

THE B. C. TEACHER

Official Organ of the B. C. Teachers' Federation


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Convention Notes

As will be seen from the details printed in this issue—an excellent programme has been arranged for the Eighth Annual Convention opening on Easter Monday evening—April 18th.

We have been exceedingly fortunate in securing outstanding speakers of international reputation, and all who attend will derive great profit from the various meetings.

Dr. Ellwood Cubberley, of Stanford University, will deliver four addresses, Dr. A. C. Roberts, of the University of Washington, will speak on two occasions, as will also Dr. J. B. Wyman, of the University of British Columbia.

Dr. S. J. Willis, will again honour us by delivering the first address at the Tuesday morning session. Mr. Cole, Superintendent of Seattle Schools, will be present to extend the greetings of the National Education Association of the United States, and also to extend their pressing invitation for British Columbia Teachers to be their guests and to take part in the the Programme at the great N.E.A. Convention, to be held in Seattle, during the first week of July, when probably over twelve thousand educators will be in attendance.

Dean Quainton, well-known for his brilliant addresses, will speak on "The League of Nations," while our former Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Brady, M.P., representing Prince Rupert District in the Federal House of Commons, and incidentally, the first acting teacher to be

elected to the Dominion House, will give one of his characteristic and eloquent addresses.

Mr. A. L. McWilliams, President of the B. C. Trustees' Association, and Mrs. H. R. Anderson, President of the Provincial Parent-Teachers Federation, will present greetings from their organizations, and will be welcome guests of the Federation during the Convention.

Social Functions:—

Realizing that teachers need recreation as well as inspiration during Easter week, the social side has not been neglected.

A most pleasing event will be the official reception by the Minister of Education, the Education Department, and the Provincial Government, to be held in the Provincial Library and Archives. The Department expressed itself as glad of the opportunity to show its great appreciation of the teacher's work, and also of the splendid spirit of loyalty and co-operation shown at all times by the teaching staff of the Province, by thus welcoming all who could attend. The hope was also especially expressed that many of the Interior and Northern teachers would be present, so that the reception would be truly representative of, and a tribute to, teachers in all parts of the Province.

The Federation function for Wednesday evening has been the subject of very careful planning, particularly by the Executive Committee of the Victoria Teachers' Association, which is taking charge of the details.

The Wonderful "Crystal Garden" has been taken for the occasion, and a dance, social evening and supper, will be held. Even those who cannot dance will have a good time, and will be well looked after. There will be an exhibition of aquatics, diving and swimming, during the evening. Dress will be strictly informal, the event being more in the nature of a summer dance. Some idea of the beauty of the unique building may be gained from the following brief description:

"The Crystal Garden, directly behind the Empress Hotel, is one of the finest amusement centres on the continent. It is a palatial building constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars. The entire roof is a huge canopy of glass, 268 feet long and 98 feet wide, through which a flood of sunlight pours on a pool of crystal clear sea-water, which is maintained at a temperature of seventy-five degrees.

Banked tiers of seats around the pool, provide accommodation for thousands of onlookers, and in addition there are promenades bordered with plants, shrubs and flowering creepers of almost every known rare variety. It is here that one may sit between dances and be served with refreshment while watching the fun of the swimmers in the pool below.

There are two ballrooms, and a banquet hall, each with accommodation for five hundred people."

Special Privilege:—

Those duly registered as attending the Convention, will, upon showing their registration badge, be admitted to swimming privileges at the Crystal Garden Pool, at any time during the Convention, for the sum of fifty cents, instead of the regular seventy-five cent charge. This fifty-cent charge includes suit, towel, and private dressing room.

Arrangements are also being made whereby golfing enthusiasts will have the privilege of playing over the various golf courses of the City and District.

Dr. Elwood P. Cubberley**BIOGRAPHY**

IN VIEW of the approaching visit of Dr. Cubberley, the following account of his distinguished career, taken from "Who's Who in America," will be of especial interest.

Born, Andrews, Ind., June 6th, 1858. Took his A.B. degree Indiana University, 1891; A.M., Columbia, 1902; Ph.D., Columbia, 1905; LL.D., University of Iowa, 1923.

Professor and President, Vincennes University, 1891-96; City Superintendent of Schools, San Diego, California, 1896-98; Assistant Professor of Education, Leland-Stanford University, 1898-1906; Professor of Education, Leland-Stanford University, 1906-1917; Dean of the School of Education, Leland-Stanford University, 1917-to present.

