

The B. C. Teacher

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE B.C. TEACHERS' FEDERATION

Managing Editor - - - HARRY CHARLESWORTH

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Vol. III.

March, 1924

No. 7

General Convention Programme

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

9.00-10.00—Registration of all persons attending.

"A social hour to renew old acquaintances, and meet new friends."

NOTE—A registration fee of One Dollar will be charged to all teachers who are not members of the Federation, in order that they may bear a small portion of the cost of the Convention, which, of course, is entirely financed by the Federation.

FIRST SESSION (in Auditorium)

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

Chairman - - - Mr. G. A. Fergusson
President B. C. Teachers' Federation.

10.00 a.m.—1. "God Save the King."

2. Invocation.

3. President's Address.—Mr. G. A. Fergusson.

4. Address.

Dr. G. M. Weir, M.A., LL.B., Professor
of Education, University of B. C.

11.00 a.m.—Organization Meetings of all Sections.

12.00- 2.00—Luncheons. Arranged by various Sections.

SECOND SESSION (in Auditorium)

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

2.00 p.m.—General Business Meeting of B. C. Teachers' Federation.

(NOTE—This meeting is open to all teachers but only accredited delegates have power to vote.)

(a) Consideration of Amendments to Constitution as submitted by Constitution and By-Law Committee.

(b) Receipt of Reports.

(c) Receipt of Financial Statement.

(d) Nomination of Officers.

(e) Nomination of District Representatives on the Executive.

(Adjournment until 2 p.m., Thursday, April 24.)

THIRD SESSION

(Probably in St. Andrew's Church)

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

Public Meeting, under joint auspices of Teachers' Federation and Provincial Parent-Teachers' Federation.)

Chairman - Mr. G. A. Fergusson, President B.C.T.F.

8.00 p.m.—Address.

"Modern Developments of Educational Practice."

John Adams, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D., Head of the
Department of Education, University of
London, England.

FOURTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

9.00-10.45—Sectional Meetings.

(See Sectional Programmes.)

11.00-12.30—General Meeting (In Auditorium.)

Chairman - Mr. S. J. Willis, M.A., Supt. of Education.

(a) Chairman's Address.

(b) Address: "Present Educational Conditions in the Old Country."—Dr. John Adams.

12.30- 2.30—High School Section Luncheon.

Guest of Honour—Dr. Adams.

FIFTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

2.30- 4.30—Sectional Meetings.

(See Sectional Programmes.)

SIXTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

6.30- 9.00—Banquet and

9.00-12.00—Dance.

NOTE: Arrangements are in the hands of a committee, headed by Mr. W. F. Houston. The Banquet will be followed by a short musical programme, and the address of welcome will be given at this function, in addition to the usual toasts.

Tickets for the Banquet (including the dance) are limited to 250, and will be \$1.25 each.

They may be reserved in advance by sending names and addresses to Mr. Houston, 2422 Cedar Street, Vancouver.

The Dance will be open to all teachers and their friends. Tickets will probably be 75c each.

SEVENTH SESSION (in Auditorium)

THURSDAY, APRIL 24th

9.00-10.30—(Joint meeting with Provincial Parent-Teachers' Federation.)

Special Subject:

Consideration of the question of attempting to find some means of practical co-operation on the part of the Public Schools in the matter of religious education.

Various plans will be discussed by prominent speakers. Details are now being worked out.

10.30-11.00—General Meeting of Public School Sections.

Address: "Experiences as an Exchange Teacher in England."

Miss Grace Burris, King Edward High School, Vancouver.

11.00—Address. Dr. John Adams.

10.30-12.30—General Meeting of High School Section.
(See Sectional Programme.)

12.00- 2.00—(a) High School Principals' Luncheon.

(b) Public School Principals' Luncheon.
(Particulars being arranged.)

EIGHTH SESSION (in Auditorium)

THURSDAY, APRIL 24th

2.00 p.m.—Adjourned Business Meeting of the B. C. Teachers' Federation.

NOTE: This meeting is open to all teachers but only accredited delegates have power to vote.

(a) Address.

Mr. H. C. Newland, M.A., LL.B., President Canadian Teachers' Federation, Edmonton, Alta.

(b) Election of Officers.

(c) Election of Geographical Representatives.

(d) Election of Auditors.

(e) General Business:

Resolutions from Executive.
Resolutions from Convention, etc.

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Sectional Programme

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION

(A)—GENERAL SECTION

Chairman - - H. N. MacCorkindale
Secretary - - - - G. W. Clark

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

11.00-12.00—General Meeting of High School Section.

- (a) Chairman's address.
- (b) Minutes of last meeting.
- (c) Business arising from minutes.
- (d) Appointment of committees.
- (1) Resolutions. (2) Nominations.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

12.30- 2.30—High School Luncheon.

Guest of Honour - Dr. John Adams.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24th

10.30-12.30—General Meeting of High School Section.

- (a) Election of Officers.
- (b) Resolutions from various sub-sections.
- (c) Resolutions Committee report.

(B)—HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' SUB-SECTION

Chairman - - Mr. G. A. Fergusson.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

12.00-12.30—Luncheon.

12.30- 1.00—Address—"A Course of Study for Principals."
Dr. George M. Weir, University of B. C.

1.00- 2.00—Some Phases of the High School Curriculum.
Gordon Downes, Oak Bay.

Discussion—Led by J. Dunning, Vancouver.
G. B. Carpenter, North Burnaby.
F. J. Patterson, West Vancouver.
J. C. Brady, Prince Rupert.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24th

12.00-12.30—Luncheon.

12.30-12.35—Election of Officers.

12.35- 1.15—Addresses by Inspectors A. Sullivan and J. B. De Long.

1.15- 2.15—"An Ideal High School."

A. Bowles, Point Grey.

- (a) Office Records and Statistics.
- (b) Minimum Essentials in Equipment.
- (c) Promotions and Examinations.
- (d) Time-table Allotments.
- (e) Supervision.
- (f) School Activities.

Discussion—led by J. V. MacLeod, N. Vancouver

E. A. Munro, Point Grey.

J. B. Beddome, Fernie.

L. B. Boggs, Penticton.

H. H. Smith, Victoria.

(C)—HIGH SCHOOL ART SUB-SECTION

Chairman - - - Mr. S. P. Judge.

EXHIBITION DURING CONVENTION

No definite meeting has been arranged for this Section, but there will be on view, during the days when the Convention is in session, an Exhibition of the work of pupils in the First Year Course in Drawing, and also an Exhibition of Drawing and Applied Design by the girls of the Second and Third Year Household Economics Course.

An opportunity will be given by arrangement with those in charge of the Exhibition, for discussion of problems in connection with High School Work in Art.

(D)—HIGH SCHOOL CLASSICAL SUB-SECTION

Chairman - - Mr. J. Marr, Vancouver.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

9.00-10.45—(a) "Attacking Caesar."

Dr. Little, New Westminster.

(b) "Conditional Sentences."

Mr. J. T. Dunning, Vancouver.

(c) "On Matriculation Examination Papers, should the number of marks assigned to a language and a science be the same?"
(Proposed by Science Section.)

2.30- 4.30—(a) "On Teaching Virgil."

Prof. Lemuel Robertson, University of B.C.

(b) Individual Instruction in a Latin Class.

Mr. W. H. Morrow, Point Grey.

(c) The Place of English Grammar in the High School Course.

Open discussion.

(E)—HIGH SCHOOL COMMERCIAL SUB-SECTION

Chairman - - Mr. W. K. Beach, Vancouver.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

2.30 p.m.—(a) "The New Era Edition of Pitman's Short-hand." "The Pitman Fellowship."

Mr. W. E. Evans, Vancouver.

(b) "The High School Commercial Course."

Open discussion.

**(F)—HIGH SCHOOL MATHEMATICAL
SUB-SECTION**

Chairman - - Mr. A. Bowles, Point Grey.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

9.00-10.45—(a) "The Teaching of Geometry."

Dr. Buchanan, University of B.C.

(b) Godfrey & Siddons' Geometry as a High
School Text Book.

Open discussion.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd2.30- 4.30—*(a) "Modifications of High School Course in
Algebra."

Mr. G. W. McKenzie, Vancouver.

(b) "An Examination in Arithmetic at the end
of the second year to apply on Junior
Matriculation."

Open discussion.

NOTE—Proposed modifications in Algebra Course.*Grade IX.**

Omit XIII.—c; d; Three unknown reciprocals.

Omit XVI.—d; c; Cube Root, omit entirely.

Add XVII.—a; b; c; d.

Grade X.

Add XIII.—c; d; (omitted in Grade IX.)

Add XXIII.—a; b.

Add XXIV.

Grade XI.

Omit XXIX.—a; b.

Add XXXII.—a; b.

**(G)—HIGH SCHOOL MODERN LANGUAGE
SUB-SECTION**

Chairman - - Mr. W. J. Fee, Vancouver.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

9.00-10.45—Address in French.

