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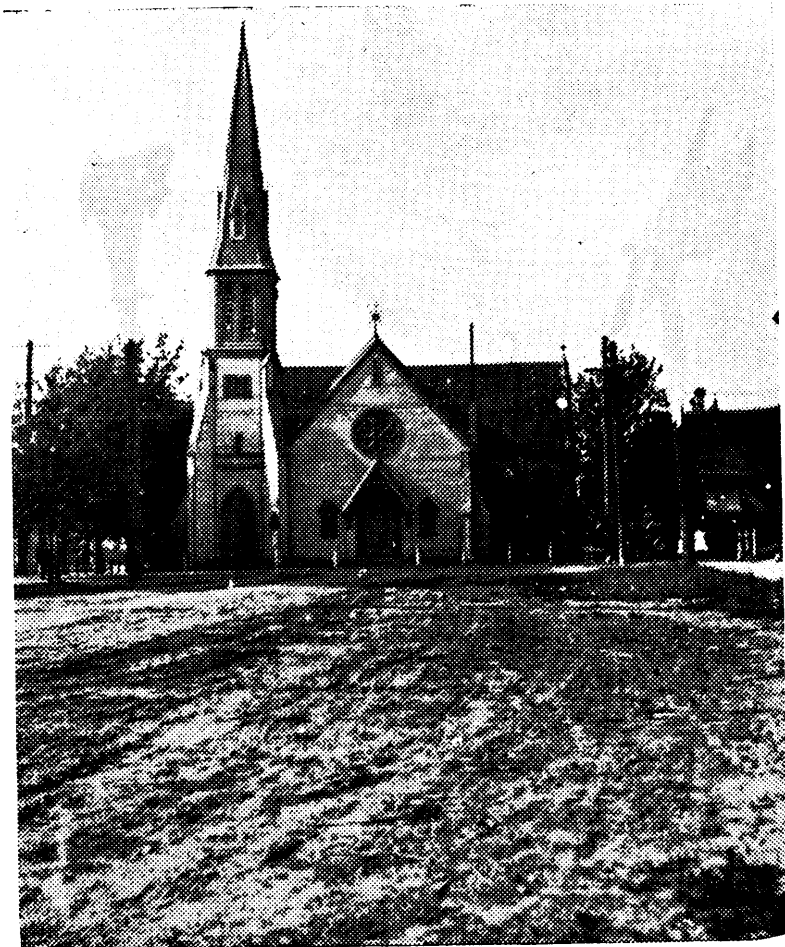
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First Presbyterian Church, Victoria, B. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We announce for next month several contributions of a high order. Rev. E. A. Henry, of Chalmers Church, Vancouver, will give the results of a study of "the Church in Australia." Following Mr. Wm. McNeill's admirable article in this issue on one feature of the province's resources, Judson F. Clark, a specialist in Forestry, who has spent five years in this province will tell our readers some interesting facts about "Forestry Opportunities in British Columbia." H. T. Logan, B.A., who has for three years well represented British Columbia as a Rhodes scholar, has consented to record for the benefit of our readers some of his impressions of "Student Life at Oxford." This should prove an article of exceptional interest.



Rev. Geo. C. Pidgeon, D.D.
Registrar and Professor of Practical Theology

PHILANTHROPIC ENTERPRISES OF VANCOUVER

By George C. Pidgeon, D.D.

The philanthropies of Vancouver are many in number and varied in character. The writer is of the opinion that very few of our citizens have any idea of the volume of benevolence that is flowing continually from the hearts of our christian people. This article, while it cannot pretend to be exhaustive aims to meet that need. And the theme is our philanthropies rather than our charities. Because the truest benevolence is that which helps a man to help himself. The kindness which pauperizes robs the receiver of his manhood and becomes a curse instead of a blessing. Hence the service that is paid for is often a truer charity than that which is free. Many of our best institutions, therefore, while refusing aid to none expect a moderate price for the use of their privileges. And we consider them all the more truly christian on that account.

I. THE WORK FOR THE CHILDREN

A civilization may be judged by its attitude towards childhood. That community is doomed which neglects the little ones and allows them to be surrounded by conditions detrimental to their true development. Vancouver is interested in its children and in many ways is providing for their needs.

1. The Alexandra Orphanage is a strictly non-sectarian institution. It is supported by the city and the province. It is therefore provincial in its scope. Its home for the children in Fairview has accommodation for about 80, and it is generally full. The age limit is from three to twelve. The parents pay for the children's support if they are able. But their inability to pay does not exclude the child. In fact no deserving case is refused.

There is a school on the grounds which is under the control of the public school board. The children's moral and religious training is also well looked after. In addition to the religious exercises in the Home, the children attend the church and the Sunday School which their parents prefer.

The scope of the institution may thus be seen. It cares for those children who have parents or guardians interested in their welfare.

Those associated with the work feel keenly the need of an Infants' Home as they cannot take in the children under three years. But the value of an Institution of this character for children who have not the privileges of a home cannot be overestimated.

2. The Children's Aid Society in Vancouver is engaged in work of a very different type. It cares for the neglected and ill-used little ones. A glance at the list entitled "A Few Cases" given in their last report stirs one's emotions to the depths. "A dear little girl Both parents sent to prison for immorality." "A nine year old Emaciated through neglect. Both parents drunkards." "A lovely pair, boy and girl. Both parents deserted." And so on. The depths to which people must descend before they can treat the little ones in that way passes our comprehension.

To visit the Home is an inspiration. The property in Hastings Townsite is ideal in its location overlooking Burrard Inlet. The land is the gift of a devoted woman, deeply interested in the work. To see the throng of happy children, well nourished, well trained and surrounded with all that Christian love and care can provide is to have a new conception of the possibilities of service.

Last January there were 130 children in the Home. There is a school in the building. The children attend the churches in the neighborhood and the writer can testify there are no better behaved little worshippers in the land. The institution is only a few years old and yet a number of those it has rescued have gone out into the world and are doing well. When one sees what is being done for them and then thinks of the surroundings from which they have been taken he thanks God that such things are possible in a Christian land.

3. The Salvation Army has a work for children. Many of its inmates are born in the Maternity Home or Rescue Home. Others are committed to their care. For example, a little waif was left in the park recently and the authorities gave it over to the Salvation Army. This child is now adopted into a Christian family. Many other examples might be given of the same character.

4. The Providence Orphanage belongs to the Catholic Church. Here the little ones committed to its charge receive the care and training that equip them for the work of life. The average number of children in the institution is about 100. Two of the sisters in charge

travel a good deal each year through British Columbia collecting funds for the Orphanage.

In a separate department of the Good Shepherd Home in Fairview very young children are cared for up to five years of age. At present there are 24.

Then the Children's Aid Society of the Holy Rosary gathers unsupported children and seeks homes for them. This society is managed and financed chiefly by the Catholic ladies of Vancouver. Its work, however, extends all over the province. At present it has about 50 children in charge. Of these 20 are in the Orphanage, seven in a temporary home at Cedar Cottage and the others in the Fairview Home.

5. The Juvenile Court and Detention Home claims a place in any review of the work for children in the city. Before its establishment children who were guilty of any crime were either let off altogether or sent to the Reformatory. Either course was a serious injury to the child. Now when an offence is committed by a boy or girl under sixteen the probation officer is notified and he immediately takes charge of the delinquent, investigates the facts of the case and visits the child's home. In the great majority of cases the home is to blame for the child's delinquency. On the day of the trial the parents are supposed to be present. The whole case is considered, the causes that contributed to the offence are looked into, and all parties concerned dealt with carefully. The child is encouraged to confess everything frankly. If anything has been wrong in the home a remedy is required of the parents. Unless the offence is an unusually bad one the child is let out on probation. His home is visited once a week, and he must report to the Probation Officer once a week for the time appointed. The success of the system is shown by this fact that of the 280 cases dealt with since the court was established only two have had to be sent to the Reform School, and only one of all those dismissed entirely from supervision has ever returned. It will be seen at a glance that the success of this work depends on the personality of the people in charge and to Judge Bull and Probation Officer Collier and Mrs. Collier the city owes more than we can ever realize.

