

and delights in the exchange of thought. The publication of a piece of research is also a source of pleasure as marking a more or less definite completion of an undertaking. The sense of a duty owed to the world and the duty of making the best of his own gifts play their part and help to produce that mental serenity without which the highest intellectual achievement seems impossible. Yet, after making all due allowance for these other motives, one does not get far away from the element of elevated enjoyment as the chief motive in scientific work.

But while you may be inclined to grant all this as regards the generals and captains of the research army, you may very properly ask whether it applies to the much larger number of those in the ranks who plan no great scientific campaign and expect no niche in the temple of fame. A considerable acquaintance with the sappers and miners in science leads me to believe that, while some of those who enter on research are animated largely by the desire of promotion or reputation, yet their persistence and success in such work depends chiefly on the immediate satisfaction which it affords, and the value of the contributions they make to the advance of knowledge are pretty strictly in proportion to the pleasure they derive from the process. Purely scientific research is, in fact, an exercise of the active imagination, controlled and directed by the reason, and the chief rewards of such work are in the work itself.

One motive, however, which is sometimes popularly thought to be the chief motive in science, must be nearly entirely excluded. Few if any great discoveries have been made by men who had in mind some immediate practical application of the discovery. The practical applications of a discovery in science are usually found by a later generation. Faraday's discovery of induced currents of electricity preceded by half a century the beginnings of electrical engineering which is founded wholly on that discovery. Maxwell, who predicted electromagnetic waves, and Hertz, who realized them, did not live to see the success of wireless telegraphy. In fact, while the discoveries of science, pure and applied, are in a very real sense the only additions that are, from time to time, world, it cannot even be claimed by the made to the permanent wealth of the most enthusiastic followers of science that the immediate applications or its discoveries are always of a beneficial nature. I do not know that anyone has ever misused the law of gravitation, and it is the airplane bomber, but gunpowder is a doubtful blessing, at the least to the man at the wrong end of the gun, and improved methods of warfare, instead of making more deadly cannon as well as safer bridges. The telegraph and telephone, following the fast march of science, have probably been the prime factors in making it possible for men to form those great combinations, whether of labor or of capital, which have proved so disturbing to modern life, that many have thought we must try to abolish them and return to earlier conditions. Many physical processes are known to be essentially irreversible and it would seem probable that the reversal of economic changes founded on scientific discoveries is not a hopeful undertaking. For the comfort of those who fear that the world is travelling in a direction that may stifle individual responsibility and initiative, I may add that there is no evidence yet of any such calamity as regards the activity of the scientist. If I am right as to the main motive of research and the test of the ultimate value of scientific activity, no serious failure of incentive is to be feared from any changes of social or political organization.

A Brewer One of the Greatest.

Now is there, I believe, any need to limit such statements to the scientist. Those who speak with authority on art, music, and literature tell us in no hesitating way that the great artist like the great scientist, is moved chiefly by the fascination of the work, and the lesser artist produces work of intrinsic value in proportion to the zest the work has for him. Whether the same can be said of all whose work is with the mind is too wide a question, but it would seem probable that in the case of a great captain of industry or a great financier it is the game and not the gain that is the chief spur. How much the efficiency of intellectual work might be increased by the use of experts in practical psychology to advise young men in the choice of a profession it would be difficult to say. There is, I believe, much to be done in this direction. As one who spends his time in helping young men to prepare for their life's work, I am inclined to think that the choice of a profession is far too haphazard a process and that only the minority find the luck to find the work that would most appeal to their temperaments. Newton narrowly escaped being a farmer and several eminent English physicists have been professionally lawyers and clergymen. One of the greatest was a brewer.