Mr. H. Chodat, King Edward High School,
Vancouver.**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd**2.30- 4.00—(a) Report of Committee on 'Courses and Texts,'
Presented by Dr. H. Ashton, Univ. of B. C.(b) "The Place of English Grammar on the
High School Course."

Dr. Norman Black.

(c) "On Matriculation Examination Papers should
the number of marks assigned to a language
and a science be the same?"

Open discussion.

(This was proposed by Science Sub-section.)

**(H)—HIGH SCHOOL "ENGLISH and HISTORY"
SUB-SECTION**

Chairman - - J. H. Hall, Vancouver.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd9.00-10.45—Address by Dr. Eastman, University of British
Columbia, on the following resolution:—

"That the 'World History' be studied through
Grades IX, X and XI, those topics bearing on
the History of Canada and the British
Empire being specially stressed. That in
addition in Grade XI a special study of the
Government, and inter-relation of the component
parts, of the Empire be made. That such
an arrangement of the History be accepted by
the Department of both Junior Matriculation
and Normal Entrance."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

2.30- 5.00—Open discussion on the following topics:—

(a) Dr. Sedgwick of the University of B. C.
will speak to the following resolution.
"That English Grammar be restored to a
place on the High School Curriculum."

(b) That the time for the Examination in
Matriculation English Literature be extended
from 2 to 2½ hours, but that the length
of the paper be not increased.

(c) That the Composition Examination for
Grade XI consist of an essay on a general
subject, and that a wide range of choice be
given.

(d) That any five of the seven poets, whose
work is included in the "Poems of the
Romantic Revival," be accepted for the
Matriculation each year.

(e) That for 1925 the Shakespeare options on
the Junior Matriculation be Macbeth or
The Merchant of Venice.

(I)—HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE SUB-SECTION

Chairman - - Mr. Gordon Downes, Oak Bay.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd9.00-10.45—(a) Address on "Chemistry in Relation to the
High School Course."

Dr. E. H. Archibald, University of B. C.

(b) Should Questions on the History of Chem-
istry form part of the Matriculation Paper?
Open discussion.

Introduced by Mr. F. Watts, Point Grey.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

2.30- 4.30—(a) On the Matriculation Examination Paper,
"Should the number of marks assigned to a
language and a science respectively, be the
the same?"

Discussion introduced by Mr. B. J. Wood,
Vancouver.

(b) "Should Science be made compulsory in the
first year Normal School?"

Discussion introduced by

Mr. R. W. Syter King, Vancouver.

(c) "Should Normal Entrance Students be com-
pelled to take General Science?"

Discussion introduced by

Mr. F. J. Mayers, Vancouver.

**(J)—TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL
SUB-SECTION**

Chairman - Mr. J. G. Lister, Vancouver.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

- 9.00-10.45—(a) "Policy in Development of Technical Work."
F. Fairey, Vancouver.
- (b) "Round Table Conference on 'What we are doing and how we are doing it.'"
G. Breadner, Victoria.
- 2.00- 4.30—(a) "The Correlation of Arithmetic and Shop Work."
Geo. Anstey, Victoria.
- (b) "Recognition of the Technical Leaving Certificate."
W. Nelson, New Westminster.
- (c) "Printing as a School Subject."
L. A. Elliott, Vancouver.

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION RESOLUTIONS

- (a) The following in the form of resolutions will be brought before the General Meeting of the High School Section on Thursday morning, by Resolution Committee:
- (1) Facilities for writing of supplementals in the interior.
 - (2) The advisability of attempting to teach a larger number of the optional subjects in the smaller High Schools.
 - (3) The question of "Credits" in regard to the Junior Matriculation Examination.
- (b) Open discussion on the following:
- (1) The maximum number of pupils in a High School class without impairing efficiency.
 - (2) The use of the "Terman A and B" tests in a High School.
 - (3) Methods of determining Scholarships.

HOME ECONOMICS SECTION

Miss M. Allen - - - - President.
Miss Bessie S. Dickinson - - - Secretary.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

- 11.00-12.00—Organization Meeting.
- (a) Election of Officers.
 - (b) Report of Victoria Conference on Home Economics.
 - (c) Other business.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

- 9.30—Malnutrition of Children and the part of the Home Economics in its Prevention.
Miss Martha Koehne, Assistant Professor of Home Economics, University of Washington, Seattle.
- 12.30—Luncheon at Glencoe Lodge.
- 2.30- 3.00—Report on Resolutions sent to B. C. Teachers' Federation by Home Economics Section at last Convention.
Mr. Harry Charlesworth, Gen. Sec. B.C.T.F.

3.00- 3.30—The part of the School Nurse in the Health Education of the Child.

Miss E. Breeze, Supervisor of Nursing Department, Vancouver Schools.

3.30- 4.30—The Contribution of the Physical Instructor to the Health Education of the Child.

(1) Miss Cotsworth, Physical Instructress, Vancouver Schools.

(2) Major Bundy, Director of Physical Instruction, Vancouver Schools.

MANUAL TRAINING SECTION

Chairman - - - - Mr. S. Northrop.
Secretary - - - - Mr. D. P. McCallum

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

11.00-12.00—Organization Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

- 9.00-10.00—Design. (a) Outline.
(b) Applied.
Mr. W. P. Weston.
- 10.00-10.45—Needed Changes in the School Law.
(a) Diplomas—Mr. A. Woolridge.
(b) Report Cards—Mr. G. Manson.
(c) Open Discussion.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

- 2.30- 3.30—Experimental Tests in Rapidity of Muscular Reaction.
Mr. J. George Lister.
- 3.30- 4.30—(a) High School Certificates.
Mr. W. A. Hill.
(b) Standards for Measuring Drawing and Woodwork.
Mr. A. S. Hamilton.

NOTE: Time and place of Manual Training Teachers' Dinner will be announced at the organization meeting on Tuesday.

Notice

A Special Joint Meeting of the Federation Executive, together with Officers of Local Associations, and representatives of unorganized centres, will be held during the Convention, to consider plans and activities for the year, and to discuss mutual problems of organization work.

It is hoped all such officers will make a point of attending the Convention, and particularly this meeting.

Full details of time and place in next issue.

Any suggestions as to questions for discussion will be heartily welcomed.

HARRY CHARLESWORTH,
General Secretary B.C.T.F.

Public School Sections

PUBLIC SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' SECTION

Convenor - Mr. J. B. Bennett, North Vancouver.

Arrangements for this Section are being made by the Principals' Association of the Lower Mainland. An excellent programme is in course of preparation, and details will be announced in the next issue of the Magazine.

A luncheon is being arranged, at which, it is hoped, Dr. Adams will be present.

A full discussion on "The Entrance Examination," will be a prominent feature of this programme.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTION MEETINGS

Grades 7 and 8.

Convenor - Mr. W. F. Houston, Vancouver

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

11.00-12.00—Organization Meeting of Section.
Election of Chairman and Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

(Tentative Programme—Details not yet complete)

9.00-10.00—The Grammar Text Book.

10.00-10.45—"Insects of our Course of Nature Study."
"Canadian Poetry in our Schools."

2.30- 3.30—"Silent Reading in the Senior Grade."
Inspector W. H. Mackenzie.

3.30- 4.30—"Illustrated Talk and Discussion on Mining in
B. C.
Professor Turnbull, University of B. C.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTION MEETINGS

Grades 4, 5 and 6.

Convenor - Miss R. H. Anderson, N Vancouver.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

11.00-12.00—Organization Meeting of Section.
Election of Chairman and Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

(Tentative programme—Details not complete.)

9.00-10.00—The Teaching of Composition.
Inspector F. G. Calvert.

10.00-10.45—Overcoming Difficulties in Drawing.
Mr. Weston, Vancouver Normal School.

2.30- 3.30—The Teaching of Arithmetic.
Inspector V. Z. Manning.

3.30- 4.30—An effort is being made to secure an address on
History and Geography, along lines of the course
at the last Summer School.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTION—Grades 2 and 3

The programme for this Section is not complete, but an effort is being made to provide a programme dealing with the new ideas of education, and of class-room procedure, along the lines of "socialized recitation" project method, and standard tests.

Demonstration lessons will be arranged.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTION MEETINGS

Grade I.

Convenor - Mr. J. M. Campbell.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

11.00-12.00—Organization Meeting of Section.
Election of Chairman and Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

9.00-10.00—Demonstration Lesson—"Reading in Grade 1-A"
Miss Marjorie Coughlin, Dawson School,
Vancouver.

10.00-10.45—Memorization in Grade I.
Miss Katharine Laing MacKay, Oaklands
School, Victoria.

2.30- 3.30—Demonstration Lesson—"Music for Grade I."
Miss Sara McAlpine, Florence Nightingale
School, Vancouver.

3.30- 4.30—"The Value of Supplementary Reading in the
Primary Grades."
Miss Eveline de Courcy Meade, North Ward
School, Victoria.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTION MEETINGS

Rural Schools

Convenor - Miss N. M. McKillican.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22nd

11.00-12.00—Organization Meeting.
(a) Election of Chairman and Secretary.
(b) "Question Box," in charge of Mr. Odo
Barry, Shawigan Lake School, Vancouver
Island.