II. SOCIAL SERVICE.

This is a large subject and the work done along this line in Vancouver merits an article by itself.

1. The Young Women's Christian Association is doing a magnificent work for the young women of the city. Their work embraces such departments as the following:

Travellers' Aid. The trains and the boats are met and young women who come as strangers to the city are welcomed and given the encouragement and council they need.

There is an employment bureau. People in need of help and others seeking work apply to the secretary who aims to bring the worker and the work together. Last year positions were secured for 1027 women.

There is a physical culture department and 150 girls took advantage of this last year. In the building there are rooms for 62 young women. Many more avail themselves of the privilege of boarding there.

In addition to all these there are the privileges of the reading rooms, of the literary club, of the general social evenings, of the Bible Classes and other christian work of this splendid organization.

The work should be greatly extended. Only the fringe of the city's need is touched. It is a reproach to the Christianity of our city that such meagre support is given to the work of the Christian young women. Larger things must be done or our work will fail at its most vital point.

2. The Young Men's Christian Association needs no introduction to the Christian public. Its praise is in all the churches. Its reading rooms, its gymnasium and swimming bath and other facilities for clean athletics, its literary departments, its employment bureau, the welcome and help it gives strangers, its classes for Bible study and its general religious meetings make it one of the greatest forces for righteousness in the land. Yet the work is only in its beginnings. The generous response given recently by the citizens of Vancouver to its appeal for adequate equipment has put the sum of \$500,000 at the disposal of its leaders and its future is bright indeed.

The work done by this organization has its Catholic counterpart partly in the parish clubs and partly in the club of the Knights of Columbus.

3. The Central Mission is doing a great work along these lines. The completion of its new home on Abbott street has given a strong impetus to its work. There are a number of large dormitories in the building where men are provided with the beds for the sum of \$1.50 per week. Single rooms may be had for \$2.00 per week. Then there are a few rooms containing four or five beds where parties of men who desire to room together may be accommodated, and these cost each man \$1.75 per week. This rate entitles the men to all the privileges of the baths and reading rooms and everything is done to make the place as homelike as possible. There is a free employment bureau where work has been provided for as many as 600 men per month. Often men who are penniless are provided with work. But they get no money for days and have no means of support. The Mission then gives them a bed and often meals, trusting them to pay when they get their money. In the great majority of cases the men pay in full. At the same time a great number of beds and meals are given for which there is no return.

One has to visit the establishment to get an idea of its thorough equipment for the work in hand. The good accomplished by an institution like this in the very heart of the city where men find necessary accommodation at the lowest rates and surrounded by the best of influences is simply incalculable. And the institution is paying its way and gathering strength for still wider service.

4. The Sailors' and Loggers' Institute is doing a similar work for our seamen and lumbermen. Its objects are social, religious and educational. A home is provided well equipped with reading room and facilities for social intercourse. 18968 beds were supplied during the past year. Of these 784 were free. The crimping system, which for years prevailed on the coast, has been driven out of Canada and a free labor bureau provided. Courses of lectures on navigation, shipbuilding etc., are provided for the men.

5. The work done by the Salvation Army along these lines covers a wide range. Their Hotel Welcome is the social headquarters for men. It serves many purposes. It provides honest working men with accommodation at reasonable rates, taking them away from

the evil influences of the city. There is a free labor bureau which provides thousands of men with work. It has all the equipment of baths, reading rooms, etc. necessary for a social centre. They are planning now to build a much larger place to be known as the People's Palace which will have a better equipment where free medical advice and legal advice will be available for the poor and every facility will be provided for their work. They have an inquiry bureau for locating lost friends. One man's whole time is occupied with this. They have a salvage store where second hand clothing is collected and distributed. At Christmas a large sum is collected and Christmas dinners and necessary clothing are sent to the poor. The homes, however, are all visited personally and their needs investigated before any such gifts are sent. In the near future their work will be extended along many different lines.

III. RESCUE WORK.

1. The Good Shepherd Home at Fairview is a Catholic Rescue Institution. Its principal work is the care of girls and women who have strayed from the path of virtue. It is a moral hospital. The treatment consists of prayer, work and instruction. At present there are 40 penitents. It takes at least six months to make a lasting reform. Many remain longer, some for years. In this Home all denominations are admitted.

2. The Salvation Army also has a Rescue Home for fallen girls. Sometimes they come of their own accord; sometimes by the persuasion of workers who visit them; sometimes they are picked up on the street; frequently they are sent by the police authorities. The religious influences that tend to renew the heart and change the life are strongly felt. There are often more than 30 girls in the Home. The Army seeks to help the unfortunate one in every way open to them—to restore her to her friends or to secure a situation for her. If they can locate her betrayer every effort is made to induce him to marry her. New rescue institutions of this sort are being contemplated by other organizations.

IV. CARE FOR THE SICK POOR.

The hospitals do a great deal of work of this character. In St. Paul's Hospital, for example, in 1910, 240 city patients received

treatment and nursing free of charge. In the General Hospital 50 per cent. of the patients were discharged and of these 247 left the institution without paying anything on their accounts. A number of these will undoubtedly pay later, but making allowance for such the amount of free service rendered is proportionately very large. And in both these institutions many of those who do pay are not expected to give anything like an equivalent in value for the service rendered.

This review of Vancouver's philanthropies takes no account of the work done for the foreigners, a very important department of christian service here. But the facts noted suggest some reflections.

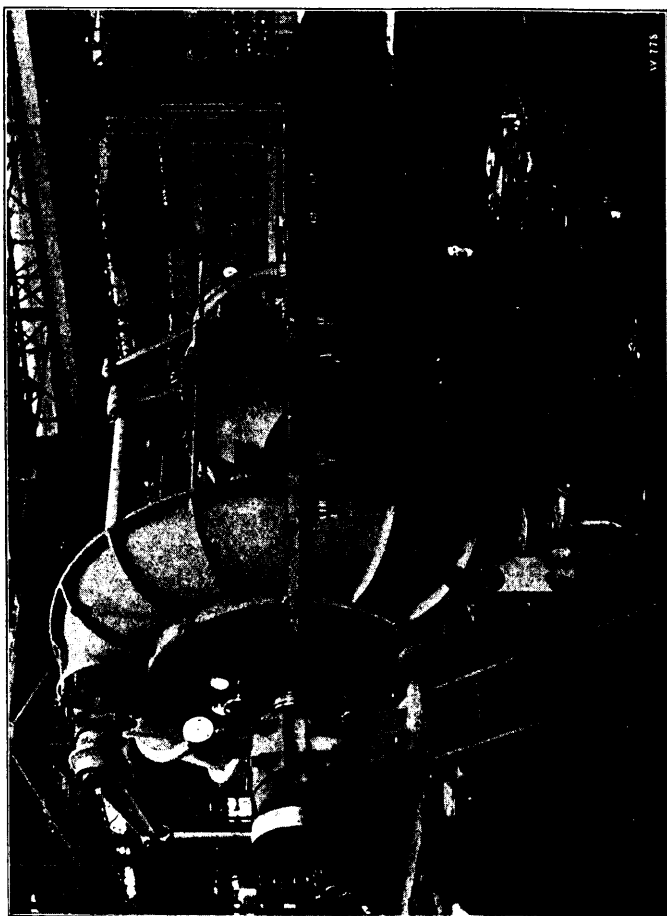
First, the driving force of religious conviction. Nearly all these institutions are avowedly Christian. Love to God prompts their service to man. These organizations are simply the machinery through which the energies of a great number of individuals are poured. And no account of the organized charities can even indicate the amount of private benefactions and services that Christian love inspires.

