

# CALGARY NORMAL STUDENTS FINISH WORK FOR 1914 TERM

THE FALL TERM of 1914 brings to a close a successful season's work at the Provincial Normal School in this city. The principal, Dr. E. W. Coffin, and his energetic staff of teachers, as well as the young men and women students are to be congratulated on the work accomplished during the term just closed. A feeling of friendship and co-operation which developed amongst the students during the term did much to help in the general work of the school. The new teachers are made of the staff which is required in the different school districts throughout Alberta and they are fully competent to face the many problems which confront pioneer teachers in cosmopolitan districts. The number of pupils who completed the fall term was close upon 150 and they came from all parts of the Dominion and some of them hailed from the old country.

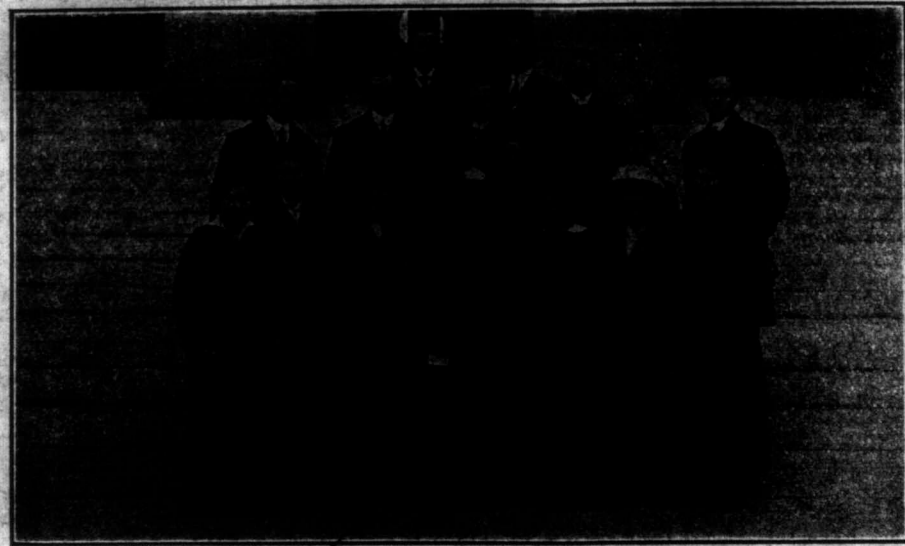
All departments of Normal school life were fully entered into by the students during the term. There is

something more to the school or college course than mere book learning and the Normal school students of 1914 recognized this fact. The literary and athletic associations were well attended by students who took an active interest in both these departments of school life.

The literary association can congratulate itself on a good term's work. Through such a club in such an institution is seriously handicapped by the pressure of the curriculum, and by the fact that in four months the material contained in the society is only beginning to show itself, yet the Friday meetings of the Literary society have been in the main full of interest and of high order of excellence.

The officers of the Literary society are as follows: Honorary president, Dr. Coffin; president, Mr. Roy C. Eason; vice-president, Miss Norah Long; secretary, Miss Christina Dyde; treasurer, Mr. Snow.

The councillors from the various classes were: 1A, Miss Clay; 1B, Miss Casey; 2A, Miss Munro; 2B, Miss David.



THE PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL FACULTY  
George Cox, E. W. Coffin, Ph.D., Prin., J. H. Hutchinson, B.A.  
A. E. Torrie, A. E. Hutton, J. E. Loucky, B.A., R. H. Roberts, M.A.  
N. Sutherland, B.A., C. M. McCally, J. McColl  
M. McEachern, C. McFarland, B.A., B. E. Thompson, O. M. Fisher, F. M. Blatchford, B.A., M. Siegel

In addition, there was an efficient programme committee including the following members acting with the councillors:  
Miss Ramsay, Mr. Houghton, 1A; Miss Cook, Mr. Hamilton, 1B; Miss Williams, Miss Burling, 2A; Miss Besette, Mr. Haig, 2B.

The programmes, which were, on the whole, of a pleasing and varied character, were largely the product of student talent. Student critics were appointed almost exclusively. An excellent orchestra was organized under the able leadership of Mr. Hutton, and always received an enthusiastic encore whenever its melodious strains gladdened student ears.