Lecturer, Columbia University, 1907-14-16; Lecturer Chicago University, 1910; Lecturer, Harvard University, 1910-11.

Member, Baltimore Educational Commission, 1911; Member Butte School Survey Board, 1914; Director, Portland (Ore.) School Survey, 1913; Director, Salt Lake City Survey, 1915; Director, Oakland (Cal.) Survey, 1915; Director National School Finance Enquiry, 1921-24; Member, Educational Research Commission Commonwealth Fund, 1920-24. Adviser, California, New Mexico, Washington, School Legislative Commissions.

Author:—"Syllabus of Lectures on the History of Education," 1902; Second Edition, 1904; "School Funds and their Apportionment," 1905; "Certification of Teachers," 1906; "Changing Conceptions of Education," 1909; "The Improvement of Rural Schools," 1911; "Rural Life & Education," 1913-22; "Public School Administration," 1915-22; "Public Education in the United States," 1919; "A History of Education," 1921; "Readings in the History of Education," 1921; "A Brief History of Education," 1922; "The Principal and His School," 1923; "An Introduction to the Study of Education," 1925; "State School Administration," 1926.

Department Editor, Monroe's "Cyclopedia of Education," 1911-13.

Editor, The Riverside "Text Books in Education" series.

The Easter Convention

Important Announcements

ARRANGEMENTS are now almost complete for the Eighth Annual Convention of the B. C. Teachers' Federation to be held in Victoria, commencing on Monday evening, April 18th, and continuing on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 19th and 20th, to be followed by the Federation Annual Meeting on Thursday, April 21st.

Opening Meeting—Easter Monday Evening

The opening meeting on Easter Monday evening should be noted specially, as this is a change from the practice of previous years and also from the preliminary announcements made previously. It was made necessary by several special circumstances—and will no doubt be generally welcomed, particularly by up-country teachers who may now leave for the Coast on the Thursday schools close without having to wait until Friday morning to secure the special Convention fare, as has been the case in other years. Again many teachers from the Lower Mainland would in any case, cross on the Monday morning boat, leaving Vancouver at 10:30 a.m. and arriving at Victoria at 3 p.m. There would have been a consequent waste of time, if no Convention function had been arranged for that day. The main reason for the present arrangement, however, lay in the fact, that there were three important evening functions to be included in the programme, and it was considered unwise to place any of these on the Thursday evening, following the Annual Meeting of the Federation, it being thought much preferable to hold them when the full number attending the Convention would be able to be present.

Special Convention Rates:

Convention rates will be granted to all attending, but the following conditions must be observed to obtain this privilege.

- (a) At time of booking, ask for **single fare** to Victoria.
- (b) Obtain from booking clerk a correctly-filled in and signed Standard Certificate Form.
- (c) If clerk has no such form, then obtain a signed receipt from him of ticket issued and amount paid.
- (d) Upon arrival at the Convention, hand Standard Certificate Form **at once** to Miss N. M. McKillican, for validation.
- (e) At time announced in programme, and at the Convention, obtain validated certificate from Miss McKillican.
- (f) Present this validated certificate at ticket office, at least **thirty minutes before time of departure of train or boat**, when a return ticket will be issued for half single fare.

Pooling of Transportation Expenses for Federation Members

Federation members on the paid-up Federation Roll for the year ending Feb. 28th, 1927, will be eligible to share in the Pooling Scheme. A special committee consisting of Mr. A. Martin, of South Vancouver, Mr. A. S. Matheson, of Penticton, and Mr. J. Williams of New Westminster, has charge of the Pooling, and special efforts are being made to put this matter on a satisfactory and equitable basis this year. It is hoped that all attending the Convention will share equally in the Pooling levy, and by this means, will do something to equalize the financial outlay necessary for attendance. It should be remembered that only railway fares are pooled. Each individual bears the cost of meals, berths, etc., while travelling, and this cost is considerable for those in the more remote parts of the Province.

The Federation is a provincial-wide organization. All members, irrespective of their geographical location, pay fees according to the same scale. The benefits of the Federation must, therefore, be the same for all. Now, the Convention, in whatever centre it is held, must give an advantage to those living in or near that centre, and must consequently place at a disadvantage those away from that centre in direct proportion to the distance involved. In order to give advantage to the greatest number, the Conventions are generally held at the Coast. Therefore, the Coast members have a glorious opportunity and privilege to make the Pooling Scheme such a success, that the Interior members may enjoy the Convention benefits with a minimum of extra expense.

