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Devoted to COMMUNITY · SERVICE · FEARLESS · FAIR & FREE

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THE UNITED STATES
and
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“Virginibus Puerisque”:

A PHYSICAL STANDARD FOR GIRLS.

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THE WAYSIDE PHILOSOPHER

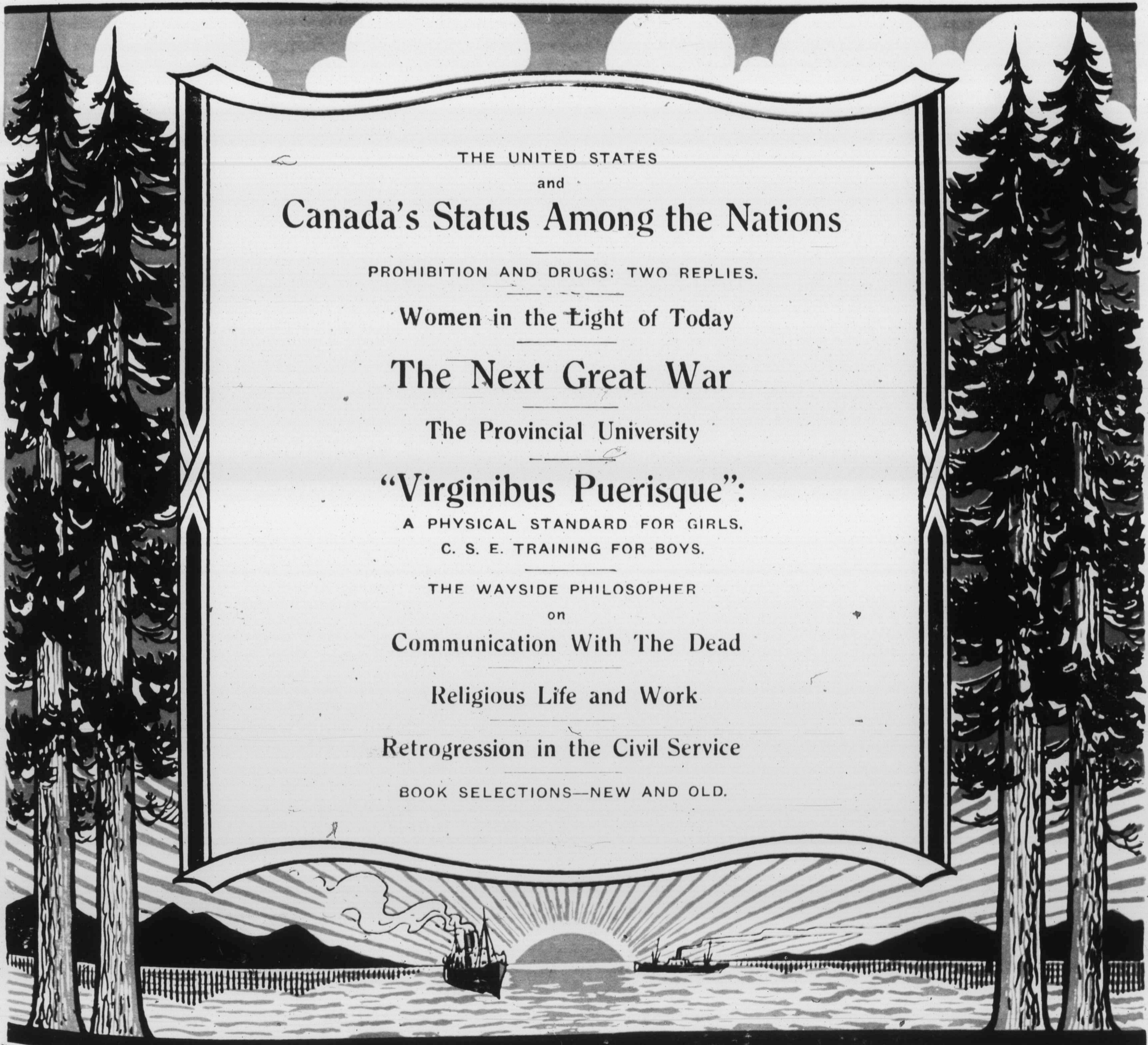
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Communication With The Dead

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Retrogression in the Civil Service

BOOK SELECTIONS—NEW AND OLD.



MODERN JOURNALISM—ITS TENDENCIES AND ASPIRATIONS

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Said a British Columbia Judge in Court recently,—in effect, but more strongly: It is well to know that we have such publications as **THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE** and **THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY**, when there is so much objectionable red-covered matter in circulation.

What Is Your Judgment ?

(An "Open Letter" from the Managing Editor)

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Modern Journalism---Its Tendencies and Aspirations

(By Lukin Johnston).

Time was when the printer's art was a subject of interest to the public, when the printed book was a curiosity, the daily paper a novelty. Even today the average schoolboy can tell you in some detail the methods introduced into England from Flanders by Caxton towards the end of the 15th century. The average man's knowledge of printing methods in vogue nearly five centuries ago is greater than his knowledge of the multifarious processes which enable him day by day to keep in touch with the news of the world condensed into the comparatively small space of a modern daily news sheet. Familiarity has bred—if not contempt—at least, indifference.

Day by day those engaged in the production of newspapers have impressed on them the abysmal ignorance of the public as to the most elementary principles of the newspaper business. No day passes in the history of any great daily newspaper without impossibilities being asked of those in charge, without some member of the public trying to teach the trained newspaperman his business or wildly criticizing newspapers in general for what he considers mechanical or professional defects in production.

Yet through the centuries since William Caxton first set up his printing press in the Almonry at Westminster, no branch of mechanical science has shown greater development; no modern accomplishment represents more concentrated human energy and brain-power than the complicated organization required to produce the modern daily newspaper.

From the earliest introduction of printing down to the middle of the last century, progress was comparatively slow. Until that time only a small section of the community was possessed of sufficient education to read and digest the contents of a newspaper. The tremendous taxes placed upon newspapers, not finally abolished until 1855, show that the newspaper was considered a luxury. Its influence, therefore, while very great, was not widely diffused. It appealed to a limited circle of scholars and men of letters. The success of a journal depended largely on the literary distinction which characterized its columns. The growing power of the press in the middle of the 19th century, when such journalistic giants as Deane of the Times and Eyre Crowe of the Daily News (who, by the way, succeeded Charles Dickens as editor, the latter proving a complete failure in that capacity) were at the zenith of their careers, will not be denied. But it was an aristocratic press—vastly different from that of today. The modern newspaper owner has learned that with too much literary brilliancy usually there is associated too little money.

Modern journalism is essentially democratic. To be successful a daily newspaper must appeal to all classes. It may hold strong and decided views in matters of public policy, but in the end its success or failure will depend on its news columns. By the multiplication of journals, made possible by the development of the art of printing and the science of telegraphy, the power of the press in moulding public opinion may have been lessened. By the ease with which news may now be transmitted, some of the power belonging of old to the editorial columns has been shifted to the news columns. But today, while it may be that the editorial columns of the newspaper have lost some of their power, the press still is the most potent force in existence in shaping the destinies of the human race.

Propaganda—the art of moulding public opinion—reached its highest development during the Great War. It was no new thing. Julius Caesar's "De Bellico Gallico" is an early example of ancient propaganda. Apart from the historical

value of his record, Caesar published his work on his wars to incline public opinion to his side, contrasting his accomplishments in the field with the luxurious living of the senatorial party in Rome. Propaganda was as successful then as it was in 1915-18. And still it is an art little understood. A plain statement of facts published simultaneously in two different papers, both stories being scrupulously correct and truthful, may be made to convey to the mind of the reader very different impressions. Gradually the functions of the news columns and of the editorial columns of the modern journal have become interwoven, until today, a journal, the editorial columns of which may take no strong line of policy, may, through its news columns, exercise a very potent influence in the formation of the opinions of its readers.

Under modern conditions, when propaganda has become a highly developed art; when newspapers number their readers by the million and when the hurry and rush of commercial competition prevent the average man from studying closely the questions of the day and makes him dependent on his newspaper for his views and opinions, the responsibility placed upon those who control or who contribute to the news columns of the press is increased an hundredfold.

The day has gone by, perhaps, when the ownership of a newspaper was to be regarded as a public trust. The commercialization of journalism within the last thirty years has had the effect of lowering, to some extent at least, the high dignity of the profession until today a newspaper is scarcely different from any other property to be bought and sold; it represents so much money and so much power. But a newspaper today still is a public utility which, by its very nature and to preserve that 'freedom of the press' which has become traditional with our race, cannot be owned or controlled by the government.

Under these conditions, surely it is in the best interests of the public that the highest standard of skill and integrity should be maintained among members of the journalistic profession. Today the greed of gold has taken hold of a large section of the press of this continent to such an extent that education almost may be deemed a disadvantage rather than an asset to the journalist, its place being taken by motherwit with a turn for ready word-spinning.

The enormous growth in the number of journals, (daily, weekly and monthly), has thrown open wide, to all and sundry, the doors of what should be the most closely guarded of professions. Of lawyers, architects, physicians and school teachers the highest qualifications are demanded by the public. Of those whose influence on the conduct of the country's affairs is ten times more potent and more widely diffused, no standard is demanded by the public. While among the journalistic fraternity of this country there are thousands of men of lofty principles and of a high order of scholarship and ability, the profession of the journalist has been allowed to fall below the standard of dignity and educational attainment which should be maintained for the good of the people.

Of the 'cub reporter' no term of apprenticeship is asked. It may happen conceivably that his first 'assignment' is to report the utterances of some public man, the correct or incorrect version of whose speech, as published the following morning, may mean the difference of peace or war between nations. Yet no standard is set by which the reporter's fitness may be judged.

It is for this reason (that there is no standard of admission to the profession of journalism and no means of disciplining the newspaperman who violates the ethics of the profession) that newspaperdom is apt to attract to its ranks

(Continued on page 23)

The United States and Canada's Status Among the Nations

While the solemn deliberations of the Peace Council were in progress, a grave misconception arose in certain quarters. It was declared that Great Britain desired to have each of her self governing colonies represented in the League of Nations in order to secure unto herself a dominating voice.

A rather brittle friendship between Great Britain and the United States was strained because neither nation could nor would, grasp the view point of the other.

The average American has a very mistaken idea of Canada's relation to England. They regard us with pity and contempt as being a people too weak and spiritless to break away from the apron strings of old Mother England. They cannot, in many cases, understand that the bond uniting the different parts of the British Empire is as close and indissoluble as that which exists between the various states of America.

They will tell you in a complacent voice that they have absolutely nothing against the Canucks. Oh no! Why, they are every bit as good as the Americans or at least would be if they would shake off the British grip and become more progressive. Some of them pursue the same logic as an old Idaho farmer who told a Canadian woman that Canada just naturally ought to belong to the States for didn't we speak the same tongue as they?

Surely we have proved our indisputable right to a voice in the conduct of international affairs. At Ypres, Vimy Ridge and on other notable occasions we proved to the world that Canada's manhood is of the finest. We "carried on" both at home and abroad in a manner worthy of a great nation.

Before the war we were practically an unknown quantity. In his book on "Germany and the Next War," written several years ago, Bernhardt scarcely deigns to mention the British overseas Dominions as a force to be taken into account. But the war is over and we have come of age. The whole world is waiting to hear our views and watching with interest our tactics toward the old land.

However, we have not yet learned to express ourselves fully. Our literary, artistic and musical as well as political and industrial life, is still in the embryo state. If we do not hasten to develop we shall be in danger of having our individuality sunk into that of our Southern neighbor. The United States of America was forced early in her history to stand upon her own feet, on account of her isolated position and her attitude towards Great Britain.

When the question of reciprocity came to an issue, the Canadian people showed, by an overwhelming majority vote, how they felt concerning the matter, which was annexation, slightly camouflaged. No government has ever gone to the people and received a more emphatic answer than did the Laurier ministry on that occasion.

At the same time, American ideals and opinions are being subtly impressed upon the rising generation of Canada. Their literature floods the land and we are copying many of the worst phases of that country. The growing tendency to moral looseness, so prevalent in the large cities south of us, is being introduced into Canada through the pages of the popular American fiction magazines.

Not only in yellow journalism is there a menace. There is hardly a number of the high class American journals and reviews but what contains some criticism of Great Britain and her colonies. If some American journalist is not "exposing" British methods in one place, he is "telling the truth" about her misrule in another. Pleasing to our national pride and self respect, is it not?

It is strange that the American press does not use more discrimination in its articles considering the vast number of

Canadian readers. The truth is that they know it to be unnecessary. With the exception of a few newspapers and a very few periodicals, we are entirely dependant upon the Old Country and United States for literature and current opinion. They have piped and we blithely dance.