(N.B.—Teachers are requested to prepare questions dealing with the problems they have encountered in Rural School work.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd

9.00- 9.45—Demonstration of a Rural School "Writing
Lesson."

Miss C. Mazzoline, Special Teacher of Writing,
North Ward School, Victoria.

9.45-10.45—Answers and Discussion on questions submitted
at first session.

12.00- 1.30—Rural Section Luncheon.**Speakers—**

Miss K. Scanlan, Model School, Victoria.
Mr. D. L. MacLaurin, Principal, Normal School, Victoria.

2.30- 3.30—Address (subject to be arranged)

By Miss H. Reynolds, Specialist on Methods,
Seattle, Washington.

3.30- 4.00—Demonstration Lesson (probably eurythmics)

To be arranged.

Notes for Rural Teachers.

- (a) The committee in charge would appreciate the sending of some of the problems for the "Question Box," before the Convention. Send to the Chairman of Rural Section, c/o B. C. Teachers' Federation Office, 410 Campbell Building, Victoria, B. C.
- (b) Miss H. Reynolds is a Specialist on Methods, in the employ of the Seattle School Board. She has lectured and demonstrated at the Summer Sessions at Berkeley, California. She will be a guest at the luncheon on Wednesday.

NEWS OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

NEW WESTMINSTER TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

New Officers and Executive

The officers for 1924 of the New Westminster Teachers' Association, branch of B. C. Teachers' Federation, elected at the annual meeting on February 4, are as follows:

President—Mr. W. M. Govenlock.

Vice-President—Mr. W. T. Plaxton.

Secretary—Miss H. I. Turnbull.

Treasurer—Miss M. Wilson.

Members of the Executive—Miss Govenlock and Mr. E. H. Lock.

May Day Committee—Miss A. Taylor, Miss M. Smith and Mr. J. Eason.

Exhibition Committee—Mr. W. T. Plaxton and Mr. F. O. Canfield.

Sports Committee—Mr. G. S. Ford and Mr. A. Turnbull.

Salary Schedule Adopted

In December of last year the New Westminster Teachers' Association appointed a Salary Committee, consisting of Mr. W. Steele, Mr. H. I. Sparr, Mr. W. T. Plaxton, and Miss Annie Taylor. This committee entered into negotiations with the School Board, whereby a salary schedule was drafted. This schedule has been accepted by both the School Board and Teachers and became operative from Jan. 1924.

Teacher's Concise Class Record

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Successful Dance

On Friday evening, Feb. 24, a successful dance was held in the ball-room of the St. Julien Cafe, by the New Westminster Teachers' Association. A large number of teachers and their friends were present and spent a most enjoyable evening. Much credit is due to the capable committee in charge, which consisted of Miss Annie Taylor, Mr. Leon Manuel, and Mr. John Eason.

(Contributed by Mrs. H. Isabell Turnbull)

Sec. N. W. T. Assn.

Important Notice

Re POOLING OF EXPENSES

The Federation Executive has made the following decisions concerning Pooling of Expenses for this Convention.

1. Only paid-up members for the year commencing March 1st, 1923, and ending Feb. 29th, 1924, are eligible for pooling refunds.
2. Those desiring refunds must contribute to the Pooling Fund, at least 25 per cent of their transportation cost.

(NOTE—The transportation cost is "single fare and one-half," and does not include meals and berth.)

3. Those claiming refunds will be required to show that they have attended the sessions of the Convention. Special registration cards will be provided, and the attendance recorded, by members of the Pooling Committee.

This has been decided, not as a reflection upon visiting teachers, but as a guarantee to those who subscribe, that the fund is being legitimately used. While the majority of those who received refunds have attended most regularly, yet a few have in the past come down to the Convention, spent the time with friends, or relations, and have attended very few of the Convention meetings.

We feel sure that those who have attended will not mind the trifling inconvenience of having their card marked, for it will enable the committee to refuse refunds to those who do not carry out their duty.

Circulars and subscription forms dealing with the Pooling will be mailed to all members during the course of the next few days.

Mr. E. S. Martin, of Fernie, B.C., has very kindly consented to act as chairman of the Pooling Committee.

HARRY CHARLESWORTH,

General Secretary B.C.T.F.

DR. JOHN ADAMS

We are singularly fortunate in being able to arrange for Dr. Adams to be with us at our Easter Convention, and we look forward with great pleasure to his addresses. The following brief account of his brilliant career will be of interest:

Dr. Adams was born in Glasgow, and attended St. David's Parish School. He became a pupil teacher and a student at the School of Art, at the Normal Training College, and later, at the University, all in his native city. He graduated with the degrees of M.A. and B.Sc., taking first class honours in Mental and Moral Science, and being the first man of his year in English.

He then occupied the following positions in succession:



DR. JOHN ADAMS

Assistant master in a Board school in Glasgow; lecturer in the Aberdeen Free Church Training College; headmaster of a Board school of nearly 800 pupils in Port Glasgow; Rector of the Grammar School of Campbelltown; Principal of the Free Church Training College, Aberdeen; Principal of the Glasgow Free Church Training College, and lecturer in Education in the University of Glasgow.

In 1897 he was elected to the Presidency of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and was later made an honorary fellow of the Institute, a rather jealously guarded honour. In 1902, he was appointed First Professor of Education in the University of London, and at the same time to the post (held along with it) of Principal of the London Day Training College, an

institution after the pattern of Teacher's College, Columbia, but on a much smaller scale.

In 1902, he was brought out to Canada by McGill University, to report on the Protestant schools of the Province of Quebec; his report being published.

He has been in the United States lecturing at various Universities on five different occasions.

In 1911, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the College of Preceptors, being Vice-President of the latter at the present time.

His books include the following:

Herbartian Psychology Applied to Education.
Exposition and Illustration.

A Primer in Teaching.

The Evolution of Educational Theory.

The Student's Guide.

The New Education.

Modern Developments in Educational Practice.

He also edited the Self-Educator series, and wrote several volumes in it. He contributes to the English Educational Journals and to many of the general journals.

Dr. Adams is at present engaged in a tour of the world, having been invited by the government departments and the universities of the various states of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, to address the universities and the Teachers' Associations in these colonies. He has spent the last year lecturing in the University of California, Berkeley.

It is British

THAT the Isaac Pitman system of Shorthand is of British origin and production is not of itself an argument in favor of its use

But that, together with the fact that it is *the best system of Shorthand*, forms the best possible reason why it should be the *only* shorthand used in Canada.

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AGENTS

Commercial Textbook Co., & Copp Clark Co. Ltd.

PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION DECRIES "COLORING" OF SCHOOL TEXTS

The most important subject before the opening session of the American Historical Association was the much-discussed question of history in the schools. Not only was extra-educational influences upon history text-books attacked, but some decision is expected to follow upon the association's future attitude on the methods and importance of history instruction in the schools as compared to the social sciences.

Edward P. Cheyney, professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and president of the association, advocated final disposition of the question of the relative importance of history and the social sciences in elementary and secondary schools of Ohio. He urged the association to decide upon one of three alternatives. First, agreement with the stand of the National Education Association which favors more emphasis on the social science group; second, leaving the matter to the discretion of the school authorities, or third, a workable compromise between the pro-history and the pro-social science groups.

Mr. Cheyney offered a resolution urging the outlawing of all efforts to color history texts in any way, particularly in the interest of patriotic or other propaganda.

RESOLUTION

Passed by the American Historical Association at its Annual Meeting Held at Columbus, Ohio, December 27-29, 1923

Whereas, there has been in progress for several years an agitation conducted by certain newspapers, patriotic societies, fraternal orders, and others, against a number of school textbooks in history and in favor of official censorship, and

Whereas, this propaganda has met with sufficient success to bring about not only acute controversy in many cities but the passage of censorship laws in several states, therefore,

Be it resolved by the American Historical Association, upon the recommendation of its Committee on History Teaching in the Schools and of its Executive Council, that genuine and intelligent patriotism, no less than the requirements of honesty and sound scholarship, demand that textbook writers and teachers should strive to present a truthful picture of past and present, with due regard to the different purposes and possibilities of elementary, secondary and advanced instruction; — that criticism of history textbooks should therefore be based not upon grounds of patriotism but only upon grounds of faithfulness to fact as determined by specialists or tested by consideration of the evidence; — that the cultivation in pupils of a scientific temper in history and the related social sciences, of a spirit of inquiry and a willingness to face unpleasant facts, is a far more important objective than the teaching of special interpretations of particular events; and that attempts, however well meant, to foster national arrogance and boastfulness and indiscriminate

inate worship of national "heroes" can only tend to promote a harmful pseudo patriotism; and

Be it further resolved, that in the opinion of this Association the clearly implied charges that many of our leading scholars are engaged in treasonable propaganda and that tens of thousands of American school teachers and officials are so stupid or disloyal as to place treasonable textbooks in the hands of children is inherently and obviously absurd; and

Be it further resolved, that the successful continuance of such an agitation must inevitably bring about a serious deterioration both of textbooks and of the teaching of history in our schools since self-respecting scholars will not stoop to the methods advocated.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS, ENGLAND

Sir James Yoxall's Successor

Mr. F. W. Goldstone, after a keen competition, has been appointed as secretary of the National Union of Teachers in England. As the successor to Sir James Yoxall, Mr. Goldstone has a very difficult place to fill; but he has already served on the executive of the N.U.T. and in his position as an official of the organization has had a training and an experience which should be a very valuable asset to him in his new office.

