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# British Columbia

## Monthly

The Magazine of the Canadian West

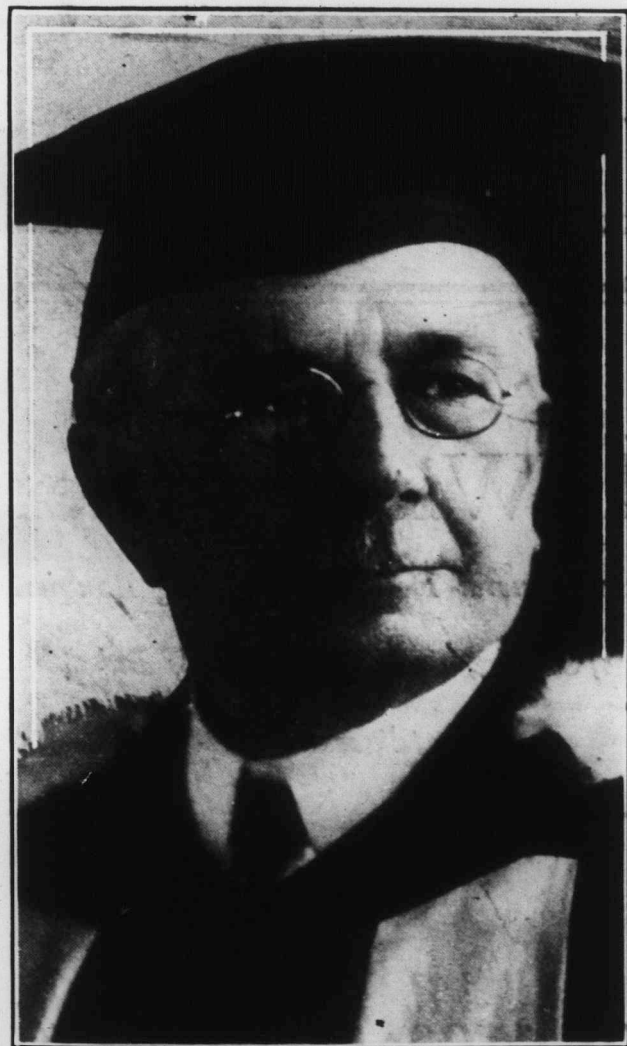
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Volume 25

UNIVERSITY FEATURING NUMBER

6

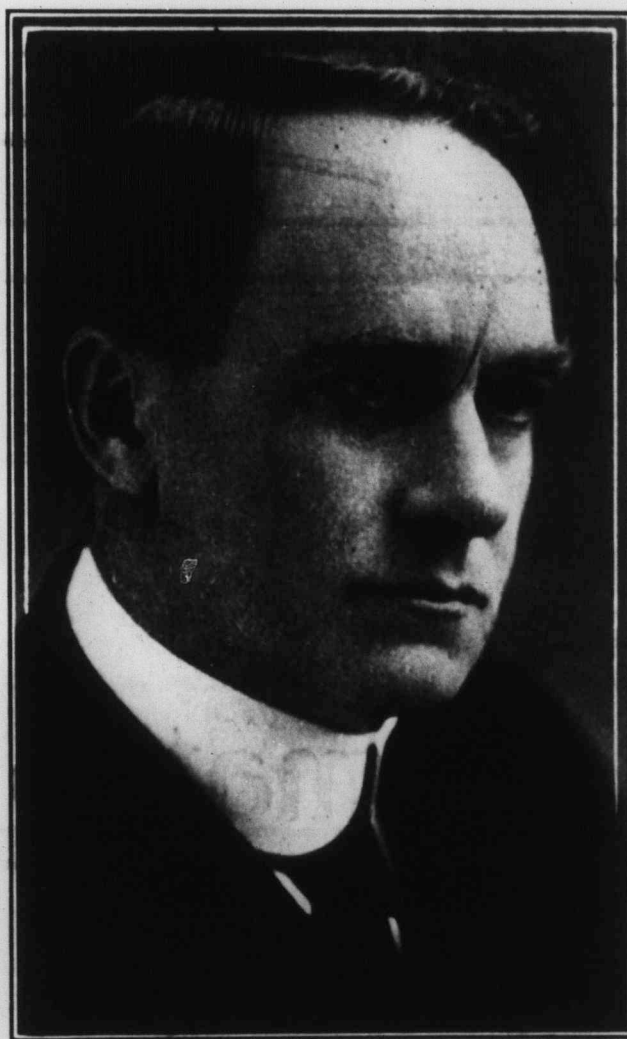
This issue contains references to the work of each Faculty of the University, and Impressions of the Chancellor, President, and others.



WADDS PHOTO  
Chancellor Dr. R. E. McKechnie

**A  
Challenge  
to  
Vancouver  
and  
its  
Hinterland**

(See Editorial)



President L. S. Klinck

British Columbia Monthly Editorial Suggestion re An All British Organization  
Commended in "World Wide" (Montreal) as "An Ingenious Idea."

(See Page Six)

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"BE BRITISH" COLUMBIANS!

VOL. 25

University Featuring Number

6

## A Challenge to Vancouver—and its Hinterland

Sometimes local patriotism affecting certain lines of Social Service may best be stirred by the International Leader of Thought, the man of a world-wide vision. To a comparatively small group, Dr. Mott the other evening gave an address in Spencer's dining room, Vancouver, which might, under other circumstances, have reflected creditably on the social and intellectual life of this community had an Auditorium similar in size to the McEwan Hall, Edinburgh, or even the Albert Hall, London, been crowded to hear him. The address was a masterly review of conditions as at present evolving, nationally and internationally around the basin of the Pacific Ocean. It was of that analytic and comprehensive nature which is possible only from such a traveller and student. An outline, if not a summary of it might be given in this Magazine, only, according to a dictum which we believe it is good for us all to seek to practise, the most important "application" or improvement of any powerful exposition is the one which "begins at home".

When he had completed his arresting resume of the Pacific situation, Dr. Mott made a pointed reference to the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. By comparison with other cities, many of which no doubt are likely to be much less outstanding in the era of evolution in world service that is upon us, the building and equipment of the Y. M. C. A. of Vancouver city are deplorably inadequate; and as Dr. Mott himself indicated, he would not be a friend if he were not frank in facing the situation. When we interpret aright the spirit and worthy purpose of the man, we cannot but trust that the hope he expressed about what would be accomplished within the next year or two, will be more than realised.

### May a BRITISH COLUMBIA Magazine Help?

There is no need to go into the history of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A., nor are we now concerned in any detail with what befell a former enterprise. All mortals make mistakes of judgment; and, whatever else is said, we believe it is generally recognized that the time and circumstances of the venture were peculiarly trying.

What we are exercised about chiefly is the situation TO-DAY, and what may or should be done to meet it. Some men may be interested in the Y. M. C. A. because of personal benefits received from it in their youth or later. Those whose boyhood's lot may not have given them such rare opportunities and privileges affecting the exercise of body and mind, may be the more ready to recognise the practically inestimable worth of these to manhood in the making. For clean sport, and healthful physical and mental exercises under conditions and associations which stir and stimulate the best in human nature, form an asset which in most cases is likely to be more valuable to the growing soul than an inherited monetary fortune.

Even in a commercial age—and a time in which mere money-making is too often taken as the gauge of "a successful man"—observation and experience alike will lead people of all creeds and connections to admit the outstanding social worth of an Institution whose field of unrestricted undenominational, social service, makes for healthfulness in body, mind and spirit.

Then, so far as Vancouver's "HINTERLAND" is concerned, there is the bearing on this question of the Terminal city becoming increasingly a city of business service for young men from all quarters of British Columbia, if not also of Alberta and farther afield, or, may we say, farther a-prairie. Were it only for the associations inseparable from the "Y", Vancouver city, in the not-distant future, should have a building and equipment scarcely second to any, in order to care fully for the needs of such young men who may be temporary or permanent residents at the Coast Mainland.

### HOW CAN WE SERVE?

Service is a hard-worked word in these days, but years ago, when the former management was wrestling with the problems of the past, we questioned if this Magazine might not be of some use. We do not remember if the matter was put in any formal way then, but now, influenced by the challenge underlying Dr. Mott's words, and inspired by that ambition towards real community service which has fostered this Magazine's life for fifteen years, we are disposed to offer

to serve the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. through its Executive in any way they and the management of this Magazine may decide is practicable. Our idea would be not merely to keep in the forefront the clamant need for a Y. M. C. A. building suitable for such a city as Vancouver, but in some reasonable measure to help build up a fund that will make such an Institution a reality.

### Why this University-Featuring Number

The Ideal is ever ahead of us. This issue was made necessary, in supplement of a former one, because while some "copy" was welcomed early, there was unavoidable delay in getting in other contributions which were held essential towards a fairly complete survey of the University departments.

As it is, we go to press without waiting for an "Impression" to be included of one Dean. As Dean Coleman, however, is one who is widely known, not only in connection with his official position, but for his social service in other ways, such as his popular chairmanship ability, his power of literary expression (in prose and verse alike), and his genuinely genial personality, we have the less regret regarding the omission. Similarly, a repeatedly-promised reference to the work of the University Librarian did not come to hand in time for insertion in this issue.