Second, the humanitarian tendencies of present day religion are here revealed. Religious zeal expends itself in service rather than in controversy. No matter what means doctrinal differences all who name the name of Christ unite in alleviating human suffering and adding to the sum of human happiness. And this is one of the best interpretations of the mind of the Master.

Third, is it not possible for all these philanthropies to be included in a comprehensive plan to meet the city's need? A vast amount of work is still undone. A thorough study of the facts and a statesmanlike scheme to cover all the needs revealed is surely within the range of the Christianity of Vancouver.

O, noble soul, whom neither gold nor love
Nor scorn can bend.

—Kingsley.



13,500 H. P. Turbine in course of erection for W. C. P. Co.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWERS IN B. C.

(By *William McNeill, Director and Assistant General
Manager of the Western Canada Power Co.*)

The water power development of British Columbia has just begun, and, because it has just begun, there is very little information yet to be had of an exact nature regarding either the amount in horsepower of what the combined water powers would produce, or of their location, distance from centres of population, etc.

It would be mere guesswork, therefore, for anyone at present to try to give statistics on these natural resources of British Columbia. Fortunately, the beginning having been made, we have evidences at hand that something definite in the way of measurement of streams and rivers in British Columbia is at last to be undertaken.

The Canadian Commission of Conservation has this summer sent at least two parties of engineers into the railway belt of British Columbia for the purpose of measuring the flow and fall of rivers within the belt, so that we may hope for some definite and reliable information regarding the potential value of water powers within the railway belt in the next year or two.

The Provincial Government two years ago repealed the old Water Clauses Consolidation Act, and passed a new act called the "Water Act, 1909." They also established a Board of Water Commissioners who have rendered good and faithful service in settling water disputes and in preventing the acquisition of water by either companies or individuals to a greater extent than is necessary for the plans of power companies or the needs of individuals. This commission is also securing data regarding streams and rivers outside of the railway belt of B. C., and it is also to be hoped that both the Provincial and Dominion Governments will provide means whereby measurements of rain in the different parts of British Columbia will be undertaken, so that climatic conditions can be ascertained with more certainty than hitherto.

I have referred to the Railway Belt of British Columbia. Perhaps it might be as well to say that the Railway Belt of B. C. is a strip of land extending from the eastern boundary of British

Columbia to Port Moody, for twenty miles on each side of the line of the C. P. R., and this land was conveyed by the Government of British Columbia to the Dominion Government to insure the construction of the C. P. R. through British Columbia.

The Provincial Government had assumed, under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act of 1897, the right to administer all unrecorded water and water powers in the province, but in 1906 the Dominion Government contested the right, in so far as it affected water and water powers within the Railway Belt of B. C., and under a recent decision of the Privy Council the Dominion Government was confirmed in its contention that the land and water in the Railway Belt were not separated and that the Dominion Government had jurisdiction over all water and water powers in the Railway Belt of British Columbia, and could administer them.

This decision, however, instead of settling matters has only served to open the question of jurisdiction and administration of land and water within the Railway Belt, and it is now contended and this contention is upheld by certain of the trial judges in the previous case referred to, that land in the Railway Belt when once alienated by the Dominion Government comes under the legislative control and administration of the Province of British Columbia. There will probably be litigation in the near future to determine this. Happy are those people who, in recording water for power purposes in the Railway Belt of British Columbia, took the precaution of obtaining water titles from both governments, and so are safe in their expenditure on development work.

There are two water powers developed on the lower mainland of British Columbia—one at Coquitlam Lake, and the other at Stave Lake. The development at Coquitlam Lake (B. C. Electric Railway) is by diversion of the water from the lake through a tunnel into another lake, and thence by pipes to the power house on the North Arm of Burrard Inlet. The water thus taken from Coquitlam Lake finds its way ultimately to Burrard Inlet and is not returned again to the original stream. The development at Stave River (Western Canada Power Co.) is by a diversion of water from the main river by means of a dam into the power house, and is returned to the original stream a few hundred feet below the point of diversion.

There is another water power development in West Kootenay at Bonnington Falls of some 20,000 horsepower, by the West Kootenay Power and Light Company. Some of the towns in the interior of British Columbia develop their own water power for electric light and industrial purposes, and own their own water-works. There is a water power development in connection with the pulp and sawmills erected and in operation at Swanson Bay, B. C., and water powers are also being developed in connection with the sawmills at Powell River, and Ocean Falls, B. C. The Prince Rupert Hydro Electric Company intends doing certain preliminary work this winter, with a view to an initial development of 2,000 horsepower on the Khtada River, some forty miles from Prince Rupert.

Water powers which have been taken up, but upon which no development has as yet been done, are very numerous, among them being the water power on Lillooet River, which is midway between Coquitlam Lake and Stave Lake, and all of them in New Westminster District.

There are two large water powers at some distance north of the head of Howe Sound, one of them being on Chekamus River, a distance of about sixty miles from Vancouver, and the other on Mamquam River, about fifty miles from Vancouver. I do not know of any development work being done on either of these powers.

On Vancouver Island, the City of Victoria is supplied from the development of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company at Goldstream, and this company is also putting in extensive storage dams at Jordan River, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. There is a large water power on Campbell River, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, but so far no work has yet been done on it.

The development of water powers in British Columbia depends largely upon population and industries. It is only in the last few years that electrical energy has been transmitted over 100 miles, and it is common knowledge that up till very recently steam users could not be induced to transfer their affections from steam to electricity because of the inherent fear that electrical energy transmitted over even a few miles of slender wire, supported on slim poles, would not continually break down and be a source of annoyance and expense. No one thinks that will happen now; the key which will unlock the vast stores of water power in this Province for man's

use and the country's advancement is long distance transmission, and I suppose some day power will be transmitted by "wireless" and so end the reign of towers, poles and wires.

Perhaps a short description of the development now going on at Stave River Falls will be interesting.

WATER SUPPLY.

The watershed of the Stave River extends in a northerly direction many miles beyond the head of Stave Lake, and has never been thoroughly explored. The precipitation is very heavy, the records kept for ten years at Nicomen, 11 miles from Stave Falls, showing a minimum of 72 inches per annum.

The mountains forming the watershed are granite; they rise high above the timber line, and are covered with snow and small glaciers.

The upper river is a large glacier-fed stream and several smaller streams empty into the lake, some coming direct from the glaciers on a high mountain on the west side of the lake.

The lake is nine miles long and about one mile or more wide. The east and west shores are precipitous. At the head and foot of the lake there are large areas of low-lying land which are flooded during high water.

From the foot of the lake to the Stave Falls the river is seven miles long. About two miles of this are rapids with a total fall of 14 feet, the rest is navigable at all stages of the river and has very little fall.

At the falls and the rapids in the immediate vicinity of Stave Falls the river drops 80 feet and then continues on its course over a series of rapids for a distance of four miles, finally debouching through narrow granite gorge into a tide water basin where it joins the Fraser River.

POWER AVAILABLE.

With a 55-foot dam at Stave Falls, the crest being at level 230 feet, a maximum of 120 feet can be obtained. This will be reduced to 100 feet at low stage of the lake and the average head will be 110 feet.

With an average head of 110 feet, a flow of 3,000 cubic feet per second will produce 28,000 electrical horse power continuously, and under usual operating conditions a peak load of 44,000 to 48,000 h.p. can be provided for.