Mr. Goldstone, who comes from the north of England, is 53 years of age and has had a wide and varied experience. After graduation and some experience in the grades he entered the service of the Sheffield School Board, and had reached the position of first assistant master in one of the largest schools, when, in 1910, he was elected M.P. for his native Sunderland as a Labor member, sharing the representation with Mr. Hamar Greenwood, who had stood as Liberal. In the meantime he became secretary of what was then the National Federation of Assistant Masters and was shortly appointed the editor of its organ. Later on, he was elected as a member of the executive of the National Union and rapidly became one of its most popular and trusted members. His election to Parliament prevented his becoming the vice-president of the N.U.T.

During the war he joined the army and rose to the rank of captain. At the election of 1918 he lost his seat in Parliament. In 1919 he was adopted as Labor candidate for the Uxbridge Division of Middlesex, but upon being appointed as assistant secretary to the N.U.T., resigned his candidature.

Mr. Goldstone is a very popular man, characterized by a peculiarly happy temperament; he is a good sportsman in the British sense of the term. As a public speaker, he has few equals; and as a negotiator his courage, tact, and determination make him a most valuable teachers' official. His contributions to the *London Times* and *The Schoolmaster* are distinguished by their dignity and scholarship as much as by their clearness and vigor. We look forward to his giving the National Union of Teachers a very valuable service indeed.

—*The Manitoba Teacher.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF British Columbia Teachers' Federation

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS—MARCH 1, 1923, TO FEBRUARY 29, 1924

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
March 1, 1923—		February 29, 1924—	
To Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	\$ 4,015.24	By Salaries and Extra Help.....	\$ 6,133.70
" Membership Fees B.C.T.F.	12,569.20	" Travelling Expenses, viz:	
" Magazine (B.C. Teacher):		General Secretary.....	\$ 657.50
Subscriptions	\$1,727.95	Executive	771.80
Advertising	1,193.55	Annual Convention	133.65
	2,921.50	Sundries	369.40
" Canadian Teachers' Federation:			1,932.35
Membership Fees.....	927.86	" B.C.T.F. Annual Convention:	
Refund, Trav. Expenses.....	878.75	General Expenses	616.49
" Advance made by B.C.T.F.	161.61	Speakers, etc.	341.45
	1,968.22		957.94
" E. J. Stone, refund re Standard Certi-		" Canadian Teachers' Federation	2,058.91
cates	25.00	" C.T.F. Special Grant	1,600.00
" Registration Fees, Easter Convention....	105.00		3,658.91
" Bank Interest and Premiums.....	126.68	" Office Expenses, viz:	
" Sanderson Refund	4.00	Rent	360.00
		Telephone and Telegraph	229.87
		Printing	122.27
		Subscriptions for Magazines and	
		Advertising	67.82
		Books, Stationery and Supplies....	206.40
		Postage and Expressage	119.10
		Bank Exchange	59.59
		Sundry Expenses	335.85
			1,500.90
		" Magazine (Printing, Mailing, etc.).....	3,692.03
		" Legal Expenses, Bond, Audit.....	696.90
		" Furniture and Equipment.....	11.75
		" Cash on Hand	125.00
		" Cash in Bank	3,025.36
			3,150.36
			\$21,734.84
	\$21,734.84		\$21,734.84

We hereby certify that, having examined the books and vouchers of the B. C. Teachers' Federation, and from information and explanations given to us, the above statement of Receipts and Disbursements is correct as shown by said books and vouchers.

Victoria, B.C., March 7th, 1924.

Lee & Fraser,
Per EDWARD PARSONS,
Accountants and Auditors.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

1222 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.
March 7th, 1924.

Harry Charlesworth, Esq.,
Gen. Sec., B. C. Teachers' Federation,
410 Campbell Building, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:

We have audited the books of the B. C. Teachers' Federation for the twelve months ending February 29th, 1924, and beg to report as follows:

We have checked all the Receipts and Payments, have agreed the several Bank Accounts, checked the Vouchers and drawn up a Statement of Receipts and Payments, which we herein enclose. All our requirements as Auditors have been fully met. We have pleasure in once again noting the general efficiency of the office work, owing to good organization on the part of the General Secretary and the neatness and accuracy of the book-keeping, reflecting much credit on the Assistant Secretary, and, during her absence, on the Acting Assistant Secretary.

Re Financial Statement

For the purposes of comparing the financial result of this year's undertakings with those of last year, we append the following Table of Comparison.

RECEIPTS				
	1923	1924	Decrease	Increase
Membership Fees.....	\$10,531.	\$12,569.		\$2,038.
Magazine Subscriptions	1,230.	1,728.	—	498.
" Advertising..	485.	1,193.	—	708.
Canadian Teachers Federation	1,654.	1,968.	—	314.

DISBURSEMENTS				
	1923	1924	Decrease	Increase
Salaries & Office Help\$	6,489.	\$6,133.	\$356.	
Travelling Expenses....	1,149.	1,932.	—	783.
B.C.T.F. Annual Convention	506.	958.	—	452.
Can. Teachers' Federation	2,273.	2,059.	214.	
Office Expenses	1,898.	1,500.	398.	
Magazine (cost of printing and mailing).....	2,765.	3,692.	—	927.
Legal Expenses, etc.....	126.	697.	—	571.
Furniture & Equipment	214.	12.	202.	

Fees—It will thus be seen that Membership Fees are considerably in advance of last year, which is a healthy sign as this is the principal source of income.

Magazine—The cost of the Magazine has been much greater this year, but on the other hand the income from subscriptions and advertising is also greater, leaving an adverse balance in 1924 of \$770.00 as against \$985.00 in 1923.

In further reduction of the excess of cost over Income of Magazine for this year, should be placed the sum of \$500.00 which represents the outstanding and collectable accounts for advertising.

Office Expenses and Equipment—It will be noted that Salaries of Staff (including extra help for Magazine) and General Office Expenses and Equipment show a decrease over 1923 of some \$950.00:

Travelling and Legal Expenses—On the other hand Travelling and Legal Expenses show a considerable increase, the latter being accounted for largely by the Saanich Teachers' Test Case.

The above report is respectfully submitted and our account is enclosed.

Yours truly,

LEE & FRASER,

Per Edward Parsons,

Accountants and Auditors.

DIGGONISM—"We think we know a lot, but what we know is not compared with what we know not."

DIGGONS, Printers, Stationers and Engravers—1210 Government Street. Waterman's Fountain Pens, \$2.75 up.

Explanatory Notes in Connection with Financial Statement

By HARRY CHARLESWORTH

General Secretary

- (a) **Travelling Sundries**: Includes expenses of one delegate to World Conference of Education at San Francisco; special meetings of Finance Committee, and expenses of three district representatives on Executive in visiting conventions and special meetings in their districts, such visits resulting in largely increased membership from such districts.
- (b) **Expenses of General Secretary** to World Conference, included under head of General Secretary's travelling expenses.
- (c) **Sundry Expenses** include many items too small to be separately classified, and such things as excise stamps, cheque books, inspection and repair of typewriters. There is also included the expenses of a special dinner gathering of Officers and Executives of all Associations on the Lower Mainland, for the purpose of organizing for membership drive. This expense was repaid many times by the increase of members resulting, and much expense in the way of literature was saved.
A special temporary grant of \$100.00 is also included for the present under this heading, until such time as a refund has been made.
- (d) **C.T.F. Special Grant**: In connection with the disbursements for the year, it should be noted that by resolution of the Annual Meeting of last year, a special grant of \$1,600 was made to the C.T.F. Compensation Fund, to assist the teachers who had suffered financial loss during disputes with School Boards.

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The Edward Bok Peace Prize

Selected by Jury of American Peace Award—Created by Edward Bok and Offering \$100,000 for the Best Practicable Plan by Which the United States May Co-operate With Other Nations, Looking Toward the Prevention of War.

With deep satisfaction I present for the consideration and vote of the American people the plan selected by the Jury as entitled to the American Peace Award under the conditions.

The Award brought forth 22,165 plans. Since many of them were the composite work of organizations, universities, etc., a single plan often represented the views of hundreds or thousands of individuals. There were also received several hundred thousand of letters which, while they did not submit plans, suggested in almost each instance a solution of the peace problem.