Not only in the question of reading matter is the American influence felt for the Moving Pictures have usurped the place of books to a great extent. Nine-tenths of the pictures shown are about American subjects and deal with events from their own standpoint. It is somewhat of a bore for a Canadian audience to have to watch a made-up picture of American doughboys running up Old Glory to the top of the flagstaff at Potsdam, with the Union Jack trailing up inconspicuously some three or four places below.

While it is not right to encourage race prejudice, we do think that we are justified in demanding of our Canadians that they think and speak for themselves. It is absurd to think that we love to see ourselves as others see us, but what else can explain the fact that we pass over the earnest utterances of Canadian writers and seek a national inspiration from the American press.

It is time to rise up, Canada, and declare yourself. Out of the crucible of War, and the melting pot of nations, will come a composite character with greater possibilities than ever known before. We are living in an age of formative opportunity. Let us be in the advance guard of every great movement, leading the world in intellectual and industrial effort. National greatness depends upon the welfare of the individual. Let us get behind every movement that has the glory of Canada for its aim and above all encourage the mental and spiritual growth of our fair Dominion. M. J. R.

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Drugs in Relation to Prohibition

Mr. Carrick Replies to Mr. Wilkinson.

In the May issue of the B.C. Monthly there appears a communication from R. C. Wilkenson, Port Hammond criticising an article by the writer on the above subject.

With the customary christian charity which we now look for from the prohibition fanatic Mr. Wilkinson proceeds in his first paragraph to insinuate that the writer of the article, being opposed to prohibition must necessarily be interested in the liquor business, and being so cannot therefore be expected to make a truthful statement.

For Mr. Wilkinson's information it may be stated that the writer of the article has not now, nor ever has had, the slightest interest in the liquor traffic nor in a fairly long lifetime has he ever profited by that traffic to the extent of the value of one cent. On the contrary the advent of prohibition placed him in a position by which if he had cared to take advantage of it, as some prominent prohibition leaders have done, he could have turned it to his advantage to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

Of course it is too much to expect a disinterested prohibitionist like Mr. Wilkinson to accept such a statement from one of the unregenerates, but the proofs are at his command at any time.

Re Mr. Wilkinson's own statement. His first is that crime has disappeared and jails and penitentiaries are empty. Well! we have recently had an assize court in Vancouver at which it seemed to me that the calendar was one of the longest of any in recent years. On the same day that the B. C. Monthly appeared there was a prominent front-page article in the local press stating that in the city of Chicago, where so-called bone-dry prohibition has been in force for a considerable time, crime was increasing at such an alarming rate that four new judges had to be appointed to try murder cases alone, there being over one hundred such cases awaiting trial while new cases were arising at the rate of one murder per day for the city alone.

The city of London, England, has probably a population about four times that of Chicago and has not got prohibition. Will Mr. Wilkinson have us believe that there is more crime in London in proportion to population than there is in Chicago? Perhaps in his estimation murder is not a crime. Perhaps he only recognizes breaches of the Prohibition Act in that category. He tells us that druggists declare there is no increased demand for habit-forming drugs.

Did he find any statement in the article he criticises attributing the fostering of the drug habit to druggists?

The writer of the article has too high an opinion of the integrity of the men who are engaged in the legitimate drug trade to make any such statement.

Does Mr. Wilkinson overlook the periodical, one might almost say daily, captures by the police of illegally held stocks of habit-forming drugs in quantities that are away beyond the legitimate requirements of the whole of Canada?

In recent weeks the police have reported captures of cocaine and morphine amounting in one instance up to \$50,000 and many others running up to \$20,000. Mr. Wilkinson tells us that alcohol causes ten thousand deaths per year in Canada or at least is "estimated" to do so. Will he tell us also who is responsible for the "estimate"?

If Mr. Wilkinson will read the article over again he will find that there is no reference to Russia whatever nor is vodka ever mentioned. The writer of the article only wrote of what he knew by personal experience or from study of indisputable authorities.

Regarding the test referred to—the man who gave school children a glass of wine a day for such a purpose must have

been a fool or a criminal.

Did the critic find anything in the article in question advocating the giving of alcohol to children?

That article on :Drugs in relation to Prohibition, together with its predecessor on the prohibition muddle in B. C. was written with no view of forwarding any selfish interest, but was an honest endeavor to give the public the benefit of any little special knowledge the writer possessed. But it seems to be the fact that no man may venture to discuss any matter of public interest in Canada unless he is prepared to be the object of the vilest innuendo.

Is it any wonder that under such conditions there is so much corruption in the conduct of public affairs in our country or that our best citizens absolutely refuse to enter public life?



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Mr. Carrick and Prohibition---Another Reply

Mr. A. Carrick's article in the April B. C. M., was evidently written with the intention of convincing your readers that where prohibition is in effect, there is corresponding increase in the use of narcotic drugs.

The first page is devoted to establishing that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison." Whether or not he has established his point must be left to your readers. One thing is certain, many nations resort to the "poison;" Norway and Sweden in the early part of the 19th century resorted to the use of brandy, with a corresponding debauching of the people. France was not satisfied with light wines and absinthe has become the almost universal beverage.

The statement that, "some of the races of Eastern Europe and many of the Asiatic races use opium freely, yet they suffer no harm from its use, nor do they experience any depression when deprived of the drug," is not borne out in fact. An Asiatic who is addicted to opium and is deprived of it, suffers just as do others. Witness the wreckage among the Chinese in Vancouver city who are opium addicts.

The crux of the matter is dealt with in the last quarter page, wherein Mr. Carrick would have your readers believe that prohibition is responsible for an increase in the drug habit, and lays the accusation that we prohibitionists "ostrich-like" are burying our heads in the sand.

We have frequently heard it said, "there is just as much liquor consumed as ever" and "you can buy booze any place in Vancouver."

Now we are told "because of the lack of liquor, people resort to drugs." Both of these statements cannot be true. Which horn of the dilemma is Mr. Carrick on?

We are assured by Mr. Carrick, at the end of his article that "we are worse off than before," a mere statement without even an attempt at proof.

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the following: The Provincial jail at New Westminster is being converted into a high school, while the Wilkenson road jail at Victoria is now a mental hospital. The provincial jail at Kamloops has been closed, so far as prisoners are concerned. From the Dominion statistics we learn that the arrests in B.C. for drunk and disorderly conduct in 1918 as compared with 1917 fell off 91 per cent. That does not support "we are worse off than before."

In regard to the drug habit, in August 1919 a Questionnaire was sent to every druggist in B.C., the 1st and 4th questions in which were as follows:

- (1). Do you find in your business an increased demand for narcotic drugs within the last two years?
- (4). Do you consider the use of narcotic drugs more widely spread than prior to the incoming of prohibition?

Without an exception, the answers were, there was no increased demand for narcotic drugs, hence, any increase in the habit must be from illegal sources.

Let me quote the words of some prominent men, and in stance conditions to establish the fact that the illegal traffic in narcotics is world wide.

Dr. Scelesh, who has been superintendent for eighteen years of the Chicago House of Correction, emphatically states, "prohibition means less drug fiends. A woman addicted to the use of alcohol is much more apt to become addicted to drugs than a sober woman."

Dr. Raymond F. S. Kieb, Medical Superintendent of Matteawan State Hospital, New York, who is an eminent authority on drug addiction, says, "I am convinced that the statements the liquor interests include in their propaganda to the effect that drug-addiction increases enormously when dry laws

go into a community, are much over-estimated. I have seen no substantiation of this statement and very much doubt its authenticity."

The words of one of our medical men in Vancouver may be quite correct, "prohibition reveals those addicted to narcotics, but does not create them." It appears there are those who between the times they were using morphine or cocaine, would take a shot of whiskey or other liquor, now are driven to take the narcotic more frequently.

In the Vancouver "Sun" of April 28th, the following item appeared: "Winnipeg, April 27th. In a desperate attempt to cure themselves of the morphine habit, two returned soldiers, about 30 years old, walked into the Provincial police court clerk's office today and begged to be sent to jail for six weeks each. The request was granted and the clerk made out the necessary papers. The men acted as their own policemen and walked to the jail unescorted. They explained that the habit was first formed in the trenches when they began to take morphine to steady their nerves." Our sympathies go out to those who become addicts when under severe nervous strain, or when undergoing various operations, and no doubt many like the two quoted, become habitues under these circumstances.

On the other hand, Chief of Police McRae is reported as having said, "during the war the traffic lessened considerably in Vancouver, owing, no doubt, to the enlistment or conscription of many drug addicts. With the ending of the war, these are now again here and the traffic has grown to satisfy their craving. The conditions of reconstruction have aided the insidious progress of the sale of narcotics."

It is worthy of note that in New York, the increase in the drug habit became so pronounced that it was called the "Manhattan disease" years before prohibition came into effect.

In this connection, Royal S. Copeland, Health commissioner for the U. S., who recently closed his drug clinic, which was appointed just before prohibition went into effect in an effort to care for the drug addicts that were roaming around New York, stated that "the States imported 15 times as much opium per capita as any other nation, and 90 per cent. of this was sold illegally." Commissioner Copeland goes on to say, "there are not enough addicts now to keep the place open."

From reports in the Press we learn that juveniles are becoming addicted to the use of these drugs, through the wily vendors. Were liquor sold in bar-rooms or Government stores, these juveniles could not legally be served, hence prohibition is not the reason why juveniles are becoming drug fiends.

From all these sources it is evident that any increase in the illicit sale of narcotics is not due to the prohibition of the sale of liquor, but is an aftermath of a world wide war, and is not restricted to any country or nation.

Prohibitionists have not "buried their heads in the sand," nor are they "hidden in the clouds." They are facing the problems of life, seeking for a solution that will enable their fellow men to live at their best, and to do so, are untiring in their efforts to remove anything that degrades or demoralizes the human race.

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From a Woman's Point of View

Women in the Light of Today

(By Emily Wright).

The terms "vexed question" and "problem" are losing somewhat of their terror for us. We are becoming accustomed to them and one more or less seems to make little difference. There is revolution in the political world, evolution in the industrial, unrest in the Christian, and confusion in the economic. There is also the almost unrecognised but yet startling and overwhelming problem of race, which will demand the attention of the "whites" throughout the world sooner than perhaps is realised. Then, of course, every community has its "affairs," every city has its strikes, every nation has its "woman problem." Many of these problems are the direct result of the war, others, of gradual development, were eventually bound to force themselves upon us for solution.

Authorities on these questions sound a pessimistic note when warning the public of these various troubles, yet we in our ignorance but with a superb faith cry: "God is in His Heaven; all's right with the world."

We feel convinced that this is so with regard to the problem of woman. Her position in the world is changing, but we feel that "all's right with her." If progress is to be made in all departments of life, then woman cannot stand still.

Whatever kind of a time she had before she "sinned," it is very certain she has had an uphill fight ever since. She was created to be a "help meet"—not a "help-mate" which sounds too much like hired help without adequate recognition—and "help meet" really means "a helper as before, ahead, of him," which is vastly different from the ordinary conception of her. However, she is slowly but surely rising, by constant endeavour against adverse circumstances, to the position which was hers "in the beginning."

Only a few years ago it was considered that the restless activity of public life, the bustle of party strife, even the freedom from the restrictions of home would be sufficient to degender a woman; it was thought that when she entered into man's sphere of labour it would be at the cost of her womanliness. But times have changed, and we have come to think that it is indeed fortunate that professions and occupations unthought of for women a decade ago are open to them now. There is an immense army of women, in Europe especially, who must be self-supporting. The spinster of other days, who often devolved into the household drudge and who became soured through disappointment and an aimless life, will be less and less in evidence as such. She need not now be minus of a vocation. If she has a talent she will hear its call. The world is open to her and in it she shall find some of the happiness which otherwise would have been denied her, she shall find wider opportunities for service to mankind, and feel that she counts for something in the life of the nation.

The franchise has brought new responsibilities to women. It has given to them the greatest possible incentive to take an interest in national affairs. We are living in a great age, when the balances are swaying this way and that and need the steadying minds of sound judgment in their adjustment. It is therefore of supreme importance that young women, particularly, should acquaint themselves with the serious questions which are confronting the country so that they shall be able to exercise the ballot intelligently. It must not be said that a privilege has been thrust upon a frivolous and politically ignorant generation.

Ecclesiastically, women have not made so much progress. In the secular world the judge has been jealous for the bench, the barrister for the bar, the politician for Parliament, but all have had to give way for the admission of women. The clergyman is a man, much as they, and is jealous for his pulpit. But unwholesome prejudice is a barrier to progress. Eventually, the Church will have to fall into line. If a woman has a vocation and hears the "call" to the pulpit, and it is debarred her, just to that degree is the Church poorer and less efficient. St. Paul has had to bear the blame for far more than he deserves. Professor Trumpour of Vancouver is calling for a "restatement of doctrine." He is reported to have said: "How some of us are preaching I do not know, when I see the Commentaries on their library shelves." Let us hope if this proposed restatement ever becomes an accomplished fact that there will be a restatement concerning St. Paul's attitude towards women, and an honest comparison made of the women of his age and of those of the twentieth century.