To all who have co-operated in the work of producing this number we tender our sincere thanks, and we trust that they, with us, may find that it is held by others to be of some community service.

### CONTENTS

	Page
A CHALLENGE TO VANCOUVER—and its Hinterland	1
VERSE BY WESTERN CANADIAN WRITERS:	
The Quickener, by Kathryn Pocklington; To a Poet (A.M.S.) by Jean Kilby Rorison; Starlight, by Alice M. Winlow	2
EDUCATIONAL NOTES: By Spectator	3
THE WAYSIDE PHILOSOPHER: Abracadabra	4
"WORLD WIDE" (Montreal) COMMENDS B. C. M. EDITORIAL	6
AN IMPRESSION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CHANCELLOR: By Evelyn F. Farris, M.A., LL.D.	7
PRESIDENT L. S. KLINCK: An Attempted Appreciation	7
THE WORK OF THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE	9
AN IMPRESSION OF DEAN F. M. CLEMENT: By a Colleague	10
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE	11
AN IMPRESSION OF DEAN R. W. BROCK: By M. Y. W.	12
THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE: By Dean H. T. C. Coleman	14
A CROFTER SCHOOLMASTER: A Contrast With Educational Conditions of Today: By Eric Duncan	15

## Verse by Western Canadian Writers

### THE QUICKENER

(By Kathryn Pocklington)

To threshold of my house of life  
 There came a Boy of sprightly mien,  
 Tread free as air,  
 Dawn-fragrant hair,  
 His flowing tunic tender green.  
 He beckoned, and I followed him,  
 Through vale and upland light he ran,  
 I watched still streams  
 Unloosed from dreams,  
 In lacy leaf the woods out-fan.  
 He shook long echoes down the glades,  
 From clouds their pattering raindrops drew,  
 Each robin breast  
 And tomtit crest,  
 Each firefly lamp he painted new.  
 I saw the grass with sun-dust flecked,  
 Blue woodsmoke from house chimneys spray,  
 Heard minstrelsy  
 Of wakened bee,  
 And, wondering, the Boy's clear lay.  
 "I'm Love," he chanted. "Mine to speed  
 Slow-turning worlds before the sun,  
 I'm Spring, with gift  
 Of blossom-drift."—  
 So knew I Love and Spring are one.

### TO A POET

A. M. S.

Where we are deaf, he hears in every glade  
 The Pipes of Pan: he takes his starry flight  
 On fancy's wings, sees far beyond our sight  
 Life nobly planned. Oh Seer! unafraid  
 To plumb the depths, undaunted, undismayed,  
 You never doubted in the blackest night  
 That right would triumph, or the power and might  
 Of God's great Love, the light that will not fade.  
 Ah! much we need in these prosaic days  
 The clear fresh spring of lyric purity.  
 We're weary of the sty—the sordid lays  
 That desecrate the name of Poesy.  
 Take us again where Pan the great god plays  
 By sunlit streams, Joy's lilting melody.

—JEAN KILBY RORISON.

### STARLIGHT

To be recited to the music, "Starlight," by Macdowell

(By Alice M. Winlow)

The scented jasmine is a flower  
 Starry clustered, starry haloed;  
 It fills the garden to-night  
 With silver enchantment.

A fleecy cloud trailing thro' the sky  
 In lucent shreds, like crumbling silver,  
 One vaporous flame kindling the blue;  
 And the jasmine in the garden  
 Kindles the dark with ivory flame.

The night is crystal-gauzed,  
 And my speech seeks  
 The frozen silverness of stars.  
 I cannot count the stars  
 That shine above me  
 Diamonding  
 The vast impalpable blue.

In this jasmine-scented night  
 My spirit flutters, flutters as a moth,  
 Drawn to the silver lamps of heaven,  
 . . . Starlight.



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## Educational Notes

(By Spectator)

Drs. Putnam and Weir, in submitting their "Survey of the School System of British Columbia" to the Provincial Superintendent of Education, Mr. S. J. Willis, express themselves as follows: "Education has not yet become an exact science. Indeed, the very nature of some of its problems precludes a wholly scientific treatment. Therefore a number of our conclusions are matters of opinion and proper subjects for educational discussion. We have tried to keep one aim prominently before us—the possible improvement of a provincial school system; and our hope is that out of the general interest aroused through the Survey many such improvements will be made even though they may not be along the exact lines of our recommendations."

These are words of moderation and wisdom. In the light of these words the Survey should be read, and in the light of these words the Education Department, boards of school trustees, inspectors, teachers, and citizens in general, should look to it for inspiration and guidance in a grand, harmonious, united effort to give the boys and girls of British Columbia the best possible start in life, enabling them to advance shoulder to shoulder with the flower of other lands, to fix, perchance, one more milestone in the unchartered wastes of the heritage of humanity.

\* \* \*

In the report of the surveyors much is made of educational tests and measurements, and very properly so. Tests and measurements in education are by no means new; there have been such as long as educational systems have been in existence. But in our day successful attempts have been made to improve on the tests and measurements of the past—to render them more exact, more effective, more nearly scientific. Of these the fullest possible use should be made. To all improvements in methods, in the mechanics of the educational process, a generous recognition will be accorded by all thoughtful, fairminded educators. But it must never be forgotten that life is more than meat; that the end is more important than the means; that the work to be done is of infinitely more value than the machinery which may even wonderfully facilitate its accomplishment.

\* \* \*

The biographer of the great man has an impossible task. At best he can but present to us a lifelike corpse, a marble statue of him who once trod this earth a being of flesh and blood and delicate nervous system; of strength of power, of compassion, of tenderness, of love—an expression and revelation of the divine. The great man has not died, though invisible to the myriads of the blind who all about us grope their way; though he lives not in the pages of a Boswell, or even of a Luke or John. He has lived first in the lives of those he has actually touched, his brethren according to the flesh, his brethren more truly according to the spirit. To these, too, has been accorded the high honor and precious privilege of passing on the stream of life to a new generation of spiritual sons, who in turn transmit the undying life to others. In these we read the only authentic life of the great one who has gone before.

No pen of gold can incarnate for us the great one who has passed beyond the range of mortal sight.

Similarly, though it has been given to the sage of this generation or of that to feel within himself what education is, the power has never been granted him to define it vitally, so that he who reads may run. The statue carved by Phidias is but a piece of stone to the unresponsive clod.

Is it all in vain, then, the sweat of the soul of the immortal sculptor to reveal to us the god who has come in to him, supped with him and made his abode with him? By no means. The cold, lifeless marble may be the lowly door by which the god of Phidias may enter in and make his abode with us. This is the glory of the marble: this is the glory of Phidias.

\* \* \*

The National Council of Education is an organization doing invaluable service to the cause of education in Canada. Through its efforts some of the finest minds of the Old World have shared their best with many thousands of thoughtful Canadians. The National Council has given us its idea of education, perhaps as simply and yet as eloquently as it is possible to express the inexpressible. The Council says: "Education is a spiritual process; education is imparted by personality." A more true, a more exact conception it would be hard to discover. In the last analysis it comes just to this: How is education to be acquired? Through the personality of the teacher breathing the breath of life upon the sensitized mind and heart of the pupil. So the living principle finds effective lodgment in the mind and breast of another being, where it may spring up to new and glorious life.

\* \* \*

One of the stalwart Liberals whose co-operation and service MacKenzie King has found indispensable is the Right Honorable George P. Graham. In a recent address to the Young Men's Liberal Club of Toronto Mr. Graham said: "I have been at the League of Nations Assembly, and I have taken part in considerable diplomatic conferences, and I want to say to the young men, you are not fitted for public life in Canada unless you understand the French language."

"To understand" the French language is not enough for the young man who would fit himself for public service in the great Dominion. Every ambitious young Canadian of English speech should see to it that he is at home also in the beautiful language of France, that he can read it, write it correctly, think of it, speak it with fluency and expression. Canada can not become a great nation—one and indivisible—unless the two great national elements can enter freely into each other's minds and hearts. This is impossible unless we are at home in each other's speech. Almost every French-Canadian public man can make a telling speech in English. Every Canadian public man of the English-speaking provinces should be able to return the compliment by making a telling speech in French. The late Sir John A. Macdonald confessed that he knew no Greek. Politics, he said he knew, and, let us candidly admit the fact, statesmanship he also knew. As a preparation for a marvelous career in both he made a proper beginning for a Canadian public man when as a boy in the old Kingston Grammar School he took prizes for proficiency in French.

# The Wayside Philosopher

ABRACADABRA

## THE BASIS OF LOYALTY

Amongst the recent questions we have heard discussed at luncheons and elsewhere is that of the proper demands or obligations of Loyalty.

We had assumed it indisputable that Loyalty demanded nothing less than the complete devotion of one's life to his or her country regardless of what conditions and circumstances might be. Anything less seemed sham.