There will probably be a number of members who cannot attend the Convention, but who would wish to share in the fraternal spirit so tangibly evidenced by those contributing to the pooling fund; and, if so, Mr. A. Martin, 5667 Kerr St., South Vancouver, would welcome a contribution from such.

Federation Annual Meeting

Thursday, April 21st, at 9:30 a.m.

1. Nominations for President:—

In accordance with the Federation Constitution, a nominating committee was appointed by the Executive, to submit nominations for the office of President, for the ensuing year. This committee nominated the following:—

Mr. W. H. Morrow, Principal, Lord Byng High School, Point Grey.

Mr. T. W. Woodhead, Principal, Kitsilano Public School, Vancouver.

Further nominations may be made from the floor of the Annual Meeting, if so desired.

2. Geographical Representations on the Federation Executive:—

The nominations for Geographical representatives resulted as follows:

1. East Kootenay—Mr. E. S. Martin, Fernie.
2. Northern Vancouver Island—Mr. A. H. Webb, Nanaimo.
3. North Vancouver District—Mr. D. E. Davidson, West Vancouver; Mrs. H. R. Anderson, North Vancouver (withdrawn); Mr. J. B. Bennett, North Vancouver (withdrawn); Mr. R. McLeod, North Vancouver District (withdrawn).
4. South Vancouver and Point Grey—Mr. A. M. McDonald, Point Grey; Mr. Armstrong, South Vancouver.
5. Southern Vancouver Island—Mr. Ira Dilworth, Victoria, Mr. Ernest Campbell, Victoria (withdrawn); Mr. Grubb, Victoria (withdrawn).
6. Vancouver—Mr. T. W. Woodhead, Vancouver.
7. Okanagan Valley—Mr. L. B. Boggs, Penticton.
8. Central Mainland—Mr. R. W. McGowen, North Kamloops.
9. Northern British Columbia—No nomination.
10. West Kootenay—No nomination.
11. Fraser Valley—No nomination.
12. Burnaby & New Westminster—No nomination.

Note:—In accordance with the Constitution, the new Executive will appoint a member to represent each district for which no nomination has been made.

3. Resolutions for the Annual General Meeting:—

Resolutions should be forwarded to the General Secretary, by Local Associations as soon as possible, so that they may be printed and published for consideration previous to the meeting.

4. Official Delegates:—

All Local Associations should appoint the full number of Official Delegates to the Annual Meeting, and send names to the General Secretary at the earliest possible date. Delegates' cards will then be made out for distribution at the meeting.

Suggested Amendments to Constitution

The following suggested amendments to the Constitution were brought before the Executive by the Constitution and By-Laws Committee of the Federation, and after endorsement by the Executive, were ordered to be placed before the Annual Meeting for consideration.

Section 26. That the words "during the Easter vacation" be struck out.

Section 42. That the heading "Financial Year" be inserted before section 42.

Section 42; subsection (1) That the words "July 1st" be substituted for the words "March 1st."

That the heading "Fees" be inserted before subsection 42.

Section 42; subsection (2) That the words "based on the following graduated scale" be struck out, and the following substituted "as fixed by the Annual Meeting."

That the scale of fees included in Section 42 subsection (2) be removed from the Constitution.

Section 42; subsection (3) That the words "in subsection 2 above" be struck out, and the following substituted "fixed by the Annual Meeting."

Section 42; subsection (4) That the words "according to the above scale" be amended to read "according to the scale fixed by the Annual Meeting."

Section 42; subsection (5) That after the words "for the first time" the following words be inserted "or returning after a retirement from active teaching."

EXPLANATORY NOTES:—

The suggested changes involved by the above are simply:

- (a) *The changing of the Federation Financial Year, which is at present March 1st to Feb. 28th, so that it shall coincide with the School Year, July 1st to June 30th. It is also hoped that if this carries, all Local Associations will adopt the same Financial Year.*
- (b) *The holding of the Annual Meeting, either at Easter as now, or during the Summer, if desirable, when the Summer Schools are in session, or at any other time necessary.*
- (c) *The removal of the scale of fees from the Constitution and making the Fees such as shall be passed each year by the Annual Meeting, thus making it possible to alter fees without amending the Constitution each year.*
- (d) *Allowing a part fee for a teaching returning to the profession for only a part of the Federation Year.*

**Suggested Amendments to the Constiution submitted by
Local Associations**

The following suggested amendments were submitted by the New Westminster Teachers' Association... The Federation Executive referred them to the Constitution and By-Laws Committee for report at the next Executive meeting and also to the Annual General Meeting for consideration.