Although women may be grasping after what some may think (but erroneously so) the bigger and wider things of life, it will ever remain that the home life is woman's natural sphere; it is the finest and fullest life, for it is upon this that the foundation of the Empire is built. It may bring restrictions and overwhelming duties in its train, but it also brings a peculiar power and incomparable love to compensate. Man is fascinated as he seeks to penetrate into the inmost recesses of a woman's mind, and woman delights in permitting him thus to do—just so far as she pleases. They view life from entirely different angles and so, constantly, they hold each other's interest. His may be the dominating will in the household; hers is its animating soul, breathing her thoughts and feelings into the very atmosphere of the home. It is here in the depths of her nature—which men can never understand—wherein lies the secret of her power.

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The Next Great War

(By T. Proctor Hall, M.D.)

The "War to end war" does not appear to have been a pronounced success. There is more unrest now than there was before the war began; and the governments of the civilized countries are more inclined toward Prussianism, more determined upon the suppression of liberty of speech, more anxious to crush the infant "Industrial Democracy," than ever before. It may be taken for granted then that there will be more wars, and that whatever their origin and pretext they will speedily become wars waged for the establishment of Imperialism and for the destruction of democracy.

But in the beginning the next war is likely to take on the usual national form. Some powerful nation may take up the gauntlet thrown down and lost by Germany, and may make a dash for the mastery of the world. And if that nation were to proceed with care, and were to profit by Germany's mistakes, it might reduce the rest of the world to a state of vassalage for a hundred years. We are proud of our victory, but it is humiliating to think how very close to disaster the Allies were more than once.

Suppose twenty men of the ruling class of such an aggressive nation were to plan for the conquest of the world in 1930. They would, of course, keep their own counsel. How would they begin their preparations?

Evidently their first aim would be to make themselves the trusted leaders of a strong and united nation, over whom they could exercise the most complete control. To this end they would take a firm stand in favor of industrial reorganization, yielding to democracy everywhere in form, but securing the reservation of absolute rule in any emergency. Industry would be rapidly organized into departments under federal direction. Capitalists who objected to the new and national order of things would receive no more consideration than is now given to an I.W.W. who is charged with intending to start a revolution. By exercising full control of the Press, in ways that are already in common use, the government could win universal approval at the polls for the new move. Involuntary idleness would be abolished. Shorter hours, and a good living wage would be universal. The health and training of all the workers would be looked after by the state. No more babies would die for want of good food. Mothers would be well cared for, and recognized as serving the state. For, besides the good-will and contentment thereby induced, it is quite among the possibilities that a boy born in 1920 might take part in a world war begun in 1930. Training of a strictly military character would be kept within narrow limits, but a certain amount of it would be required of all foremen, superintendents and other leaders of industry; so that they could, when the time came, take their places at once as leaders in the army. The original twenty conspirators would continually add to their number kindred spirits whose sagacity and faithfulness had been fully tested, so that by 1930 the trusted circle controlled by the inner ring would number thousands.

Every factory would be required to produce some war material for the government, and this part of the work would be steadily increased as the set time approached, so that in 1930 it would be running on a full war basis, with a considerable supply from the previous years of production. During the last two or three years of preparation all modes of communication and publication would be rigidly censored in order to keep even their own people in ignorance of the extent of the work going on. Everything, it would be explained, was for industrial purposes only. Women would be encouraged to receive industrial training to such an extent that every able-bodied man could be removed from the industrial field without ser-

ious loss to the nation. Every form of scientific investigation would receive full support. The whole nation would become a busy industrial hive, apparently devoted to the peaceful arts.

The policy of "peaceful penetration" so successfully used by Germany among the industries of other nations, would be enlarged. But instead of gun foundations, factories where deadly germs, gases, and poisons could be concealed for instant use, (but all for industrial and commercial purposes), would be built in cities, along water courses, and at centres of intercommunication.

At the appointed time some peculiarly aggravating outrages involving deep insult to the aggressive nation would be faked or staged, heralded throughout the nation, and commented upon very temperately by the Press. This would be followed by a second and a third outrage of similar character, tuned to the rising tide of popular anger. Suddenly the fires of hell would be let loose against the offending nation, the Press meanwhile counselling moderation and firmness, and war would be declared after the attack had been well begun.

The nation first attacked would be one of the stronger and more advanced, probably either the United States or Great Britain. Can you picture the attack? Dante's Inferno were a paradise beside it. The water supply of every large city poisoned; deadly germs of typhoid, bubonic plague and cholera scattered where they would be most effective in infecting men and animals; huge quantities of prepared food poisoned, and still larger quantities destroyed by bomb and fire; deadly gases pouring out of the most unexpected places and deluging the crowded regions of the cities; fires and bombs filling the air with death. Overhead, are a hundred immense airships raining fire, explosives and choking burning gas; until you wonder whether a single human being will be found alive in the devastated region. The same thing goes on in twenty or thirty of the larger cities and manufacturing centres. At the same time small bands of assassins seek out the leaders of the nation, both industrial and political, with the aim of temporarily paralyzing the nation's power of organized resistance.

Night closes upon the scene of the first day's destruction, with a million dead and dying. Men, women and children are included in the indiscriminate slaughter. There are no non-combatants in this war, and no quarter is given. Kill, kill, kill, is the order given and carried out to the letter. Through the night there is a lull in the fighting. But fiery eyes in the sky search the regions round the aerodromes and the arsenals for any signs of the organization of active resistance. Meantime the attackers are renewing their supplies from concealed sources and from the booty already captured. Before morning the raiders are reinforced by aircraft of a different type, fully equipped for the contest for air supremacy which is now the decisive part of the fight. Long slender airships which cannot be set on fire and which may be blown into two or three pieces without bringing them to the ground, are shooting along at the rate of 200 miles an hour, armed with air torpedoes, and acting as convoys to the heavier airships which carry the poison gas and bombs. Still swifter armored planes and helicopters sweep the sky in thousands for both attack and defense.

Why describe the rest of the fight? Crippled on every hand, how is it possible for the defenders to win against the steady stream of reinforcements that appear day after day? Only if a league of nations takes up the fight is there the slightest hope for the defenders. There may be dreadnoughts on the ocean, unconquered; but they have no share in the

war. There may be powerful tanks rolling along the shores; what have they to do with the result? Nothing. The speed of the airship has left them all behind, and the war is decided before they can take their places in it. A couplet runs:

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
And three times thrice who gets his blows in fust.

A nation that is unprepared to meet such an attack must inevitably be crippled at the first onslaught. It is as helpless as an unarmed traveller before the highwayman's automatic. Is any defense possible? The answer is, NO, EXCEPT IN THE AIR.

Every well-informed person must admit the possibility of such an attack in the future. Germany has proved that it is possible to control the psychology of a whole nation, by controlling the educational system, the pulpits and platforms, the 'movies' and the newspapers and magazines; and to launch the nation as a unit against its neighbors. The danger to us while not immediate, is none the less real for the near future. The time to begin the preparation for the defense is now.

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"As Others See Us"

(Independent Criticisms of the B.C.M.)

Because of the regular pressure on our space—and our earnest desire to give our readers the best and most that our present size will carry and so leave our work to speak for itself—and also, be it mentioned in candour, because even a publication or an editor may practice that excellent precept which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Caesar—"What touches us ourself shall be last served"—the following pointed and valued criticisms and commendations have, in common with a number of others, been "held over."

In view of a reference elsewhere to Principal Smith, it seems right to mention that the independent expression of opinion by him re the B.C.M. was received (as the note itself indicates) some months ago, or shortly after publication of the first enlarged number.

A BRITISH JOURNALIST'S COMMENT.

From "Daily Mail," Hull, England.

A BREATH OF CANADA.

Every book or periodical that sets out to give the public clean and wholesome, as well as interesting and educative, reading is welcomed by everyone who appreciates journalism in its dignified sense. And thus we welcome, in its new and enlarged form, "The British Columbia Monthly," a beautifully produced magazine, which hails from Vancouver. The tone and character of the articles and literary features fully support the declaration that the "Magazine of the Canadian West" will "promote social betterment, educational progress and religious life." An admirable article on the Canadian Brotherhood movement gives a personal insight into the remarkable enthusiasm shown in the brotherhood meetings, while a delightful descriptive article on "Clorious Garibaldi: the Canadian Playground in British Columbia," is redolent of majestic scenery and mountain peak. We wish "The British Columbia Monthly" a bright and successful future.

PRINCIPAL SMITH'S CRITICISM.

I am much pleased with the new British Columbia Monthly which appears in the attractive dress of youth having out-grown the baby clothes.

You have done several things well, enlarged the size, improved the appearance, broadened the policy and yet kept the ideal high and progressive. I wish you every success in your ever-widening sphere of usefulness.

The books stalls are groaning under the weight of many magazines, some of which are as poison to young minds.

Every community needs its independent press, absolutely fearless in its proclamation of the things believed to be true, well informed in criticism and sane in leadership. The B.C. Monthly has stepped into the breach and is now in a position to make a valuable contribution to the higher life of the Province and Dominion. Such a venture will cultivate a spirit of appreciation for good literature and at the same time do something to mould institutions which slowly but surely become the embodiment of national ideals.

A B.C. INTERIOR JOURNAL'S OPINION.

The Ashcroft Journal is in receipt of a copy of the "British Columbia Monthly," a journal devoted to things of interest to the people of this province. The subscription is \$1.75 a year. The contributors are mostly British Columbian writers. This is a magazine that should be patronized by British Columbia readers before all others not only because it is interesting, but because it is British Columbian.

Thank you, friends, known and unknown. We certainly value your independent appreciation and recommendation.
Editor B.C.M.



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Redfern Corset of fancy pink brocade, is specially designed for full figures, is made with low bust, tapering higher to shoulder. The model is well boned throughout and is neatly finished with lace and ribbon—\$11.50.

Gordon S. Doyle
LIMITED

575 GRANVILLE STREET
Phone Sey. 3540

Mr. Lukin Johnson

President Vancouver Branch, B.C. Institute of Journalists.
(The "Branch" is now the "Trunk.")

Through the absence from Vancouver of Mr. Lukin Johnston at the time of the final organization meetings of the original "Provincial" Institute of Journalists, others may (like the writer) have made Mr. Johnston's acquaintance only after his return to the city the other month, when he was elected President of the Vancouver branch, for which office his name and that of Mr. J. S. Cowper were submitted by a formation committee.

As the picture will indicate, a first impression of Mr. Johnston suggests a very presentable personality, and even limited opportunities for conversation and contact with him will readily reveal the genial gentleman and the man of wide interests and broad sympathies—as newspapermen and journalists, from junior reporters up, tend to become.

Whatever may now be the development of the local "Institute," journalistic brethren will be pleased but not surprised to learn that this young president, in common with many other men who have made a name for themselves in journalism or literature, has had a varied experience of life and work.

We did not ask him the name of his birthplace, much less the year of his birth, but his speech indicates that he is of that type of Briton from the Southern part of the Island who not only "makes good," but helps to extend the weight and worth and width of the British Empire.

In the course of extensive travels all over the Dominion, Mr. Johnston at intervals between 1904 (when he came to Canada) and 1911, be it noted to his credit, and the credit of that true British spirit of enterprise and adaptability, earned his living as farmer, banker, freight-handler, labourer in



MR. LUKIN JOHNSON,

Who writes on "Modern Journalism" (Page 2).

G.T.P. construction camps, singer in moving picture theatre, and fruit rancher and retail lumberman.

With such a record for or against him, others will rejoice with the B.C.M. that such a man—now a journalist—is the president of what is, or may be the parent body of an organization which, whatever its limitations in form or scope, is open to become of social and fraternal service to young newspaper men at least.

His work in British Columbia.

Mr. Johnston's early education was received at King's school, Canterbury. His career and journalistic connections in British Columbia may be summed up thus: 1909, Settled in B.C. and on the staff of "Daily Province"; 1911 to 1913, managing editor of Cowichan Leader of Duncan, B.C.; 1913 to 1915 news-editor "Daily Colonist," Victoria; 1919, rejoined staff of Vancouver "Daily Province" on his return from overseas.

His Service Overseas.

Mr. Johnston's varied experience in other lines has been capped by service overseas, which may be summarised as follows: 1915, joined 88th Battalion, Victoria, B.C. 1916, 16th Battalion, France; successively Staff Captain, "Intelligence" 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade; Staff Captain 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade; Sept. 1918, Major Deputy assistant Adjutant General; November, 1918, mentioned in despatches.

It is also of interest to know that Mr. Johnston is the Pacific Coast correspondent for "the Thunderer," the London "Times," and is a member of the Author's Club, London, England.

Those who, because of our country's geographical position, recognize the clamant need there is for Eastern and Western Canada alike and together striking the Imperial note and maintaining British Empire ideals in these stirring and momentous times, will follow with hopeful anticipation the career of President Johnston, not merely as chief of the young journalistic body in B.C., but in any other public service he may be called upon to take part. D.A.C.