We now hear other suggestions in quarters not avowedly Anarchistic. It is true that some of these suggestions are more or less vague. In many instances their advocates shrink from following the logic of their position to its final determination. Some have a blissful and hard-grasped hope that somewhere between their doctrine and the age-old one we have enunciated, there will be found a position that will give full satisfaction to the demands of Loyalty while allowing them to retain essentially uninjured their present doctrines.

Considerable danger arises from the situation. First the peril that without final examination of their arguments these new loyalists preach their doctrines until they find themselves without a proper and definite conception of Loyalty. Without this we might have less thoughtful persons, misled by the promptings of self-interest, accepting these doctrines and becoming, without any real intent, a disloyal people. Other phases of the peril we need not mention.

The most pernicious of the present suggestions is that which limits the duties of Loyalty by relationship to the benefits received. Broadly stated it would appear by this doctrine that if you are prospering and have a goodly share of this world's comforts you are bound to be loyal. Presumably the rich should be ultra-loyal if such a term is ever permissible. If you are needy and unfortunate Loyalty ceases to lay its demands upon you.

Questioned on this position recently a former bank manager, to-day, a business man of influence and responsibility, could not define clearly the limits he recognized as satisfying the demands of Loyalty. He was clear in the conviction that Loyalty should and could mean nothing to a starving or indigent man. We cite him but as one of a considerable number we meet with, having similar views.

What, then, are the claims a Nation makes on a man's loyalty in return for his birthright as a citizen or subject. Everything. That nation gave him his all. His life, his liberties, his education, his ideals, his hopes, his aspirations, his skill to do, all he has he gets as a birthright or as birthrights developed as such.

What, then, is the equivalent return. Everything he is, or can be, nothing less. All his abilities and energies must be directed to serve the best interests of his country. Whether he gains millions or dies of starvation affects the situation not at all. As long as he lives, breathes, thinks, he is solely, entirely and unalterably his country's child. If his country in its wisdom allows him to expatriate himself well and good. It is the country not the individual which dictates the bounds and duties of Loyalty. For the individual there is but one plain duty to live or die, live and die for his country alone. Let us then hear no more of this false, selfish and self-centred Loyalty.

## SIR HENRY LUNN.

It was with pleasure that we noted the visit to our Province and to Vancouver of Sir Henry Lunn. The reception everywhere accorded him renders it superfluous for us to attempt to say anything in his favor. We may, however, express the hope that opportunity will be had for a further and more extended visit by Sir Henry and also for bringing to our Province and City other eminent visitors to interest and educate our people as to the League of Nations, its nature, constitution and operations.

## J. H. SENKLER, K. C.

Another of the outstanding pioneers of Vancouver has departed this life. "Harry Senkler" will be known among us in bodily presence no more. The memory of a life where superficial faults were outweighed by a clean, sane, healthy mind, interested in his profession, his civic and social duties, and in sport, will remain long with us. Such men are a real asset to the community where they live, a real loss to it when they are called to leave it. Mr. Senkler was a man virile of body and mind, with an all-round interest in life, and we add our testimony to the general mourning with which Vancouver and many beyond its walls heard the sad news of his death. To those of his immediate family and relatives and those who lament his passing, we extend our sympathy, trusting they will be guided as.

"To find in loss a gain to match,

"And reach a hand through time to catch

"The far off interest of tears."

## THE DOMINION BYE-ELECTION

We congratulate Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King on securing the return of Hon. J. C. Elliott. Coupled with the advent of Dunning into the Federal political arena, it constitutes one of the few pleasant places in which his lot has been cast for nearly two years. May he enjoy the fullest pleasure possible for him to derive from the event.

## THE KIWANIS ISSUE.

One unaccustomed to journalism has little knowledge of the work entailed in producing a special number such as the Kiwanis issue of the B. C. M. The task of inducing those unaccustomed to journalism or ignorant of the necessity of having it accurately and speedily done, to get their work or "copy" done in time, is only one of many difficulties to be overcome by a publisher.

It is not open to a contributor to the Magazine to express any opinion on the merits of the issue, lest it be thought that the Editor-in-Chief and Publisher is using a stratagem to have the Magazine selfishly "boosted," to use a street expression.

One is, however, free to discuss the relationship of the Kiwanis Club to such an issue. Have the Kiwanians of Vancouver sought properly to understand

and appreciate the compliment of such an edition by informing themselves of its meaning in real hard work on the part of the editor of the B. C. M., or have they accepted it as a mere routine matter like the appearance of the morning paper at their breakfast table? More important still, have they realized the debt they owe to the B. C. M. Have they sought to express their appreciation by financially supporting the Magazine? Apart, altogether, from its claims on them as seekers of "service," of a publication devoted to "service," there is the special consideration that special issues mean special effort and special and large expenditures.

As a mere contributor to the B. C. M., with no interest in its financial position and no association in its publication work, let us hope that at any rate the business men among the Kiwanians will awake to a sense of their duty.

**Editor's Note.**—As usual, we pass verbatim the independent comments of the Wayside Philosopher. We appreciate the spirit of his reference to the Kiwanis featuring number, and his words constrain us to note that we received various valued compliments on its production. Other experiences connected with it, and lessons learned by the way, may form a fit subject for review—should more urgent matters permit.

Meantime, the Wayside Philosopher and others like him, with living interest in Community service through a Magazine in Canada and British Columbia particularly, will note that it was an editorial appearing in that Kiwanis-featuring issue that arrested the attention and earned complimentary comment and re-

production from the editor of "WORLD-WIDE", Montreal.

Without going into the matter of how far publicity affecting our effort at Club service was neglected—through the omission of a simple announcement which we thought it right to leave to others—we should add, for the information of those Kiwanians whom it may concern, that the B. C. M. publishing office took what seemed the best course to let the Vancouver Clubmen not on our regular mailing list get first option of the spare copies of that issue. . . .

If any Kiwanians, receiving this issue, have not previously obtained a copy of that Kiwanis-featuring number, report to us, we shall yet send them copies—so far as our returns permit.

—(Editor, B. C. M.)

## We Are Students of Financial Affairs

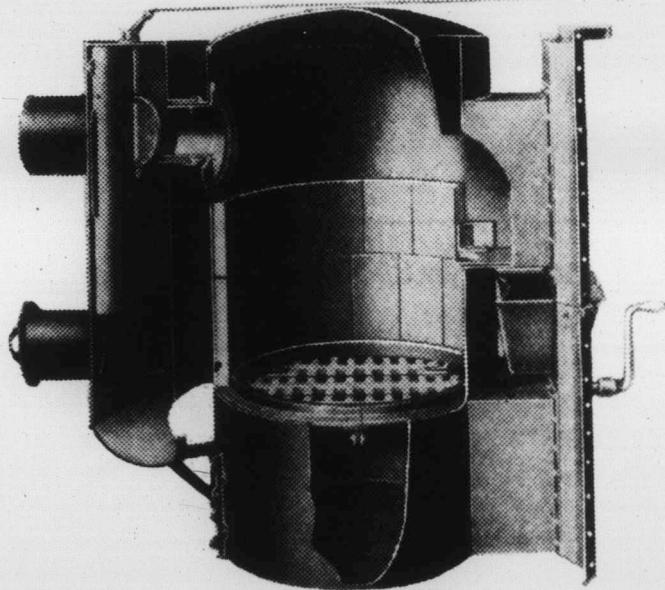
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## Advertise Your Homeland!

The B. C. M. suggests new slogans

It is more than time that, as citizens of British Columbia, we advertised more fully, to our kin across the sea, our U. S. friends and others that British Columbia is

A Sunny Summer Land for  
Six Months in the Year:

British Columbia can be A PREMIER  
ATTRACTION for holiday-makers for at least that  
period; and, with the Grouse Mountain Enterprise  
now under way, our Western Coastland should soon  
become

A Tourist Rendezvous  
All the Year Round!

(Ed. B. C. M.)

## "World Wide" [Montreal] Commends B.C.M. Editorial Suggestion re an "All British Organization"

"WORLD WIDE", published in Montreal, is well known throughout the Dominion as a periodical claiming to contain "A Selection of the Ablest Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres"

In a recent issue "World Wide" not only did us the honour of using some of our personally selected literary quotations appearing under "Book Guests and Quests", but under the caption "AN INGENIOUS IDEA" published the following—which it may not be out of place to repeat verbatim:

In this enterprising and well-edited little monthly, devoted to community

service as well as the promotion of knowledge regarding Western Canada, an ingenious idea is promulgated in a leading editorial dealing with the matter of U. S. periodicals in the Dominion, a part of which we quote:-

"If they will, our Canadian newspapers can help Canadian Magazines in more ways than one. After all, all we want is a fair field in our own country... We question whether the time is not ripe for the Canadian Clubs of Canada, and other organizations with aims in sympathy with CANADIAN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, to organize, advertise and extend AN ALL-BRITISH ORGANIZATION, or community of organizations, provincially and otherwise, which shall in no way interfere with the good will and good feeling engendered through the numerous United States affiliations with Canada, but none the less put our own

country and Empire first, and foster inter-Empire interests and affiliations.