(1) "That subsection 7 of part 12 of the Constitution be amended by the adoption of the following words: "prior to the General Meeting of April."

(2) "That part 10 of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the words: "but nominations to life-membership must origi-

nate from affiliated member associations and be approved by the Executive Committee."

(3) "That clause 27 of the Constitution be amended by substituting the word 'twenty' for the word 'ten' in the sixth and seventh lines so printed in the "B. C. Teacher" of April, 1926."

EXPLANATORY NOTES:—

- (1.) *The object of this suggestion is to limit Life membership on the Executive.*
- (2.) *This change would permit the Annual General Meeting to vote the honour of life membership in the Federation only to persons nominated by affiliated Local Associations.*
- (3.) *This would reduce the number of voting delegates at the Annual Meeting, substituting one such delegate for each TWENTY members, instead of one for each ten members as is the case at present.*

ANNUAL MEETING RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions have been submitted by the Federation Executive, Local Associations, or sections, for consideration by the Annual General Meeting of the Federation:—

Resolutions Submitted by the New Westminster Teachers' Associations

"That the system of pooling the fares of members attending the Convention be discontinued."

"That the full expenses of delegates to the Annual Meeting be met by the B. C. Teachers' Federation."

Resolution Submitted by the Victoria Teachers' Association

"In view of the fact that the present system of admitting beginners twice a year is open to objection, be it resolved that the Department of Education be approached with a view to have beginners admitted once a year only; namely, at the beginning of the School Year, and that a child who reaches the age of six years before the February following, be eligible for admission.

Resolution Submitted by the Langley Teachers' Association

"Whereas it has been the custom to admit children of six years of age to the Receiving Classes of the Elementary Schools of British Columbia in February;

"And whereas, those children admitted to school in February must either complete a year's work in five months, or repeat five months' work in one of the grades in order to pass the High School Entrance Examinations in June;

"And whereas, the admittance of the said class disorganizes the grading system of the school;

"And whereas, the class admitted be it only one pupil, adds to the burden of the already over-burdened rural teacher;

"And whereas, we consider that the said custom retards the efficiency of the Elementary Schools in the Province;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Langley Teachers' Association, in full meeting assembled, do petition the Honourable, the Minister of Education, that said custom be altered so that children reaching the age of six years subsequent to September, may be refused admittance to the Elementary Schools of British Columbia until the following September.

**Submitted by the Provincial Parent-Teacher Federation
For Endorsation of the B.C.T.F.**

"The Vancouver Parent-Teacher Federation recommends that safety education in Fire Prevention, Safety in Traffic and Industry, etc., be incorporated in the curriculum of the public schools of British Columbia."

Executive Resolutions for Annual Meeting

1. That the fees due on March 1st, 1927, covering a period to February, 1928, shall be according to the present annual scale.
2. That the fees due on March 1st, 1928, shall be either:
 - (a) 4/10 of the annuals scale covering a period to June 30, 1928, or,
 - (b) 14/10 of the annual scale covering a period to June 30, 1929.

(Signed) Harry Charlesworth,
General Secretary,
B. C. Teachers' Federation.

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Annual Convention Programme

GENERAL SESSIONS

Opening Session (First United Church)

Monday, April 18th, 1927

Chairman: Mr. G. W. Clark, President.

8:00 p.m.—1. "O Canada."

2. Invocation. The Right Rev. C. D. Schofield, D.D., Bishop of Columbia.

3. Addresses of Welcome:—His Worship, Mayor Pendray; Mr. George Jay, Chairman, Victoria School Board.

4. Reply to Addresses:—Mr. E. S. Martin, Principal, Public School, Fernie.

5. Musical Programme:—Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Soprano; Miss M. V. Humphries, Contralto; Mr. E. Butterworth, Baritone; Mr. G. H. E. Green, Cornet Solo.

6. Address: "The Increasing Size of our Educational Problem." Ellwood P. Cubberley, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., Dean of the School of Education, Stanford University, California.

Second Session (High School Auditorium)

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

8:30-9:30 a. m.—Registration—A social hour to meet friends, old and new.

9:30 a.m.—Address: "Educational Progress in B. C.," S. J. Willis, B.A., LL.D., Superintendent of Education.

10:00 a.m.—Address: "The League of Nations and the School." Very Rev. C. S. Quainton, Dean of Columbia.