An address on Charles Dickens was given one afternoon by Mr. Speakman, and on another occasion a debate for the afternoon was postponed on account of the presence of Mr. Hall, who spoke on the aims and merits of the British and Foreign Sailors' society. The Athletic Association confined its operations chiefly to football and tennis.

Field day (the second annual) was perhaps the best effort of the season, on the part of those interested in athletics. Attendance ran up to a high percentage of the student body. Entries were large and some half-dozen contestants showed ability. The staff gave a pair of valuable cuff links to Mr. Jamieson and a beautiful brooch to Miss Johnston as winners of the individual championships, for the men and women on points. Ribbons were given for firsts in the different events. Altogether the day established the innate yearning of the athletes.

At the close of the term a neat little Normal booklet was issued by the students under the direction of Clarence Richards, who deserves much credit for the production. The booklet, which was published from The Western Standard press, contains some very good things and is a nice little souvenir for the outgoing students.

The prospects for a good attendance at the Normal school next term are very bright.

## The Wisdom of The Dumb Bird

We have been watching during the past summer the policy which the birds pursue in rearing their families. We have noticed that they show a great deal of wisdom in locating the nest, and that they spare no pains in its construction, and that when the little birds come, and parent birds labor from early morning till dark to supply their immediate wants. We have noticed that when they have wing development and growth that will enable them in a short time to take care of themselves, the parent birds give them little further attention. In a manner they force the little ones to leave the nest and depend on their own resources.

A young robin came fluttering on our porch one hot summer afternoon evidently timid and greatly alarmed at the aspects of this new world upon which it had entered. The old bird came fearlessly to its side, chirked it up and coaxed it away, greatly heartened by this parental encouragement. When the young house sparrows have reached a point where they are capable of an independent life, the old ones apparently coax them out of the nest, look after them for the first day, directing them to some sheltered spot where they will be out of the way of a prowling cat or mischievous boy; but after that they give them no further attention. They are ready for entrance into that world-wide school of hard knocks, although that is too strong a term to apply to the treatment which birds give their young.

We were interested in a dog with a litter of pups, of which she was the valiant defender. Wee to the cat that ventured within her reach! But after she had matured them and taught them to fight, by pretending to fight with them herself, showing them that as bull-pups they must be fighters, she cut down the nourishment, weaning them gradually, and thus introducing them to the school of hard knocks, rather, to an independent, self-dependent life.

We notice that brood sows will risk their lives for their little piglets, and will invite them to a full feast, and they are old enough to crack corn and forage for themselves. Then she will lie down in such a way that the pigs can not reach the fount of pig blessing, she is simply weaning them and compelling them to look out for themselves.

These dumb brutes are wise with wisdom that surpasses the wisdom of many human parents. They do not expose them wilfully to dangers to which they may not be equal, or give them tasks for which they may not be prepared, unless necessity compels them to do so; but they absolutely refuse to raise them as mollycoddles. They insist that they must learn to take care of themselves.

It is a wisdom that it would be well for all parents to learn and practice. Too much coddling spoils the boy, or the girl either, for that matter. It is hard to tell which is the easier spoiled. It would be an unwise parent who would put either boy or girl at a task to which he is not fitted to perform, or to put him in a position which he can not possibly fill. We venture to say however, that fewer boys and girls are spoiled by this treatment than by doing things for them which they are perfectly able and competent to do for themselves. Boys and girls who have help in getting their lessons, if they need it; but far more boys and girls are spoiled by too much help than by too little.