"Otherwise, if nothing is done, it may not be amiss to raise the question—if a loyal Britisher may raise it academically—Does Canada face annexation by the United States? If, as a Canadian correspondent whose communication we published some time ago, alleged, the result would at once be a largely increased prosperity to Canada, with immense development of Canadian resources by larger influx of capital and population from the United States, then this may become a pertinent reflection: If British Imperial ties are not maintained and strengthened by inter-Empire development, economically and otherwise, who shall say what may happen in the not distant days? Throughout the Empire let Britons awake, think and act Imperially!

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# An Impression of British Columbia University

## Chancellor: Dr. R. E. McKechnie

(By Evelyn Fenwick Farris, M.A., LL.D.)

To thousands of grateful people in British Columbia, the name of Dr. R. E. McKechnie means alleviation of pain. His fame as a physician extends far beyond the confines of this province for he is one of the most distinguished surgeons on the coast. But his interests have not been confined to the art of healing. More than a quarter of a century ago he was a member of the cabinet of British Columbia holding the office of President of the Council in the Semlin administration. Then and in the years that have since elapsed, Dr. McKechnie has been actively interested in and identified with public affairs. It is accordingly all the more fortunate for the province that a man of such versatility, in such demand in his profession, should in the best and most gracious years of his life throw himself whole-heartedly into the work of higher education.

As Chancellor of the University of British Columbia, he holds to-day an enviable position in the educational life of this province. Three times elected, twice by acclamation, to the position he holds, the hund-

reds of university graduates in British Columbia have thus given tangible evidence of their confidence in him and his ability to represent the best thought of Convocation in relation to the university.

If he is so trusted and endorsed by the graduates in the province, he is equally loved and respected by the undergraduates of the university in whose sports and other student activities he takes not only an active but practical interest. Never for one moment does he lose sight of the best interests of the student body.

The faculty finds in him a sympathetic and intelligent friend in the development of their departments, in their intercourse with the students and in their research work, where so many of the professors are bringing enduring credit to themselves and to the university itself.

As for the governing boards, Dr. McKechnie's fairness, his inherent ability to see all sides of a question, his dignified presentation of all university matters to the government, all these have given both the Senate and the Board of Governors the

greatest confidence in him and his policy.

As a presiding officer, he is ideal. His skill in conducting the business of a meeting in the shortest possible time, and yet allowing full and frank discussion is well known. His knowledge of and memory for detail in connection with the affairs of the university during the last ten years is remarkable, while his quiet efficiency in carrying out decisions is outstandingly distinguished.

With the vision of an idealist, combined with the practical grasp of the man of affairs, Dr. McKechnie has already led the university out of the wilderness into the Promised Land. How great its development may be in the future it is impossible to predict. But one thing is certain, that there is an increasingly large number of people in British Columbia who in the years which lie ahead will appreciate to the full the inspired leadership, the faithful service, the devoted spirit which have characterized the Chancellorship of Dr. McKechnie.

## L. S. Klinck—The President

An Attempted Appreciation.—By a Colleague.

The Vicar of Wakefield tells us that he chose his wife, as she did her wedding gown, not for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as wear well.—The Governors of our University may, or may not have had this in mind when they chose Mr. L. S. Klinck to continue the work which had been started with such eminent success by the late Dr. F. F. Wesbrook. At any rate President Klinck's mantle may be unpretentious on the surface, but the material is made for wear, and has stood the test of much rough weather.

When you approach him in his office after having waited your turn, for he is a busy man who counts the seconds in order that work may be done *usui et commodis hominum*—to the advantage and welfare of mankind—you realize at once that his work is done flawlessly, with neatness and precision. And if his manner lacks a little the spontaneous cordiality, to which most men are weakly susceptible, it has the

tranquil and considered courtesy that sheds a certain grave decorum, not to say solemnity, over the interview. To some interviewers he may appear a little unbending, but then one might quote from Emerson that "manners were invented to keep fools at a distance." Though President Klinck most certainly would not put it as crudely as that, one might at least suspect that, at times, he feels the necessity of endorsing the sentiment.

Farm lad; school teacher; college man; professor; dean; and president of a young and fast growing university. That, in brief, is the career of L. S. Klinck, B.S.A., M.S.A., D.Sc., LL.D., President of the University of British Columbia.

How did this scion of Old Pennsylvania—Dutch and Ontario transplanted stock, reach his present attainment? The reason in this, as in other cases, is simply that the stock was sound. His father, who together with his gentle and very capable mother, is enjoying his *otium cum*

*dignitate* in Stouffville, Ontario, was not only a prominent farmer in his day, but a practical educationalist as well. To the best of my knowledge he neither taught nor lectured except by a splendid example. Nevertheless, his influence upon the youth of his community was very far-reaching. One of the father's original plans, quite unique in Ontario forty years ago, was the turning over of two acres of land for a common play-ground to the young men and boys of the neighborhood. Here they met every week-end, and sometimes in the middle of the week, for football, baseball and other outdoor games. He never preached about his purpose, and that was probably the reason why that particular play-field was such an eminent success. Things had to be done well, accurately and on time, in the Klinck household. Add to this an atmosphere of cheerful and practical christianity, which found its expression in deeds rather than in words, and you perceive the main

factors which colour the background of Dr. Klinek's life.

When I met him first, close to sixteen years ago, he had passed the stage of apprenticeship, as it were, though he would be the last man to think, much less to admit, that this was the case. His school teaching days were over, he had graduated in Agriculture from the University of Toronto, had made a name for himself on the other side of the "invisible line" at Ames, Iowa, and had been called to the chair of Cereal Husbandry at McGill University by that prominent educator, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, who at that time was the head of Macdonald College. His work centered on the Cereal Husbandry Department embracing the study of soils and crops, which, in the modern terminology, is called Agronomy. His Philosophy was of a practical kind, which dealt in facts rather than in fancies, in experiments carefully conducted and meticulously recorded, rather than in undue speculations. It is a philosophy which never rests, which has never attained, which is never perfect. Its law is progress. A point which yesterday was invisible is its goal to-day and will be its starting post tomorrow.

Though he does not consider himself a connoisseur, he takes a great interest in and comfort from music, and his appreciation of sculpture and architecture is far above that of the ordinary. Nevertheless, and on the whole, he is an outstanding example of the maxim that honesty of purpose is the best policy, honesty backed by plain every day qualities, industry, courage and faith. A solid man, not without brilliancy, imagination and scholarship, he has risen to one of the highest places in a profession in which these qualities, taken each by itself, are perhaps more common than in any other department of life. It is the triumph of character, the reward of the diligent apprentice, and the regard of sterling worth.

None of those who knew him was surprised, when, at the time of the organization of the new university, the then Professor L. S. Klinek was constituted dean of the Faculty of Agriculture to be. Incidentally, he has never applied for any office or position. The situation always called him; when he became Professor Klinek, as well as Dean Klinek and, finally, President Klinek. That is how he has been known subsequently for twenty years. Few people, outside his more intimate friends from student days,

have known him or called him by his first name, and I doubt very much if his fellow Rotarians—Rotary is one of his few weaknesses—even are aware that his name is Leonard, and I am positive that only the most daring among them ever slap him on the back and call him "Len."

The great strength of the man seems to lie in his unerring choice of men; in his ability to gather round him men of initiative and scholarship. This has been one of his never-ending tasks and how well he has accomplished it is shown best by the record and accomplishments of staff and students. To quote his own words before the Vancouver Institute in February, 1924, "Concisely expressed the President's first duty is to secure the right men. His second duty, which is like unto the first, is to make it possible for them to succeed. In these two principles are summed up the Law and the Gospel of University Administration."

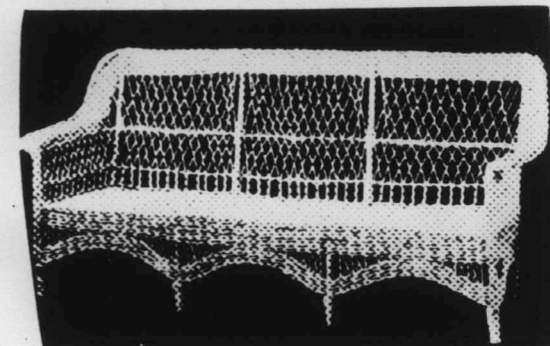
The character, foresight, intellect, eloquence, and human interest of the man are best summed up in a few words spoken by him at Guelph, Ontario, following the Dedication of Memorial Hall by Sir Arthur Currie:

"To the undergraduate body and to the alumni, the ceremonies of the day have a corporate as well as a personal interest. They, too, have made their contribution; they, too, have a record of sacrifice of worthy achievement—achievement expressed in a form which reveals their desire to acquire knowledge and to pay fitting tribute to those unseen forces which spring from a deep-rooted conviction in the supremacy of moral forces in the life of individuals and of nations.

