.00
Half-Yearly 2.50

All subscription rates payable in advance.
Mail subscribers are requested to make
all remittances direct to The Daily Colonist.
Subscribers in ordering change of ad-
dress should be particular to give both new
and old address.

Thursday, December 18, 1913

DR. WESBROOK'S ADDRESS

The address of President Wesbrook, of the British Columbia University, at the Canadian Club yesterday, was informative and illuminating. Perhaps to some who heard it, and who recall the days when "ingenuas dedicisse fideliter artes emolliit mores, nec sinit esse feros" was the motto of university training, Dr. Wesbrook's remarks may have smacked rather strongly of utilitarianism and too little of culture, but we think it may be assumed that he expected that what in university education are called the humanities would be taken for granted as forming the part of the curriculum available to those who might desire them. The people of British Columbia are to pay for the university, and if the object of those, who are charged with the responsibility of arranging its courses of study, is to make it productive of the greatest practical good to the people at large, we think they have correctly diagnosed what the public expects and what the Province needs.

Dr. Wesbrook would have the University, whatever else it may be, a centre of applied knowledge, and than this British Columbia has no greater need. It is an excellent thing to train a lot of young men and young women in the humanities. Culture possesses great intrinsic value, but it is open to doubt if, standing by itself, it may not, to some degree at least, unfit those who receive it for the work to be done in this very strenuous century, and this very difficult Province. We are far from suggesting that the University of British Columbia should not be an institution wherein culture, in its restricted

must equip our sons and daughters to deal with these problems. We must make the way to success as easy for them as possible. We must let the light of the experience of others shine upon the dark places in the pathways they will have to tread.

Dr. Wesbrook has given the people of British Columbia a new viewpoint from which to judge of university

work. He has shown us how its influence, example and instruction may permeate the whole of society, and not simply be an adornment to a part of it. The programme which he has in mind is very serious, comprehensive and difficult, but to the task of carrying it out he brings to bear a breadth of view and a degree of enthusiasm, which are in themselves a guarantee of

DR. WESBROOK ON UNIVERSITY

Victoria Colonist Dec 18. 1913

Address to Canadian Club in Empress Hotel—Illuminating Talk on the Development of Scholastic Research.

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook was the guest at luncheon yesterday of the Canadian Club of Victoria, the function taking place in the Empress Hotel, and proving one of the best successes of the club in this direction for a considerable time. Dr. Wesbrook, in the course of an interesting talk upon the British Columbia University, of which he is president, gave utterance to sentiments which met with the cordial approval of his large audience. He claimed that the university belonged to the people, and not to any exclusive sect or class, and it was the business and duty of its administrators to see that in all its developments it continued to represent the requirements of the community and the country as a whole.

Mr. R. W. Perry, president of the club, occupied the chair and introduced the speaker. In so doing, he referred to the presence of a number of members of the Women's Canadian Club. Speaking of the guest, Mr. Perry said he was a man of travel and learning and endowed with the faculties necessary to the task of building up a great university in their midst.

His Earliest Visit

After tendering his thanks to the club for their kind invitation and expressing his appreciation for the opportunity of addressing so many people on the subject of the university, Dr. Wesbrook reminded them of the fact that this was not his first visit to the Pacific Coast. "I was in your city in 1886. I think it was, and have a recollection of riding on the first E. & N. train that operated on the Island," he said. "In the intervening years I have often thought of that, but the idea that I should one day come amongst you as I have done would have seemed altogether incredible. Yet here I am, and happy to be here."

"I have taken this opportunity," he proceeded, "of addressing you on the subject of the people's university, so that we may attain to something like a uniformity of conception in regard to the undertaking of the Provincial Gov-

ernment. Our university must be different from the universities of other countries. It must be unique if it is to meet the needs of British Columbia, because British Columbia is unlike any other country in the world. In the first place, however, we have to realize that it is the people's university, and that it ought to meet the needs of all the people all the time. That is merely paraphrasing an eminent American, but it meets the case.

"If it is to meet the needs of 1 per cent of the people, which is a rough estimate of the number of people who will emerge from its back door with a degree, then there would be no excuse for spending the people's money in maintaining such an institution. But in British Columbia we have agreed that education is properly a public function, and if education is a matter of public import and public duty, and the university is a part of that educational and developmental system, then in all branches of the work we are entitled to expect the people to assume their obligations and to realize their responsibilities. In education, as in health, efficiency is a matter of public concern, and the people are beginning to realize it.

Universities Change

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

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

DR. WESBROOK ON UNIVERSITY

Continued From Page 1

behindhand. McGill and Toronto rank with any university, whether in or out of the Dominion.

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

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

Science and Agriculture

Speaking of agriculture generally,

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

Victoria Colonist Dec 18. 1913

Victoria Colonist Dec 18. 1913

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

with a synopsis of the university curricula, indicating the general plan to be adopted.

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

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

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

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

drawstring bags fitted
running and designs in em-
1000 \$1.50

& Co., Limited

100, VICTORIA, B.C.

100, VICTORIA, B.C.

Issued to Any Amount

LOAKS AND GOWNS

A model but when has been
reduced prices

The Daily Colonist.