The Jury had therefore before it an index of the true feeling and judgment of hundreds of thousands of American citizens. The plans came from every group in American life. Some were obviously from life-long students of history and international law. Some were from persons who have studied little, but who have themselves seen and felt the horror of war—who are even now living out its tragedy.

However, unlike, they almost all express or imply the same conviction: That this is the time for the nations of the earth to admit frankly that war is a crime and thus withdraw the legal and moral sanction too long permitted to it as a method of settling international disputes. Thousands of plans show deep aspiration to have the United States take lead in a common agreement to brand war in very truth an "outlaw."

The plans show a realization that no adequate defense against this situation has thus far been devised; and that no international law has been developed to control it. They point out that security of life and property is dependent upon the abolition of war and the cessation of the manufacture of munitions of war.

Some of the plans labor with the problem of changing the hearts of men and disposing toward peace and good will; some labor to find a practicable means of dealing with the economic causes of war; some labor with adjusting racial animosities, with producing a finer conception of nationalism, etc., etc.

Through the plans as a whole run these dominant currents:

That, if war is honestly to be prevented, there must be a right-about-face on the part of the nations in their attitude toward it; and that by some progressive agreement the manufacture and purchase of the munitions of war must be limited or stopped.

That while no political mechanism alone will insure co-operation among the nations, there must be

some machinery of co-operation if the war to co-operate is to be made effective; that mutual counsel among the nations is the real hope for bringing about the disavowal of war by the open avowal of its real causes and open discussion of them.

Finally, there must be some means of defining, recording, interpreting and developing the law of nations.

The Jury of Award unanimously selected the plan given below as the one which closely reflected several of these currents.

The Honorable Elihu Root, chairman of the Jury of Award, then prepared the following forward-looking statement indicating that the mutual counsel and co-operation among the nations provided in the selected plan may lead to the realization of another—and not the least important—of the dominant desires as expressed in the plans:

"It is the unanimous hope of the Jury that the first fruit of the mutual counsel and co-operation among the nations which will result from the adoption of the plan selected will be a general prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all materials of war."

The purpose of the American Peace Award is thus fulfilled: To reflect in a practicable plan the dominating national sentiment as expressed by the large cross-section of the American public taking part in the Award.

I therefore commend the winning plan as unanimously selected by the Jury of Award, and Mr. Root's statement of the first object to be attained by the counsel and co-operation provided in the plan, to the interest and the widest possible vote of the American people.

January, 1924.

EDWARD W. BOK.

STATEMENT OF JURY OF AWARD

The Jury of Award realizes that there is no one approach to world peace, and that it is necessary to recognize not merely political but also psychological and economic factors. The only possible pathway to international agreement with reference to these complicated and difficult factors is through mutual counsel and co-operation which the plan selected contemplates. It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the Jury that of the 22,165 plans submitted, Plan Number 1469 is "the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world."

Roscoe Pound

William Allen White

Brand Whitlock

Elihu Root, *Chairman*

James Guthrie Harbord

Edward M. House

Ellen Fitz Pendleton

Full Text of Winning Plan

The complete manuscript of Plan No. 1469 Providing for Co-operation between the United States and other nations "to achieve and preserve the peace of the world" is given below, including the author's reasoning:

Plan Number 1469

There is Not Room for More Than One Organization to Promote International Co-operation

Five-sixths of all nations, including about four-fifths of mankind, have already created a world organization, the purpose of which is "to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security."

Those nations cannot and will not abandon this system which has now been actively operating for three and a half years. If leading members of the United States Government ever had serious hopes that another association of nations could be formed, such hopes were dispelled during the Washington Conference by plain intimations from other Powers that there is not room for more than one organization like the League of Nations.

The States outside the organized world are not of such a character that the United States could hopefully co-operate with them for the purpose named.

Therefore, the only possible path to co-operation in which the United States can take an increasing share is that which leads toward some form of agreement with the world as now organized, called the League of Nations.

By sheer force of international gravitation such co-operation becomes inevitable.

The United States Has Already Gone Far in Co-Operation With the League of Nations

The United States Government, theoretically maintaining a policy of isolation, has actually gone far, since March 4, 1921, toward "co-operation with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world."

The most familiar part of the story is the work of the Washington Conference, wherein President Harding's Administration made a beginning of naval disarmament, opened to China a prospect of rehabilitation and joined with Great Britain, Japan and France to make the Pacific Ocean worthy of its name.

Later came the recommendation that the United States should adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Not long after that action President Harding wrote to Bishop Gailor:

"I do not believe any man can confront the responsibility of a President of the United States and yet adhere to the idea that it is possible for our country

to maintain an attitude of isolation and aloofness in the world."

But since the proposed adhesion to the Permanent Court would bring this country into close contact at one time and point with the League of Nations, and since such action is strenuously opposed for exactly that reason, it is pertinent to inquire not only how much co-operation with the League and its organs has been proposed during the life of the present Administration, but also how much has been actually begun.

Officially or Unofficially the United States is Represented on Many League Commissions

The United States Government has accredited its representatives to sit as members "in an unofficial and consulting capacity" upon four of the most important social welfare commissions of the League, viz.: Health, Opium, Traffic in Women and Children, and Anthrax (Industrial Hygiene).

Our Government is a full member of the International Hydrographic Bureau, an organ of the League. Our Government was represented by an "unofficial observer" in the Brussels Conference (Finance and Economic Commission) in 1920. It sent Hon. Stephen G. Porter and Bishop Brent to represent it at the meeting of the Opium Commission last May.

Our Public Health Service has taken in the Serological Congresses of the Epidemics Commission and has helped in the experimental work for the standardization of serums.

Our Government collaborates with the League Health Organization through the International Office of Public Health at Paris, and with the Agricultural Committee of the League Labor Organization through the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

In February, 1923, Secretary Hughes and President Harding formally recommended that the Senate approve our adhesion to the Permanent Court under four conditions or reservations, one of which was that the United States should officially participate in the election of judges by the Assembly and Council of the League, sitting as electoral colleges for that purpose.

Unofficial co-operation from the United States with the work of the League includes membership in five of the social welfare commissions or committees of the League, in one on economic reconstruction, and in one ((Aaland Islands) which averted a war. American women serve as expert Assessors upon the Opium and Traffic in Women Commissions.

Two philanthropic agencies in the United States have between them pledged more than \$400,000 to support either the work of the Epidemics Commission or the League inquiry into conditions of the traffic in women and children.

How Can Increasing Co-operation Between the United States and the Organized World Be Secured?

The United States being already so far committed to united counsels with League-agencies for the common social welfare, all of which have some bearing upon the preservation of world peace, the question before us may take this form:

How can increasing co-operation between the United States and the organized world for the promotion of peace and security be assured, in forms acceptable to the people of the United States and hopefully practicable?

The United States Can Extend Its Present Co-operation With the League's Social Welfare Activities

Without any change in its present policy, already described, the United States Government could, first, show its willingness to co-operate similarly with the other humane and reconstructive agencies of the League. To four of these agencies that Government had already sent delegates with advisory powers. It could as properly accept invitations to accredit members with like powers to each one of the other welfare commissions. It has already received invitations from two of the latter.

It is, secondly, immediately practicable to extend the same kind of co-operation, whenever asked to do it, so as to include participation in the work of the commissions and technical committees of the Labor Organization. The record shows that such co-operation is already begun.

The single common purpose of all these committees is the collection and study of information, on which may be based subsequent recommendations for national legislation.

All conventions and resolutions, recommended by the first three congresses of the International Labor Organization, have already been laid before the Senate of the United States and, without objection, referred to the appropriate committee. No different procedure would have been followed if the United States were a member of the Labor Organization of the League.

An Immediate Step Is Adherence to the Permanent Court

A third immediately practicable step is the Senate's approval of the proposal that the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the reasons and under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

These three suggestions for increasing co-operation with the family of nations are in harmony with policies already adopted by our Government, and in the last case with a policy so old and well recognized that it may now be called traditional.

They do not involve a question of membership in the League of Nations as now constituted, but it cannot be denied that they lead to the threshold of

that question. Any further step toward co-operation must confront the problem of direct relations between the United States and the Assembly and Council of fifty-four nations in the League*.

In Actual Operation the League Employs No Force

The practical experience of the League during its first three and a half years of life has not only wrought out, in a group of precedents, the beginnings of what might be called the constitutional law of the League, but it has also shifted the emphasis in activities of the League and foreshadowed important modifications in its constitution, the Covenant.

At its birth the Covenant of the League bore, vaguely in Article X and more clearly in Article XVI, the impression of a general agreement to enforce and coerce. Both of those Articles suggest the action of a world-state which never existed and does not now exist. How far the present League is actually removed from functioning as such a State is sufficiently exhibited in its dealings with Lithuania and Poland over Vilna and their common boundary, and with Greece and Italy over Corfu.