Here, however, I must leave the subject of the motives of creative science or creative art. But in these remarks I have not been speaking without a proper regard for the purpose of our meeting today. The young men and women who are now graduating will go into various occupations for which their training here will have some degree fitted them. That all of them may lead successful and happy lives is, I am sure, the earnest wish of all who have gathered here to speed them on their journey. As a slight contribution to that success I will offer but two suggestions. Success in any line of work is largely in proportion to the pleasure derived from the activity. It is true that to all of us many parts of our work are less interesting than other parts. But I have no hesitation in saying that there is no in-

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Intellectual occupation, no matter how commonplace, that cannot be turned to a source of pleasure by doing it well. Thus the man who does whatever lies before him with resolute zest and faithfulness can come to derive a degree of pleasure from it that this enjoyment will form an incentive for further effort. One of the most regrettable failures in life is that of the man who dissipates large natural abilities in pursuing such a variety of different objects, many more or less frivolous, that he does nothing thoroughly and thereby loses all the zest of positive achievement, while the most marked success is often attained by men who do a few things so thoroughly that work becomes a continual pleasure and a continual incentive to further effort.

A Means to Some End.

But I should be leaving the members of the graduating class with a wrong impression, if I have seemed to suggest that the personal success of a material kind is the only, or the principal, object of life. Every man must aim at a livelihood that will release him from sordid anxiety, but this after all is but a means to some end. I shall not attempt now to consider the question of what that end should be, but I may add only in reflection drawn from our most recent experiences. The world has in the past tried many devices for government, kingship, aristocracy, rule by the few, and no one should be so foolish as to believe that these have rendered in enabling men to act in concert. But for better or worse, authority has passed into the hands of the average man, and whatever the machinery of government, public opinion is the power behind it. We have recently seen the calamity that can come to the world from leaving the formation of public opinion in the hands of a selfish minority. It should be the duty of intelligent men everywhere to form dispassionate judgments on public questions and then to take some active part in making sound public opinion, free from personal jealousies, free from class suspicions, and free from personal ambitions as imperfect human nature will permit.

The education of youth is the nurture of the soul of the race. The lack of higher education does not threaten the individual with starvation, but the community which does not provide for a liberal degree of higher education risks the decay of the spirit of humanity and progress in its midst. When there is no vision the people perish and education is the development of that intellectual and moral power by which man, with all his splendid endowment of latent powers, has no higher collective aim than to exist for his brief day and pass away like the beasts that perish.

This institution of learning had its first beginnings one hundred and thirty years ago. Founded by those who founded the province and at nearly the same time has, in its successive forms of Academy, College, and University, served the Province faithfully as a beacon light of learning on a hill. Those who have gone out from its halls have (in the words of a Latin poet) served as runners in the race to hand on the torch of life. Distinguished graduates like the present Governor and the present Chief Justice of the Province have in their higher offices. Many others have helped to direct the educational development of the Province as superintendents and teachers, in its Legislators, clergymen, lawyers, and many in other walks of life have led in the formation of public opinion. From the close acquaintance with a wide range of colleges and universities in several countries I have no hesitation in saying that no institution known to me anywhere has done more in proportion to its resources to advance the higher interests of the community which it serves. I believe that no agency is the Province better deserves increased support from public funds or from public spirited citizens and in no way could a wise generosity do more for the public good.

The Valedictory.

The valedictory was delivered by Hilton D. McKnight and was as follows: Your Honor, Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate, Mr. President and Members of the Associated Alumni, Mr. Chancellor and Members of the Faculty, Fellow Students, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Another college year has passed beyond recall with its failures and successes, with ambitions that have been realized, with ideals that have not been attained, and we of the class of 1920 stand with our foot upon the threshold of the open door about to step out into "the wide, wide world." For four years this day has been our goal, toward it we have looked with expectancy and put forth our best endeavor, and it has ultimately been reached. We have listened to the "Well done" of our chancellor, but, even now, other scenes, other pursuits await us and we realize that we have made simply a beginning. Our goal has receded and we must now employ our cherished theories to cope with the sterner realities of that larger life for which this has been but a preparation.