Established 1859.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

Thursday, December 18, 1913

DR. WESBROOK'S ADDRESS

The address of President Wesbrook, of the British Columbia University, at the Canadian Club yesterday, was informative and illuminating. Perhaps to some who heard it, and who recall the days when "ingenuas dedicisse fideliter artes emolit mores, nec sinit esse feros" was the motto of university training, Dr. Wesbrook's remarks may have smacked rather strongly of utilitarianism and too little of culture, but we think it may be assumed that he expected that what in university education, are called the humanities would be taken for granted as forming the part of the curriculum available to those who might desire them. The people of British Columbia are to pay for the university, and if the object of those, who are charged with the responsibility of arranging its courses of study, is to make it productive of the greatest practical good to the people at large, we think they have correctly diagnosed what the public expects and what the Province needs.

Dr. Wesbrook would have the University, whatever else it may be, a centre of applied knowledge, and than this British Columbia has no greater need. It is an excellent thing to train a lot of young men and young women in the humanities. Culture possesses great intrinsic value, but it is open to doubt if, standing by itself, it may not, to some degree at least, unfit those who receive it for the work to be done in this very strenuous century, and this very difficult Province. We are far from suggesting that the University of British Columbia should not be an institution wherein culture, in its restricted sense, may not be ignored. Indeed if it were not equipped to give those students, who may deserve it, an arts course of high degree, it would fall short of what we think ought to be its object. Nevertheless we believe its chief effort should be to fit men and women for the active duties of life.

After all, is work not what we call culture rather a secondary product of a university education? We all know that a man may have the classics at his finger ends and yet not measure up to the true standard of a cultured gentleman. May it not be that study and research into practical things may fit the mind to exhibit the quality of culture quite as well as study and research in literature and theoretical science? We all have had experience of men who have learned everything except how to make a living, and also of men who have become experts in special lines, and we may not all be quite satisfied that the former exhibit more culture than the latter. The object of our educational system ought to be the best development of men and women for whatever sphere of activity

which their lot may be cast, and a public university, which must be the crown of such a system, ought to be an institution which would tend to impart an uplift into every department of social life. So far as it fails in this, it falls short of accomplishing what it might achieve.

The work of the University of British Columbia, as explained by Dr. Wesbrook in some detail, will be along the lines indicated in general terms by Sir Richard McBride, in his address before the University of California. It may be said to be designed, not only to give instruction in what is ordinarily known as an arts course, or only, in addition to this, to qualify its students for the practice of the learned professions, but also to extend to all departments of industry the enabling force of what we have called applied knowledge. Many of us can recall the lack of appreciation, not unmixed with something that might be characterized much more strongly, which the opening of Agricultural Colleges encountered. Most persons thought there could be no science in farming, and that there was no way of learning anything about it, except in the costly and bitter school of experience. But such institutions have won their way. A writer in an American magazine described the roll-top desk as the modern farmer's most useful implement, thereby implying that knowledge of what others have done and the application of business methods to farming were the most potent aids to success. There are other lines of industry to which a similar remark would apply, and if the University of British Columbia shall do nothing more than serve such purposes as these, it will abundantly repay what it will cost.

We are, or at least we ought, in British Columbia, to be a practical people, for we have great practical problems with which we must deal. We must equip our sons and daughters to deal with these problems. We must make the way to success as easy for them as possible. We must let the light of the experience of others shine upon the dark places in the pathways they will have to tread.

Dr. Wesbrook has given the people of British Columbia a new viewpoint from which to judge of university

work. He has shown us how its influence, example and instruction may permeate the whole of society, and not simply be an adornment to a part of it. The programme which he has in mind is very serious, comprehensive and difficult, but to the task of carrying it out he brings to bear a breadth of view and a degree of enthusiasm, which are in themselves a guarantee of success.

On the door had opened, the door, but instead of entering to and discussing terms, the delegation persisted in staying outside and gazing in through the window, and the door will continue to be open, and it would not be the fault of the Liberal party if a peaceful settlement was not reached.

Cartridges loaded

New

The B. C. University

Sir.—In listening to Dr. Wesbrook's address at the Empress Hotel, two main facts were impressed upon me.

1st, That the new University was to have fully adequate teachers of the arts and sciences.

2nd, That studies calculated to make men and women more efficient in their daily work and lives, were to be thoroughly provided for under a like able corps of instructors.

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

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

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

My sole source of disappointment in listening to Dr. Wesbrook's address was in not hearing a more definite and emphatic announcement as to the character training in the new university.

Courage, patience, fidelity to duty, self-restraint, courtesy, and love of country are vital necessities to the highest success. Without these essentials, education is merely a thin veneer, which will not stand the acid test of present-day strenuous existence.