At the lower site an equal amount can be developed by

the construction of a dam about 115 feet high in a very narrow rock gorge. Consequently, the Company has water rights which can ultimately be developed to provide for a peak load of from 80,000 to 100,000 horse power.

THE STAVE FALLS DEVELOPMENT.

The complete development at Stave Falls comprises:

1. A dam with a crest at elevation 230 feet, 55 feet high and 150 feet long, across the main channel of the river, known as the Sluice Dam.
2. An auxiliary dam varying in height from 40 feet to 20 feet and 640 feet long on the crest, which will also be elevation 230 feet, known as the Blind Slough Dam.
3. The forebay and intake works.
4. The power house designed for four 13,000 h.p. turbines and four 7,500 k.w. generators, with step-up transformers for a 60,000 volt transmission.

A portion of this work only is being undertaken at present, though all the parts are laid out for increasing the plant to the full development when the market requires it.

THE TURBINES

Two main turbines are now being erected, each capable of developing 13,000 h.p., on the shaft under a head of 110 feet when running at a speed of 225 revolutions per minute. The two turbines are erected and in place for driving the excitors, each of which will deliver 500 h.p. on the shaft when running at a speed of 500 revolutions per minute.

THE GENERATORS

Two generators and excitors are now being erected in the power house. The generators are of the three-phase, horizontal two bearing type, coupled direct to the turbine shafts. The rotating parts will weigh 65 tons, and the whole machine will weigh over 150 tons. Each generator is rated at 7,500 k.w. or 10,000 h.p., but it will be capable of running continuously at 9,375 k.w. or 12,500 h.p. at a power factor of 85 per cent. without the temperature of the machine rising more than 55 degrees centigrade above the surrounding atmosphere. The normal voltage is 4,000, cycles 60. They are guaranteed to run without damage at a speed of 75 per cent. in excess of the normal. The two excitors are rated at 250 k.w. each, and will be direct coupled to the exciter turbines.

THE TRANSMISSION LINE

The transmission line is 35 miles in length, and the power will be carried on wires supported on a system of steel towers spaced about 600 feet apart. A wooden pole line has also been built to carry 12,000 volt wires from the works to the receiving station at Burnaby.

The initial development of 26,000 horse power will, it is anticipated, be ready for use in Vancouver and New Westminster in November of this year.

It would take a great deal more space than is included in the covers of this magazine to enter into details of the uses to which this power may be put. The past few years have demonstrated so many hitherto unconceivable ways of using electrical energy that it would seem as if the market for power was limited only by the needs of mankind, and it has been predicted that in a short time electricity will be far more important to the average householder for heating and power than for lighting.

HEROD THE HELLENIZER

Dr. Bacon's Lecture Before the Archaeological Society.

Under the auspices of the Vancouver branch of the Archaeological Society of America, the first lecture of this season was given in St. John's church on Friday evening, September 1st, by Rev. Benjamin W. Bacon, D.D., LL.D., professor of New Testament criticism and exegesis in Yale University. The subject of the lecture was "Herod the Hellenizer and the Monuments of his age." All the Herods were enthusiastic in their attempts to establish western civilization in Palestine, but Herod the Great, or Herod I. who ruled Palestine from 37 to 4 B. C., was a hellenizer "par excellence."

Dr. Bacon gave a very interesting though cursory sketch of Judean history from the times of Antiochus IV. until the death of Herod I. The extreme hellenizing measures of Antiochus aroused the indignation and kindled the fire of revolt among the Chasidim—pious ones—in Palestine. In 168 their cause found worthy leaders in the persons of Mattathias and his five sons. In 166 the old man was laid to rest in the family burying ground at Modin, and the leadership was taken by his third son, Judas Maccabaeus, who was "a lion in his deeds, and a lion's whelp roaring for prey."

The heroic patriotism of the early Maccabean princes revived in the pious Jews that faith and hope which is given expression in the book of Daniel and many of the Psalms.

The coming of Pompey in 67 B.C., virtually terminated Jewish independence. Antipater, an Indumean prince, appears on the stage of Palestinian affairs. Eventually in 37 B. C., his younger son Herod secures the throne from Mark Antony and Octavius. To strengthen his position Herod married Mariamne, the last of the Maccabean princesses.

There are, said Dr. Bacon, three views of Herod.—(1) the New Testament view; (2) that recorded by Josephus; and, (3) as a friend of the Graeco-Roman civilization.

Influenced largely by the tragic story of his domestic relations, the New Testament pictures him as a usurper and inhuman tyrant. Josephus' picture is one of heroism mingled with audacity, magnificent buildings and generosity clouded by a long list of horrors. His mother-in-law, brother-in-law wife and sons were the victims of his unrestrained passions of ambition, and suspicion fostered by the enmities and jealousies of the various women in the royal household. Well might Augustus say: "Better be Herod's swine than Herod's son."

As a friend of Graeco-Roman civilization Herod deserves much praise. Through his Hellenizing policy he prepared the way for Christian civilization. During his reign Palestine enjoyed a tranquility and prosperity before unknown. He built impregnable fortresses, renovated the old cities of Palestine and built new ones. He established military posts, fortified castles, embellished the public buildings, erected baths and amphitheatres, encouraged commerce and built the great harbor of Caesarea, the metropolis of southern Syria. Many are the monuments at present being unearthed which indicate the aggressive policy of Herod the Great. The views were very distinct and included the prison of John the Baptist, a number of ruined cities of Decapolis, the harbor of Caesarea, the mosque of Omar, and the plan of the new non-sectarian building about to be erected in Jerusalem, to encourage and provide facilities for archaeological research.

A vote of thanks and appreciation was moved by the Rev. L. Pidgeon and seconded by Rev. Dr. MacKay. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. W. C. Boak.

WESTMINSTER HALL

(A New Chapter of History)

The Fourth Annual Convocation of Westminster Hall will be held in St. Andrew's Church, on Friday evening, Sept. 29th, at 8 o'clock. The reports to be presented on that occasion will be of great interest, and every friend of the College should be present.

Three years ago, at the close of the first session in theology, we had four theological students in the summer session and seven preparatory men, in the winter session, a total of eleven men for the year. This year we have in theology seventeen men and have already enrolled sixty men for the winter term in the preparatory department, or a total of seventy-seven for the year. This is exclusive of the students of Bishop Latimer Hall, who now take their preparatory work with our men.

Three years ago, we had the Principal alone on the regular staff and he filled the positions of Principal, professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics, Financial Agent, collector, head of the tutorial department and librarian. Two tutors had just been appointed for the winter term, Messrs. W. L. Raynes and Joseph Goodfellow. We now have in addition to the Principal on the regular staff, Professors Pidgeon and Taylor, two men who have already won for themselves a foremost place in the affections of the Church and as preachers, teachers and students.

We have as librarian and chief tutor, the genial, kindly and efficient clerk of the Synod of British Columbia, Rev. John A. Logan, B.A., and with him is associated two first class tutors, Rev. J. D. Gillam, M.A., and Mr. John T. McNeill, M.A. The business end of our life is in the exceedingly capable hands of Rev. A. L. Burch, B.A., who though less than a year in this position has already made himself indispensable to the work of the College.

At the first convocation three years ago, we had two scholarships of the total value of \$150,000; we now have eight, totalling \$600,000.

Three years ago, we had only a few books in one corner of our building, now we have in the Vipond collection a thoroughly up-to-date library secured at a cost of over \$800, while we are adding to it at the rate of \$200 per year. In the Archibald we have nearly \$1,600 worth of books to which we are adding at the

rate of \$350.00 per annum. This library is for the use of ministers and we will add any book that will be of general interest and service to the men of our constituency.