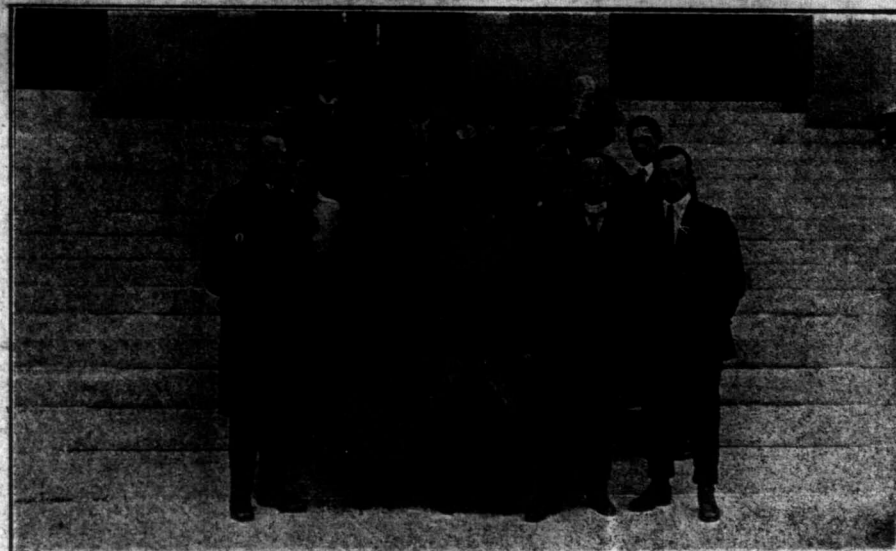
You never can tell what is in your boy, or girl either, until he is put in a position where he "has to." When we first tried to learn to swim, we never felt safe unless we had at least one toe touching bottom; but we never learned to swim until we plunged in, putting ourselves where it was either swim or drown. Then we found we did not need to have a toe touching bottom.

We are very apt to coddle our children just as we coddle our cattle, for our own gain. Though foolish devotion, we make life too easy for them, and thus make it all the harder for them when they get out into the battle of life, as they must sooner or later, if they are good for anything, or are ever to be good for anything. Every time we develop some one particular quality in our live stock, we lose in some other direction. When we wish to get the greatest possible amount of milk from a dairy cow, we look after the stable to see that it is well ventilated and well lighted. We look after the feeding, give a properly balanced ration. We treat her with the greatest kindness and gentleness. That is all right for that purpose; but what would this dairy cow do if she was put on the range, thrown on her own resources? Life would be very hard for her.

Stockmen manifest a decided prefer-



NORMAL SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS  
Boys' Athletic—J. R. Harris, football rep.; G. L. Woolie, sec.-treas.; H. M. Ford, pres.; Doc. Coffin, hon. pres.; R. Hickson, basketball rep.; C. E. Snow, tennis rep.  
Girls' Athletic—B. Stocks, rep.; B. J. Miss O. M. Fisher, hon. pres.; M. Johnston, rep.; A. J. Miss Hume, vice-pres.; Miss Williamson, sec.; Miss Simmons, pres.; treas. St. Gabriel; repers. H. A. Miss Towers; repers. H. E. Miss Burling.



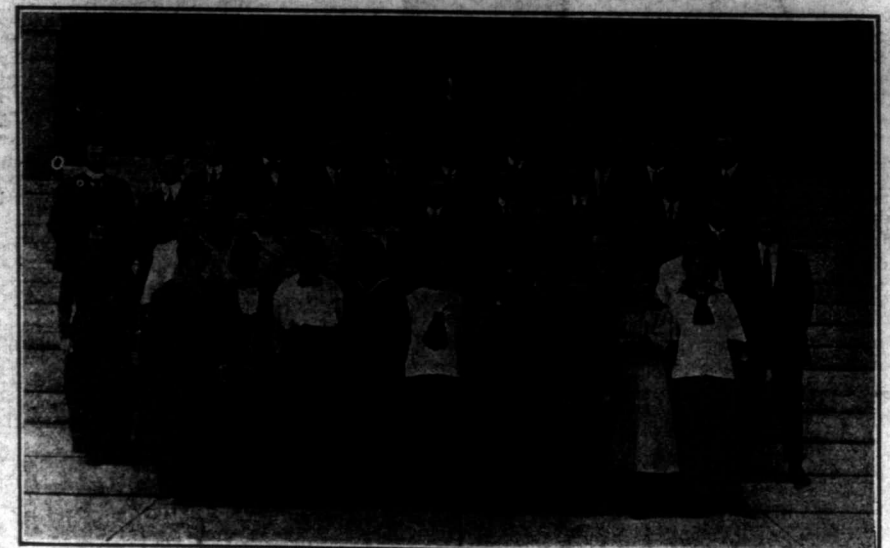
LITERARY EXECUTIVE AT NORMAL SCHOOL  
E. W. Coffin, Hon. Pres. R. C. Eason, Pres. G. Casey, Coun. 1  
Miss N. Lantz, Vice-Pres. Miss C. Dyde, Sec'y. Miss David, Coun. 2 B  
Miss M. Clay, Coun. 1 A. Miss Munro, Coun. 2 A. Mr. Snow, Treas.  
EDITORIAL STAFF  
Mr. Roberts, Supervisor; Miss Simons, repers. 2 B; Miss Jarrett, repers. 2 A; Mr. Davidson, repers. 2 B  
Mr. C. Richards, Editor-in-Chief.