Experience in the last three years has demonstrated probably insuperable difficulties in the way of fulfilling in all parts of the world the large promise of Article X in respect to either its letter or its spirit. No one now expects the League Council to try to summon armies and fleets, since it utterly failed to obtain even an international police force for the Vilna district.

Each Assembly of the League has witnessed vigorous efforts to interpret and modify Article X. In the Fourth Assembly an attempt to adopt an interpretation of that Article in essential agreement with the Senatorial reservation on the same subject in 1920 was blocked only by a small group of weak States like Persia and Panama, which evidently attributed to Article X a protective power that it possesses only on paper.

Such States, in possible fear of unfriendly neighbors, must decide whether the preservation of a form of words in the Covenant is more vital to their peace and security, and to the peace and security of the world, than the presence of the United States at the council table of the family of nations.

As to Article XVI, the Council of the League created a Blockade Commission which worked for two years to determine how the "economic weapon" of the League could be efficiently used and uniformly applied. The Commission failed to discover any obligatory procedure that weaker Powers would dare to accept. It was finally agreed that each State must decide for itself whether a breach of the Covenant has been committed.

The Second Assembly adopted a radically amended

* Fifty-seven States, including Germany, are members of the International Labor Organization of the League. There are about sixty-five independent States in the world.

form of Article XVI from which was removed all reference to the possibility of employing military force, and in which the abandonment of uniform obligation was directly provided for. The British Government has since proposed to weaken the form of requirement still further.

Articles X and XVI, in their original forms, have therefore been practically condemned by the principal organs of the League and are to-day reduced to something like innocuous desuetude. The only kind of compulsion which nations can freely engage to apply to each other in the name of Peace is that which arises from conference, from moral judgment, from full publicity, and from the power of public opinion.

The Leadership of the United States in the New World Is Obviously Recognized by the League

Another significant development in the constitutional practice of the League is the unwillingness of the League Council to intervene in any American controversy, even though all States in the New World except three are members of the League.

This refusal became evident in the Panama-Costa Rica dispute in 1921 and in the quarrel between Chile, Peru and Bolivia, a quarrel which impelled the first two States to absent themselves from the Third Assembly, wherein a Chilean was chosen to preside.

Obviously the League intends to recognize the leadership of the United States in the New World precisely as the United States claims it. This is nothing less than the observance of an unwritten law limiting the powers and duties of the League Council, defined in Article XI of the Covenant, to questions that seem to threaten the peace of the Old World. When the United States is willing to bring the two halves of the world together for friendly consideration of common dangers, duties and needs, it will be possible to secure, if it is desired, closer co-operation between the League organizations and the Pan-American Union, already a potential regional league. It is conceivable that the family of nations may eventually clearly define certain powers and duties of relatively local significance which may be developed upon local associations or unions. But the world of business and finance is already unified. The worlds of scientific knowledge and humane effort are nearly so. Isolation of any kind is increasingly impossible, and world organization already centralized, is no more likely to return to disconnected effort than the United States is likely to revert to the Calhoun theory of States Rights and Secession.

In Actual Operation, if Not in Original Conception the League Realizes the Principle and the Hopes of The Hague Conferences

The operation of the League has therefore evolved a Council widely different from the body imagined by the makers of the Covenant. It can employ no force but that of persuasion and moral influence. Its

only actual powers are to confer and advise, to create commissions, to exercise inquisitive, conciliative and arbitral functions, and to help elect judges of the Permanent Court.

In other words, the force of circumstances is gradually moving the League into position upon the foundations so well laid by the world's leaders between 1899 and 1907 in the great international councils of that period. The Assemblies of the League and the Congresses of the International Labor Organizations are successors to the Hague Conferences.

The Permanent Court has at least begun to realize the highest hope and purpose of the Second League Conference.

The Secretariat and the Labor Office have become Continuation Committees for the administrative work of the organized world, such as the Hague Conference lacked resources to create but would have rejoiced to see.

The Council resolving loose and large theories into clean-cut and modest practice, has been gradually reconciling the League, as an organized world, with the ideals of international interdependence, temporarily obscured since 1914 by the shadows of the Great War.

No one can deny that the organs of the League have brought to the service of the forces behind those ideals an efficiency, scope and variety of appeal that in 1914 would have seemed incredible.

It is common knowledge that public opinion and official policy in the United States have for a long time, without distinction of party, been favorable to international conferences for the common welfare, and to the establishment of conciliative, arbitral and judicial means for settling international disputes.

There is no reason to believe that the judgment and policy have been changed. Along these same lines the League is now plainly crystallizing, as has been shown, and at the touch of the United States the process can be expedited.

In no other way can the organized world, from which the United States cannot be economically and spiritually separated, bely the power of public opinion to the new machinery, devised for the pacific settlement of controversies between nations and standing always ready for use.

The United States Should Participate in the League's Work Under Stated Conditions

The United States Government should be authorized to propose co-operation with the League and participation in the work of its Assembly and Council under the following conditions and reservations:

I. The United States accepts the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel but it will assume no obligation to interfere with political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state.

The United States Will Maintain the Monroe Doctrine

In uniting its efforts with those of other States for the preservation of peace and the promotion of the common welfare, the United States does not abandon its traditional attitude concerning American independence of the Old World and does not consent to submit its long established policy concerning questions regarded by it as purely American to the recommendation or decision of other Powers.

The United States Proposes That Moral Judgment and Public Opinion be Substituted for Force.

II. The United States will assume no obligations under Article X, in its present form in the Covenant, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States will assume no obligations under Article XVI, in its present form in the Covenant or in its amended form as now proposed, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States proposes that Articles X and XVI be either dropped altogether or so amended and changed as to eliminate any suggestion of a general agreement to use coercion for obtaining conformity to the pledges of the Covenant.

The United States Will Assume No Obligations Under the Versailles Treaty Except as Congress Approves

III. The United States will accept no responsibility and assume no obligation in connection with any duties imposed upon the League by the peace treaties, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States Proposes That Membership Be Opened to Any Self-governing State

IV. The United States proposes that Article I of the Covenant be construed and applied, or, if necessary redrafted, so that admission to the League shall be assured by any self-governing State that wishes to join and that receives the favorable vote of two-thirds of the Assembly.

The Continuing Development of International Law Must Be Provided For

V. As a further condition of its participation in the work and counsels of the League, the United States asks that the Assembly and Council consent—or obtain authority—to begin collaboration for the revision and development of international law, employing, for this purpose, the aid of a commission of jurists. This Commission would be directed to formulate anew existing rules of the law of nations, to reconcile divergent opinions, to consider points hitherto inadequately provided for but vital to the maintenance of international justice, and in general to define the social rights and duties of States. The recommendations of the Commission would be presented from time to time,

in proper form for consideration, to the Assembly as to a recommending if not a lawmaking body.

Among these conditions Numbers I and II have already been discussed. Number III is a logical consequence of the refusal of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty of Versailles, and of the settled policy of the United States which is characterized in the first reservation. Concerning Numbers IV and V this may be said:

Anything less than a world-conference, especially when Great Powers are excluded, must incur, in proportion to the exclusions, the suspicion of being an alliance, rather than a family of nations. The United States can render service in emphasizing this lesson, learned in the Hague Conference, and in thus helping to reconstitute the family of nations as it really is. Such a conference or assembly must obviously bear the chief responsibility for the development of new parts of the law of nations, devised to fit changed and changing conditions, to extend the sway of justice, and to help in preserving peace and security.

DR. LEVERMORE

THE WINNER OF THE \$100,000
BOK PEACE PRIZE

Like Woodrow Wilson, Dr. Levermore comes into the light from the cloisters of the college. He was a classmate of Woodrow Wilson when each was taking a post-graduate course at John Hopkins University. There they frequently discussed politics, being interested in the same topics, and sang together in the Glee Club. Because of their similar interests, we are told, they became fast friends, and remained intimate after their college days.

Dr. Levermore was born October 15, 1856, at Mansfield, Connecticut, the son of the Rev. Aaron Russell and Mary Gay Skinner Levermore. As his biography is continued in press reports:

He was graduated from Yale in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from John Hopkins in 1885.

In 1912 Dr. Levermore was made Professor of History in Adelphi College, serving in that capacity two years. He was director of the College and University Bureau of the World Peace Foundation, in Boston, thereafter, until 1917, in which year he became Secretary of the New York Peace Society, which post he still holds. He is also Secretary of the World Court League and the League of Nations Union, to both of which positions he was elected in 1919.

Occupied—No head is really empty. If there are no brains on the premises, all available space is used by prejudices.—Kingston British Whig.

MR. H. C. NEWLAND, M.A., LL.B.**President Canadian Teachers' Federation**

Mr. H. C. Newland, of Edmonton, Alberta, who will speak at the Easter Convention on Thursday, April 24th, is one of the outstanding members of the teaching profession of Canada, and typifies to the fullest extent the new life, and new spirit which has developed among the members of the fraternity. He is a most accomplished, forceful and courageous speaker, and has that necessary vision which is essential to those who wish to lead in present day educational movements. His legal training, particularly, has made him a keen debater, and his talents in this direction have been used to great advantage in promoting the welfare of the teachers, not only of his own Province, but of the Dominion generally.