We have already brought to Vancouver, each for a considerable period, Professor R. Magill, Ph. D., then Principal of Pine Hill College, Halifax, now Professor of Philosophy in Dalhousie University; Professor D. J. Fraser, D. D., LL. D., formerly pastor of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N. B., and known throughout the entire Maritime Synod in that connection, now Professor of New Testament in Montreal College, one of the most popular teachers of that Department in Canada; Prof. R. E. Welsh, formerly pastor of Bronsbury Presbyterian Church, London, England, then Secretary of the Canadian Bible Society and now Professor of Church History in Montreal College. Prof. Welsh is known throughout the whole English speaking world for his theological writings which have had an immense sale. From the same staff, we have also had Rev. Prof. A. R. Gordon, D. Litt., Professor of Old Testament, who was formerly minister of Monikie, in Scotland. While there he won a splendid reputation for thorough Old Testament scholarship and has proved an efficient teacher. From the staff of Toronto University we secured the services of Rev. Prof. Richard Davidson, Ph. D., then Professor of Semitic Languages on the University staff, but since called to the chair of Old Testament in Knox College, Toronto, because of his brilliant work as teacher. From Queen's University, Kingston, came Rev. W. G. Jordan, D. D., Professor of Old Testament, one of the ablest and best loved theological teachers in Canada.

From across the Atlantic, we have had Principal George Adam Smith, of Aberdeen University, one of the most brilliant and capable of modern University men; Principal Garvie of New College, London, England, the great congregationalist teacher and leader; Prof. James Denney, of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland, one of the greatest theologians of the old land; Prof. C. Anderson Scott, of Westminster College, Cambridge, England, and Prof. James Stalker of Aberdeen, Scotland, each well known by his published works and ranked amongst the leaders in their own departments. Next year we are to have Prof. A. R. McEwan, Professor of Church History in New College, Edinburgh, whose latest book has won unqualified praise from the most capable Continental critics. Then, too, we

have had from across the line, Rev. Prof. E. A. Wicher, a distinguished graduate of Toronto University, who, after two years pastorate at Kobe, Japan, was called to the chair of New Testament at San Anselmo, Cal., and next year we are to have Rev. Prof. Shailer Matthews of the Divinity School of Chicago University, one of the most capable of American scholars.

The presence of these men has been of incalculable value to our students, giving them living contact with the greatest men in their departments in the world of modern scholarship. It has been no less valuable to the general citizenship of Vancouver and British Columbia, providing the advantages of the great centres of education at our very doors. But in addition, the fact that these men have spent one, two or three months with us and then returned to their own homes where they are constantly speaking and writing, is worth more as an advertising medium for Vancouver and the West than all the entire upkeep of Westminster Hall has cost thus far.

Each year we have had special courses of lectures open to the public, delivered by these visiting scholars. But their presence this year made possible the organizing of the First Pacific Coast Theological Conference, the most successful of the kind ever held in Canada, being attended by one hundred and twenty-five ministers of all denominations on both sides of the line. Further, at our first Convocation, we were supplying two mission fields and the Principal was preaching every Sunday in some of the churches. This year we have supplied over forty mission fields, while every important congregation in British Columbia has had some member of the staff or visiting professors in its pulpit, those on the coast many times. The College is saving in money outlay thousands of dollars a year to the work of Home Missions. Without it, the great expansion now taking place in British Columbia could not begin to be overtaken. The future of Presbyterianism in British Columbia depends upon our work.

The record of Westminster Hall is one of which every citizen of British Columbia may well be proud. But what has been done is nothing to what it is possible to do, if the readers of this paper each takes a little share. Our great need just now is money. Our Endowments provide only an income of about \$8,000 per annum, and our expenses this year will be over \$18,000, so that from Churches and individuals we will need about \$10,000 to complete the work planned for the year. We are doing our best. What about you?

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EDITORIAL STAFF

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Business Manager	- - - - -	B. M. STEWART, M.A.

AS THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN PROCEEDS the usual acrimonious charges, appeals to selfishness, vote-catching rhetoric, and other artifices of the politician, partly obscure from the public mind the true issues involved. In the heat of an election, no measure is ever debated purely on its merits. But it is certain that the Reciprocity question is doing more than any other of recent years to destroy old party divisions. The last election was between two parties with what was virtually the same policy. In this one, opposing policies are remodelling the parties. Conservatism finds itself in alliance with fanatical rationalism for the defeat of a Liberal Government which stands for principles that were formerly adhered to by Conservatives. Bourassa, with his ultramontane sentiments, is upsetting the staunchest Catholics of Quebec from their allegiance to Laurier. This must react in the acquisition to the Government supporters of many former opponents who dread the political influence of Catholicism. Any Nationalist gain is thus likely to involve Conservative loss. Whether the Government will gain as much as it loses, only party propagandists can prophesy. They have the matter settled long ago, and altogether in their own favor. The assurance evidenced by some Vancouver papers is a psychological phenomenon which requires investigation.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES now enjoy much wider recognition than is accorded to the pulpit. Whether they yield a greater influence is another question. Generally, newspapers are conducted on a purely commercial basis, and this fact operates against their true usefulness to the state. In many magazines didactic and educative purposes are more or less consistently held in view. Whatever the undesirable features of either form of publication, both are indispensable. And in fact the press is never lower than the people in its ideals; for no institution is so closely dependent on public support. A widely known Canadian newspaper which has exercised, for more than half a century, a strong influence for sound citizenship, was recently obliged to make an appeal to its readers for new subscriptions in order to keep it in existence. At the same time, the newspaper without a conscience, by sensational retailing of conjecture and untruth, crime and the lower forms of sport, makes its promoters wealthy. This can be the case only so long as the people will have it so. It has often been assumed that the press has a right to exercise itself without criticism in the "secular" realm, and that it has a sort of non-moral function to fulfil. Its moral responsibility to the public cannot be denied, and ought not to be evaded. Without professing any searching study of the matter, we believe we are right in the opinion that the average monthly publication is showing increased consciousness of that responsibility. Subjects of social ethics are being widely discussed in the weightier magazines. These are frequently treated from a distinctly Christian point of view. The new evangelism, which is following the intellectual awakening in the higher critical movement, has found expression in periodicals of the intellectual type. In fiction, attention is drawn to moral and religious experience—temptation, sin, forgiveness, righteousness and faith. Nothing else can wield the influence of this class of literature in turning the half-educated mind from flippancy to seriousness in the face of religious truth.

Meanwhile, we who are students, whether in arts, science or Theology, have our time so completely occupied with the historical phases of truth, which are best dealt with in ponderous volumes on library shelves, that we have no opportunity to follow in periodical literature the currents of the age we live in. The policies of Lloyd George, the theories of Tolstoi, even the opinions of G. K. Chesterton, are of almost as great importance for our usefulness in this

wideawake age as the Book of the Dead, or the campaigns of Tiglath Pileser. We do not depreciate the study of ancient faiths and governments; we only complain that the rigid system we are under makes it possible to be well learned, but next to impossible to be well informed. We do not wish to prove traitor to that healthy student feeling which always resents any addition to the curriculum, but we believe the church would profit by making some acquaintance with the best in periodical literature a condition of admission to the ministry, even though this were to necessitate the sacrifice of an equivalent amount of work from some historical department of study.

EACH IN HIS OWN TONGUE.

(By *Professor Carruth of Kansas.*)

A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And caves where the cavemen dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high—
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in;

Come from the mystic ocean,
 Whose rim no foot has trod—
 Some of us call it Longing,
 And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty—
 A mother starved for her brood—
 Socrates drinking the hemlock,
 And Jesus on the rood;
 And millions who, humble and nameless,
 The straight, hard pathway trod—
 Some call it Consecration,
 And others call it God.