10:20 a.m.—Greetings and an invitation from the National Education Association of the United States. Mr. T. R. Cole, Superintendent, Seattle Public Schools.

10:40 a.m.—Address: "A Philosophy for the Educative Process." Ellwood P. Cubberley, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., Stanford University.

11:30 a.m.—Sectional Meetings. (See Sectional Programme.)

Third Session (High School Gymnasium)

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

12:45 p.m.—Special Federation Luncheon—when distinguished speakers and visitors will be the honoured guests of the Federation. This luncheon is open to all in attendance at the Convention. Tickets available at High School.

Speakers:—Mr. A. L. McWilliams, "Greetings from Trustees' Association;" Miss H. R. Anderson, "Greetings from Parent-Teacher Federation;" Mr. James C. Brady, M.P., "The Teachers' Place in our National Life."

Fourth Session (Victoria High School)

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

2:30 p.m.—Sectional Meetings. (See Sectional Programme).

Fifth Session (Parliament Buildings)

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

8:30 p.m.—Reception by the Provincial Government and Education Department, at the Provincial Library and Archives, Parliament Buildings.

Note:—The valuable historic collection contained in the Archives will be open for inspection, and the Librarian and Archives Staff give any information desired.

The Parliament Buildings will be illuminated for the occasion.

Sixth Session (High School Auditorium)

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

9:15 a.m.—Address: "Some Unsolved Problems of Education," Dr. A. C. Roberts, Professor of Education, and Dean of the Summer School, University of Washington, Seattle.

10:00 a.m.—Address: "Present-Day Psychology," Jennie Benson Wyman, B.A., M.Sc., A.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Psychology and Education, University of British Columbia.

10:40 a.m.—Address: "Education as Replacement and Development," Ellwood P. Cubberley, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., Stanford University, California.

11:30 a.m.—Sectional Meetings. (See Sectional Programme.)

Seventh Session (High School Gymnasium)

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

12:45 p.m.—Special Luncheon Meeting. Open to all attending Convention.

Address:—"Curriculum Problems," Ellwood P. Cubberley, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.

Eighth Session (Victoria High School)

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

2:30 p.m.—Sectional Meetings. (See Sectional Programme.)

Ninth Session (Crystal Garden)

Friday, April 20th, 1927

9:00 p.m.

Session.

to

Dance and Supper.

1:00 a.m.

Tickets \$1.00 each.

Hands of Victoria Teachers' Association)

Tenth Session (High School Auditorium—or Library)

Thursday, April 21st, 1927

9:30 a.m.—Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation.

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

1. Minutes of 1926 Annual Meeting.
2. Business arising from Minutes.
3. Correspondence.
4. Consideration of Amendments to the Constitution as submitted by Constitution and By-Laws Committee.
5. Receipts of Reports:—
 - (a) President.
 - (b) General Secretary.
 - (c) Chairmen of Committees.
6. Receipt of Financial Statement.
7. Nomination of Officers.
8. Election of Officers.

Eleventh Session (High School Auditorium, or Library)

2:30 p.m.—Annual Meeting (Continued).

9. Unfinished business from morning session.
10. Election of Auditors.
11. General Business:
 - (a) Resolutions from Executive.
 - (b) Resolutions from Local Associations.
 - (c) Resolutions from Conventions.
12. Any other business.

Sectional Programmes

PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL GENERAL SECTION

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

2:00-2:30 p.m.—General Meeting of Provincial High School Section.

Chairman, Mr. W. R. Smith, Prince of Wales High School, Point Grey.

1. Minutes of 1926 Meeting.
2. Business arising from Minutes.
3. Reports.
4. Appointment of Committees:
 - (a) Resolutions;
 - (b) Nominations, etc.

2:30-4:30 p.m.—Special Joint Meeting with Public School Principals, Vice-Principals, Senior Grade, Manual and Technical School Sections.

"The Junior High School," Dr. A. C. Roberts, University of Washington, Seattle.

General discussion led by Major H. B. King, Vancouver; Mr. H. B. Fitch, Vancouver; Mr. Allan Bowles, Point Grey; Mr. A. S. Matheson, Penticton.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

2:30-4:30 p.m.—General Meeting of Provincial High School Section.