CLASS 1A, PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL



CLASS 2A, PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL



CLASS B1, PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL



CLASS B2, PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL

ence for cattle that are rustlers and can look out for themselves; but take care that the picking is not so scant that they can not make satisfactory gains. They tell us that the Hereford is a better rustler than the Shorthorn; that it can live where the Shorthorn can not. The reason is that they were originally essentially grazing animals, taught to look after their own living, and not to depend on balanced rations prepared for them with expert skill.

We have brought the dog into closer relation with us than almost any other animal. He knows he will be petted, fed and cared for. We were greatly interested some years ago, however, in noticing a group of wild dogs that once belonged to a poor man. It is a singular fact that there are more dogs owned by poor men in proportion to population than by any other class. We suppose the reason is that they get from these dumb brutes a sympathy they do not often get from their more prosperous fellowmen. The patrons of this family of dogs left the country and left the dogs. What interested us was that when thrown on their own resources, they took on some of the skill and cunning of the wolf. They had a lair or headquarters, from which they foraged on the flocks of sheep or whatever else they needed to satisfy their appetites. They developed a beauty and activity and sagacity which we had not suspected taking on some of the sagacity of the wolf, which, by association with man, had been bred out of them.

None of us ever knew the full ex-

tent of our powers until we are placed in a position that brings them out. There is a vast amount of latent strength both of mind and body in all of us. Look at the newsboys on the streets. How alert they are! What voices they develop, far-reaching voices that our children, with all the training of the school and the teacher of elocution or oratory, can not equal. Why? Because they have to in order to make a living.

Why is it that so many of the children of the foreigner, the southern European, develop such marked ability, surpassing in their studies the children of the rich and well-to-do Canadian born? Simply because they have to depend on themselves.

We hear many young men say that they can not make a speech, that they get "scared to death." Let one of these same young men be put in a position where he has to plead his own case and he will develop a skill in oratory that he never suspected was there. Many a man who believes that he can not make a talk before a dozen people when confronted with a vast audience, develops a power which he never dreamed himself to possess. He calls up a reserve force and ability which astonishes his neighbors and friends and himself.

None of us know what we can do until we have to. Many a housekeeper will keep her family fairly well this coming winter on an income which she would have deemed insufficient last winter or the winter before. Why? Because she has to. She will learn to

"make something out of nothing." Let us acquire, even before we have to, some of the wisdom of the birds and dumb brutes, or the instinct (what instinct is, we do not exactly know, but someone has called it the stored wisdom of the ages), which they have developed through having to depend on themselves. It was either that or do worse. We can learn a good many things by studying the habits of what we are pleased to call "dumb brutes" and other "inferior" orders of creation.



A Disagreeable Trait  
Jack—Can she keep a secret?  
Maud—Yes, the disagreeable thing.

ADmiral PEARY'S CONTINENT  
An expedition which traveled 1,200 of the coldest miles possible to be traversed in this world has reported that there is no continent at the North Pole and Admiral Peary admits that he might have been mistaken in thinking there was a continent there. Peary upset all scientific theories by asserting that he had been a long time on land at the pole, which he named Crockerland. Scientists previously were united in the belief that there was nothing but water and ice at the North Pole.

The recent expedition appears to have established beyond doubt that Peary was mistaken. Peary's admission that he might have been the victim of an optical illusion strengthens the belief in the correctness of the statement of the heads of the last expedition. There isn't any doubt about the fact that had there been a continent there on the occasion of Admiral Peary's flying visit it would be there today. However, greatly veering thence may cause ice fields to shift continents are reasonably stationary and fixtures so far as location is concerned.