ERNEST McGAFFEY.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dr. Wesbrook's Address

Sir.—The thanks of all who are interested in the higher education of this Province are due to Messrs. Jackson, McGregor and the editor of *The Week* for their able criticism of Dr. Wesbrook's scheme for the British Columbia University as outlined in his speech at the Canadian Club luncheon last week. His speech was a profound disappointment to me and to every university graduate I have met since its delivery. I was surprised to find the scholarly editor of *The Colonist* endeavoring to palliate its rank utilitarianism by crediting Dr. Wesbrook with a regard for the "humanities," which, however, was so unobtrusive that, in the course of a long and evidently carefully prepared oration, no trace of it was apparent. The apprehension of the true and beautiful can only be gained by the study of the so-called humanities, and, in a new country like ours, this consideration should obviously dictate the most important function of a true university. Frankly, Dr. Wesbrook's ideal—the American State University—is simply a glorified school of technology. In the pursuit of the dollars, most of the students of British Columbia would, I submit, be able to give points to the professors, even if they should all come from America. In days gone by, kissing the babies was one of the most effective and necessary vote-catching duties of the parliamentary candidate; may I suggest to the Minister of Education that he go one better than Dr. Wesbrook, and, if he wishes to make his proposed institution really popular, in addition to the home-making, cow and oviparous demonstrations, a post graduate course in the sucking of infants should form part of the curriculum?

E. E. HUTTON.

Union Club, Dec. 29, 1913.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER.

June 24/14

South Vancouver, June 23.—The School Board faces a difficult situation in providing accommodation for high school students next year. The rooms for the senior students in the General Gordon School now used for this purpose are already crowded and unless more can be secured by September through the erection of an addition to the building the educational authorities will face an awkward predicament. It has only been within the last two years that the school board has had to look after its own high school students, most of those from South Vancouver having previously attended King Edward and Britannia Schools in the city. When these two schools refused any more students from outside municipalities room was provided in Lord Selkirk School and subsequently classes held in the Gordon School. Next September, when the schools open again, however, there are expected to be double the number of high school students for whom accommodation had to be provided this year. Since the people neglected to provide money to build more schools this year the board is badly off for funds and it is possible that a balance remaining from last year will be used to give pupils the necessary facilities.

The problem was considered by the school board this evening and a special meeting will be held on Tuesday to go into it further.

Repairs costing some \$8,000 will be needed on schools this summer according to the report of the building committee.

Mr. Hugh N. MacCorkindale of Calgary was appointed to the High School staff, and Mrs. E. M. Pugh reappointed to the public school staff.

The Golden Star
June 20/14.

In Western Canada Every Effort is Put Forth in Providing Means of Education for the Increasing Population, New Schools Being Opened Every Week of the Year.

The school attendance in Canada is set forth in a statistical work just published by the census branch and based upon the last census. The total population between the ages of six and twenty years was 2,142,909, of which number 1,124,800 were attending school in 1910. The percentage is 52.51. Of the total 991,534 were Canadians, 58,115 British and 75,151 foreign born. In the eastern provinces the highest percentage of attendance between 7 and 14 years was in Prince Edward Island with 84.60 per cent., closely followed by Ontario with 84.27 per cent.; Nova Scotia with 82.86 per cent.; Quebec with 80.96 per cent., and New Brunswick 80.05 per cent. In the west, British Columbia led with 75.33 per cent.; Manitoba second with 74.64 per cent.; Saskatchewan, 66.71, and Alberta, 62.83.

In 1911 Prince Edward Island had a school for the 196 of the total population, Nova Scotia one for every 185, New Brunswick one for every 186, Quebec one for every 290, and Ontario one for every 376.

Quebec and Ontario show the greatest percentage of children between 7 and 14 years of age attending school for more than six months, it being 76.47 per cent. of the total number in Quebec and 74.43 per cent. in Ontario. In the Maritime provinces, the percentage ranges from 62 to 67 and in the west from 43 to 61.

Conditions in the West

The bulletin referring more particularly to the west says: "The western provinces being the mecca of the immigrant and the bachelor homesteader from the eastern provinces, have to face the conditions which are incident to the opening up of settlement in a new country and therefore cannot be adversely compared as regards school attendance with older provinces of Canada, where conditions are stable. There are many things which render it difficult for the settler, whether immigrant or Canadian born, to procure a working education for his children—the principal of which are, for the immigrant, if a foreign lack of knowledge of our language, and for all classes, if homesteaders, that they have to take up land and make homes beyond the point where municipal organizations exist and which have unwillingly, for some years to deny their children an absolute necessity of a common school education.

"That the western provinces have not been remiss in their duty in providing means of education for the multitudes, which flock to their cities and spread over the plains in an ever increasing volume, is evidenced by the fact that Manitoba put in operation on an average two new schools per week, each year since 1906, Saskatchewan about five and Alberta about three per week.

Percentage of Attendance

Quebec and Ontario shows the greatest percentage for children 7 to 14 years of age attending school for more than six months, being 76.47 per cent. of the total number in Quebec and 74.43 per cent. in Ontario. In the Maritime provinces, the percentage ranges from 64.24 to 67.90 per cent. and in the prairie provinces, from 43.76 per cent. in Saskatchewan to 61.74 per cent. in Manitoba. In British Columbia the proportion was 67.34 per cent. The Maritime and prairie provinces show the greatest proportion attending school from four to six months in the year.