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The Magazine of The Canadian West

Publishing Office, 1100 Bute Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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"BE BRITISH," COLUMBIANS!

Vol. XVI

BEGINNING TENTH YEAR, MIDSUMMER, 1920.

No. 3.

EDITORIAL

THE TENTH YEAR.

If three score and ten be taken as the allotted span of human life, and from 21 to 30 years be given to preliminary or experimental training of one kind or another, it seems that four decades of adult service is about the longest period that mortals may hope to be on duty in the body terrestrial.

Relatively, therefore, ten years is a goodly portion of the whole time any one person may expect to be able to give to the organization or upbuilding of any worth-while work. It remains true none the less that, apart from mere money-making by buying, selling, or venture some speculation, most of the results of human effort of hand or brain, the use or influence of which, in any country or community, are prolonged, have been built on foundations that were "well and truly laid" on a slow-but-sure plan, the practical realization of which became its own best advertisement.

Building More Necessary than "Booming."

Perhaps there is no part of the British Empire where there is more need to emphasize that fact than in Western Canada. Our proximity to the United States, and the reasonable reciprocity and social co-operation that are natural between us and our worthy, but sometimes too wordy cousins, make inevitable in Canada an overflow of "American" ideas and ideals, one or two of which are inconsistent with the best of British characteristics. It is well, for instance, to recognise the natural wealth and worth for health of the city or country in which heaven has permitted us to have our home. But an unqualified encouragement of "boosting" and "booming," and an unlimited use of superlatives in speech concerning civic, provincial or national affairs, is likely to lead to an undue measure of the same being in evidence also in the personal life.

Let Us "Be British" Columbians.

As "British Beyond the Seas," whether born in Canada or in the Old Land, we may learn not a little from our Continental brethren of the Great Republic; but it would be well to see to it that we do not, as a people, copy them in their outstanding characteristics that court criticism, and even scorn. Vocal exercise about what they have done, are doing, or are going to do, is about as natural as breathing to a certain type of continental.

REDUCING SALARIES NOTWITHSTANDING H.C. OF L.

Quite independently of the contribution in this issue on "Retgression in the Civil Service," we had gathered that a reduction of salaries was being put into effect in certain quarters. How any Government Department or Official can hold such action as reasonable at this time, or consistent with the present cost of the necessaries of life? is a question that any citizen may ask, and that should be put fearlessly to the

authorities, in the event of any delay or dislocation in the public service resulting, directly or indirectly, from such changes.

If the Post Office is not a profitable department of the civil service, surely some other method of readjustment can be devised by responsible Heads without a trimming of salaries, none too large for former times, to say nothing of times like these?

Why Not Increase Letter Postage?

We observe that our valued contemporary, *MacLean's Magazine*, is taking steps to secure public support to prevent an increase of rates effecting Canadian Magazines. The action is timely and should have the support of all loyal citizens of the Dominion.

If instead of tinkering with the salaries of the staff or increasing the rates as applied to *bona fide* Magazines, the Post Office Chiefs would substantially increase the letter rate, say to five cents, we believe that, whatever the measure of initial objection, results would accrue that would be beneficial in different directions.

We believe that, at first thought, such a suggestion may seem a retrograde one. But the conditions of life and means of communication have changed vastly since Rowland Hill (was it not?) was inspired by a pathetic incident to work for penny postage. It is not too much to say that the mail is abused because of its very cheapness.

A five cent rate for **Letters**, (not for accounts or certain legitimate printed business announcements, **by themselves**) might lessen the number of letters mailed but there would be counterbalancing compensations.

COMMENDABLE ACTION BY B.C.E.R.

Are smokers selfish? A little observation exercised during the issuance of the arresting war bulletins would probably justify many people, smokers themselves, or with no personal prejudice against the use of tobacco by adults, in admitting that a large number of smokers are guilty of selfish thoughtlessness as they puff smoke in the faces of others.

The B.C.E.R. Company is all the more to be commended for recently enforcing a regulation against smoking on cars.

One need not be anything of a killjoy to suggest that our own beloved Farthest West, without necessarily copying the conventionalities of other parts of the Empire, might, with advantage smoke a little less, or at least at more seemly seasons. In Western Canada smoking is as common in offices as on the street. Immediately following club luncheons cigars and cigarettes are passed round—in commendable good fellowship no doubt. But even in dining rooms where men and women alike are at food, the smoker will "light up" and sit smoking immediately he has finished lunch.

It is well to see men so particular about removing headgear when entering a public dining room: It would be well for them to supplement this habit by denying themselves that smoke till they are outside again at least.



CAPILANO CANYON

North Vancouver. Photo by Frank L. Gourlay

See
British
Columbia
First!



Three selections from pictures received of "B. C. Beauty Spots." To see any one of these, is to wish to be there. The prize goes to Mr. Sovereign.



SHUSWAP RIVER,

Below the falls, (26 miles from Vernon) Photo by Thos. Keyworth.



Have You Seen
The Okanagan, or
Been Up the Coast
Yet?



SUNSET ON OKANAGAN LAKE
A "Snap" by Rev. A. H. Sovereign



Begin Your
Holidays
in
Your Homeland!

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND TAXATION.

That there is need for revision of the system of taxation is no valid reason for denying or blocking the allocation of funds necessary for the education and health of the community.

The urgent need for increased accommodation in the schools has been put so clearly that most loyal citizens must hold that, failing one method of securing money for that purpose, another must be found. The same statement applies to the General Hospital and public health departments. The esteemed superintendent of the Hospital, (Dr. McEachern) gave several strong reasons for support of the bylaws, one being the need for increasing the hospital staff, so as to improve the hours of duty assigned to the members generally. It would be interesting to know how many doctors and nurses on the staffs of the the large hospitals—the General and St. Paul's—get one day in seven regularly for physical and mental rest and refreshment? Do doctors and nurses get two Sundays off duty each month, or even one?

If bylaws ensuring money for the good of the community are to be blocked, there must, in the interests of public health and social progress in the West, be changes introduced affecting more than the method of taxation of property owners.

PROGRESS OF VANCOUVER "DAILIES"

Publications come and go, but some daily newspapers, (even if they change ownership or annex or absorb a rival) go on—for a long time.

Though publishing, seven days a week the Vancouver "Sun" continues to rise, and notwithstanding the paper shortage, its week-end edition does not seem to grow less. The "World" is understood to have made steady progress of late years under the supervision (or superior vision) of Mr. John Nelson, its managing director.

But the "Province" gives most marked outward evidence of prosperity. Some years ago it annexed the much higher building next to the one then occupied, and now we observe that something of the latest in improvements in arrangement and distribution of advertisement replies, is being fitted in on the ground floor, the whole of which has been assigned to the advertising department alone. All the ground floor section has been remodelled, and at the time of writing, the front office of Vancouver's leading Daily promises to be a credit, not only to itself, and its enterprising management, but to the Terminal City and Britain's premier Port on the Pacific.

DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES AND THE B.C.E.R.

Impartial citizens will have nothing but commendation for the action of the Dominion Parliament representatives for Vancouver, Messrs. Stevens and Crowe, who declined to take or support any action that might have directly led to another strike in connection with the B.C.E.R. Company.

The question or method of supervision of that Company may be a debatable one, but the public must approve of a company, no less than an individual, being treated fairly and reasonably under the changed conditions of the times.

If the B.C.E.R. Company have largely increased the wages of their men since the six-cent fare came into force, it would be unreasonable for any authority to raise the question of a reduction without first ascertaining if there has been such an increase in the company's business as would itself offset or meet these greater liabilities. Besides it is right to remember that a company serving the public generally, may be expected to plan progress, and be entitled to fair return on money and brain capital invested,—no less than a private concern.

Not merely to oblige the smoking members of the community, but mainly because of the healthfulness of the open-air, we would like to see the B.C.E.R. in a position to provide a number of "double-deck" cars (if these can be adapted to the lines as is done elsewhere?) or, failing these an increasing number for regular route service of open cars, similar to the sight-seeing one.

But whatever the Company does, or does not, the public will not approve of any action that would detrimentally affect the salaries of the employees at a time when the community generally is exercised by the H.C. of L.

CIRCULATION METHODS—FAIR AND OTHERWISE.

Much might be said of the objectionable methods adopted in some quarters to secure circulation for publications. It is unquestionably the entrance of unscrupulous men and methods into the publishing business that has made hard therein the way, not of transgressors, but of "progressors."

Some advertising business men, are themselves not without blame in that they have held large (figured) circulation as ever of the first importance. The net result is that on this continent publications inspired mainly, or entirely by mere commercialism, take any means to obtain circulation which they can claim as "paid."

We believe it is high time to impress on advertisers and business men generally that, important as circulation is, even so-called "paid" circulation is not everything, and not necessarily of the first importance when it comes to service—assuming their business is worth-while and durable.

The *British Columbia Monthly* had a voluntary call the other day from a stranger—not the first nor the second of his type to visit us—who, with an assurance worthy of a better method, informed us that he was ready to "get circulation" for us at 100 per cent.—which meant that he kept all he got. Incidentally he demonstrated that he had the right to represent quite a list of commercial publications, (chiefly outside B. C.), and mentioned that one "Ranch" magazine allowed him to collect (all for himself) as many ahead as **three years'** subscriptions. We believe that, apart from the present high rates for paper and cost of production, no publication can accept subscriptions on that basis unless it does so merely to exploit the so-called "paid" (?) circulation so obtained to appeal for advertising.

When an agent suggests to the citizen in town or country that in subscribing for a publication he (the subscriber) is merely paying postage, he may the more readily obtain a subscription (for one year), but he is not likely to enhance the value of the periodical in the eyes of the "paying" subscriber. Similarly, if an agent's one concern is to secure all he can for his own pocket, without regard to the reputation

or service of any publication he represents, he is not likely to be careful as to what he claims or promises.

Even when a publication goes to the limit in seeking to acquaint the community, or any class in it, with its service, something must be left the publisher towards the cost of increased production, otherwise the business men and advertisers who make a fetish of mere figures in circulation have to meet the loss.

ATTRactions OF NEWSPAPER WORK.

It is not surprising that newspaper work attracts "Duke's son, cook's son, son of a millionaire," for there is probably no work, no community service, not even excepting that of medical, legal, and ministerial men, which brings those engaged in it into more all round touch with human life.

The complexity of modern conditions and the multiplicity of events in a large city, tend to departmentalize reporting, so that the "assignments" in a day or a week are not so varied perhaps in one man's lot. But whether or not one's newspaper experience be in any way akin to that of "Bob Angus" in J. M. Barrie's story (of happy memory!) "When a Man's Single," it is a fact that work on a newspaper published two or three times a week, will, even in a city of considerable size, lead the alert reporter into contact with all phases of life, and into friendly relationship with men in all departments of public service—policemen, firemen, lawyers, doctors, clergymen of all churches, and—who not?

However keen he may be for "scoops," which on the American continent seem sometimes to be another name for unwise, sensational or premature publicity, the well-trained and earnest newspaper man recognises that his main duty is to supply facts that are "news" expressed in presentable English. The use in place of "report" of the word "story," which is so common in certain quarters would not pass or appeal so readily if the rather unhappy connotation connected with the word were remembered.

The ignoring of facts, oversight or misrepresentation of essential ones, and lack of adequate care in reporting words spoken or action taken are responsible for certain criticisms of the newspapers sometimes heard or read. On the other hand, of course, sometimes a would-be "public man," lime-light lover, or aspirant for office and honours who "opens his mouth and puts his foot in it" may seek to cover the mistake (or mis-step) by alleging or implying that he has been mis-reported.

Verbatim reporting by shorthand is the counteractive, but in these crowded days usually only national figures are held to merit that, and so expert shorthand writing is less than ever part of the average reporter's equipment.

It would be of interest to observe how far national character may be indicated in the headlines employed for the news items, and even in the form of "make-up" of newspapers. For instance if we compare the headings in the British papers of the long-lasting type such as *The Times*, *The Scotsman*, or *Glasgow Herald*, with certain publications across the Canadian boundary line, the glaring headlines, inches deep and often highly coloured (in ink and otherwise), are quite in keeping with the loud vocal noise associated with most of the doings of the Nation to the South; while the comparatively small type used overseas by staid Britons may say just as plainly, "Let's do our work well; and report current events accurately without making too much fuss about them."

Even the practice of crowding as much as possible of big headlines and beginnings on the front page (a custom now common in Canada, too) is suggestive. Of course there are arguments for and against that method, but it must be admitted that the disconnecting of many reports is apt to be disconcerting to readers. With publications too, as with other concerns, to put too much "in the window" may only, by contrast, emphasize the poverty of the inside.

Can British Columbia Journalists Unite?