"In this corporate action have the students and the alumni attempted to liquidate a part of their debt to their Alma Mater; in such action is the basis for enduring academic allegiance laid; in such action do great traditions have their birth. Reverently, humbly, and yet with conscious, justifiable pride, do we dedicate this Hall to the memory and to the achievement of the fallen. To us this memorial means much; to our children and to our children's children it will mean more; to us it is a thing of beauty; but withal, it is the child of our own fancy, the product of our own imagination, the object of our own creation. Hence the personal obtrudes itself; detach-

ment is impossible; perspective is defective. But with succeeding generations this will not be so. What we do to-day will have a deeper significance for them than it has for us. We congratulate ourselves on the accomplishment of a worthy task; we rejoice in the completed work of our hands; we pronounce it good; but we cannot love it, we cannot venerate it as they will come to do. To us it is a symbol of sacrifice; to them it will be in very truth a sacred shrine; and in it shall generations of students yet unborn bear glad perennial witness to the fact that the fathers of the Semi-Centennial period builded better than they knew."

To the young men and women of the University of British Columbia no better example could be given. It is well for every one of them, and for us, to take to heart that genius, profound scholarship, and wisdom do not alone secure the lasting esteem and regard of those among whom we act and speak and live; but that the world, in spite of its apparent indifference, never fails to be impressed by the beauty of a devoted life and the dignity of a virtuous and spotless character.



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# The Work of the Faculty of Agriculture University of British Columbia

By F. M. CLEMENT, Dean of Agriculture

Even to-day we often hear the statement expressed or implied that anyone can farm. In the main that is true, but it is seldom held, except by the inexperienced, that anyone can farm successfully. The figures illustrating the migrations of the people of Canada would seem to indicate that few can farm successfully. The figures of the Rural Life Committee of the Social Service Council of Canada seem to indicate that few are prepared to attempt farm life in Canada, as compared to other occupations. Over the last census period, approximately for every three persons born or placed on the land, one remained there and two went elsewhere. (During the last census period the farms received from natural increase and immigration, a total of 1,400,000 persons and lost by emigration, 920,000. The cities received approximately the same number and lost 368,000. Canada's total loss by emigration was 1,297,000. During the same period she received by immigration, 1,728,000). Is it not possible to make farm life more remunerative and more attractive in Canada?

Farming methods and farming conditions have changed rapidly. During the last hundred years we have made farms and subdued half a continent. The days of making farms are, in part, with us still, but in the main we are farming, as compared to making farms. We have passed largely from a self-sufficing economy to a commercial economy in fifty years and during the last twenty, and particularly during the last ten years, agriculture has been thrown into a maelstrom of commercialism based on a world economy. Whereas three generations ago the farmer produced for himself and his community primarily, today he is producing primarily for a market and for people he does not know and in whom he is not interested, except in a commercial, and possibly patriotic, sense. He is also competing with his products in the open markets of the world and because this is so, his costs of production must be as low as those of the most efficient of his competitors. He must have standard grades and qualities equal to the best and all must be merchandised in a business-like manner. He sells his products for money, usual products three or four in number, one of them his

specialty, and with the net amount of money received, purchases goods, commodities and services which go to make up his standard of living.

The farmer is doing business as a laborer, manager, capitalist and salesman (personally or through his co-operative) and as such presents a condition somewhat different from that of business, capital or labor organized separately.

The distance factor alone in agriculture, the distance from farm to farm, from neighbour to neighbour, from homestead to community centre, is such that relative isolation is the rule. Leadership must be provided and in the main the Faculty of Agriculture is attempting to do this; by personal contacts with local leaders, by addresses, press articles and bulletins and through the medium of its students, graduates, men who do work in the Faculty but do not graduate, short-course students and all others with whom the Faculty comes in contact.

The general principle of organization in the Faculty is based on a three-fold division of work: (1) experimental, research and improvement work with plants and animals; (2) teaching work with four-year students who are working toward a degree in agriculture and short-course classes made up largely of men and women with experience who wish to improve their knowledge of farming; (3) economic investigations on farms scattered throughout the Province, where farmers are co-operating with the Faculty in the attack on the main economic problems. Each farm is a field laboratory.

In the main something has been accomplished. The results of this improvement, experimental and research work have been highly gratifying; the results of extension work on the farms have been equally gratifying; the short-course work has also been satisfactory. The student attendance phase, or total registration in agriculture leading to a degree, where the public in the main has been led to look for results, has been somewhat less gratifying. The quality of the student and his accomplishments on graduation have in part made up for shortage in numbers. The student phase is one that is now receiving some careful consideration and it is felt that the situation will be met in due course

by a modification of courses that will meet the rapidly changing economic conditions in agriculture.

As indicated above, the investigational phase has already more than justified the policy. Ontario Farmers, as an example, are using strains of grains and grasses produced by the Ontario Agricultural College, to the extent of ninety per cent. of the total number of the farmers of the Province. The work in the Department of Agronomy in the Faculty of Agriculture is relatively new, but yet the improved strains are being used by increasing numbers of farmers annually. Should the farmers of this Province use the improved U. B. C. strains to as great a degree as the Ontario Farmers are using the Ontario strains, the increased value of crops, without any increased expenditure or effort, would be approximately \$480,000 per annum; an amount about equal to the Provincial appropriation for the whole University. This figure is based on an estimated increase of five per cent. only, whereas the seed referred to give increases from ten to thirty-five per cent. under experimental conditions. The work with the Kingston and Camosun Cheese in the Department of Dairying, the breeding and improvement work in Poultry and Animal Husbandry and Horticulture, as in the Department of Agronomy, are outlined with the specific intent of improving productions, efficiency and lowering the unit cost. Therein lies the main economic value of the experimental work.

The farm survey work is an economic study of farm organization and farm income extending over a period of years. What factors in farm organization should be emphasized in the interest of economy, of production, improvement of quality or for increased production of given commodities? Five years ago it was with difficulty that the co-operation of fifty-eight farmers was secured. Co-operation meant the keeping of books and records and naturally the question was asked, "What good can all this do us?" The first and second reports have been published, the number of farmers co-operating has increased to five hundred and the problem is not now to get new farmers, but to take care of the numbers who fully realize the value of the work.

The Short-Course classes, now generally spoken of as the "Winter Course," have been offered six times, with an average attendance of ninety-seven. For the most part the members of these classes came from farms and went back to farms. They were men and women who wished to extend their knowledge of the farming business.

The graduates in Agriculture number fifty-nine in all, beginning with eight in the Class of 1921, the

first graduating class in agriculture. Seventeen received degrees in 1925. These men are now all widely scattered, but not more widely scattered than the graduates of other Faculties. Only six are not connected with agriculture and only three of these not directly connected. They are doing the work for which they were trained. It is a record of which the Faculty feels justly proud.

The Faculty also feels, I think, justly proud of the place it has held

in the University in competition with the other Faculties in athletic, debating, leadership in student organization, and in other activities. We feel that what appeared to be an experiment on the part of the first President has amply justified itself. All Faculties are working on common ground in common classes and laboratories and we cannot help but feel that something has been accomplished toward a better understanding of, and a better feeling among, the various groups.

## An Impression of F. M. Clement, B.S.A., M.A.

Dean of Agriculture (By a Colleague)

Some years ago a young man from an Eastern College was giving the finishing touches to the pruning of a tree. Standing aside for a moment, as if to see the whole in one swift glance, his muttered "how's that" caught the ear of a keen, possibly sceptical, afterwards quite friendly critic, Peter McArthur. The professional fledgling, with the ink barely-dry on his parchment, was the present Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture in the University of British Columbia. The use to which the alert mind and facile pen of Peter McArthur put the "how's that" is to be found in the pages of Pastures Green.

Possibly that involuntary movement, that standing aside to see the parts in relation to the whole, to see all in the proper perspective is Professor Clement's outstanding quality, his critical characteristic.

A native son of Canada, born in Niagara of a long line of yeoman farmers, reared in an atmosphere of historical lore, it is no surprise to find in Dean Clement a mixture of the aggressiveness and at times impatience of the new world, and the contemplative cautiousness which is a part of those who have a profound respect for, and a devotion to, the experiences and lessons of the past. Graduating from the University of Toronto after four years at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, four years filled with everything that was worth while, including a record on the playing fields, he went to Elgin County as one of the pioneer Agricultural Representatives, thence to Macdonald College (McGill) as Lecturer in Horticulture, thence to the Experimental Station, Vineland, Ontario, as Director. It is no secret, that as he progressed from Representative to Lecturer to Director he left in his trail a reputation for initiative, capacity

for work, and an aptitude for administration. He was the logical man to initiate a Department of Horticulture in the University of British Columbia when the time for such had come, some nine years ago.

Professor Clement became Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture two years later. He retained his modesty, he took advantage of the cosmopolitan interests which represent the spirit of a University and strengthened himself for the work which lay ahead. The business of agriculture, the part which agriculture plays in the economy of the community at large, the relation of the urban to the rural, and the bringing of a clear understanding of the problems of agriculture to those inside and outside the University confines have become his vocation and avocation alike . . . apart from occasional periphrasings in pursuit of the royal and ancient game. The work of his faculty has not been without recognition; and, possibly no activity outside the more strictly academic phases of the work, is destined to play a greater part in the sound development of agriculture in this province, than the surveys, which for the past six years have been carried on by various departments within his jurisdiction.