Of the school population between 6 and 16 only 67.90 per cent. of males and 68.78 per cent. of females were reported as being at school for any length of time in the school year preceding the census. In other words, for Canada, exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 321 boys and 313 girls per 1,000 of this age were allowed to remain away from school. According to this age grouping the highest percentage of school attendance, 72.58 per cent. for males and 72.61 per cent. for females was made by Prince Edward Island and the lowest by Alberta, with 54.94 per cent. for males and 54.68 per cent. for females.

Henry R. and M. C. Commissioners

VERNON NEWS.

June 18/14

Vancouver, June 13.—Warm approval of the appointment of Prof. Leonard S. Klinck to the headship of the department of agriculture in the provincial university was expressed by Dr. C. C. James of the Dominion Government department of agriculture before he left the city to return to Ottawa. Dr. James is in charge of the administration of the \$10,000,000 fund for the development of agriculture in Canada. He did not intimate to what extent the fund will be placed at the disposal of the school of agriculture, but an announcement is expected later. The fund is to be disbursed over a period of ten years, and has been invested in such a manner that a yearly sum of \$1,300,000 is available during each of the ten years.

In conversation with President Wesbrook and members of the university board, Dr. James said that Prof. Klinck's particular fitness for the conditions of agriculture in British Columbia had been somewhat overlooked by the attention given to his research work in cultivating cereals. Prof. Klinck, he said, had long been an advocate of mixed farming, and had had as great success in cultivating strains of heavy-yielding alfalfa, peas, vetches and soy beans for stock feeding purposes as in cultivating cereal grains. His great belief in the value of mixed farming, his ability to help the stock grower to develop the right kind of field crops, would, said Dr. James, prove of greater value in British Columbia than in any of the other provinces.

Dr. James has himself long been a strong advocate of mixed farming. He has contended that wheat is sold by the Canadian farmer in England at a price which does not represent a fair profit if good wages are to be paid, and that the rapid deterioration of the soil under wheat crops, estimated by him at 25 cents per acre does not make wheat growing nearly as profitable as mixed farming. In this connection he has pointed out that Canada's competitors in the wheat market are Russia, India and the Argentine Republic, where the cost of labor is very small.

The news that the provincial government had transferred a large portion of the Colony Farm at Coquitlam to the university authorities for agricultural purposes had not been made the subject of an official notification as yet. "I am unable as yet to say what extent the acreage is involved, and what the conditions are. I have no doubt that ample provision has been made, however, for our school of agricultural farm," said Dr. Wesbrook.

in Company
James Street, Montreal

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

June 19/14.

Necessity for universal recognition of the demand of the times for greater co-operation among co-ordinate professions, especially in regard to public health, was the theme of an address by Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, at the final session yesterday of the medical health officers of the province. Dr. Wesbrook thought that the time was not far distant when in the universities of the people there would be colleges of public health in which co-ordinated courses of instruction will be given by men of the various faculties. He suggested that as educational endeavors progress the schools of public health may develop into medical schools.

Prior to the afternoon session, the health officers put on record their approval of the work of the Provincial Department of Agriculture toward eradicating tuberculosis in cattle, suggested the appointment of a permanent health committee to consider matters touching upon public health, and requested enactment of an advisory town-planning and housing bylaw. Recommendation was made that the health committee comprise the secretary of the provincial board of health and the medical health officers of Vancouver and Victoria, with power to add to their number.

Money to Fight Tuberculosis.

In a resolution expressing the unanimous opinion that the most satisfactory course for the Government to adopt with reference to tuberculosis is in rendering greater financial aid in providing efficient measures for the prevention, care and treatment of such cases, the health officers asked the provincial authorities to impress upon the federal government the necessity for more stringent examination of immigrants and the need of instituting provision for combating the disease among Indians.

At the morning session Dr. H. Dyer read a paper dealing with the risks from modern attempts to check the spread of infectious disease in schools. Dr. T. V. Hunter considered medical inspection from the standpoint of the parent, teacher and the physician, and Dr. A. L. McQuarrie read a thesis upon the milk-borne scarlet fever epidemic last year in New Westminster. Dr. Dyer expressed apprehension lest prevention among children of minor infectious diseases be overdone, citing the possibilities in a race without naturally-acquired immunity, such as the absurd situation of a man escaping whooping cough until just after marriage.

"The fool who runs away from vaccination is the person in danger in such an outbreak," it was stated.

Educational Campaign Urged.

Dr. Hunter complained that but two-thirds of the public understood the object and benefit of medical inspection, and advocated a campaign of education. He also advanced the suggestion that parents be fined who allow to mingle with the public, children sent home because of contagious disease.

The question of sex hygiene was introduced when Dr. Hunter suggested provision of means for instructing parents concerning education of the children. In the discussion which followed Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack suggested the rapid awakening of public interest in health questions would make such courses unnecessary. Most of the speakers approved of the home as the place for such instruction.

The afternoon session began with a short address by the Hon. E. E. Young, who reviewed the progress in medical health work in the province, dwelt upon the importance of vital statistics and intimated that a penalty clause may be added to legislation governing the reporting by the profession of births and deaths. He pointed out the legal significance of such statistics, and said the department is now having attested copies made of all old church records in the province. Civic authorities who permit congested building were termed short-sighted and hope of the passing of a provincial advisory act was expressed.