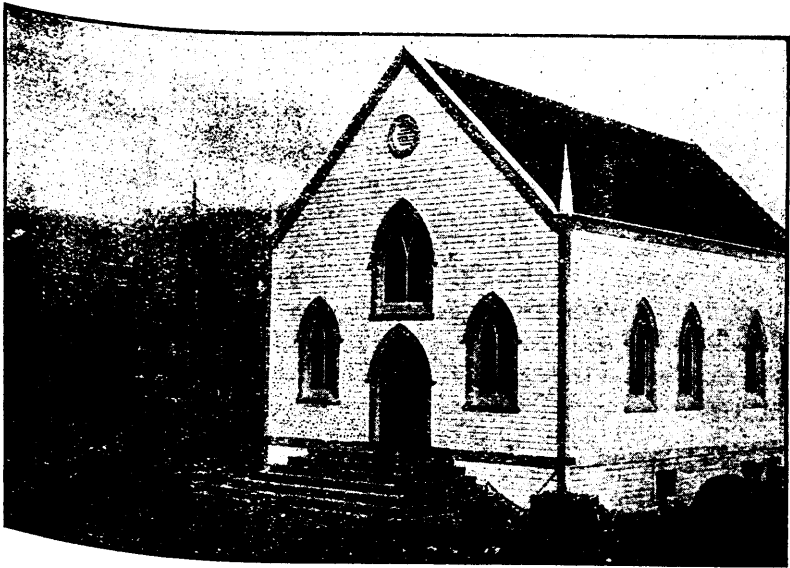
COLLEGE ACTIVITIES.

We publish this month brief reports of the mission work done by some of the students.

The charge at South Hill has been under *R. C. Eakin, B. A.*, who reports as follows:

The summer which very soon will bid us adieu will long be remembered by the pioneers of South Hill Presbyterian Church. It was during the present summer months—despite the sultry weather—that our attendance grew from 30 to 80 and our S. S. from 25 to 100. The same summer marks the first organization of the Choir, Trustee Board, Building and Finance Committees. These, with the Managers' Board and Ladies' Aid, are very promising for a great winter's work. In two weeks we shall have an ordination service for elders, and next month we hope to open our new church, which will be one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in South Vancouver. Our watchword has been "Forward." Our report so far has been progress.

Mr. R. Van Munster, M. A., is meeting with good success at Lynn Valley. This field is practically a combination of two places, each of which will in the near future grow into an independent existence. Lynn Valley proper is a well-defined centre of population, originating from the settlements round the works of the Hastings Shingle Co. and the Lynn Valley Lumber Co. It is now gradually becoming a residential district. During the last year several important events have taken place in the life of the congregation. In the spring the new church was opened, practically free of debt. Several new members were added to the communion roll, so that it became possible to elect a session, consisting of two elders. North Lonsdale lies partly within the city limits, from Nineteenth street up, and extends northward to the slope of the hills. This congregation is also progressing steadily and increasing its equipment. An active Ladies Aid, an enthusiastic Boys' Club, a Choir growing in strength and efficiency are some of the new features of the work.



Lynn Valley Presbyterian Church

Norman Macdonald has been spending his week-ends to good effect in Hollyburn. *Hollyburn* is a place of beauty, with a beautiful location on the zephyr-kissed slopes of West Vancouver; the gentle Pacific laps its shore and the pine-crested mountains stand

sentinel in its rear. Three years ago it had a handful of settlers and an occasional sermon; now it is a growing suburban town and proudly boasts its first church. The energy and enthusiasm of its residents is due partly to its delightful climate. Within three weeks that church was begun, continued and finished, and, as a climax and to the satisfaction of all concerned, was opened on July 9th by Principal MacKay. Since then there has been a growing enthusiasm in the work and conditions look promising for the future.

A. R. Gibson, M. A., has encouraging success in *St. David's Mission*. This field lies just beyond the city limits, and is one of the most recent missions supplied by the College. The Rev. Dr. MacKay held the first service at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robson, Martha street, on May 7th. It began with a few interested people and has gradually developed till now the mission is looking forward to opening its new church on October 8th. The first communion service was administered July 9th, when thirty names were inserted on the roll. The mission has its full complement of managers and office-bearers, and Sabbath School having its superintendent and eight teachers. The spirit manifested among the people is splendid and has been a source of great help and inspiration to the missionary.

Upper Sumas is under the care of Mr. L. A. Muttit. This field is situated about 60 miles from Vancouver, on the Fraser Valley branch of the B. C. E. R. There are three points at which services are held—Upper Sumas School in the morning; Musselwhite in the afternoon; and Straiton at night. This is a difficult field to work from the College, involving a walk of from ten to eleven miles on the Sunday. The distance between the appointments makes it impossible to visit any except a few families on the district route. Two of the appointments have never been supplied by our Church until this summer. Musselwhite is the best appointment of all, but at none of them is there a sufficient number of Presbyterians to give us much of a cause yet. To do good work a student would need to be stationed here as both distance and expense in travelling make any visiting during the week impossible. This is a field that will in all probability grow rapidly with the development of the Fraser Valley.

At *Steveston*, a picturesque fishing village at the mouth of the Fraser, Mr. A. O'Donnel, B. A., holds the fort. The Presbyterian

Church here is small but vigorous. Service is held on the Sabbath evening and is well attended. Old and young are very loyal and ever ready to help. During the summer special services of praise have been held once a week and these have proved of much blessing. Our relations with other churches have been both close and cordial. We hold service in the Methodist Church and during this month a union Thanksgiving service will be held. One cannot say much about the future of our church in Steveston. That will depend on the development of Steveston itself. At present the prospects are bright. A new water system is being introduced and an electric lighting plant has been installed. With these improvements and the income of new settlers we expect great things. With this confidence in its future, we feel the strategic need of holding Steveston for the days "which are to be."

The following is an account of mission work sent in by Walter J. Agabob.

Aldersyde is the name of my field, and it has two preaching stations, *Aldersyde* and the *Elite School*. The former is a small Albertan village on the C. P. R. main line running between Fort Macleod and Calgary. The latter is a country appointment. The field is new to our Church, and accordingly, it has entailed us no little work in placing it upon an organized basis. But the result is well worth the labor, for the mission has now a board of managers represented by energetic men of both appointments, a Sunday School with a membership of 48 with office-bearers and teachers but not including the Cradle Roll Department, and also an active Ladies' Aid. These different organizations have done well since the mission was inaugurated. The congregation raised \$13.70 in response to the recent appeal of the Board of Moral and Social Reform, while the Sunday School realized \$40 from their picnic clear of expenses, part of which was used to pay for their literature and hymn books. The Board of Managers have furnished a rented house for the use of the missionary, and the Ladies' Aid have not been behind in their support of the mission. The services are also well attended by the people of the respective districts. The average attendance at *Aldersyde* is 75 and at the *Elite School*, 25. On several occasions I have been privileged to address an assembly as large as 125 and 40 at the respective appointments. The joy of success is mine but the glory is God's.

Mr. A. A. Kirkpatrick is stationed at *Aldergrove*. On Sunday, August 27th, a new church was opened at this place by the Rev. E. D. Maclaren and the Rev. Dr. Dunn, who was the pioneer missionary of the field. Addresses were given by Dr. Maclaren, and Dr. Dunn gave a history of the field from the time he entered it over twenty years ago up to the present time. The church has a seating capacity of 200 and is very neatly finished. Through the liberal offerings and co-operation of the people, the church was opened free of debt. The present missionary has two other appointments every Sunday, at Aberdeen and Beaver. On Sunday, September 3rd, the services at Aberdeen were taken by Mr. Kirkpatrick, at Aldergrove Church by Mr. F. G. Cook, and at Beaver by J. Lloyd Hughes.