His academic standing strengthened with a further degree, recognized to-day as a sound exponent and interpreter of those things which pertain to the economies of agriculture, Dean Clement is in the prime of his professional vigour. Those competent to judge, are satisfied, that, with respect to the requirements of agriculture in the academic and in the business sense, and with respect to the constructive programme for the meeting of these requirements, he has few, if any, peers in the Dominion at the present time. This confidence, in no small measure, is be-

gotten and fostered by the conviction, that as in the days when to prune a tree was to him the crystallized expression of art, he can, and does stand aside from time to time to view the parts in the proper perspective, to see them each in relation to the envisaged whole.

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## Faculty of Applied Science

The necessity for a strong college of Applied Science in a province with the industrial possibilities of British Columbia is apparent, for this supplies the training necessary for the intelligent and economical development of natural resources and the management of the industries based upon them. But while the need was recognized, it was the last of the three faculties of the University of British Columbia to be organized, due to the effects of the War. Until male students returned, money was available, and laboratories were in prospect, little could be done.

When the equipment of the laboratories at Point Grey is completed, as it will be shortly, the University will have a college of Applied Science that will compare favourably with any other. The equipment is new and therefore better adapted to present day needs than that of older institutions and Vancouver from its location and diversity of industries is an exceptionally favourable locality for such a college.

Recognizing that graduates in Applied Science have been too narrowly specialized and have lacked a sufficiently broad education, this University made one year in Arts an entrance requirement. The older colleges are gradually introducing this standard. The first two years in Applied Science are devoted to mathematics and all the basal sciences. In the third year some specialization is begun, though the courses are still kept broad. In the fourth year, the student specializes in his chosen course. Courses are now offered in Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Forest, Geological, Mechanical, Metallurgical and Mining Engineering. There is also a five-year degree course in Nursing and Health. This University was the first in Canada to offer this course.

Physics and Chemistry are taken in laboratories in the magnificent Science Building. The Applied Science class rooms, large, well lighted, draughting rooms, and the Forestry department are in the Applied Science building. Here also, in the excellent geological laboratories and museum the students study their geology. The power plant, with three types of 250 H.P. boilers, mechanical stokers, recording instruments, etc., is so designed as to be available as a testing plant and laboratory.

Mechanical Engineering occupies a building with class rooms, draughting room, machine shop, calorimeter room and large laboratory equipped with all types of engines, compressor, refrigerating plant, etc.

Electrical Engineering has a building with two excellently equipped electrical laboratories, battery room, photometer room, meter standardizing room, etc.

Mining and Metallurgy occupy a building thoroughly equipped for ore dressing and metallurgical work. In the same building is the Hydraulic laboratory designed for demonstrations and tests covering the main field of hydraulic principles and machinery.

The Forest Products Laboratory in its own buildings furnishes a testing laboratory for timber, steel and cement. It is equipped with testing machines ranging from a 200,000 pound compression and tension machine, down to delicate balances. Of particular value to Forestry students are the experimental kiln-drying laboratory, pathological laboratory and exhibit room.

It may justly be said that in equipment and staff in Applied Science this University now ranks with the best eastern institutions. Further, the courses given are designed to meet the special conditions obtaining in this Province. There is no longer any reason for a British Columbian going outside the Province for an Applied Science education. The Faculty is still too young for its influence and effect on the industrial life of the Province to be manifest, but research work by the Faculty has already returned to the Province the cost of the University.

An Applied Science Faculty is no longer simply a professional school turning out graduates who will enter some branch of professional engineering. A majority of its graduates are destined for industry, commerce and administration, for it is becoming generally recognized by those at the head of affairs that the Applied Science training is the best yet devised for administrative and supervisory as well as for technical positions in the industries.

Few realize the sudden change that has taken place in industry. We have entered upon a new age in Man's history—a mineral age. To

illustrate from United States statistics, since their last census returns are available, Canadian statistics will show the same relative change, and will be much the same on a per capita basis.

1880 mineral production 367 million dollars, \$7 per capita.

1918 mineral production 5500 million dollars, \$52 per capita.

More coal was used between 1905 and 1920 than in all preceding history.

More coal was used between 1906 and 1920 than in all preceding history.

More oil was used between 1908 and 1920 than in all preceding history.

Already in this century we have used more mineral than in all the rest of man's history.

Truly we have entered upon a mineral age.

This change is indicated as strikingly by the sudden increase in the use of mechanical power.

1869, 7 million horsepower, equivalent to one slave per family.

1919, 500 million horsepower equivalent to 250 slaves per family.

In the 50 years to 1919 the percentage of agriculturists fell from one half to one quarter of the population, but notwithstanding this, agricultural production increased 80 per cent. faster than the total population.

Mineral output increased 7 times as fast as total population.

Manufactures increased  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as fast as total population.

This great increase in wealth production per capita has raised the standard of living all round. The skilled worker who got 2 or 3 bushels of grain for a week's work, now gets 20 or 30 for fewer hours work.

All this is due to the trained intelligence that has harnessed the powers of nature.

But this new and huge use of inanimate force makes a new and huge demand on trained intelligence for its direction and control and that of the industries based upon it. The industries of the United States are alarmed. While the Applied Science colleges are turning out nearly 500,000 graduates a year, this is not enough to supply the existing needs.

While it has made fewer men necessary for a farm or a factory, it

has increased the number of farms and factories and has made necessary more colleges of Applied Science to train the intelligence to develop and utilize this power and to organize and manage the great industries based upon it. Today many large industries will not waste time training youths for executive positions who have not had a technical education. A few years ago there wasn't a railway President in the United States who was a technical man. As a result of recent hard times for railways, there is now scarcely one who isn't. Word has just come that a bill is to be introduced into Congress requiring that the secretary and assistant secretaries of the Department of the Interior shall be technically trained men.

Our competitors are supplying and utilizing the products of the Faculties of Applied Science.

With the splendid plant and facilities at Point Grey, British Columbia is now in a position to do the same.

## R. W. BROCK, M.A., LL. D., [Queen's], F.G.S., F.R.S.C.

Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, in  
the University of British Columbia

(M.Y.W.)

Reginald Walter Brock was born at Perth, Ontario, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native Province, and in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. He attended the University of Toronto from 1890 to '92 and transferring to Queen's University took the degree of M.A. in 1895. In order to take post-graduate work in his chosen field of geology he spent the terms of 1895-'96 and 1900-'01 at Heidelberg, studying under the famous German professor, Rosenbusch.

At that time Heidelberg was the mecca for students of geology from all over the world, and Rosenbusch was recognized as the greatest authority on the science of petro-

graphy or the study of rocks and minerals in thin sections under the microscope. The student at Heidelberg enjoyed the double advantage of the best instruction available, and association with the men who were to be the predominant figures in geology during the quarter of a century that has followed.

Meanwhile, the summer months were spent on geological field parties. While still a school boy, Brock joined the party of the late Dr. Robert Bell, and worked for several summers with him in Northern Ontario and Quebec. A deep interest in Pre-Cambrian geology resulted from this experience, but in addition, from the long hard exploratory trips and the constant contact with Indians and wild life, there developed in the young student an interest in the whole realm of Natural History which was to have an important influence, as we shall see, in his later years of administration. In 1897 Brock was appointed to the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada and was sent by Dr. G. M. Dawson to British Columbia to continue the work so ably carried on by him before his appointment as Director of the Survey. From this time on British Columbia has claimed a major share of Brock's interest. West Kootenay, Boundary Creek, Lardeau, the Franklin and Rossland Mining Camps and many other districts have been dealt with in his reports.

From 1902 to 1907 Brock was Professor of Geology at the School of Mining, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, where he succeeded his close personal friend, the late Dr. W. G. Miller. During this period of teaching the School of Mines, Kingston, enjoyed remarkable success in turning out inspired investigators in Mining, Metallurgy and Geology, and to this success Professor Brock contributed not a little by his virile personality and first-hand, clearly apprehended information.

During 1907 a crisis arose in the Department of Mines, Ottawa, the immediate cause of which was the

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continued illness of the Director, A. P. Low. The Geological Survey, however, after the death of Dr. Dawson, had gradually declined in many ways, and with the setting up of the sister organization, the Mines Branch, measures were taken to do away with the Survey, and to combine its activities with those of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines. Alarmed by the situation, influential mining men asked that Brock be appointed as Director of the Geological Survey and this was done in 1907.

Never has so hard a task faced a Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, and the new appointee was one of the youngest men of the established staff. The Government had to be persuaded of the usefulness of the Survey and urged to reconsider its original stand, and when this was finally accomplished, the Survey itself had to be reorganized, enlarged and re-equipped to meet the needs of the country. The men in direct line for appointment as director had all been passed by and resulting dissatisfaction hindered progress only too frequently.

From 1907 to 1914 Brock was Director of the Geological Survey and acting Deputy Minister of Mines and in 1914 he was finally appointed Deputy Minister of Mines. During those seven and one-half years the Geological Survey and the National Museum, as we know them to-day, took form. High post-graduate qualifications were made pre-requisite to appointment on the Survey, and an arrangement was made with the Canadian Colleges, by which recommended students were taken on parties as assistants during summer vacations. So successful have these methods proved, that no material change has been made to the present day, and the method of recruiting new members for the Geological Survey is praised wherever known. In fact, the Geological Surveys of the United States and of Great Britain have both pointed to the Survey of Canada as a model of what a Geological Survey should be; and in recognition of its standing, Dr. C. D. Walcott, formerly Director of the Geological Survey of the United States and now Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, proposed himself as an honorary member of the Geological Survey of Canada.