(By D. A. Chalmers)

"They advertise others, themselves they cannot advertise," might fairly be written of newspapermen and journalists generally. It is all the more fitting that in connection with the recent formation of an "Institute" in British Columbia some note of the organization should be published if only for the information of the numerous journalistic brethren throughout the Province who had no opportunity of attending any initial meetings of what was originally intended to be a Province-wide body.

About the end of last year a number of gentlemen (several outstanding ones connected with one Vancouver daily) took certain steps in the matter and in association with newspaper representatives from Victoria, held several meetings, which resulted in a "Constitution" and "Objects" being printed and passed.

Later, at a meeting in 1920, the first to which certain other members of the newspaper or journalistic fraternity had been invited, a marked difference of opinion was revealed with regard to the retention among the "Objects" of a statement to the effect that the organization was not to be of the nature of a trades union. One man, an earnest promoter, among the first to give publicity to the idea, unhappily used the expression that that negative statement was "the price to be paid" for organization and thus stirred to rebellion, in oral exercise at least that "Britons-never-shall-be-slaves" spirit in what, for the time being, proved to be the majority (in attendance) who passed a resolution which involved the deletion of the negative statement.

Thereupon the acting chairman and president insisted on resigning, and the editor of this magazine had (entirely unexpected and unsought) the fortune or misfortune to be voted into the position vacated. As directed by the (then) ruling majority, the pro-tem. president, in association with the acting-secretary, Mr. John Williamson, who had done good service and continued in office, proceeded with the registration of the organization as a Provincial Body, and with these two as official representatives, or trustees, a Government charter was duly obtained.

Meanwhile a formation Committee (convened by one of the original dissenters to deletion) had been at work in connection with the "Vancouver Branch," and this committee speedily brought in a report not merely of progress, but containing recommendations with regard to officers, and also one to the effect that the negative statement, previously discussed and discarded, be restored to the Objects or Constitution of that "Vancouver Branch." Whether from the non-attendance or conversion of the members who had made the strong majority when the statement was deleted, is uncertain, but the fact was that a majority of those attending the later meetings endorsed all that was arranged, pre-arranged or re-arranged by that committee; and steps were then taken to turn the "Branch" into the "Trunk," or main body.

Just as there were alleged to be reasons in the first place for the insertion among the "Objects" of the statement that the organization was not to be in any sense a trades union, so no doubt in the view of the majority of that formation committee there was cause for the re-introduction of the clause.

It may none the less still be questioned why it should be necessary to make any such statement. Independently of the question of the freedom of the press, and particularly of the pressmen, we do not believe any newspaper manager or proprietor need be exercised about any "trades union." Ordinary newspaper reporting and writing-work cannot any more than journalism or literature in its higher branches be measured like brick-laying, and it would be impossible to fix minimum and maximum values in salaries or otherwise.

Apart from the introduction and discussion of that negative qualification—which we venture to believe might have been entirely avoided had representation at the outset been more widely sought—we believe a serious mistake was made in placing the "proprietors of daily papers" as "honorary" members. Surely, if our vaunted "Democracy" means anything, it should have been left open to newspaper managers and owners alike equally with others to be active members—unless of course the underlying idea was to make the Institute mainly or merely one for employees. There is a sense in which all newspaper men are "journalists" from junior reporters to publishers and up to, shall we say, the venerable and happy-spirited "Diogenes" and the racily reminiscent and enlightening "Lucian," who surely are the "doyens" of the Journalistic world in Britain's Farthest West Province.

Besides, there are "daily newspapers" in British Columbia outside of the two big Coast cities, and it is not at all unlikely that there are "proprietors" and editors there who would prefer to be ordinary, that is active, rather than "honorary" members of any such organization, if it is to be one of real service and lasting influence.

Some newspaper proprietors may conceivably, and legitimately be only "business managers" or money-making investors rather than "journalists," properly so-called. In the West one part-owner some years ago told the writer quite plainly that his chief or only interest was in the balance sheet of the concern. Others may echo "quite right." But still there are those who, while not belittling the importance of the business side, will venture to hold that the strong, one-sided interest in the case in question was not unconnected with the fact that the publication (as such) though one of the oldest and most influential, ceased to prosper and passed away.

Newspaper work, journalism, literature, form an ascending scale of effort and influence—though the financial results do not necessarily correspond. Is it not the case that one of the biggest money-makers in "journalism" in the Old Land, made his fortune, primarily, through publications that not only did not promote individual or social progress but, if anything, pandered to the frivolous spirit in all humans, the dominance of which makes irksome any beneficial reading or concentrated thought. That publisher's career reminds us that money may buy personal power, of a transient kind, and even lead to a pass to a gilded chamber, but cannot ensure lasting social and literary influence.

Just as newspaper influence itself may be commercialized, so newspaper owners may in certain communities and under certain conditions have to choose between making money by careful trimming and a non-committal policy, and exercising independent criticism with more or less of lasting influence upon, and real social service to their day and generation.

So far, the most promising feature of the new "Institute" is that a man seems to have been secured for president, who combines wide experience in life and considerable experience in journalism with an attractive personality.

RE VERSES TO H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

Yes, curious reader, though we have not hitherto mentioned the fact in this Magazine, much less advertised it in the newspapers, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales DID acknowledge the verses by the editor of the B.C.M. which appeared in a former "insert" addressed to him as "Prince of the British Commonwealth." Not only so, but their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary, also sent an acknowledgment.

Retrogression in the Civil Service

(By P. Ambrose)

The Dominion Government civil service is seething with unrest and discontent. The long-promised re-classification has fallen short of expectation. It was generally understood that salaries, as a whole, were to be placed on a higher basis altogether. In some cases this may have happened; but for the most part the re-classification is a bitter disappointment. Even where it looked hopeful for an employee, the Civil Service Commission has so ingeniously manipulated it in regard to the individual concerned, that the latter is very little, if any better off. There are men in responsible positions, their working days filled to capacity, who have not received an advance in their salary for ten years. It has been stated that no increase has been given City Postmasters for over thirty years. However, these men are awaiting the findings of the re-classification committee in the hope that their salaries will be raised to a figure commensurate with their office and responsibilities, but the indications are that there is a keen disappointment in store for them.

The discontent in the Post Office is no secret. When the new cost of living bonus came into effect it superseded all previous bonuses including the provisional allowance which was given to Western employees. The Letter Carriers found to their dismay that, instead of receiving an increase, they were either kept at their present standing or reduced. No permanent Letter Carrier got any increase whatever. As for the clerical staff 66 2-3 per cent. were reduced, some of them to the amount of \$10 per month on a salary of \$1000 and \$1100 per year; 27 1/2 per cent. were maintained at their present salary and the remaining few who were all of the higher grade clerks received an increase. Temporary men were not granted a provisional allowance, hence many of them felt the benefit of \$10 per month advance, whilst others amongst them were reduced. Taken altogether the government, when it introduced the new cost of living bonus into the Vancouver Post Office, made a saving on salaries of hundreds of dollars per month at the expense of the men. The present year will bring a reduction to 80 per cent. of the entire staff; 80 per cent. of those who were on the permanent staff last year will be reduced \$5 per month; and every single man will suffer a reduction as high as \$24 per month.

Temporary men in all departments are no less disgruntled than others, for when they are placed upon the permanent staff they suffer a decrease of about \$15 per month, which is exceedingly galling to them.

To give a case in point. A certain man with a wife and four children to support volunteered for the war. He was examined and passed, and he proceeded to Montreal where he was again examined and then sent back to Vancouver. He immediately applied again, was examined and passed, but upon showing his papers he was told that certain letters written upon them in Montreal meant "set aside," and accordingly this was acted upon. Eventually, he obtained a temporary job in the Government employ at \$75 per month. He held this for three and a half years during which constant efforts were made to have him placed on the permanent staff. Ignoring the claims of the temporary man the Civil Service Commission declared the position vacant, and it was duly advertised at the minimum remuneration of \$60 per month, and bonus, if allowed by law. This man applied for it, filling in the necessary form. There were no other applicants although the time was extended twice in order to give the returned soldiers a chance to secure this "plum." Left without a choice the Civil Service Commission appointed the temporary man to the position. He now does the same work

that he has been doing for more than three years, and has exactly \$15 less to draw at the end of the month.

The discontent in Vancouver in all the departments of the service is typical of the dissatisfaction obtaining throughout the country; and at the present moment there are very strong rumours that there will be a Dominion wide strike amongst all classes of civil servants.

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Educational Men and Matters

THE PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY

(By Thomas Allardyce Brough).

The University of British Columbia, the robust daughter of a vigorous mother, McGill University College of British Columbia, first saw the light of day, amid the stress and strain of the Great War, in September, 1915. Three hundred and seventy-nine students attended lectures during the first session, while a class of fifty-six upheld the honour of their Alma Mater on fields of fame overseas. At the close of the session forty students received the Bachelor's degree. A few weeks ago the fifth college session ended; the enrollment in the regular classes had risen to eight hundred and ninety, not to speak of six hundred and forty others taking short courses, and this time it was the Chancellor's privilege to cap sixty-nine young men and women, fifty-nine being granted degrees in arts and ten degrees in science. In five short years this infant in the noble sisterhood of some twenty Canadian universities has, in the number of its students taking the ordinary college subjects, outstripped all its sisters with the exception of Toronto, McGill, Queen's, and perhaps Manitoba.

Such undreamed of development is sufficient to cause dismay in the minds of those too short-sighted to see that money spent in higher education is one of our most fruitful investments, even from the dollars and cents point of view, and it has at the same time brought no little anxiety to its friends and supporters. It was therefore matter of relief and rejoicing to the latter when Attorney-General Farris, speaking for the provincial government, confirmed the news that it was already taking steps to raise three millions of dollars to begin the erection of permanent buildings on the university's magnificent site at Point Grey. In September 1921 the students will move to their new home, and the class of 1922 hope to receive their parting honours in a noble hall facing mountains and sea, and in sight of the stately ships passing to their far-off havens in the Orient.

When the late George Monro Grant was called to the principalship of Queen's university in 1877 he found there a faculty of arts and a faculty of theology. For fifteen years he strained every nerve in strengthening and extending the work

of the arts faculty. The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons was then readmitted as an integral part of the university, and the school of Mines, now the faculty of applied science, was established. This rounding out of the university's scope proved the crowning task of his life. But throughout his career he clung tenaciously to the principle, and again and again vehemently asserted it, that the core of every great university must be the faculty of arts, the department that appeals to the whole man, inspires and builds up the whole man, irrespective of how he may earn a living, or in what particular way he may serve the world.

The University of British Columbia is loyal to the same principle, and of her eight hundred and ninety regular students in the college year just ended, six hundred and eighty-one were enrolled in the arts department. But, as may be gathered from what I have already said, the time has gone by when a university can remain satisfied with teaching only the humanities and preparing men for the so-called learned professions. The university today must get into touch with every phase of life, and train men and women for leadership in every department of human activity and progress. The University of British Columbia is not forgetful of this, and in a province of almost unequalled natural resources has established a faculty of applied science under a corps of professors that would do credit to any of the universities of the continent. In this department the attendance for 1919-20 was one hundred and sixty-four, future engineers and captains of industry, who will convert the magnificent potential wealth of sea and forest and mine into actual wealth, ministering to the necessities of the whole population, and providing means to foster and develop its higher life.

But the basic industry of every nation that would attain greatness must always be agriculture, and every available acre in every valley of this sea of mountains should be scientifically cultivated and made to produce its utmost. It is a matter of gratification, therefore, that forty-five students of the university, men and women, during the past year devoted themselves to the work of the faculty of agriculture. As the years pass, this number will no doubt be greatly increased, and through their labours and influence an increasing proportion of our people will recognize the tilling of the soil as one

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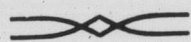
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of the noblest of occupations and one of the most essential to the stability and strength of the nation.

The university reached out its helping hand also to those who could attend but for limited hours, or for a short period of weeks. Six hundred and forty students by this means received instruction in one or more of the following subjects: botany, mining, forestry, management of gas engines, motor mechanics, the driving of motors, steam-engineering, electrical engineering, agriculture and the work of the machinist.

Nor is this the end of the story. The first summer session of the university will open in July. Competent instructors will give courses in educational subjects of the greatest value to our teachers directly, tending to a higher standard of efficiency, and therefore conferring distinct benefit on thousands of school children, future citizens of our province and our Dominion.

A department of nursing has also been established, to elevate the status of the nursing profession generally, and to train workers for educational, public and social service.

Another interesting instance of expansion is the affiliation of Westminster Hall with the university, brought about at the last meeting of the Senate. Other theological colleges will follow suit. Sites for their buildings are reserved on the university grounds at Point Grey. The grouping of these around the colleges of secular instruction will be found mutually beneficial. It is hoped, too, that the seminaries of the several churches will find it possible to co-operate in much of their teaching, thus husbanding their funds and fostering a spirit of friendliness and unity among the various denominations.