Before we pass finally from the halls of our alma mater, it is in order briefly to review the history of the class. In the autumn of 1916, as freshmen, we numbered thirty-two. We were subjected to a mild form of introduction by the sophomores and learned that in college life "the first great law is to obey." We entered upon the sophomore year "proud of our student profession." Our number had been diminished by ten, and though at this time the whole student body numbered barely forty, what was lacking was made up in spirit. A brief sojourn had developed a feeling of loyalty to all that pertained to U. N. B. and of responsibility for maintaining her

honors. Custom had made us the leaders, the freshmen and we were painfully vigilant lest harm should in any way befall them. We had at that time, perhaps, an undue amount of confidence in our ability, yet it is to be hoped that we stood for the enforcement of our unwritten laws in such a way as would tell in promoting a clean, well-ordered college life.

During those trying days in 1917 consequent upon the maritime losses, the collapse of Russia, the failure of the French offensive, the disaster which had overtaken the Italian arms and our own failure at Paschendaele and Cambrai where the fighting men paid with their lives for the tuition of the higher command, during this sombre period we endeavored to keep alive the college activities against the drawing of a brighter day. Encoenia Day, 1918, with the fortunes of the Allies apparently at their lowest ebb, found it rather doubtful if the old college would be able to open its doors in the fall.

But had we known, even then the tide was turning. The long sought leader had been found. Marshal Foch, "the organizer of victory," had assumed the supreme command and defeat was to know us no more. And then the glorious Hundred Days which made the world safe for free peoples; those crowded hours of glorious life which will live for ever in our memory.

After the War.

When we returned to resume our work commonplaces, that cannot be turned to a new lease of life. A large freshman class and the first of the returned students from overseas brought about a happy rest. The ranks of our class were augmented by two of these men, making our number fifteen. On the successful conclusion of our college functions were revived on a pre-war scale. For the second time, the irrepressible co-eds of the 1920 class responded with a junior tea; the annual "Con" was also revived with complete success.

Our senior year has been one of the most successful in the history of the college. In addition to the return of former students from overseas, there has been the largest enrollment of new students on record. We might now survey very briefly the events of the past year.

Much of the time at college must be spent on the prescribed academic subjects of the prescribed curriculum and yet the primary object of a college course is to fit us for the duties of life, and the development which comes to us from study is one-sided when not supplemented by that which is derived from an active participation in college affairs. A student who does not link himself with some of these and give them an unqualified support has not only missed one of the most enjoyable phases of college life but has failed to develop some of the characteristics which make a leader in practical contact with the world.

Especially is this true of the debating society. A university may teach a man to reason soundly and furnish him with ideas, but unless he can express himself clearly and forcibly, his influence will be limited. Many of our most distinguished graduates, those who are making themselves felt as leaders in the world, were active supporters of the debating society and look upon the weekly participation in college affairs as a duty. It is to be regretted that they were not participated in by as large a number as should be the case and we cannot too strongly urge upon those who remain the great importance of constant attendance at the meetings. The college house, the student body, the efficient public service can ill afford to miss the opportunities which they offer. We debated the representative of Dalhousie University in this city and, while we did not secure the decision, we feel that our efforts were amply repaid by the discipline of the many contests, the outcome of which was scarcely surprising in view of the size and reputation of our opponents.

The sessions of the annual mock parliament, together with the mock trial, are intended to give an insight into the official phraseology and methods of our legal and political life and should secure a hearty support.

During the year the issues of the University Monthly have been of great interest and especially in technical articles. Another phase of college activity which, rightly made, can be made a powerful complement of our scholastic attainments, is athletics. There is a very noticeable tendency to overlook the real object of college athletics. Not the winning of games but the physical improvement of the largest possible number of players is the result most to be desired. In some of the larger colleges prizes are awarded, not for the best athletes

among the students, but for those students who show the greatest improvement in their physical condition. Thus the greatest incentive to indulge in healthful exercise is extended to those who most need it.