The varied work, scientific and economic, so well started by Logan, Selwyn and Dawson, was carried on and amplified, as the needs of the country grew. The culmination of

Director Brock's work with the Survey may be said to have been reached when the Twelfth International Geological Congress met in Canada in 1913 and toured the country from end to end. Much "geological housecleaning" had been done in preparation for the guests, and during the lull preceding the Great War, the eye of the Geological World was centred upon Canada and its Geological Survey with its Director who was Secretary of the Congress.

From the establishment of the Geological Survey by Sir Wm. Logan in 1842 onward, a museum had been an important part of the organization, taking care of the many natural history objects brought in by the various field parties. The old museum rooms in the former home of the Geological Survey on Sussex St., Ottawa, will be recalled by many, for there child and adult, business man, miner and backwoodsman all found material to interest them, and useful information. The present Victoria Memorial Museum building was the product of long years of yearning and

effort on the part of devoted scientists who were emphatic regarding the need of proper accommodation for the fine collection already assembled and for what was still to come. In fact, with the material development of Canada, native races were becoming "civilized" and so losing their original culture and folklore, and the native flora and fauna was fast disappearing, and so studies and collections had to be made at once or the opportunities were gone forever. The imperfections of the present building notwithstanding, Director Brock set to work to augment the staff and appointed scientists of first rank in experience and reputation in the better recognized divisions of natural history. Thus a strong Anthropological division was established and the natural history division was reorganized and placed under men appointed for their recognized experience and ability. The whole museum staff was organized for active field work as well as for research and museum work. The result was the gathering of a large amount of information and the collecting of a



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great deal of valuable scientific material. The collections were labeled and suitably taken care of for study purposes, and a good start was made in the exhibition halls during the period under review. The Director ever strove for the building of a modern museum, which would be to Canada what the British Museum is to Great Britain, or the Smithsonian Institution is to the United States. As a result of his labours, a splendid study museum has grown up, but largely due to war conditions, as an exhibition museum, the hopes of its supporters have yet to be fulfilled. With returning prosperity it is hoped that an expressed sentiment on the part of enlightened Canadians may overcome the apathy of the average politician and make possible the splendid institution whose scientific foundations have been so well and truly laid.

During the days immediately preceding the outbreak of the Great War, Brock's love for British Columbia, and his interest in teaching, drew him from the turmoil of Civil Service Administration, and, resigning from the position of Deputy Minister of Mines of Canada, he became Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science in the University of British Columbia.

The War Clouds broke! Recruiting and the training of troops be-

gan, and Dean Brock became Major in charge of 'C' Company of the 72nd Battalion, C.E.F. Later he was called upon to recruit the 196th, known as the Western Universities battalion, the part played by him in raising and training this unit being a matter of history! For a time Major Brock was held in England as second in command of the 196th Battalion and as officer in charge of the training of the 19th Reserve Battalion, and also as O.C. of a school of map reading and topography for officers. The quality of this training was shown by the 19th Battalion securing the training championship for the Canadians against the pick of all the British forces. Later Major Brock was transferred to the Egyptian Expeditionary force, and served in the Palestine and Syrian campaign under Allenby as a special intelligence officer.

Returning from the war in 1919 Dean Brock became active in re-constituting the Faculty of Applied Science of the University of British Columbia, and as a member of the executive of the University in helping to make it what it is to-day.

Nationally and internationally, Dr. Brock is an outstanding member of the Geological Profession. As a member of the International Commission on Pre-Cambrian Geology; of the executive committees of the

International Geological Congress; and as Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, his ability has been recognized by his contemporaries. It is perhaps, however, by the Mining Men of British Columbia, that his work is best appreciated. The prospector, and the mine manager of the Boundary district saw in Brock the true successor of Dr. G. M. Dawson, and that was enough.

Of Dean Brock's seventeen papers published since the war, the following titles illustrate his breadth of observation and experience:

"Geology of Lower Syria."

"Tectonics of Eastern Asia."

"Ore Deposits of the Pacific Coast Regions."

"Petroleum Provinces of Canada."

"Structure of British Columbia."

"Geology of Viti Levu, Fiji."

Successively, Government Geologist, Professor, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, Deputy Minister of Mines, Major C.E.F., Dean of Applied Science of the University of British Columbia, Dr. B. W. Brock is with us as a loyal citizen of British Columbia, a true friend of her mining development and an educator of her youth along the lines of liberal education balanced by application to the problems of the day.

## THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

(By Dean H. T. C. Coleman)

The Faculty of Arts and Science is the oldest in the University of British Columbia, since it was the direct inheritor of the work done for many years in British Columbia under the auspices of McGill University. It is also the oldest of all the Faculties included under the University name, for it can trace a direct connection with the schools of higher learning of the later Roman times.

Age is, however, no recommendation in itself, and the Faculty of Arts and Science has no disposition to assume any special dignity on that account. It rests its claims for consideration and support solely upon the contribution which it makes to modern life and the part it necessarily plays in any well-organized scheme of modern learning.

If one cared to use the terms "Cultural" and "vocational," he would, I suppose, speak of the Arts courses (so called) as cultural, while the courses in professional or semi-professional faculties, like law, medicine,

engineering and agriculture, would be spoken of as vocational. The fact is, however, that Arts subjects are not strictly the first nor are the subjects of the other faculties strictly the second. The student who is preparing for a profession doubtless receives a considerable amount of genuine culture from the courses he is required to follow, and it is certain that the ordinary student for the Arts degree acquires a considerable amount of information, and develops habits and attitudes which are (or at least, can be) of much use to him in the calling he shall later follow in life. The absence of any strict line of demarcation between the cultural and the vocational in the local University may be illustrated by a number of facts taken directly from the University calendar.

(1) Many subjects, such as Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Economics, and Mathematics, may be pursued either out of a desire for knowledge or as a means of equipment for

a profession. In either case subject-matter and method are the same and it is not unusual to find students registered in all three faculties taking what is practically the same course.

(2) Foreign languages, like French and German, have a value for utility as well as for culture, but whether they are pursued with one or the other aim in view, it is the same language which is studied, based on the same grammar and involving the same idiom.

(3) Professional training at the present day tends to begin with studies which are quite general in their nature and scope and, gradually, to direct the student towards activities and pursuits which are more and more technical in character. In the earlier studies the cultural aspect is emphasized and in the later, the vocational, but both aspects are present throughout. A graduate in engineering is always, then, something quite different from a "glorified" plumber, to use the term that



was once disparagingly applied to him; and a graduate in Agriculture is certainly something more than a "glorified" farmer.

Since the Arts Faculty is the home of the pure sciences, it furnishes the common ground in which are rooted the disciplines of the large group of professions based on these sciences, and since it is the home of philosophy, history and the social sciences generally, it furnishes the necessary basis for all those professions which deal directly with human nature and human society.

After these rather abstract remarks it may be in order to speak in some detail of the Faculty of Arts and Science in our own University in the light of the ten years of its history.

Such a faculty is, in many other institutions, known simply as a Faculty of Arts, and the words "and Science" are added in the case of the local institution to indicate the inclusion within the scope of the Faculty's activities of instruction in the so-called pure sciences. These are, in the order in which the calendar for the present year enumerates them: Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Geology and Geography, Physics and Zoology.

We in the West have the tendency to use the word "phenomenal" to indicate the rapid growth of our institutions and industries. While the growth of the Faculty of Arts has not been phenomenal as compared with certain American institutions, it has been steady and, on the whole, quite remarkable. It has risen, year by year, so that the enrollment, which in 1915 was a little over three hundred, has now passed the eleven hundred mark. This makes it, when compared with similar faculties in other Canadian universities, second only to that of the University of Toronto.

It was upon the Faculty of Arts and Science that the overcrowding in the old Fairview buildings pressed most heavily. Class-rooms were congested to an extent which made comfort impossible and good teaching difficult, and in many cases lectures had to be repeated again and again simply because a sufficient number of lecture rooms capable of accommodating large classes could not be found.

In our new quarters, however, our present needs are amply provided for, though it is remarkable what a small margin we have for future expansion.

Within recent years there have been two very hopeful developments within the Faculty. One is the establishment of the summer session—a six weeks' course for teachers and others who desire to pursue university studies and who cannot attend during the winter session, or who have winter session deficiencies to make up. Beginning with a registration of 127 in 1920, it had last summer a registration of 395. With the removal to Point Grey the summer session should prove even more attractive than it has been in the past, and should appeal particularly to visiting teachers and others from the prairie provinces who desire to combine summer study with recreation. It is not impossible that in a few years' time the summer session may overshadow, in point of numbers attending, the winter session.

A second development is a one year's Teacher Training Course for University graduates, conducted by arrangement with the Provincial Department of Education. This course should make a very real contribution to the efficiency of the schools of the province, since it provides a very useful centre for the study of current educational problems and a very useful clearing house for educational ideas.