Urging that the physicians take the public into their confidence as a matter of right, and to their own professional benefit, Dr. Wesbrook mentioned that the present day public considers the doctor a teacher of right living, public and private, and cited the many opportunities for leadership to those who consider mankind, in mass as well as man's internal economy.

Socialization of Medicine.

The growing need of educational facilities to permit specialization in the various branches of public health service was given extended consideration in connection with the relation of the physician to the problems of the engineer, the social service worker, the lawyer, the teacher, sociologist and economists. Mention was made of the reluctance of the public to pay for prevention, and the individual economic problem was deemed the great handicap of the profession. The socialization of medicine was said to be upon us and recommendation was made that serious consideration be given schemes of education for public service in specialized lines through which co-operation could be had with co-ordinative professions. "The University of British Columbia will not be a peoples' university if it is not interested in the betterment of the physical life of the people as well as of their educational life. No satisfactory work of an institution can be done under too great segregation. I feel sure there are many opportunities for co-operative work before us, and I hope British Columbia will keep well in front in this line."

At the close of the session the medical health officers journeyed to Colony Farm to inspect the model dairy.

VANCOUVER NEWS-ADVERTISER

June 21/14

It will be noticed that the Board of Governors of the University is inviting tenders for the science building, which is to be the first of the structures erected at Point Grey. This does not suggest that instruction in science will take precedence of other university work. The first building, though designed for the faculty of science, will at the beginning be used for arts classes as well. It is understood that the architects have made good progress with the detailed plans and specifications of the next building for which tenders will probably be invited during the year. We may suppose that a good deal more has been done toward organization of the staff—an the president is in a position to announce. This also is constructive work, but the actual commencement of building operations will be an outward and visible sign of progress in the creation of the University of British Columbia.

NORTH SHORE PRESS.

July 3/14.

In his letter, his worship Mayor Irwin informs me that the city of North Vancouver has assumed the responsibility for the group of neighboring municipalities of celebrating suitably the forty-seventh birthday of our Dominion.

It is indeed fitting that North Vancouver, the young child of the young mother, should show such love and appreciation and altogether the more commendable that it is rare for youth to realize quite all its own obligations, and still more rare for it to help in meeting those of others.

Youth, in its strength and vigour, has its eye on the things to be, is concerned with the tomorrows and forgetful of the yesterdays.

I assure you that I feel privileged to be here and with you to pause for a moment and consider some of those things which are vital to us in the tribution which we are making to

establishment of the mightiest em-
which the world has seen.

anada, with its vastness ready all
se centuries to be peopled by men
and women who shall act as the trustees
of God in the proper conserva-
tion of its treasures for the un-
millions cannot be unmindful of her
obligations to the other peoples of the
earth in the exchange of the necessities
and comforts of life, and the de-
velopment of plans and suitable orga-
nizations for world betterment.

Her very vastness which constitutes
her the promised land of tomorrow's
world, has offered obstacles to her own
development.

Her sturdy pioneers were not afraid for themselves or the isolation to which they were called in their struggle with nature to make a place for their children and children's children. With wonderful keen vision they saw that early steps must be taken to avoid the future of the province and the menace to national life through lack of common standards and ideals. They saw the need of utilizing the best in every citizen for the benefit of the nation through co-ordinating devices and by the assumption of mutual responsibilities.

The failure of the Union Act of 1841 to weld Upper and Lower Canada may have been all the more conspicuous in the glare of Civil war of the United States where community was set against community, and brother against brother. Certain it is that the need for the federation of diverging interests became so apparent that forty-seven years ago to-day the Canada of to-day was made possible.

We are now assembled to show our appreciation of our opportunities and publicly to declare our willingness to meet the full obligation which those opportunities entail.

A first step in the development of our nation from a set of isolated communities was the binding of them together by veritable bands of steel; our railways, which now make closer neighbors of Halifax and Victoria than were Quebec and York.

A few scattered groups of eastern pioneers have set their faces to the west. With others who have joined them from the mother country and from her European neighbors and with the return by the United States of citizens given in exchange for the hundreds of thousands lent her by Canada, our land has set out upon her colossal undertaking.

With what she has to give to the world and what she expects to receive from other nations it became necessary to open up every avenue of communication with each other at home and with the world at large.

With the completion of our great national railway systems and the opening of the Panama Canal which bisects America, we stand on the threshold of a new era. We may now both give and receive freely.

It is obvious that the Canada of tomorrow cannot be as the Canada of yesterday, nor yet as the Canada of to-day. We are now facing our destiny. The nation is now about to wake and prepare herself to become the centre of population and influence if not of government of that Greater Britain of which the world has dreams.

We in British Columbia have the honour and responsibility of keeping that portal of the Dominion which bids fair to become the nation's front door. Hitherto the intervening leagues and impassable mountains have interposed a filter-like physical protection, which guaranteed a population purity and virility full of promise.

Those of us who have come more recently are amazed to observe the rapid development that has taken place, and the practical optimism in regard to the future of the province and the nation through co-ordinating devices and by the assumption of mutual responsibilities.

Those of us who have come more recently are amazed to observe the rapid development that has taken place, and the practical optimism in regard to the future of the province and the nation through co-ordinating devices and by the assumption of mutual responsibilities.