In a letter headed "The Stewart Institute and Reading Room, Stewart, B. C.," J. R. Craig gives an encouraging report of the work there. "The institutional church here is a success—not financially as yet, but so far as interesting the minds in religion is concerned. I am now supplied with seven dailies, eight weeklies and twenty-three monthlies, all gratis. The Ladies' Aid supply writing material and last week over one hundred letters were written in our established here." An item in the Prince Rupert Daily News shows the high appreciation shown by the men for the work and for the man doing it.

MICKEY AND THE SKY PILOT.

By J. Lloyd Hughes.

'Tis a bright Sabbath morning early in May. The settlement is still asleep. There is not even a gentle breeze to ruffle the calmness of the shining sea, ebbing out in the usual way. The birds alone seem to revel in the glorious morning.

Suddenly evidences of other life are heard. There on the balcony of the hotel are the three friends, Jack the Logger, Bud the Trapper, and Mickey the Prospector, surrounded by a crowd of the boys laughing and joking.

"Ah Ha!" says Otis the Swede, "you are siwashed good and

tight this time, Mickey," and above the noise Mickey's voice could be heard saying, "If you've anything to drink, boys, bring it out. I'll die for sure if I have to stand here until tomorrow morning staring at that door!"

Presently there is a slight hush and someone can be heard saying, "Here comes the Sky Pilot. Let's ask him if he's got anything to drink." Along comes the Sky Pilot. "Good morning, boys. How's everything going?" Mickey does the talking. "Rotten, kid. But (in a confidential tone), say kid, I'm suffering the tortures of hell and these darned fellows have no sympathy with a guy when they know he wants a drop of something to keep the devils away. But say, kid, I know you understand how it is with us fellows. The three of us have just come across each other after a long tramp inland and we've been having a little time. We're leaving again next week, God knows where, and (hauling a big lump of rich ore from his pocket), I'm going to stake out some of this stuff, this time sure."

Everybody is listening and eagerly waiting for Mickey to put the question.

Mickey takes another long look at the closed door, then turns to the Sky Pilot and says: "I don't suppose *you* have anything to drink up there, have you?"

A great roar of laughter goes up from the crowd and it swells still louder when the preacher innocently remarks that he has a bottle of lime juice and that they are welcome to that. Mickey turns away in disgust while the boys shout good naturedly, "There's a go for you, Mickey."

Presently the breakfast bell rings and the crowd disappears inside while the Sky Pilot goes on his way to the neighboring camp.

At evening the same crowd is gathered in front of the hotel. Mickey, "who is a wonderful entertainer," is in the centre. Turning around he sees the young Sky Pilot returning from the camp with a little melodeon under his arm. Turning to the boys he says: "We're going to have some music," and to the preacher, "Come along, kid, we'll sing for you." Before long the strains of their favorite hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," ring out with Mickey's voice distinct above the rest. Another hymn is sung.

Then the crowd breaks up and Mickey and the preacher are left alone.

After a brief silence Mickey says, "We've been up to the schoolroom this afternoon for the lime juice but we couldn't find it. The women folk were scared when we went up there—we looked so tough. We told them we wanted to see the preacher, but it was no use."

"Come along now," says the preacher, "and I'll fix you up. But don't you tell the saloonkeeper I'm keeping a blind pig, or I shall be run out of here." "Don't fret, boy," says Mickey, "we won't let on to old Charlie," and so saying, Mickey and his pals follow the preacher to the schoolroom and the pardners are soon drinking the Sky Pilot's health with strong doses of lime juice, Mickey remarking it was all right so long as they didn't look at the label.

As the boys are helping themselves to the lime juice "the kid" brings in a tin box, out of which is brought a large piece of currant cake. "Now, boys, try this cake. I got it from home last week. My sister made it, so I know it's good." The cake is devoured in silence, as if the pleasant thoughts of home kept bringing in sad thoughts to the mind. "That's darned good cake," exclaimed Bud. "You tell that sister of yours how us boys enjoyed it," and Mickey said, "God bless her."

"Now, boys, come and see where I hang out when I'm at home, so that when you want me to do anything for you, you will know where to find me. The women folk won't scare you out of here."

On Monday, Bud hunted up his cougar dogs and Mickey shouldered his grub stake. For a short distance they hit the trail together. Then with a cheery "So long!" they both disappeared amongst the tall timbers.

Mickey's last message to the settlement was: "Give my regards to the young Sky Pilot." Mickey's boat is still anchored on the beach. But who knows but that he may have found that land where there are riches untold and from which no Prospector ever returns.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE CIVILIZATION OF WEST AFRICA.

By C. A. Mitchel.

The question is frequently asked, is the vast expenditure of missionary lives and foreign mission money warranted in the case of Africa? In other words, is the African worth saving? If he is an imbruted fool, the next remove from the monkey, as he is usually represented, one might grant the possibility of wasted effort; but when it is seen that he has a civilization of his own developed without the aid of either Christianity or Islam, a further development seems probable and worth an effort on the part of the followers of Jesus, even if it does entail the loss of many valuable lives and a vast expenditure of money.

In the Hinterland of Sierra Leone and the Western Soudan the form of government is a strictly limited monarchy. A king may say he is the father of his people and all the land is his, but this is only brag, for when it comes to securing land for missionary purposes a general convention of the kingdom is held, and the assembly has to agree to the proposition, price and the boundaries of the land. The owner of the land gets a good large share of what it brings, and the remainder goes to the king, who usually shares it with some of his most important Santagis. The royal family is quite well known to everyone, but have only an importance derived from their character, unless it be the king's next eldest brother. A son never succeeds his father, but may sit on the throne, in succession later of an uncle or cousin, but only if elected.

The laws are quite well known and when a case is being tried every free man has a very frequently exercised right to have a say in the matter. These laws refer to both civil and criminal cases, land disputes being very common.

Every village has its head man—Pa Kafir—who acts as presiding officer, prosecuting attorney or constable, as the case may be. From his decision, acquiesced in by the majority of the men of his village, an appeal may be taken to the court of Pa Santagi. Pa Santagi is a sort of secondary king, or rather a justice of the supreme court, and is set apart to the office with a great deal of

ceremony, and takes a new name with his added dignity. Some of these men are born lawyers and can cross-examine a witness as well as any civilized one, and some are famous for their knowledge of law and forensic ability, and are sure to be present at all cases of much importance.

The election and crowning of a king are matters of great importance and are attended with many quaint customs, while quite a number of superstitions hedge about the king.

The principal industry is, of course, agriculture. Rice (a number of varieties), corn guinea corn, cassada and cotton are all grown, with peanuts and vegetables of many varieties. Near the coast, palm orchards are plentiful, affording a splendid supply of palm oil for cooking and the palm nuts for export, from which the finest lubricating oils are extracted. Much of the palm oil is also exported and is made into soap and used in tin plate manufacture.

Some time ago the governor of a West African colony published in a blue book that the natives were very lazy, as on a recent trip he found them sitting around, rather than working their farms. As his visit would be undertaken in the dry season and farming operations are in full blast only in the rainy season, his criticism was as unfair as if a man were to pass through Manitoba in the month of January and say the people there were lazy because they were not out reaping grain.

The African is a good agriculturalist as far as he goes and is by no means lazy. Custom has decreed, however, that certain work is man's work and certain other work is woman's work. Many of their implements are crude to our ideas, but they accomplish wonders with them. They use nothing but human labor so have no plows. The hoe takes its place, and their binder is a little bent knife a few inches long, the grain being caught up in handfuls and cut with this knife. The stacking, threshing and cleaning of the rice show much ingenuity. The cotton crop is a woman's crop, she planting, picking, carding and spinning it. The yam passes into the hands of the man, and he weaves, dyes and sews it into cloth and garments. In addition to agriculture, iron is smelted, and every village has its Pa Kabe, the blacksmith. Within limits they are quite skilful. Certain districts are famous for their pottery, and in almost every village canoes are dug out, seasoned and colored;

while bowls, spoons and other wooden utensils are manufactured.