Football practice was well attended and although we did not succeed in winning the Clark trophy, we did succeed in preserving the status quo. Prospects for next season, when our most formidable rival must play us on our home field, are very bright. In hockey, after a phenomenally successful trip, our team suffered its first setback on the home ice. In basketball our young men were remarkably successful, defeating all the best teams in the maritime provinces; while the college team, recruited from the so-called gentler sex, gained a popular victory over the young ladies of Plaster Rock.

The organized societies of the ladies' department have also had a prosperous year. The Ladies' Litching Society has held some interesting and instructive debates, while the Ladies' Society has added much to the social life of the college. During the past year another name has been added to our list of Rhodes scholars. Gregory Bridges has our best wishes for a successful career in that ancient seat of learning, where now, as Kipling has said:

"The merry clerks of Oxenford they read and they are told
Of famous men who drew the sword in furious fights of old.
They hear and mark it faithfully, but never clerk who write in ink
What vision rides 'twixt book and eye from any nearer fight."

The Teacher Problem.

This university has contributed very largely to the teaching profession. A very large proportion of the most successful teachers in New Brunswick are graduates of this institution, which, moreover, is the head of the provincial scheme of education. By the establishment of a department of education at the university, we would secure a closer connection between the provincial system of education and the examination for teachers' licenses. The graduate could then be required to teach for a stated period in his own province before going elsewhere. A large number of schools in this province are closed through lack of teachers. Alberta, on the other hand, reports that a teacher is available for every school, many of them trained at the expense of the New Brunswick taxpayer.

Year after year good professors are leaving us. Just when they begin to understand conditions here and thus are able to help the college, tempting offers come from outside and they go. The university needs more money. In August, 1914, England possessed roughly 180,000 motor cars; today Canada, with less than one-fifth of Britain's population, owns twice that number of automobiles. We have millions for luxuries but pennies for education. To you, Mr. Chancellor, and gentlemen of the faculty, we desire to express our appreciation of the just and impartial treatment we have always received at your hands. If our lives are successful, we owe it in a large measure to the training we have received here. For four years you have been our guides, advisors and friends. We thank you for your patience with us and for your faithful efforts in leading us to think for ourselves. In bidding you farewell we carry away with us only the most pleasant memories and the kindest wishes for your future work.

To the citizens of Fredericton we extend our hearty thanks for the many tokens of thoughtfulness and kindness which have come from you to us. The days we have spent in your beautiful city will ever be remembered with pleasure, largely because of your efforts to make our stay pleasant as well as profitable.

(Continued on page 10, fifth column.)

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When the history of the war has been written, the work done by the women at home will impress itself upon this nation as few even now realize. Literally, millions of women left their homes and took up war activities in long hours at work in knitting and preparing surgical dressings for the boys at the expense of health, and are now suffering from headaches, backache, dragging-down pains or some derangement. It should be remembered that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for more than forty years has been restoring such women to health and strength, and is now recognized as a standard remedy.