Are we concerning ourselves with the future or are we wrestling what we can from nature, and as much as we dare from our neighbor or from some confirming investor in Europe or the east? Are we really dreaming dreams of a great nation where every citizen shall have a chance to develop himself along with nature's resources? And are we waking up early next morning to work hard and make the dream real?

Have we gotten over the delirium which has come to us through first contact with untold opportunity, and are we soberly facing the need for immediate preparation if we are to deserve the honour of a place in the great work of nation building? Do we appreciate the opportunity of service or are we intent upon the sudden acquirement of wealth from real estate, oil, or other gambling devices whereby we wrest the all-too-scarce dollars from each other instead of co-operating with each other in taking from unreluctant nature what she stands ready to give for our use and that of other nations, and for those who are to come after? Are we studying carefully the past as a guide to the future and are we preparing for the Canada of tomorrow in a way which will cause her to bless the Canada of to-day? Do we realize to the full how different that Canada is to be? The sturdy stock of Eastern Canada, our brothers of the mother land, and our neighbors to the south now constitute very largely the population of our province. They must be brought into closer relation so as to better understand each other and unite in the common task.

Our future citizenship will be drafted from the four corners of the earth.

We must have a new set of ideals and a new Canadian standard which can be used in Canadianizing the population elements out of which our national fabric is to be built.

These must conform to British and Canadian tradition if we are to continue to be a part of the Empire and deserve to become as we hope, the centre of Imperial development. Yet they must include those sources of strength which may be had from the experiences of other nations and the whole mechanism must be one to produce a nation in very truth not simply a collection of peoples.

In Manitoba the schools are demonstrating the possible contributions to art and music which the peoples from central Europe may make through a future Canada when the national melting pot has fused these elements.

In our own community we have schools where the common British and Canadian names do not appear upon the rolls, children whose home surroundings and traditions are not those of Canada.

Fortunately the same stable forces which set us on our way are still available and we are pausing in our mad rush of building cities and exploiting our resources to consider that man is of greater value than things.

We must realize that the cities which have sprung up in a day and of which we are so proud have brought us social, economic, health and moral problems which we did not appreciate.

We now know that to build up the town by rural depletion is not real progress, but the establishment of an unstable social and economic equilibrium. We see plainly that the rural Canada of thirty years ago cannot meet the needs of today, and are prepared to admit that agriculture is the basis of life.

We are even prepared to admit that it has become a profession requiring special training and demanding social as well as economic reconstruction of rural life. Our Dominion has set aside ten millions of dollars to be expended in ten years on agricultural instruction.

Faith in our country's future is evidenced by our school systems whereby we seek to prepare our heirs to this glorious country better than we have been prepared.

Our people have seen the need of the future and are providing for the training of teachers, and for the training at universities of those who should be proud to give their lives to the service of their fellows.

Recently an English writer has very truly pointed out that it does not profit Britain to maintain a two ship power as compared with other nations whilst she lets her neighbor and rival, Germany, develop its two school power which trains men and women in special lines of work and co-ordinate all her training mechanisms.

But we shall hope that our history may continue to be as it has been, "Not a tale of courts and camps, of diplomacy to avert or to lead to war," but a peon of peace and prosperity, an idyll of industry, a story of a sturdy people who realize that true happiness lies in service.

We should deem ourselves blest to be in and of the Canada of to-day. Proud of our country, proud of our heritage, proud of those who gave it us, we may well be, but we must not be unmindful of the heritage of responsibility which comes to us as a part of that greatest commonwealth of the ages. We are in verity our brother's keeper, and the

big brother of the words has corresponding obligations:

"God of our fathers known of old,
Lord of our far flung battle line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold,
Dominion over palm and pine.
Lord, God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget. Lest we forget."

**FEW TENDERS RECEIVED
BY UNIVERSITY BOARD
FOR SCIENCE BUILDING**

The board of governors of the University of British Columbia have been anxious to proceed with the letting of the contract for the Science building, for which tenders have been received. Twenty-three contractors had applied for and received plans and specifications. Owing to the greatly disturbed financial condition dependent upon the war situation, only seven tenders were received. Under the circumstances, the board has returned the tenders unopened and is considering the question of advertising for tenders for excavation, the concrete work and such other work as may be involved in carrying the building to this stage.

By this means, it would be possible to provide against delay in the completion of the building on the one hand, and to guard against undue risk possibly involved in the award of the whole contract under present disturbed conditions.

See Aug. 15-14.

**PATENTED
PROMPTLY SECURED**

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER. Books will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
161 University St., Seattle.

NORTH SHORE PRESS LIMITED

Job Printers

First Street East

Phone 80

Vancouver

**DISTRICT LOT 550
LARGE CLEARED LOTS**

and 2
to 5 inclusive

and 2
and 4

VANCOUVER DISTRICT

**ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

South Vancouver Schools have taken it up and Government officials press for extension of system.

Reports from the South Vancouver School Board state that the lectures upon agriculture are being followed with keen interest by the score or more pupils who have enrolled in the night school classes for the study of this particular subject.

Recently at Chilliwack Mr. J. N. Gibson, of the Department of Education, urged the policy of making agriculture an outstanding study at all the public schools.