Not the least important development of the year has been the re-establishment of Victoria College, in affiliation with the provincial university, which will enable hundreds of young men and women to do two years' university work in arts and science without leaving home, the last two years in each case to be taken in the university itself. This will prove a boon, especially to a well deserving class, viz., those rich in brain but poor in pocket, who can least afford the expense of travelling and of living away from home. A college also is a diffuser of intellectual light to the whole locality in which it is situated, a powerful stimulus to its higher life, and one should be found operating in every considerable city. This system has obtained in Scotland for more than three centuries, and the high level of Scottish intelligence and efficiency has given leadership to her sons in every calling in life in every part of the world.

The establishment of other colleges of arts and science affiliated with the provincial university will follow the rise of other great centres of population and wealth. These will not detract from the support or prestige of the parent institution, but will be found to enhance both. "There is that maketh himself rich, yet hath nothing; there is that maketh himself poor, yet hath great wealth." This truth was crystallized in a proverb three thousands years ago: the wise man will not lose sight of it now.

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Concerning Boys

CANADIAN STANDARD EFFICIENCY TRAINING FOR BOYS.

(By Rev. A. H. Sovereign, M.A., B.D., Rector, St. Mark's Church, Vancouver)

What does the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training, commonly known as the C.S.E.T. mean and imply?

1. It is a programme for Boy-training, not a new organization for boys. Many plans for boys' work require new organizations. Surely we have enough organizations! Boys do not suffer through lack of organizations, but through lack of ideals made incarnate in real training. To those who would criticise the C.S.E.T., this must first be made clear. Organizations very often have a tendency to lead the boy away from his Church and Sunday School. The C.S.E.T., both in theory and practice, inseparably links the boy to his church and to his God.

2. It has its centre in the Sunday School Class. The class is already in existence. The C.S.E.T., as a plan of training takes this class and makes it something very real and vitally important. The class meets on Sunday with its leader or mentor to study God's word. The same class becomes during the week the centre for other departments of training in the manifold life of the lad. The plan comes to the boy at an age when the Sunday School is losing its hold on him, and it grips him and holds him in a natural way, but with a powerful tie. In one Canadian city, the C.S.E.T., plan increased the attendance of teen aged boys at Sunday School by 30 per cent. and in another city the increase among senior boys (16 to 19 years of age) at Sunday School reached 250 per cent. It is based on the Sunday School class.

3. It is a "Made-in-Canada" plan. This fact also is not well known. Very often an organization for boys having its birth in one country and having its roots in the characteristics of boy-life in that country, will often fail when transplanted to another country. In a sense boy-life is the same the world over—in another sense, boy-life is different in different countries. An organization which may work effectively in the Old Land, may work less effectively in Canada. On the other hand, the C.S.E.T., being a principle of training and not an organization, can be applied wherever boys are found. Thus it is finding its way into the United States, into the Old Land and now to China, India and Japan, but it originated in Canada.

4. It is the plan recommended by all the Protestant churches of Canada and the only plan so recommended. It is a co-operative movement in which all denominations unite and yet at the same time retain absolute autonomy in their own spheres of activity. There is a Dominion Advisory Board; each province has its Provincial Council; each city or rural community has its local committee. It is nation-wide, all inclusive, yet reaches to every group and ministers to each locality. It is your Church's programme for your boys.

5. It is an all-round programme. Every boy is four square—body, mind, soul and will. Each has its place yet must not be under-developed nor over-developed. There must be a harmonious growth in which the four parts are trained in a natural way. You cannot build up a boy on the instalment plan, nor mould his life by a compartment system. His nature is a unity and yet a unity in diversity. A splendid manhood must require a harmonious, all round development in boyhood. This the C.S.E.T. pre-eminently gives.

6. It trains for democracy. Canada is a democracy. Her best citizens must be trained in the theory and practice of democracy. This the C.S.E.T., plan uniquely gives. The lead-

er does as little as possible for his boys but directs them to do and act for themselves. They learn democracy by living, playing, acting democracy. The whole system under the C.S.E.T., works on this principle. The class as organized, the conduct of the meetings, the training in public speaking, in fact, the whole programme gives a training in active and unselfish citizenship such as no other plan has ever been able to give.

7. The C.S.E.T., gives a sane, true ideal of Religion. It makes Religion a very wide thing and yet a very narrow thing. The boy reads his Bible and studies it; he realizes that this is a religious act. In the same building or in a building under the shadow of the church, he takes his physical exercises and plays his basketball and he realizes that to make his body strong and to keep his body clean is also a religious act. He learns in a very natural way that the training of his intellectual powers and his unselfish care for other people in word and deed are also a part of his religion. He hears his mentor explaining the life of Jesus of Nazareth; he sees him also at the club's baseball game tactfully inculcating the principles of truth and fairplay in the match—and the lad learns "to play the game." His Sunday School teacher is his Game Master. This is the unique power and central principle of the plan. Religion and character are caught not taught. Religion becomes a real thing touching every part of his four-fold being. At the same time the lad soon finds that "there is no other Name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."

Thus we see that the C.S.E.T., is psychologically correct, for it is based on a correct analysis of the boy's nature. His hero-worship finds its objective in his mentor and the "spirit of the gang" is realized in his class or club. It is Biblically consistent for it is based on the natural growth and unfolding of the life of the boy Jesus, who "increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man."

Lastly, it works! Hundreds from coast to coast have tried it and have found that it works and works effectively.

MR. HERBERT FIDDES TO TAKE UP BOYS' WORK AT KAMLOOPS, B.C.

Mr. Herbert Fiddes, who, for the past year has acted as secretary and assistant to the editor of this magazine, has accepted an appointment as organiser and supervisor of Boys' work at Kamloops city, in the interior of British Columbia,

As his contributions to the page "Concerning Boys" would indicate, Mr. Fiddes has been actively interested in Boy's work for years, and has proved himself a popular leader in connection with the Boy's Brigade. Like the late Lieutenant William Houston, who did durable Boys' Brigade organization work in North Vancouver before he volunteered for the Front. Mr. Fiddes was for years associated with the Boys' Brigade, his company being connected with St. Paul's Presbyterian church in the east end of Vancouver city. He has also been instrumental in inspiring others to take up Boys' work, and partly as a result of a connection formed through his association with the British Columbia Monthly, he gave not a little assistance in the organization of a Boys' Brigade at Marpole, B.C., which the end of the season found flourishing under the supervision of Mr. Leverette. The experience of Mr. Fiddes in Boys' work generally, supplemented by his years of service overseas among the bigger "Boys," peculiarly fits him for the new duties he is to undertake, and all who know him will watch with confidence for reports of the development of the work at Kamloops.

Concerning Girls

A PHYSICAL STANDARD FOR GIRLS.

(By Amy B. Edwards, Industrial Secretary, Y.W.C.A., Vancouver, B. C.)

The Canadian Girl's in Training programme as outlined by the National Advisory Committee on girl's work embraces four standards for their all round development.

It may be presumed that those who planned this four-fold programme for girls have placed the physical standard first, not because physical perfection is most important as an end to be sought after itself, but because they recognized good health as an essential condition for the attainment of completeness of mind and character.

The word health is used in its broadest sense—not merely freedom from pain or disease, but a positive condition in which every organ is performing its functions to the fullest degree.

Recently in one of our large Eastern cities some questions on this matter were given to the younger students in the public schools. The answers proved very interesting. One question was "What does it mean to feel well?" and the different responses were "glad," "feel I like doing things," "laughing all the time," "running and jumping." "How can you help others grow big and strong" brought forth the following: "Make your small children wear rubbers when it rains." "Don't let your father smoke in the kitchen." "Do for others, like helping milk stations for babies." "Be careful about spitting on the floors." "Tell people to sleep with windows open." "Don't put snow down their backs." "Don't breathe other people's breath." "Don't let somebody eat from your plate or drink from your cup."

One first grade child with a strong instinct for self-preservation said "I wouldn't help other people, I might catch it myself." To the question "What does health mean to you?" a little fifth grader replied "Makes you feel like going some and not to feel lazy." Perhaps readers will agree that this is better than most dictionary definitions.

But the definition of health which we should like to adopt is simply "Abundance of Life." This is what we crave for our girls—Abundance of life. Life that will mean increased intellectual power and increased usefulness to humanity. This is the idea that must underlie all physical endeavour.

Certain modern conditions have arisen which make it difficult to obtain even a fair degree of physical development without very special effort on the part of leaders of all young people. Many are working day after day under unhealthful conditions performing tasks which require the use of very few highly specialized muscles and with no opportunity of or incentive to further exercise. Indeed, our boasted civilization is so hard on the body that some have called it a disease.

The girl who sits all day in a school room with forty other children, frequently in a seat not adjusted to her growth, using almost exclusively the accessory muscles, and who afterwards goes out to find her recreation in the "Movie," has little opportunity for developing a strong body which will prove adequate in the expression of whatever intellectual attainment may in time come to be hers.

Under the most favorable conditions possible, school is sure to be, in some respects, unfavorable to growth in its fullest sense.

The ancient Greek belief was, of course, that with physical perfection, Moral and mental excellence would follow. Whether we are prepared to accept this or not we must admit that hand and brain evolved together and that an education

which liberates the mind and does not develop along with it self-control, is absolutely dangerous.

The modern city seems to be made entirely for the adult, but it is within the power of their leaders to provide girls with some opportunities for those things which are of such vital importance to them in their development and no less so to us as a nation.

Our particular problem is with 'teen age girls. Some little opposition is still to be overcome concerning women's participation in physical activities. Sportive activity does not prevent boys from becoming men; nor will it prevent girls from becoming women. Womanly instincts will assert themselves.

What are the characteristics of these young people that make it particularly necessary and worth while that we provide to as full an extent as possible for their physical wellbeing?

Vital Value of Sports During Adolescence.

The adolescent girl has reached a stage when she is emerging from childhood into womanhood. She is not yet a woman and the longer she can hold on to some of the accompaniments of childhood the better for her physical nature. They tell us that the animals that have the longest childhood have survived longest owing to greater development. So man has survived longest of all and when we shorten his childhood we thereby hinder his natural and full development. So we must not sweep aside the play accompaniments of childhood while we endeavour to guide the individual who is fast becoming a woman. Inevitably at this period many of the former interests and ideas will be discarded. It is the important period of formation of new habits of thought and action that challenges us. Not only are new habits being formed, but there is a rebuilding of all the organs and great waste is possible involving poisoning of blood and lowered vitality. The great need is for more oxygen which can only be supplied through exercise and increased lung capacity. The gymnasium performs its greatest service at this period—not by producing a few good athletes but by raising the general level of vitality. Lowered vitality in conjunction with other changes taking place may result in a 'teen girl who forgets how to play and becomes a book worm or even shows a strong tendency to over sensitiveness and introspection. Girls always tend to be subjective and particularly so at this time. Sports are primarily objective—they afford no opportunity for analysis of feeling. The thought is upon the thing done—never on the doer. To quote from a woman of large experience among her sex—"Every institution which provides opportunity for Women's games is erecting a barrier against nervousness, morbidity and too much introspection."

Friendships are in the making which will have more influence than any previous. Physical activities bring congenial girls together and reveal them unmistakably to one another.

The desire for more grown-up amusements is bound to go hand-in-hand with the awakened sense of womanhood. Through the life offered in the "Gym" we may still be able to hold the girl's interest in simple pleasures.

How Best Provide for the Need?

Granted the need of physical development for the full rounding out of the individual; granted the special demand—for it is nothing short of a demand—from the adolescent girl; how shall we best provide for the need?

First of all we must bear in mind that what we are most anxious to obtain is a satisfaction of the various demands of girl life—not a training in feats, not a specialization in any one form of recreation or exercise. Our sports have, unfortun-

ately, become largely professional and the nation suffers proportionately. Let us avoid any approach to this condition in the physical department. Evidently with this end in view the National Advisory Committee has divided the physical into five parts:

1. Health.
2. First Aid and Home Nursing.
3. Physical Culture.
4. Sports.
5. Out Door Life.

One may approach the first division, that of health, either directly or indirectly. The latter method has proven much more successful with girls of 'teen age. The leader should see that all the surroundings conform to the highest hygienic standards with which we wish to impress our young people. Many incidents will arise during the course of meeting together which will give ample opportunity to set before the girls the highest ideals in the matter of clothing, food, air, posture and care of the person.

One practical demonstration, for instance, of manicuring, will give a girl more pride and interest in her appearance than much talking on the same subject. One cannot fail to remark on the number of 'teen age girls today who apparently, are still copying the debutante slouch which came so much in vogue two or three years ago. A girl will profit vastly more by having aroused within her the desire to make her body express an alert, active mind than by knowing the number of bones in the human body.

Teaching Social and Racial Responsibility.