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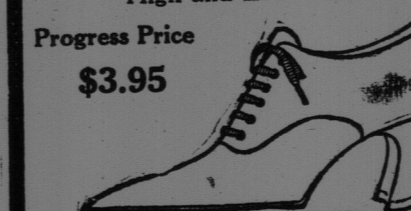
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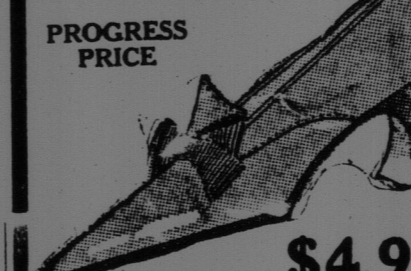
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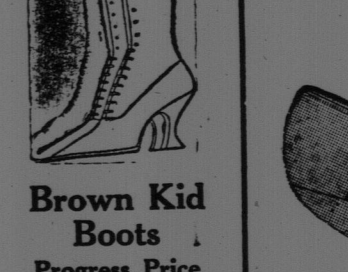
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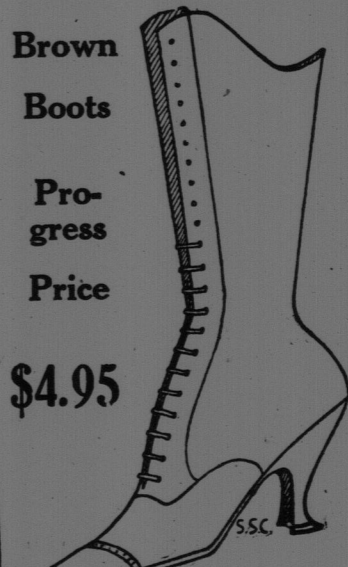
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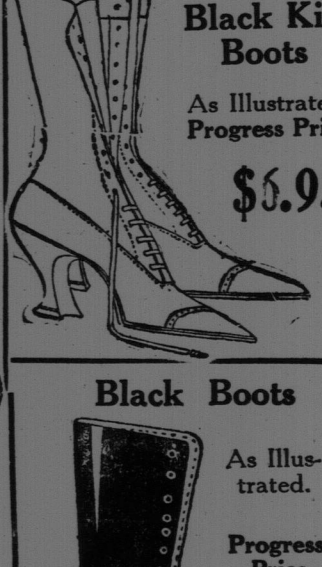
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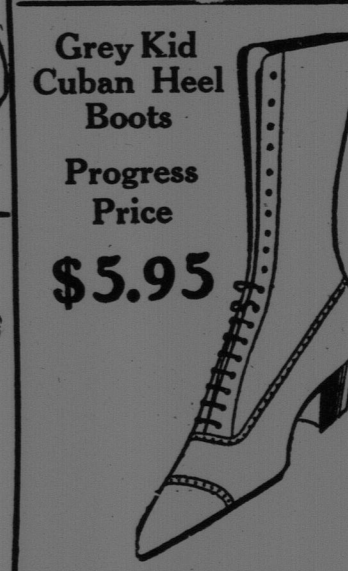
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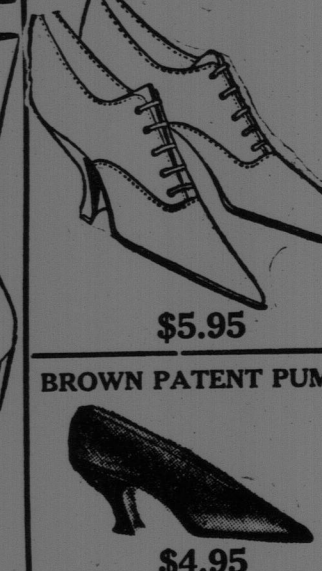
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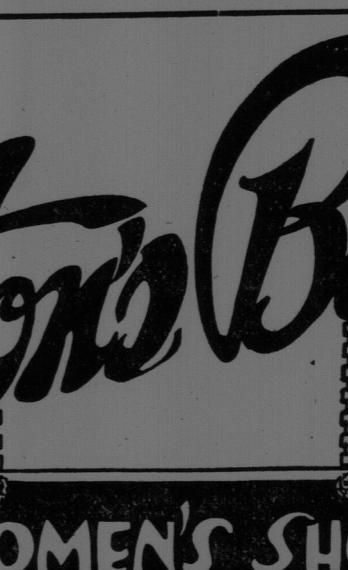
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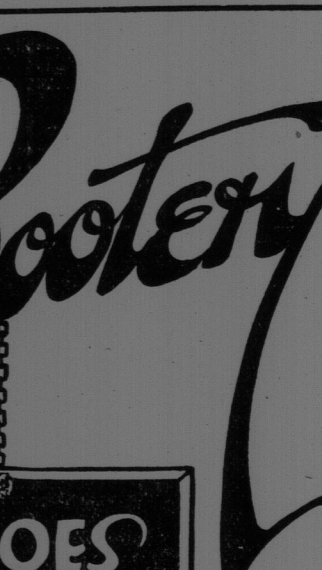
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