Mats of many kinds and qualities find their way to the coast, while much of the Morocco and Kordovan leather, red, brown and other colors, is manufactured in these districts. Sword sheaths, knife sheaths, whips, bags, phylacteries and many other things are made out of leather, much of it embossed very nicely.

The people live in towns or villages, going out each morning to the farm and returning about five in the evening.

The houses are built of mud and thatched with grass. No attempt is made at making them airtight as it is coolness and not protection from cold that is wanted. With very few exceptions the houses are kept in good condition and the towns kept clean in the good old Jerusalem way; each woman sees to her own yard.

Family life is of course not as we know it. Polygamy is the rule. A man's importance is measured very often by the number of his wives. On the whole the wives are treated kindly, and if the proud mother of sons, she is held in high honor and will never know hunger as it is a lasting disgrace to a man if he allows such a thing to happen. We do not mean to say that daughters are not welcome, for they are, and receive almost as warm a welcome as a boy, but sometimes a woman has to leave her own village when married and her husband may not care to feed her mother.

There is the brotherhood of the race, then the brotherhood of the sons of the one father, but the full brother, son of the same mother, is one to die for if necessary.

While the women usually care for the children, it is quite common to see the father carrying a small child, or caring for them on the verandah.

One pleasing feature of social life is the honor accorded to parents and the respect paid to age, position and authority. Hospitality is another pleasing trait of their character. Strangers arriving at a village receive a warm welcome, food and shelter for the night from anyone at whose house they may happen to stop. There are no schools except Mohammedan or Christian schools, but to say the people are uneducated is to mistake the facts. They are educated along the line of knowing affairs, taking intelligent

part in any discussion, and handling men. Many of them are just as competent as any of the managers of our great corporations.

Music, too, has a place in the social life of the community. From the wooden drum and crude pan-pipe made from bamboo, up to the *violin* or native dulcimer, quite a variety of instruments are in use; and many of the songs are very pleasing. The *yole*, or musician, is quite an important personage, and no function is quite complete if he is absent.

GREETINGS FROM GRADUATES.

W. H. Henderson, B. A.

Almost a year since, a group of men from Westminster Hall were licensed by the presbytery to preach. The examinations were over and the notes taken down during the term were either carefully pocketed away or consigned to the furnace. It is safe saying that for most of the students the cover has not been pried off the box containing the class photo and the notes so artistically underlined in red and blue. This is as it ought to be. The life of the past as we studied it in the Old and the New Testaments and in the history of the church and the life of the present as we saw it in our class-mates created an atmosphere of great hope and rich promise. Under its constraining influence each works and in his own way ushers in the kingdom.

The pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day have as real an existence now as when they guided the faltering steps of the chosen people through the wilderness, for that pillar of fire and of cloud is the life that generates a fuller and a richer experience in another life.

One can feel that in this splendid city and in this rugged province that Presbyterianism rallies round no mean centre. The graduates of our college hope that each successive year there may come forth from her halls an increasingly illustrious group of men, who will by such devotion to the cause they have espoused continue to inspire confidence in the work of the church.

Critic's Corner

Reviews this month by W. R. Taylor, Ph.D.

THE EVER COMING KINGDOM OF GOD is a translation by Dr. Archibald Duff, of an address on religious progress recently delivered by Professor Duhm, of Basle, Switzerland. The small, neat volume contains more of inspiration and has less of information than one expects to find in a book by a German theologian, and it is likely to be proportionately more honored with thumb-marks. The author preaches a gospel of hope. The kernel of Christianity is hope, best expressed in the words, "Thy Kingdom come!" Many utter this prayer who never pray it. The present generation is not earnestly hopeful. The Kingdom has always been coming. This thought is traced in the development of the Biblical conception of it. The prophets first discerned its coming. With Amos there was approaching a day of woe. With Isaiah a new hope arose. This was worked over by later writers in view of their own times. Jesus made corrections in the accepted views of the Kingdom, both in regard to outward form and inner meaning. Over against the Indian sages who taught extinction of self, Jesus gave a religion of hope and progress.

The translation is in the simplest English. Many sentences for grace and condensation would warrant quotation if space were available. A few only may be permitted:

"It is not men that should help religion; it is religion that should help men."

"Christianity is a will, not a doctrine"

"Must religion fall under the wheels instead of driving the chariot?"

"No man can prove the highest: either we feel it or we do not feel it"

"There is only a narrow road to lead us out of the world lying around us; Jesus came to show us the road, and it leads to everlasting life."

The Eighteenth Century was not so fertile of genius that we can afford to erase from the list of its great men one who has so high a place as has been accorded to Samuel Johnson. Professor Tyrell's "Unbiased Appreciation" of this writer, in the *Fortnightly* for August, will no doubt be regarded by the partisans of Johnson as a piece of depreciation, not unbiased. We do not think the professor's short, disconnected article, with its emphasis on points of scholarship, will leave the fame of the old "uncourtly scholar" much bedimmed. Johnson has, it is true, ceased to be considered a sound authority as a literary critic, although in that capacity he is still very widely quoted. His fault-finding treatment of Milton, and particularly his failure to appreciate *Lycidas*, furnish unanswerable arguments against his literary judgment. It is admitted that his opinions of Milton's work were influenced by his antipathy to the great poet on political grounds. Where he is unprejudiced, he is more apt to discern values. His own poetry is lacking in fineness and imagination. But many find enjoyment in his ponderous, drawling prose, and read with interest his *Lives of the Poets*. His historical position among critics, editors and lexicographers will always give his work an academic interest. The greatness of his eccentric personality as revealed in full color by Boswell, must keep his name alive beyond academic circles, and he has many champions who will not take as final Professor Tyrell's dictum on his title to fame.

EVENTS.

On the 21st the electors of Canada will decide for or against the Reciprocity measure.

* * *

A serious strike of British railway and steamship employees was settled on August 19th through the intervention of Mr. Lloyd George. The matters in dispute are to be referred to a royal commission.

* * *

A successful revolution in Haiti has terminated in the exile of ex-President Simon, and the installation as President of General Laconte.

In spite of appalling disasters aviation continues to make new records. During the past month H. W. Atwood flew from St. Louis to New York City, a distance of 1,269 miles, and a new height record of well over 13,000 feet is also reported.

* * *

China has computed her population at only 329,542,000, or about 198 to the square mile. This will take something from the arguments of the prophets of a "Yellow Peril."

* * *

The prairie grain crop, though damaged in some localities by frost and hail, is estimated as considerably in advance of that of any previous year. The wheat crop of Europe has suffered from drought, and the great heat of July will render light the products of the wheat belt in the United States. The yield in the Argentine is reported up to the average.

* * *

The first Universal Races Congress, held at the end of July in London, embraced representatives from practically every people and tongue. The congress passed a resolution "urging the vital importance at this juncture of history, of discountenancing race prejudice, as tending to inflict on humanity incalculable harm, and as based on generalizations unworthy of an enlightened age."

SMILES

Needed a Swimmer.

An eager church in Canada sent this message to the Bishop: "Send us this year a man who can swim. The man you sent last year was drowned in crossing the river to reach us."—*Sunday at Home.*

For the History Class.

This is the Norman, nobly born,
Who conquered the Dane that drank from a horn,
Who harried the Saxon's vine and corn,
Who banished the Roman all forlorn,
Who tidied the Celt all tattered and torn.

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The
**Royal Bank
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A general banking business
transacted

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to rent

Savings Department

Paid-up Capital - \$6,200,000
Reserves - \$7,200,000
Total Asset, over - \$100,000,000