More than this one can easily enlist the girl's interest in the sanitary arrangements of the home and community, thereby helping her to realize her social responsibility. As the social and racial responsibility are so closely connected this may be made to lead up to the much discussed question termed Sex Hygiene. Undoubtedly the treatment of this problem belongs to the parent, but, since so many of these are both ill-prepared and unwilling to give the necessary information, it must be imparted in the most wholesome form possible by some outside agent. The club or class leaders, it seems to us, are in a much better position to do this than the school teacher, who has a prescribed amount of work to cover and only a limited acquaintance with her pupil's life. The leader who is interested in the intellectual, religious and social aspects of the girl's life as well as the physical, will be able to link this subject up to life in its proper relation. There is surely no subject which can fail more seriously if improperly handled and yet none which, if properly brought before the girl, will so favorably affect her attitude toward life. Out of a multitude of blundering books on the subject, one has recently come to our notice which will prove helpful to those of you who wish to present these facts of life in the most desirable way. The book to which we refer is "The Three Gifts of Life."

In these times when the usefulness of First Aid and Home Nursing is so obvious just here the physical may be made to relate itself very closely to the intellectual and social standards.

The actual Physical Culture work will depend largely on the amount of corrective work where the defect is not serious except in its possibilities. Other than this the less formal exercise is always better and should be carefully adjusted to the needs of the growing girl. The exercises should be as natural as possible and call into play the larger muscles upon which depends the strength of the entire body.

The developing organs are easily subject to displacement at this period. Long races, jumping and swinging by the arms should be carefully restricted. Rather than a series of gymnastic stunts, let us teach our girls proper carriage, how to land lightly on the toes, get on and off a street car, how to relax when they have the opportunity for rest after fatigue.

Joy of the Game—Play Spirit—Good Citizenship.

We have arrived at what is probably the most important division under the standard. Participation in some form of sport is the birthright of every young person. Recreation for the sheer joy of the game cannot be improved upon as a means of building up a sound body. Happiness accelerates the circulation of the blood, thereby promoting growth in the human being just as surely as does sunlight in the plant world. The first great requisite of all sport is this play spirit. The team game is most attractive and most suited to this period. Here is a small world, a small democracy where the girl must rise or fall by what she is or can do just as in the big world in which she is trying to find her place. She learns in the most convincing manner the benefits and pleasures of united action, which likewise hold good in the large world. Only by obeying the rules of the game is she an effective member of her small society. All unconsciously (by all odds the best way) she is learning good citizenship. The girl most useful to her team must be quick in judgment and action. She must be loyal, fair and honest and put aside all small prejudices and be ready to shake hands with the hated social rival who has beaten her on the field of sport.

From the leader's standpoint also the team game is of great importance. When possible she should participate, throwing herself absolutely into the spirit of the girls. In no way can she get into closer touch with them. In no way will she be able to see more clearly the weakness and strength of their character. If we cannot give our girls any of the other form of physical education suggested by the programme—give them games under a thoughtful leader.

Picnicing and Camping Commended.

Outdoor life should be made attractive by frequent "hikes,"—picnics. Swimming cannot be too strongly advised. There is no exercise which combines more benefit and pleasure. Climatic conditions in B. C. favor a close association with nature. For a leader to neglect to cultivate this is scarcely short of criminal. Moreover the habits of city life tend to draw our girls continually from such genuine forms of recreation. Encourage summer camps. Once a girl has spent a pleasant holiday with only the roof of a tent between her and the sky she will never have an indifferent attitude toward the big out-of-doors, as is daily proven by the groups of girls who live over and over again the days spent at camp. Let us do everything we can to foster this side of life. In the study of nature's forms the girl will find an absorbing intellectual pursuit, through it she will find a natural approach to the Great Creator of All and will be anxious to determine what is her place in the wonderful plan of which she sees herself a part.

This correlation of outdoor life with its intellectual, social and religious aspect is merely typical of the vital relations that exist among all of these and the physical life as a whole. All suffer by the separation which all too frequently is evident.

One inestimable gift the physical department may bring to all other life and that is the true play spirit for, just as the value of play consists in the amount of work there is in it, so is all work valuable according to the amount of play which it contains.

Now, will you ask yourself---

How many friends, near or far, would value the British Columbia Monthly?

Then See Page One

The Wayside Philosopher

ABRACADABRA.

All legal responsibility assumed by author.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE DEAD—A VIEWPOINT

Sir Oliver Lodge's visit is past history. To many it has ceased to be of interest. To others it has been a source of disquietude. To still others a keen disappointment. Few apparently had had any near conception of the man and his message. While many appreciated his sincerity and frankness the number who grasped his doctrines as to death and disembodied spirits was very limited.

Yet on this point Sir Oliver Lodge kept well within the limits both of scientific discovery and Scriptural revelation—in the last analysis ever one and complementary or supplementary, as you will, the one to the other.

It was on the more sensational subject of communication between the dead—so-called—and the living that most people sought to hear him. They perhaps expected a decided assertive after the style and manner of the pin point enthusiast who having made certain of an extremely unimportant fact or matter, proceeds to dogmatize thereon in the most generous manner.

Men of Sir Oliver Lodge's eminence in scholarship are humbler. They realize the tremendous greatness of the unknown, even in those subjects with which they are most familiar, and Sir Oliver gave simply, unaffectedly as a personal thesis, not as an unassailable doctrine, his views of this somewhat discussed subject.

And who shall say as to the correctness of his belief. Who is there, save God Himself, who can attest or deny its correctness? One and all can accept or reject them on grounds of seeming probability or improbability and there the matter must rest. In God's Providence it is an individual question.

Personally the writer's position is this. Death commonly so-called is not death. Life ceases not for an instant. Changed from a form capable of visualization by ordinary eyesight to such form and condition as God wills the life commenced here continues uninterruptedly. Neither asleep for aeons in a narrow grave, nor transported to an illimitable distance from Earth the disembodied spirit remains invisible but persistent like the Great Creative Spirit.

"Nearer than breathing,
Closer than hands and feet."

Communication is a very comprehensive term and one has to travel carefully in dealing with such terms. Taken from the standpoint of intelligible language conveyed or transmitted from the dead—so-called—to the living the writer never expects to receive any such communication, never expects to be brought into personal contact with anyone who has had such a communication.

Will such communication take place? Who can tell? It is possible beyond question and will take place whenever and wherever God permits or desires it. In His hands lies the whole question. Not until He so wills can it happen.

The writer therefore, can but frankly admit the possibility of such communication and state that, in the nature of things, and for the reason that God never acts without a sufficient reason, such communication is improbable. The writer cannot attempt to measure God's mind or fathom His plans. It can only be said that reported communications are to be very doubtfully received, very critically examined, can be generally predicated to be highly improbable. When such are reported as coming through a medium, whether with or with-

out mysterious frippery, one can safely designate the hundred and ninety nine as absurd mummeries. One could not say, however, that God might not sometimes and under some circumstances allow communication.

Whatever may be thus allowed the overwhelming mass of humanity will neither share nor benefit by such communication. We need no such happenings to enable us to accept the central truth of life, viz. that God is the source of all life directing it at will, changing it (by sleep or death as you will) in His own time and according to His own laws. From Him it came and to Him it will return and He has shown abundantly both by His law (Science) and His Word (Revelation) that in Him it lives for ever. More important question by far than Shall I ever in this life hear from the so-called dead? is Am I by my life, preparing myself for such accord as will make eternal companionship with Him a source of constant delight?

When for each of us the summons comes to pass through the valley of the shadow of death (not the valley of Death mark) to those lands whereunto the Lord our God alone is Sun and each one stands naked and alone before the throne of the Eternal it will be asked not, What did you think of Spiritualism in any form? but, What think ye of Christ? And when the sin-burdened soul, conscious in the extreme, of imperfection, of wasted opportunities, of selfish forgetfulness of God and man, hears this question, happy if it can say, in a sincerity that will stand the searching gaze of the Great Judge, "I think of Him as Brother, Saviour, Friend, my plea for pardon and my hope of Life."

PROHIBITION OR GOVERNMENT CONTROL—WHICH?

Government control or prohibition? the issue will soon be in our hands. Are we prepared for it? What has Government control meant when limited by the Prohibition Act to dispensing to such as had medical need and to repressing illegal manufacture and sale of liquor?

It has meant that men paid to the Government and doctors \$8.00 for liquor which should have been theirs for some \$4.00 to \$4.50, at the most, and, even then, the liquor was watered down so that in some cases there was nothing but water and not clean, pure water at that.

It has meant either that the Government extorted a profit of about \$750,000 out of the liquor-needing sick or it has meant that the Government realized that there was no such need and sold for the profit, keeping within certain bounds for simple shame's sake.

Taken either way does Government control appeal to you? Apart from the absence of the bar is there any difference between the conduct of the liquor business by the Government or by the licensed traffic? Is it any gain to the consumer to pay high prices for poor liquor to the Government? Is it good government to have the sick made the subject of profiteering or, to adopt the other suggestion, a huge profit made under the fraudulent pretence of meeting a necessity?

If government control within the limits set by prohibition means this, and it has so meant, what will happen if that control is freed of the restrictions of the Prohibition Act? Would it be safe or desirable? That is the issue. Consider it thoroughly.

Has Government control stopped illicit manufacture and sale? If it has not done so under present conditions how will it do so when the aids of the prohibitory law are removed?

Ponder these questions and vote your honest convictions.

Religious Life and Work

Nisi Dominus Frustra—"Except the Lord, it is in vain."

"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY MINISTER."

The Committee of the Forward Movement of the Presbyterian Church in Canada did well to publish and circulate in pamphlet form the excellent essay on this subject which was last year awarded first prize in a competition under the auspices of that Church.

It was noteworthy, however, that the prize-winner, and the others mentioned along with him, were mostly ministers. Perhaps that was an inevitable result in a competition on such a subject open to ministers and laymen alike. For it goes without saying that, no matter what the interest in the work of the ministry or the experience in writing of competing laymen might be, few of them could give time and thought to the theme as recurringly as the ministers whose duties involve regular reading week by week in connection with it.

We therefore venture to suggest that when any of the Church Denominations arrange competitions along such lines, they put the clergymen in a class by themselves. Every one with experience in writing knows that other things being equal, the men with most time to review a subject and revise their writings upon it, can—or should—easily produce the better finished and more thought-provoking article.

DISGRACEFUL USE OF "DISGRACEFUL."

We suppose an explanation will be forthcoming of what exactly was said by Dr. Pringle in the Presbyterian General Assembly to excuse the unfortunate reference in the newspapers to the British Columbia Coast section of the Church, which is comprised in "The Presbytery of Westminster." Exception to the methods of a Presbytery may be as reasonable at times as exception to the procedure of the Assembly itself. But, however it came about, it was both unhappy and unfair that the name of the new Principal of Westminster Hall should have been introduced into the Western press reports as it was.

Apart altogether from the personalities involved, perhaps the Canadian Assembly might, in the appointments of Principals or Professors for the Colleges, follow with advantage the course adopted in Scotland, which, we believe, places all such appointments in the hands of the Supreme Court of the Church. If that does not make procedure akin to political impossible, it at least makes it more difficult. But of course there is no guarantee that any Assembly, any more than a Presbytery or Synod of the Church, will not be divided concerning two or more nominees.

If Dr. Pringle was advocating appointments by the General Assembly, and in doing so referred to a division of opinion in Westminster Presbytery, it certainly is regrettable that in the report, as received at the West Coast, words were used that could not but (mistakenly) suggest to the uninformed that the reflection was on the appointment rather than on certain methods revealed at Westminster Presbytery.

This Magazine has not sought in any way to get Principal Smith's opinion of the reports published in the local newspapers.

In the circumstances, however, we think it fair to remind our readers that, whatever was open to criticism at certain meetings of Westminster Presbytery, the majority of that body, and also of the other Presbyteries in the Synod of British Columbia supported the appointment of Principal Smith. If there was anything affecting persons or personalities which warranted the use of the word "disgraceful," it certainly could not apply to a man whose exhibition, under most testing con-

ditions, of a fine Christian spirit, not only confirmed in their opinion those who had supported his nomination, but caused the majority in his favour to become an increasing one with the passing of time.

In the interests of British fairplay as well as of more careful speechmaking or newspaper reporting, we think Western Canadian Presbyterians should investigate thoroughly the origin, inspiration and transmission of that report.

"TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING."

When will those who organize church and other functions learn, or remember in practice, the truth expressed in that phrase? Ministers, especially, when they arrange an evening meeting, have need to remind themselves that many of those attending may have put in a full and tiresome day at desk, store, factory, or other exacting work, and that, however real their interest in the purpose of the gathering, they are not physically or mentally fit to benefit by what, in these crowded days, may be equivalent to two "diets of worship" arranged as one.

The public meeting in connection with the new session at Westminster Hall, was notable in more ways than one. We know not who was responsible for the programme,—whether the Hall or the Synod officials. (The function was held in May this year, presumably to suit the close of the Synod at Victoria). But there was enough crowded into the evening to supply "food for reflection" for at least two such meetings. Prolonged sederunts of that kind may be all right for lay folks who have no other mental exercise or taxing duties to attend to; but perhaps it is timely to warn over-enthusiastic programme-providers that, even in religious matters so much may be given at one time as to tire instead of inspire.