## A Crofter Schoolmaster: A Contrast with Educational Conditions of To-day By Eric Duncan

Though education in Scotland from the days of Knox had been under control of the Established Church, and though, generally speaking the "Auld Kirk" had done well, yet conditions in the remoter isles left much to be desired. In the time of my grand-parents there was no school in their parish at all, and any slight knowledge of reading which they had came through the minister. The Rev. Walter Mill, who held the charge of Dunrossness during most of the eighteenth century, was a very devoted man, and used to catechise the people at their homes. But his parish was large and scattered, and his efforts made small impression on the general ignorance.

In my father's boyhood the heritors (or landed proprietors) were at last constrained to build a school, a plain stone building 20x40, with grey slate roof. It was divided into two compartments and an upper story or loft, which had skylights. One compartment was the

schoolroom; the other, and the upper story were for the teacher and his family. The first teacher was John Thomson, who came from the isles some fifty miles north of our parish. He had a stiff knee-joint, which gave him what was called a "straight leg," so that he limped in walking, which probably accounted for his choice of a calling, as it unfitted him for the more strenuous but better paid work of a fisherman. He knew nothing and taught nothing but the simplest of reading and writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic, his strong point being a good knowledge of farming. This man killed a fat cow for his family every winter, he had blocks and tackle fixed to the ceiling of the school hall for use in this line, and a special punishment for refractory boys was to hitch this tackle under their armpits, hoist them aloft, and then attack their bare feet with his "tawse."\* He stayed only a few years and then, as his family grew up fit for work,

he took hold of half a dozen crofts in the adjoining parish, as a much more congenial occupation. After him there was a long interregnum reaching to my own time.

When I was about five, my father combined with two or three neighbours to engage the hunchback son of the laird's gardener to teach their children at his home. This poor fellow, who helped towards a living by tailoring moleskin suits for men and boys, was even worse than Thomson. He had the traditional tawse, which he wielded vigorously enough, but most of what we learned from him we had to "unlearn" afterwards. For instance, he taught us to sound the "f" in every word we came to, so that with him "could, would, and should" were "cooled, wooled and shoeled."

In 1865 our real schoolmaster came, and like Thomson, he was a \*—The "tawse" was a thick leather strap slit at one end into fingers.

native of the North isles, but a very different man. By some means (I think, helped by the minister of his parish) he had managed to get through the University of Aberdeen, and he was a credit to it. Besides what the ordinary country school-teacher is supposed to know, he was a good mathematical scholar, with Gunter scale, sextant, and other tools of the calling. And ambitious young sailors, home for the winter, used to pay him a trifle to teach them the art of navigation out of school hours. His handwriting was splendid, almost like copper-plate, so that he used to set copies for the boys himself on quires of foolscap, which he furnished himself at half the price of ordinary copy-books (quite a consideration then) but none of his imitators ever equalled him.

He had taught for some years on another island, and when he came to us, he was a married man of 30 with two small children. He was tall and dark, with bushy hair and whiskers, and without an ounce of superfluous flesh on his bones. Before he came, the partitions and loft had been taken out of the school, as the whole building was now wanted as a schoolroom, and a temporary residence was secured in a nearby hamlet while a house for him was being built. While he was thus located, an epidemic of typhus fever went through the parish, in which he lost one of his children and he himself had a close call. When he was settled, his salary was fixed at 60 pounds a year, with house and garden and a croft of two acres, which he worked out of school hours. He kept two cows, which pastured on the parish common, also some hens and a flock of geese. The school year included three weeks holidays in spring, and the same in harvest, giving master and scholars a chance for work on their respective crofts.

Every morning before school opened, the master stood at the door to see that each pupil on entering, threw a peat into the porch for the day's fire, and any one neglecting this, had to bring two the following day or else be punished. The morning exercises began with prayer, during which all stood with bowed heads, while the master's open eyes kept vigilant watch, and woe afterwards to the boy who made a disturbance. It was the usual "long prayer" of the Presbyterian service, made up of quotations from the Psalms, as well as personal petitions, and ending with

the Lord's prayer; for like all university-trained teachers in Scotland, the master had probably been an aspirant to the pulpit of the Established Church, though precluded by two drawbacks, which will come up later. And here let me say that though Scotsmen generally object to forms of prayer, or "prayer from a book," yet each man invariably falls into a form of his own. And why not, if the heart goes with it? Did not our Divine Exemplar pray three times, saying the same words?

After prayer came the roll-call, and then the Old Testament lessons for the older pupils. These lessons began with Genesis and Exodus, passing thence to 1 Samuel, and continuing to the end of Ecclesiastes, whence they returned to Genesis again. Then followed the New Testament lessons for the younger pupils, which were confined to the Gospels and Acts. These scripture readings were accompanied by questions and comments from the master. After them came the first book, second book, third book, fourth book, fifth book, and sixth book, each in a separate class; and then the hour's play at noon, when the boys usually had football, sometimes superintended by the master, and the girls were left to their own devices. The master also made an enormous kite of oilskin stretched on a wooden frame, the string being strong fish line, and this was once left in charge of a big boy, who tied the string around the waist of a small one, and the wind being strong, he was carried yelling far over the fields, giving us a good run to capture him. Sometimes we were allowed (Tom Sawyer-fashion) to help in the weeding of the master's garden, and thus see the wonderful flowers that he contrived to grow, and on rare occasions we went half a mile off to the sea-beach for a bathe, but were apt to stay too long.

The afternoon session started with the first book on to the sixth again, thence to the "Progressive Lessons" and "Advanced Reader," and geography and grammar classes, and ending with prayer. The evening prayer was shorter than that of the morning and contained two petitions—"Carry us to our homes in peace, be with us in our retirements,"—which I always connected with the poor man himself.

Such was the curriculum from Monday to Friday inclusive, Saturday being only a half-day, was different. It began as usual with prayer and the two scripture classes.

Then followed the other classes, with spelling, the more advanced giving the meanings of the words—and then, the shorter catechism. My parents, though Dissenters, never objected to this. They knew that in spite of minor faults, its influence for good on many generations had been second only to that of the Bible. And it did us no harm, though though most of it was beyond us then, and the master offered no explanations as he sometimes did on the Scripture lessons. We were dismissed at noon with the usual prayer.

To Be Concluded



SEALED tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Boat House, Torpedo Depot and Boat Slips, Esquimalt, B. C.," will be received until 12 O'CLOCK NOON (daylight saving), TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1926, for the construction of a Boat House, Torpedo Depot and Boat Slips at H.M.C. Naval Dockyard, Esquimalt, B. C.

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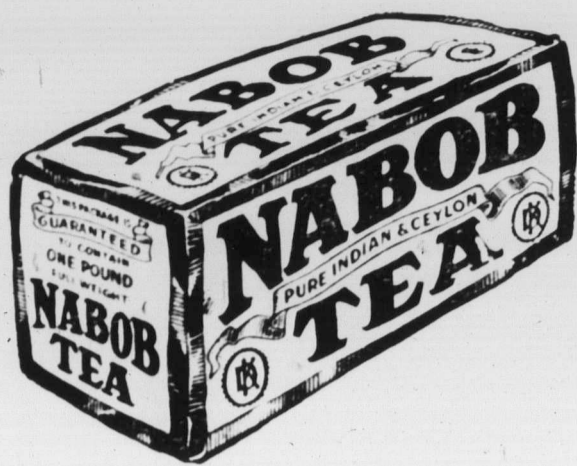
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"WORLD WIDE," published in Montreal, is well-known throughout the Dominion as a periodical claiming to contain "A Selection of the Ablest Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres."

In a recent issue "World Wide" not only did us the honour of using some of our personally selected literary quotations appearing under "Book Guests and Quests," but under the caption "AN INGENIOUS IDEA" published the following—which it may not be out of place to repeat verbatim:

In this enterprising and well-edited little monthly, devoted to community

service as well as the promotion of knowledge regarding Western Canada, an ingenious idea is promulgated in a leading editorial dealing with the matter of U. S. periodicals in the Dominion, a part of which we quote:-

"If they will, our Canadian newspapers can help Canadian Magazines in more ways than one. After all, all we want is a fair field in our own country... We question whether the time is not ripe for the Canadian Clubs of Canada, and other organizations with aims in sympathy with CANADIAN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, to organize, advertise and extend AN ALL-BRITISH ORGANIZATION, or community of organizations, provincially and otherwise, which shall in no way interfere with the good will and good feeling engendered through the numerous United States affiliations with Canada, but none the less put our own

country and Empire first, and foster inter-Empire interests and affiliations.

"Otherwise, if nothing is done, it may not be amiss to raise the question—if a loyal Britisher may raise it academically—Does Canada face annexation by the United States? If, as a Canadian correspondent whose communication we published some time ago, alleged, the result would at once be a largely increased prosperity to Canada, with immense development of Canadian resources by large influx of capital and population from the United States, then this may become a pertinent reflection: If British Imperialties are not maintained and strengthened by inter-Empire development, economically and otherwise, who shall say what may happen in the not distant days? Throughout the Empire let Britons awake, think and act Imperially!"

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