Mr. Newland's career is ample proof of his versatility, but probably the outstanding fact throughout all his many activities has been, that he has always remained "a student of education," and has proceeded, and is at present proceeding, to add to his scholarly attainments, and thereby to increase even further his efficiency in the educational world.

His unanimous election to the Presidency of the Canadian Teachers' Federation at Montreal last year, was a fitting tribute and testimony to his splendid activities on behalf of Teachers' organizations. He has been a valued member of the Executive of the Canadian Teachers' Federation since its inception.

Mr. Newland was born at Fingal, Ontario, to which place his grandfather came from Shipton in Worcestershire, England, in 1843. His father is a prosperous tobacco farmer at Leamington, Ontario.

Mr. Newland attended the Collegiate Institutes at St. Thomas, and Windsor, Ontario. He entered the University of Toronto in the class of 1904, but put in only one year. He next came west, attended the Regina Normal School, and taught in Saskatchewan and Alberta for several years. He then returned to

Toronto, and completed his university course, graduating with the highest honours in Philosophy and Classics. He afterwards came west again as Principal of the Public and High School at Whitewood, Saskatchewan and Vegreville, Alberta.

In 1915 he was appointed to the High School staff of the Edmonton city schools, and for eight years has been Classical Master of the Victoria High School, Edmonton.

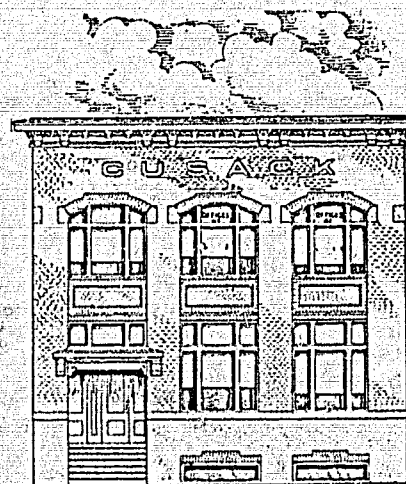
He has served most successful terms of office as President of the Edmonton High School Teachers' Local Alliance, of the Northern Alberta Teachers' Alliance, and of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance. Alberta teachers owe much to his energy, his enthusiasm, and his labour on their behalf.

In 1920 he was appointed Editor of the A.T.A. Magazine, the official organ of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, and this position he still retains, having brought the Magazine to the forefront of Canadian educational journals.

In 1922 he was appointed representative of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance by the Department of Education. He was chosen to serve on the High School Curriculum Revision Committee, and as Chairman of the Sub-committee on Classics, being charged with the editing of the reports of the Curriculum Committee.

While carrying out the duties of these many offices, Mr. Newland has taken up the study of law and has now completed his course, having been successful in obtaining his LL.B. degree.

At the present time he is doing post-graduate work in psychology, philosophy, and pedagogy, at the Universities of Toronto and Alberta.



THE HOME OF THE B. C. TEACHERS' MAGAZINE

CUSACK PRINTING CO.

VICTORIA, B. C.

B. C. TEACHERS' FEDERATION

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24 (Up to March 22, 1924)
Associate	2	2	4
B. C. Mainland Educational Handwork....	18	27	31
Burnaby	54	48	63
Chilliwack	26	17	30
Comox District	14	17	20
Cranbrook	17	9	4
Dewdney	1	2	3
Duncan	1	1	0
Esquimalt E. D.	19	16	13
Fernie and District	22	25	21
Grand Forks District	14	12	10
High School Teachers, Lower Mainland...	13	74	80
Kamloops	16	12	19
Kaslo	6	0	1
Ladysmith and District	2	0	0
Mission	12	16	10
Nanaimo and District	28	34	43
Nelson and District	30	23	33
New Westminster	91	89	81
Nicola Valley	10	11	18
North Vancouver City	34	29	41
North Vancouver District	17	14	14
Okanagan Valley	72	79	112
Point Grey	59	54	72
Prince George	1	1	1
Prince Rupert	20	27	35
Port Alberni and District	4	9	19
Revelstoke	4	10	7
Richmond Municipality	9	16	11
Saanich	32	30	31
Salmon Arm	9	—	0
South Vancouver	169	170	181
Surrey	11	1	1
Trail—Rossland	31	28	34
Unattached	107	157	265
Vancouver and D. Home Economics	17	14	17
Vancouver Id. High	27	14	11
Vancouver	341	347	323
Victoria and District	143	124	139
West Vancouver (re-organized)	3	0	7
Normal Student Members	0	0	60
	<u>1606</u>	<u>1559</u>	<u>1865</u>

FEES ARE STILL BEING RECEIVED FOR LAST YEAR.

MAY WE ASK FOR ALL WHO HAVE NOT DONE SO,
TO FORWARD FEES

OUR 2000 MEMBERSHIP IS YET POSSIBLE

"MY OPINION IS"

There are no doubt many times when our readers have very valuable opinions on certain subjects. Such opinions might with profit be made available to all, and would probably lead to the rightful discussion, ultimately resulting in practical benefit to all. In order to encourage such a movement we will be glad to publish under the above heading, such letters or suggestions as are sent in, providing, of course, that they are of general interest. Owing to general demands upon space, however, we must ask correspondents to be as brief as possible.—Editor.

March 12, 1924.

To the Editor, "The B. C. Teacher":

Dear Sir,—As a worker for 30 years in the cause of Home Economics I have read with interest Miss McKay's letter in your February issue, though the results of my experience lead me to differ from her opinions that the claims of the subject upon the teaching profession can be adequately met by means of a well organized technical school. Each year brings more evidence, it seems to me, of the fundamental importance of Home Economics as the basis of national health, as a branch of civics, and as the profession which is pursued by not less than 90 per cent of the women in the world.

Now, that at last these facts are receiving general acceptance, a further fact is also recognized, namely, that the scope of the subject embraces much more than the crafts of cooking, cleaning, needlework and general housewifery, for its primary aim is the development and maintenance of efficiency through the right care and culture of human life in the home. This conception of its comprehensive scope calls for the study by its trained exponents of the sciences and arts which underlie its daily applications, and for this purpose the resources of a university are essential as has been realized by our neighbours across the line for the last quarter of a century.

I yield to no one in my respect for the admirable work done by our Domestic Science Technical schools in Great Britain, but for many years now the majority of these have linked their work to an ever-increasing degree with the university most accessible to their students, in order that these might pursue, under the best conditions, their studies in biology, chemistry, physics, physiology, details of textile manufacture and architecture, as well as other departments of Household Economics in which they may desire to specialize. For this study of the right care of human life in its multiple aspects is no longer confined to housewives or to prospective teachers, women who propose to serve the community as welfare or social workers, as health visitors or nurses, as matrons in institutions of all kinds, as heads of lunch rooms, hotel kitchens, bakeries or ice cream parlours, seek their training in

universities and are eager students at such courses. Technical School classes will always have their place for those unable to afford the time or cost of university training, but for those who aspire to a thorough preparation for their responsibilities as homemakers, teachers, social workers, institution managers, to those who are alive to their civic responsibilities and who realize that the foundations of national efficiency are laid in the home, nothing less than the highly organized university course will suffice.

Among the many memories of a long life, there are few I value more highly than the privilege I enjoyed of being an active member of the small group which after years of patient work secured the recognition by the University of Social and Household Science as subjects worthy of a Degree. After a probationary period of eight years, the first Degree was conferred by a university which demands, perhaps, the most exacting requirements and most thorough scholarship of any university in the world.

I am, faithfully yours,

ALICE RAVENHILL.

(Late Lecturer on Hygiene, Department of Social and Household Science, University of London, King's College for Women).

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HOME ECONOMICS IN THE UNIVERSITY

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In days gone by, the educational facilities given the people were determined by the needs of the men. Only of recent years has co-education been accepted. In all cases the women in these higher institutions have been forced to follow the same set curriculum as laid down for men, whether they so desired or not. This curriculum was not such as to fit a woman for her particular duties in life—rather was it the opposite. The Department of Home Economics in our Universities is admirably meeting this problem by emphasizing "a right attitude toward home and family; a recognition of the importance of the family group in society, a feeling of responsibility towards the maintenance of the home in which she lives, a feeling of respect and appreciation of woman's work in the home, the ability to efficiently and intelligently save and spend her part of the family income, or her own earnings; a desire to possess a working knowledge of the process carried on in the home and a desire to develop a degree of skill commensurate with her daily needs." This constitutes worthy Home Membership.

Six years ago a Home Economics Course was introduced into some of the Vancouver High Schools with the consent of the Superintendent of Education. As yet only a few girls benefit by this; the great majority remain untouched during their formative years. Could not all girls be given such essential instruction as their womanhood requires? For those few who do benefit, there is little encouragement and no recognition given by our Provincial University.