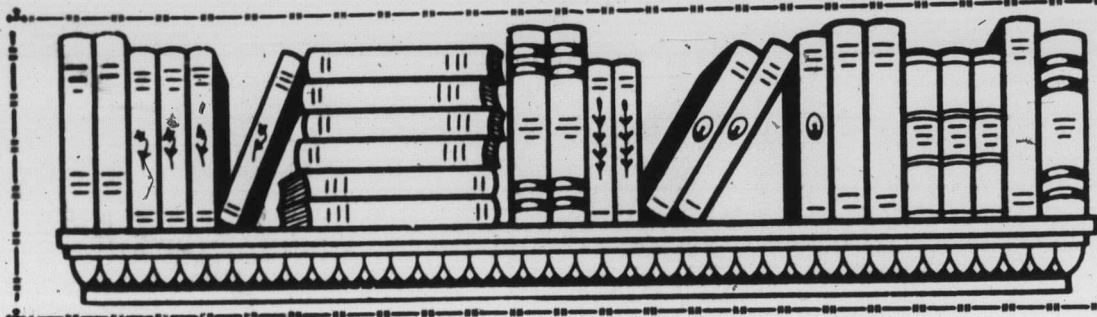
"The Ministry and Spiritual Leadership" was the subject of Principal Smith's inaugural lecture, which, because of its importance, has been published in pamphlet form.

MODERN JOURNALISM—ITS TENDENCIES AND ASPIRATIONS

(Continued from Page 2)

men of mediocre ability and culture, while those (comparatively a small percentage of the whole) who regard journalism as an end in itself, and who devote their lives to its practice, often find themselves at the end of their lives in poverty and without that respect from the public to which their faithful service to the community entitles them. It is thus that journalism becomes to many men of ability merely a step in the ladder of ambition, far from being an end in itself.

The destinies of the human race during the next generation lie in the hands of the men charged with the formation of public opinion through the columns of the daily press, to a greater extent than most people realize. Care is needed lest the profession of journalism become so commercialized that it fall entirely a victim to the modern greed for wealth and power and thus in the end sacrifice its capacity for usefulness to the public. True members of the profession—among both employees and proprietors—in this country realize this danger. They can achieve nothing without the understanding sympathy and support of the public in its own interests.



Book Selections

New and Old

But granting that we have both the will and the sense to choose our friends well, how few of us have the power! or, at least, how limited for most is the sphere of choice! . . . Meantime, there is a society continually open to us, of people who will talk to us as long as we like, whatever our rank or occupation;—talk to us in the best words they can choose, and of the things nearest their hearts. And this society, because it is so numerous and so gentle, and can be kept waiting round us all day long,—kings and statesmen lingering patiently, not to grant audience, but to gain it!—in those plainly furnished and narrow ante-rooms, our bookcase shelves,—we make no account of that company,—perhaps never listen to a word they would say, all day long!—Ruskin.

Some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention.—Bacon.

There is always a selection in writers, and then a selection from the selection. . . In comparing the number of good books with the shortness of life, many might well be read by proxy, if we had good proxies; . . . Each shall give us his grains of gold, after the washing; and every other shall then decide whether this is a book indispensable to him also.—Emerson.

On Getting Time to Read

"True, ye Kingly Men of Letters," may be the mental comment or lingering thought of many who scan the above quotations, "but how are we, in these twentieth Century days of crowded life, to find time for reading, even "a selection from the selection?"

Perhaps these and kindred great masters in literature, knowing our circumstances, would reply: In other generations life has been—or seemed—full and work seldom wanting to earnest souls. You must learn to watch against wasted hours and utilize your spare minutes. As one of old explained how he accomplished his task—"Not a day without a line,"—so you must try to plan that in the regular routine of life not a day may die without some stimulating thought being garnered from the records of the really royal writers, whose work endures."

That would not mean of course that we should the less "Go forth under the open sky and list to Nature's teachings," or that we should be indifferent to the lighter side of life.

CANADIAN SINGERS AND THEIR SONGS, is a collection of portraits and autograph poems compiled by Edward S. Caswell, and published by McClelland & Stewart, Toronto. This should be a prized addition to every Canadian book-lover's library. Western "singers" familiar in person to Vancouver city folks are represented by Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, and Hartley Munro Thomas.

It is naturally of interest to note that the sonnet appearing in the compilation as the work of the Eastern writer, Alexander Louis Fraser is one, "Kin Unknown," which he contributed to the **BRITISH COLUMBIA MONTHLY**.

With all respect to the novelty of reproducing all the verses in autograph form, we venture to suggest that the worth of the book would have been enhanced had a clear type copy been printed concurrently in every case.

A book on **RECONSTRUCTION** by a writer, (Mr. C. H. D. Robertson) formerly an accountant in Vancouver, is primarily an evidence of good printing service at the command of the publishers, Marshall Brothers Ltd.

It is deplorable to have to say it, but we fear the word used in the title before "Reconstruction" may limit the sale of the book—at least in this part of the Empire—for unhappily to many people anything that suggests a religious connection in a publication is liable to cause attention to it to be left over to what one is tempted to call an "Agrippaian" "more convenient season."

Yet the writer of these notes who knew Mr. Robertson but

slightly, takes pleasure in bearing witness that he holds his book—or booklet if you like, there are less than 100 pages, all good clear type,—one that is more than interesting; it is arresting. No doubt others will read it, as the writer did, at one sitting, and like him find numerous passages worthy of mark and remark. Space prevents further comment at this time, but the price is a modest one for these times, 2/6 in Britain, so it will likely be on the Canadian market for 75c or thereby.

THE RELATION OF THE BRITISH RACE TO PROPHECY is apt to be thought of by many as a subject of academic discussion only, like far-fetched arguments about Bacon and Shakespeare and kindred controversies. But the reader with an open mind will find not a little to ponder over, and much probably previously unconsidered evidence, and enlightenment on this subject in **PROPHECY, THE WAR AND THE NEAR EAST**, by G. Harold Lancaster, for which there has been so big a demand overseas that a (fifth) "popular edition" has been published.

In the same class and of similar interest are **GOD AND MY BIRTHRIGHT** by J. Llewellyn Thomas; and **THE COMING MIRACLE** by T. B. Westerdale.

The trend of World events in these days and the connection of the British Empire with them are expounded in such a way as should make readers concerned in the life of the race and in individual continuity, give these books more than a cursory perusal. Study and interest must be intensified, too, as momentous developments are assigned to the period extending from three to fourteen years hence. Each of these books is worthy of more space than we can give them together in this issue.

If you are going to the country for a holiday and have not yet read **JANET OF KOOTENAY**, take that book, (by Evah McKowan; McClelland & Stewart, \$1.50, net) with you. If you cannot go from the city, read it anyway, at the Bay or the Beach, and while following the romance of a winsome woman learn not a little incidentally of what may be done in fruit and other farming in the interior of our own unexcelled Farthest West Province.

C.

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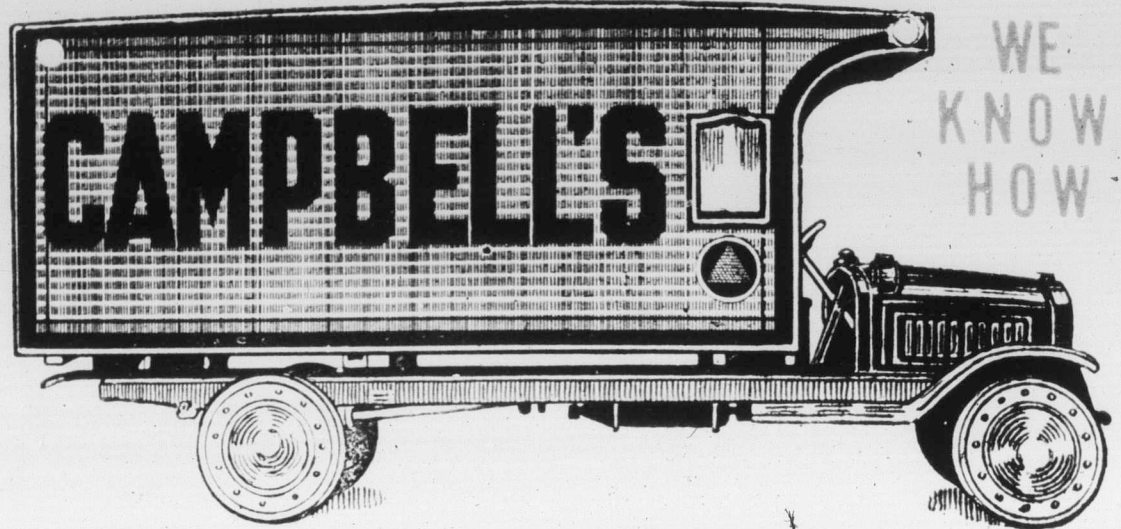
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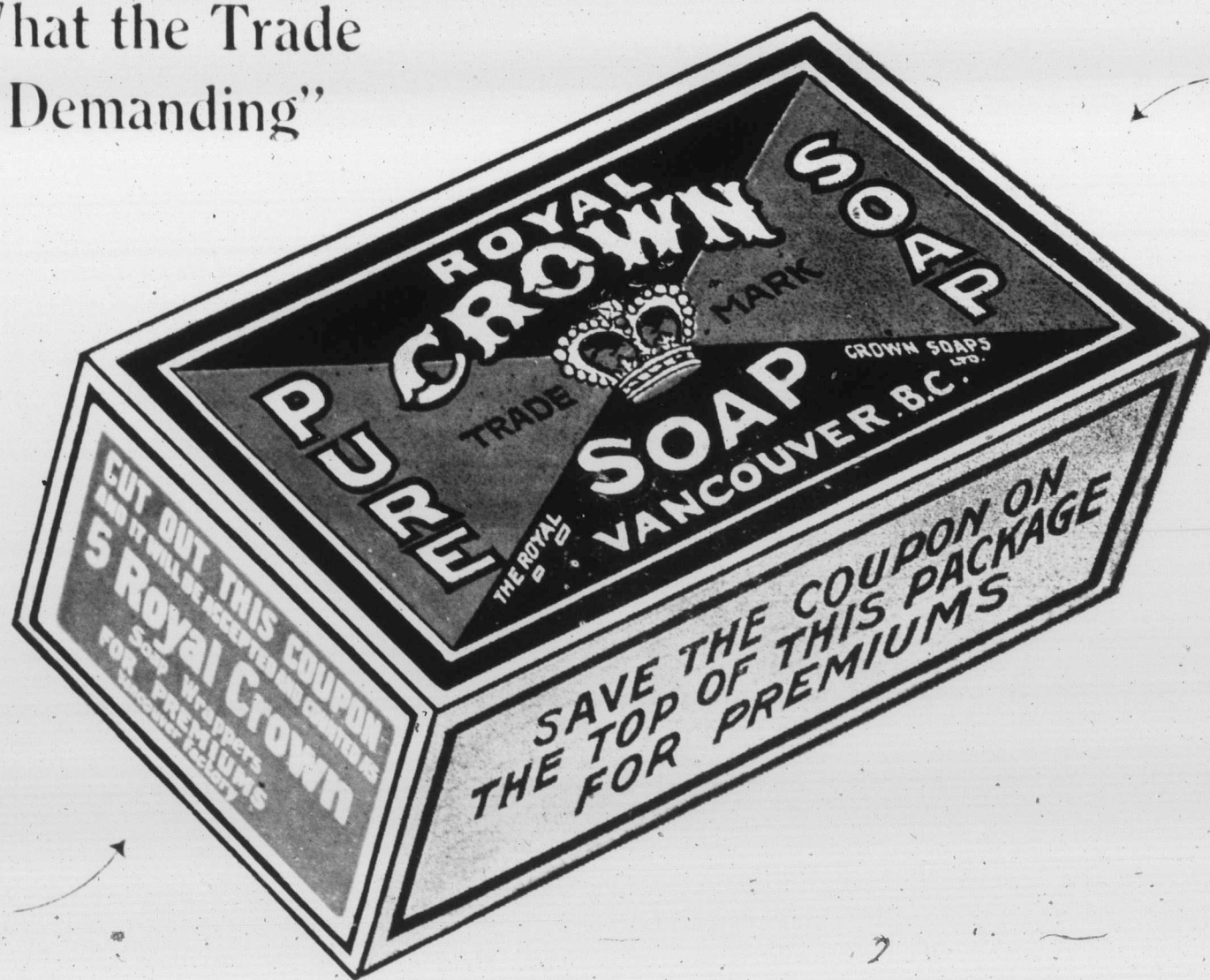
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How Many Friends, Near or Far, WILL YOU Introduce to the B.C.M.?—(See Page 1).