Quoting Dean Russell's statement that "Our present system of education in America has been let down like a ladder from the Universities," or in other words that the present system is designed to prepare the pupil for a University training, Mr. J. N. Gibson prefaced a very interesting address on the subject of teaching the science in the public schools throughout the province.

Dwelling upon the significance of the foregoing statement, Mr. Gibson reiterated the claim that but one in twenty public school pupils never reached the University. The obvious question, to the speaker's mind, is

what becomes of the nineteen or the great mass of the children? Agriculture or applied natural science is the logical study to be developed in the preparation of the mass of mankind and the creation of the highest type of citizen and citizenship, to the end that the real and natural resources of the country be developed to the best possible advantage. This is the burden of Mr. Gibson's task.

Mr. Gibson claims that an elementary course in agriculture will create a new interest, will give the pupil something to do and study in a very practical way, and that the information thus gained would be applicable in the pursuit of the every day needs of life. The present list of studies would not be interfered with, but their study would be stimulated, made more interesting, and of greater value, by the introduction of nature studies as set out in the course. A school garden, planted and cultivated by the children and augmented by a home garden scheme, if possible, is the method advocated. The children would become the real constructors of living things, and in so doing, would also become the protectors of nature's efforts, so that much of this wanton vandalism so much complained of would cease. Mr. Gibson pictured the school garden as an outdoor laboratory, or a living blackboard to the pupil, and accomplishing a more complete education of the great mass of the youth of the country; along practical lines. Such a study would more thoroughly prepare them to meet successfully the problems of later life, to the decided advantage of the individual, the family, and the state.

*Danv Chineok
26/12/11*

*Abbotsford Post
Dec 31/1914*

The clay works at Kilgard is still working a crew of about twenty-five men on a contract for hollow block for the new British Columbia University. While on the subject it might be mentioned that this contract which is an important one was awarded the Kilgard people in competition with several large clay working concerns in the Valley, as tests have shown the Kilgard product to be far superior to the others.

a lease must be made in favour to the agent in whose district in which the land is situated for one situated in the territory the land must be described by sections or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant how

such application must be accompanied by a fee of \$1 which will be paid on the rights applied for are not to be held otherwise. A tax shall be paid on the merchantable part of the mine at the rate of five per cent.

the person operating the mine shall

pay the agent with whom returns

counting for the full quantity of

charcoal coal mined and pay the

rate thereon. If the coal mining

is not being operated, such re-

nts should be furnished at least once

year.

the lease will include the coal mining

only, but the lessee may be per-

mitted to purchase whatever available

rights may be considered nec-

essary for the working of the mine at

rate of \$10 an acre.

or full information application

will be made to the secretary of the

Department of the Interior Ottawa

or agent or Sub agent of Canadian

Government.

W. R. COOK

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

B.—Transferred publication of

advertisement will not be paid

3000.

0-30

VANCOUVER DISTRICT

Notice that I. Benson E. Gladwin of Hollyburn in the Municipality West Vancouver, B.C. contractor, intends to apply for a license to prospect coal, petroleum and natural gas on and over the following described lands: running at a post marked B. E. Gladwin, S.W. corner, planted 200 feet of the south-east corner of District Lot 915, Vancouver Dis-

tance running 30 chains east

for 80 chains, thence west 80

chains south 80 chains to point commencement.

this 21st day of April 1914.

I. BENSON E. GLADWIN.

VANCOUVER DISTRICT

Notice that I. Benson E. Gladwin of Hollyburn in the Municipality West Vancouver, B.C. contractor, intends to apply for a license to prospect coal, petroleum and natural gas on and over the following described lands: running at a post marked B. E. Gladwin, S.W. corner, planted 200 feet of the south-east corner of District Lot 915, Vancouver Dis-

tance running 30 chains east

for 80 chains, thence west 80

chains south 80 chains to point commencement.

Ferry Committee

Recommended that the Ferry Committee interview the harbor commissioners, with a view to getting the action re rate of speed of boats to harbor amended, also to discussing other matters in connection with the Harbor Regulations By-law.

Recommended that the Ferry Com-



FROM THE RECRUIT'S POINT OF VIEW.

Sergeant. "FORM FOUPS!"

"As you were! FORM FOUPS!!"

"As you were!! FORM FOUPS!!!"

"***!!! *****!!!"

VANCOUVER SUN.

"***!!! *****!!!"

Adams
Hollis
Mills
Wells

17-6-16

DEFINITE OPPORTUNITY IS AFFORDED TO ALL FOR HELPING NATION

Dr. F. F. Wesbrook, president of the University of British Columbia, was the principal speaker at the commencement exercises at the University of Washington, Seattle, yesterday morning, and delivered a masterly address upon the subject of "The State as the Graduates' Creditor."

Referring to the war, Dr. Wesbrook said: "This unthinkable cataclysm comes to us after a period of advance in the applied sciences unparalleled in history. Man's increasing control over nature makes him increasingly more terrible to his fellows. We do not wish historians to say that ours has been the day of development, misuse and abuse of power. It may not be the best time in our national or world history to undertake it, but we must try to see the how and the why of our heedless course. Why are we trying to set back the clock of the world and to undo what we have taken such pride in doing? Is it not because of the need of readjustment? Has not the pendulum swung too far towards materialism? It is no excuse to say that biologically and physically the world elements are always at war and that war is therefore inevitable to men and nations.