Wonder whether Peary really reached the pole? His claim never has been seriously doubted. It must be admitted that it never has been very exhaustively investigated. He was the direct beneficiary of the exposure of the fraudulence of the claims of Dr. Cook. The exposure of the latter came almost simultaneously with the an-

nouncement from Peary that he had reached the goal of his repeated efforts. The reaction may have caused too hasty acceptance of Peary's story. The first severe test to which Peary's story has been subjected was that to which it was put by the expedition to "Crockerland." His story failed under it. Further tests may establish as satisfactorily that he never reached the pole at all. Fortunately, he has a reputation for truth and veracity, as well as that of a man of great scientific attainments. These will stand him in good stead at this juncture. Meanwhile we await a message from Old Doc Cook.

NO BOY WILL EVER HAVE A BETTER FRIEND than his mother.

"Don't rest on your laurels; they're fine on your forehead, but make a mighty poor mattress."

The head of the house is the husband and the wife, for two halves make a whole.

If every farmer would talk things over with his wife before he made any important venture, the lawyers would have a good deal less to do.

While the pessimist cries out at the divorce evil, the optimist can still count millions of happy homes on the farm.

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.—M. A. Kelly.

## What Industrial Accidents Entail

Somebody has figured that in the industries of the United States a workman is killed every four minutes and that one is injured every four seconds. David Van Schaack, director of the bureau of inspection and accident prevention of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, asserts that this estimate is incomplete because it does not include the woman and minor workers. With these included, he thinks, the total number of deaths annually due to industrial accidents would be nearer 50,000 than 35,000, the familiar quotation, and that the number injured would be increased proportionately.

"Such a record," he writes, "is not only shocking to our moral sense, but it is a grave reflection upon our economic wisdom.

"From the moral and the humanitarian standpoint, the prevention of preventable accidents is not an altruistic favor to any one. To eliminate pain suffered by injured men and their possible lessened enjoyment of life, to reduce sorrow felt by the people of those killed or badly hurt, to diminish the misery of the world, is plain duty which admits of no argument. It is simple justice.

"Viewed from the economic side, whether broadly or narrowly, the necessity for accident prevention should be just as evident. The brains and brawn of a nation are its greatest asset, far greater than any of the material resources which we are now so carefully conserving. Any drain upon this asset is a calamity, any avoidable dissipation of it is simply a crime.

"Industrial accidents mean a distinct decrease in the productive power of the community, future as well as present. Besides destroying or curtailing the working capacity of the injured men themselves, they result in loss of educational opportunity to the next generation, and consequently in its lessened usefulness throughout life.

"They are also a drain upon the wealth already created. The money which is paid out in compensation of damages, great as it is in the aggregate, is only a part of this drain—I might say but a small part. When a workman is thus withdrawn from the wage-earning class there are, sooner or later, many other calls upon accumulated funds. The economic balance in the workman's home is disturbed. There is medical expense, possibly the cost of hospital care; possibly, too, the expense of litigation. The injured man may have to be supported in his old age. It may be necessary to care for dependents. In one way or another there is sure to be a demand that the loss caused by the worker's inability to continue doing his full part in the world's work be made up. It is immaterial how this demand is met, whether by the worker's own savings, by mutual benefit associations, by insurance, by public or private charity, by taxation, there is economic waste.

"The waste due to industrial accidents is evident, too, in another way, which comes closer home to the employer who stops to consider what accidents cost him or the consumer through him. This is in the diminished efficiency of the plant.

"The occurrence of an accident distracts other workers in the vicinity, stopping their productivity for the moment at least and curtailing it for some time. If the accident has distressing features, it may be days before those who saw or heard of it regain their normal rate of working speed. Frequently there is a complete stoppage of work on account of an accident.

"Then there is the loss due to the disability of the injured employe, the diminished productivity while the place of one temporarily disabled is held open for him or a new man is being trained to take the place of one permanently disabled, the time which a foreign worker has to take from other productive employes in order to give such training, the defective work which a new hand turns out, the scrap loss which he often causes.

"All such interferences with the ordinary course of a plant's work cause a loss of efficiency which is distinctly measurable in cold dollars and cents. An idle machine or one not working to its full capacity is an expensive luxury. Moreover, the overhead expenses of the plant are running on. One manufacturer told me some time ago that within a year there were 2, 100 days of absence on the part of his machine hands, and that each of these days meant a loss of \$7.50 to the concern, a total of \$15,750."

Little inharmonies between friends are dangerous, not in themselves, but in the bitter memories and misunderstanding they may leave in their trails.—Wm. Geo. Jordan.