More than one-half of the world's population is engaged in home-making problems. The efficiency of their work is dependent upon whether or not they have acquired the recent scientific truths relating to their particular phase of the many home-making industries. Where should the centre for scientific research work be but at the Provincial University? Our workers, both in homes and in industries should have access to this fund of information at all times. For the home-maker, the teacher, the nurse, the dietitian, the civic social or sanitary worker, the regular Home Economics Course will admirably meet their needs, while a University Extension Course and University distributing centre for educational bulletins will give inspiration and aid to the industrial workers. Such a department need not entail great outlay, for the regular professors in the several departments of Science, Mathematics, English, Languages, Economics, Education, Psychology, Sociology and Art would naturally be utilized as lecturers to Home Economics students. The only expense in installation of a Home Economics Department in the University would be the salary of a Director of Home Economics and the cost of laboratory equipment. The question arises, "Can not a Technical School accomplish this end more effectively?" Decidedly, "No" for the technical school emphasizes the vocational and industrial aspect, the University aims to combine a liberal and cultural educa-

tion with the scientific and practical aspects of home-making—the Technical School may be, and usually is a short-cut to the world of industry; the University by its more extended training should more efficiently equip the student to adjust herself to whatever situations she may meet later.

In the four-year Home Economics Course in the University the student has the choice of five definite objectives:

I. **Home-Makers' Course**—This includes the regular Arts Course with honors in Home Economics subjects.

II. **Dietitians' Course**—This includes the regular Arts Course plus the scientific study of nutrition. Such a course is invaluable to those who undertake the food problems of hospitals or sanatoria.

III. **Teachers' Course**—This includes the regular Arts and Science Courses with special emphasis upon the Sciences. These are given in conjunction with all phases of Home Economics. Such a course would solve the problem of the training of Home Economics teachers for the schools of British Columbia.

IV. **Institutional Management**—This gives work in Arts, Science, Commerce and Home Economics. The practical side of Home Economics in this course gives attention to large quantity cookery, buying, dietaries in health, practice work in the University cafeteria, with project work.

V. **Textile and Non-Textile Merchandise**—This course grew out of many conferences with merchants, after a sufficient survey of the field had shown the demand for trained women in mercantile establishments. The course includes the study of linen, cotton, silk, wool, rubber, leather, glass, ready-made clothing, salesmanship with practice work in departmental or other stores. The Department of Commerce contributes in such subjects as: Accounting, commercial geography, economic history and business organization.

In addition to these definite and prescribed courses, Extension work in Home Economics is of great value to the women directly operating their own homes. This is carried out through short and vital lectures or demonstrations taken by the University Extension lecturer to the women of each community. These lectures deal with care of the mother, of the infant and all the problems that confront and perplex the home-maker. These are the very women who have the responsibility of training the citizens to be. Surely they are in need of the best help we can give them in their stupendous task. Broadly educated, trained, and experienced women with the breadth of vision such a training gives will prepare women to competently fill their rightful places in the community.

As outlined above Home Economics has already received the endorsement of not only many in this Province, but it has been incorporated into five of the leading universities of Canada: McGill, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. We look forward to the day when our own Provincial University throw wide its doors to students of this subject.

Proposed Changes in the Federation Fee

During the past year the Finance Committee of the Federation has been considering the question of a change in the Federation Fee, as a result of a resolution introduced at the Annual Meeting of last year. As this is an extremely important matter, it was necessary to carry out very full and complete investigation before coming to a definite conclusion.

At the first meeting the Committee drew up the budget for the year 1924-25, and in doing so made economies wherever possible, thus bringing about a reduced budget which will be presented to the Annual Meeting.

The next step was to consider what fees would be necessary to raise this budget. This proved to be a matter of considerable difficulty, as there are so many different factors bearing upon it.

Three types of scale were reviewed:—

- A uniform fee for all members.
- A percentage of salary.
- A graduated scale.

Details of each were fully worked out, and statistics arranged showing the effect of each upon our finances.

As a result of a final meeting, the Finance Committee unanimously agreed upon the graduated scale of fee, as outlined below.

This report was then submitted to the Executive meeting of the Federation, and this meeting, after due consideration, also unanimously endorsed the proposed scale, and recommended its adoption by the Annual Meeting, where it will accordingly be presented and full particulars will be given.

PROPOSED SCALE

For Salary under—

\$1,000	\$ 5.00
1,001 to \$1,250	7.00
1,251 to 1,500	8.00
1,501 to 2,000	9.00
2,001 to 2,500	10.00
2,501 to 3,000	11.00
3,001 and over	12.00

PENALTY CLAUSES

In addition, the Executive unanimously endorsed the suggestion of the abolition of all penalties, by the following resolution, which will be brought up for consideration at the Annual Meeting:

"Resolved that the penalty clauses imposed upon teachers for non-payment of fees, together with the registration fee, be abolished for the future, and also

"That any penalty paid by any member during the last financial year be refunded, or credited to the said member towards his fee for the present year."

HARRY CHARLESWORTH,

General Secretary B.C.T.F.

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TEACHERS' PENSIONS IN FRANCE

Teachers' pensions in France are not treated separately, but form part of the general question of military and civil pensions. The whole matter was dealt with in a Bill before the Chamber which passed last June, after the addition of some 286 amendments. This unwieldy draft has been drastically handled by the Senate, who, by the application of a few clear principles, have immeasurably lightened and clarified the Bill. It will now have to go back again to the Chamber. In its latest form the main points are:— (1) The pension is based on the average salary of the last three years. (2) The pension is to equal at least half this average salary, or three-fifths for salaries under 8,000f. (3) Additions of one-fiftieth per year for all years over the minimum years of service up to three-fourths of the average salary. (4) The additional grants for children under 16 to be continued over and above the pension. (5) Teachers ranked above civil servants, inasmuch as they can retire at 55 with 25 years' service as a minimum, while Civil servants must put in 30 years and wait till 60. (6) Leveling up to the new standard of all pensions granted before the present law. (7) Probable adoption of a sliding scale to meet the fluctuation of the franc. In case of teachers proceeding by stages to a revised maximum, there is every likelihood that the latter and not the actual salary will be taken as the calculable salary.

SIXTY-EIGHT DOLLARS PER HEAD FOR TAXES IN THE UNITED STATES

Taking account of the work of all our tax-collectors—for the Federal Government and State governments, our counties, towns, villages and school districts—the total revenue taken annually from the people of the United States is more than \$7,000,000,000, or an average of \$68.37 for every man, woman and child or \$350 for each family. At least that was the average collected in 1922, when total taxes amounted to \$7,433,081,000, so the Census Bureau announced the other day. As the figures are reported in the press dispatches from Washington:

Taxes collected by the Federal Government in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922, amounted to \$3,204,133,000, which was almost five times the amount collected in 1912.

The per capita amount of the Government's taxes was \$29.47.

The State government collected \$867,468,000 in taxes, an increase of 183 per cent over 1912; the counties collected \$742,331,000, an increase of 141 per cent; cities and other incorporated places collected \$1,627,339,000, an increase of about 80 per cent; townships collected \$151,318,000; school districts \$738,433,000; and all other civil divisions, \$102,069,000.—(Literary Digest).

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FOR

British Columbia Teachers' Federation

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

TO BE HELD IN VANCOUVER, B. C.,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

APRIL 22-24, 1924

FOR PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE

1. Persons Attending must purchase one-way ordinary first-class adult fare tickets (fare for which must not be less than 75 cents) to place of meeting (or to nearest junction point if throughout ticket cannot be obtained), and secure certificate to that effect on Standard Convention Certificate Form which must be presented to the Secretary at the place of meeting immediately upon arrival.

Ticket Agents are supplied with Standard Convention Certificates (C.P.A. Form 24H) and are instructed to issue them upon application.

2. Certificates should be deposited immediately upon arrival at the meeting, with the officer designated by the organization to endorse same, (Miss N. Margaret McKillican.)

3. Going Tickets and Certificates will be issued Friday, April 18th, to Thursday, April 24th, inclusive. (NOTE: Teachers cannot obtain Convention rates if they leave for Convention on Thursday, April 17th.

4. Properly validated Certificates will be honored for Tickets for the return journey up to and including Monday, April 28th.

5. Return Fares will be as follows:

If Certified Attendance is:	For Return Trip will be:
149 or less.....	Four-fifths one-way ordinary first-class adult fare, plus 25 cents.
150 or more.....	One-half one-way ordinary first-class adult fare, plus 25 cents.

6. Read carefully the conditions printed on each Certificate.

7. Exchange your validated Certificate at Ticket Offices in Vancouver for Passage Ticket for return trip. This must be done at least thirty minutes before departure of Train or Boat.

8. All persons attending Convention should obtain Standard Certificates. Though it may not aid much with your own fare, it will help in obtaining the required number (150) to ensure greatest reduced rates.

NOTE.—This Convention is not simply a Delegates' gathering. All who are engaged in educational work in British Columbia are heartily welcome.