Man dominates or circumvents nature in so many directions for his own happiness or convenience, that it does not seem an inordinate ambition for him to concentrate his thought on the prevention of human wastes. We all have today a definite opportunity for service in helping our nation and the world to think out and apply in advance a plan of adjustment less primitive, less brutal and more Christian than appeal to force. We shall hope that when the final history of our times is written that it shall be, 'Not a tale of courts and camps of diplomacy to avoid or lead to war,' but a poem of peace and prosperity, an idyll of industry, a story of a sturdy people who realized that true happiness lies in service."

DEPUTATION HEARD ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Pupils Must Go to Vancouver Next Term, or Do Without Arts Classes

Following a hearing given a deputation from the Victoria school board on the question of the discontinuance of work at the Victoria college, and the transference of this class of instruction to the British Columbia university at Vancouver, the premier, Sir Richard McBride, this morning said he could not intervene. The matter had been decided by the president of the university and his colleagues, and the government had given all university matters to the university governors to deal with. The premier said, however, that the members of the deputation would still have the right to approach the university governors on the matter.

What the deputation asked for was the continued tuition in Victoria of seventy-five pupils, who, by the new rule, will have to go to Vancouver to take the classes at the university, or do without the higher learning altogether. The deputation said there had been insufficient notice of the change given here, and that the pupils were taken at a big disadvantage. George Jay, as chairman of the board, informed the premier that there was a question of expense just now involved in the attendance of the scholars at Vancouver, and because of this many would have to stop their work. He asked for the deputation that the advanced school work to be done at the university should be done here, as it has been in the past for another year.

The premier informed the deputation that he wanted to avoid above all things a recurrence of jealousy between cities. He told the deputation the university needed the support of all cities and all educational bodies. It had cost a lot of money, and was for free education. He hoped the members of the deputation would help instead of hindering the work, and what he asked above all was that there should be no bickering between Victoria and Vancouver. The premier said, too, that if there was any controversy on the matter, it would be grasped by a certain section of the public, and made a political football of. This would stir up a lot of feeling, which just at this time would do no good.

The premier also said Victoria contained an intelligent community, and that if sectionalism could be avoided it would do a lot of good. The university was to open in the fall. This had been announced months ago, and there would be accommodation there for all who wish to attend. Recently Dr. Wesbrook had visited Victoria, and had discussed the proposal about the Royal Institution of Learning work being taken over by the university. The premier had supported this view, and in regard to the deputation's claim he said it had been always understood that the Royal Institution was to go out of existence when the univer-

The premier said that if Victoria wanted a branch of the university here, other cities would want the same. Dr. Young added that New Westminster had asked the university for extending powers, but this would impair the attendance at the university.

The premier said he really did not know why the deputation came to see him. If the Royal Institute continued this year, he said, it would continue for all time.

Dr. Robinson interjected that Victoria had lost the university, and now it was up to her to treat the matter in a sportsmanlike way, and abide by the decision of the committee which gave Vancouver the building.

The premier said the news that Victoria was seeking to continue the work here might make them think in Vancouver that Victorians were not loyal to the university.

Dr. Robinson said the Royal Institution had virtually gone out of existence, and its assets, amounting to \$32,000 had been handed over to the university governors. Mr. Paul answered that \$5,000 in cash still was retained. To this, Dr. Robinson replied that this sum was given the university governors with the proviso that it be spent to provide scholarships.

The premier said the deputation was asking the government to use its authority to get the governors of the university to allow the continuance of the higher instruction in Victoria. He did not see how it could be done.

Mr. Jay: "We wish to prevent teachers being turned out in the streets when the term begins. Dr. Wesbrook gave the staff the assurance that they would get one year's notice, and it was only on August 5 that the notice reached them.

The premier said there had been notice of the university opening published in the newspapers a year ago, and Mr. Shortt remarked that the teachers did not expect to get their notice through the newspapers.

Mr. Paul said there would be many students throughout the province who would not be able to attend the university on the ground of the expense of going to Vancouver to live. They could be instructed under the present arrangement. The premier replied that this would lead to a half-baked university.

Mr. Jay pointed out that under the change, especially in the present conditions, there would be many in Victoria who would be unable to afford the expense of eight months' board in Vancouver. These would be forced into employment, and that at present, he said, was hard to find. Last term in Victoria there was 47 first year and 23 second year students, and they expected an increased number next term. There had been meetings with university governors, and it had been decided that the present arrangement would continue, and then had come the sud-

UST 16, 1915

den notice of the changed conditions. Dr. Young had taken the stand that the university governors had been given full authority.

"All we want," said Chairman Jay, "is to be let alone to carry on the work well begun. Our attitude is not one of hostility. The senate of the university is not yet constituted, and in them lies the creative power, and not with the board of governors. We want to wait and see the senate of the university."

The next term opens in October, and it was understood when the deputation withdrew that the matter would again be taken up with the university authorities.