1. Reports of Committees.
2. Resolutions.
3. General Business.
4. Election of Officers.

HIGH SCHOOL SUB-SECTIONS

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

I. English and History:—Chairman, Mr. C. G. Brown, South Burnaby High School.

11:30 a.m.—"The Present Course in English Literature." Mr. Ira Dilworth, Principal, Victoria High School.
Discussion.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—"The Marking of English Composition."

II. Science:—Chairman, Mr. F. J. Mayers, Britannia High School, Vancouver.

11:30 a.m.—“Senior Matriculation Chemistry,” Dr. M. J. Marshall, University of British Columbia.

Discussion led by Mr. J. E. Horning, Kamloops.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—“Agriculture in the High Schools,” Mr. J. W. Gibson, Director of Elementary Agriculture.

Discussion led by Mr. H. O. English and Major G. Van Tausk, Victoria High School.

III. Mathematics:—Chairman, Mr. Allan Bowles, Magee High School, Point Grey.

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—“Objective Tests in Mathematics,” Mr. C. L. Campbell, Victoria High School.

IV. Classics:—Chairman, Miss E. J. Bell, King George High School, Vancouver.

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—“The Value of Latin as a High School Subject,” Professor H. T. Logan, University of British Columbia.

Discussion.

V. Moderns:—Chairman, Mr. J. F. deMacedo, Nanaimo High School.

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—Conference: “Le Francais chez les Precieuses et de nos jours.” Mme. E. E. Sanderson-Mongin, Victoria College.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

11:30a.m.—1. Report of the meeting of “The Canadian Committee on Modern Languages,” at Toronto. Mr. A. Sullivan, Inspector of Schools.

2. Report of the Committee on Curriculum.

VI. Commercial:—Chairman, Mr. Graham Bruce, High School of Commerce, Vancouver.

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—1. Report and Recommendations of the Committee considering “English in the Commercial High Schools.”

2. “The Teaching of Typewriting,” Miss L. A. deW. Moore, Victoria High School.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

- 11:30 a.m.—1. "Some observations on the Saphier-Smyth Shorthand Achievement Tests," Mr. W. E. Evans, Britannia High School, Vancouver.
2. Election of Officers.
3. Discussion of resolutions to be presented to the General Meeting of the High School Section.

SPECIAL SECTION ON GRADE XII PROBLEMS

Chairman, Mr. J. F. deMacedo, Nanaimo.
To meet Tuesday 2:30 p.m.

Technical Section:

Chairman, Mr. W. J. Williams, New Westminster.
Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

- 11:30 a.m.—General Conference. "Recent Developments in Technical School Education."
2:30 a.m.—Joint Meeting. "The Junior High School," Dr. A. C. Roberts, University of Washington.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

- 2:30 p.m.—Visit to Esquimalt Drydock and Yarrow's Shipbuilding Yards.

Home Economics Section:

Chairman, Miss M. G. Davidson, Point Grey
Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

- 2:30-3:00 p.m.—Address: Miss Jessie McLenaghan, Provincial Director of Home Economics.
3:00-3:30 p.m.—"Home Economics from a Parent's Viewpoint," Mrs. J. D. Gordon.
3:30 p.m.—Round Table Discussion, led by Miss M. Alice Stevens, of Vernon.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

- 2:30 p.m.—Meeting at Provincial Normal School, Victoria.
(a) Talk by Miss Isbister, Provincial Normal School.
(b) Health Play, by Students of Normal School.
(c) Lantern Slides on growth and development in cotton, wool, tea, etc.
4:00 p.m.—Unfinished business.
Election of officers.

Manual Training Section:

Chairman, Mr. A. S. Hamilton, South Vancouver.

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—(a) Organization Meeting of Section.

(b) "Manual Training Problems of Today," Discussion, led by Mr. John Kyle, Director of Technical Education.

2:30 p.m.—Joint Meeting with High and Public School Sections, "The Junior High School," Dr. A. C. Roberts, University of Washington.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

2:30 p.m.—"Junior High School Shop Work," Dr. A. C. Roberts, University of Washington.

Discussion led by Mr. D. P. McCallum.

Public School and Principals' Section:

Chairman, Mr. A. M. Macdonald, Point Grey.

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—"Report of Research Work in Examinations," Conducted by Mr. R. P. Steeves; Mr. T. W. Woodhead; Mr. F. A. Jewett, all of Vancouver.

2:30-4:30 p.m.—Joint Meeting. "The Junior High School," Dr. A. C. Roberts, University of Washington.

General discussion led by Major H. B. King, Vancouver; Mr. H. E. Fitch, Vancouver; Mr. Allan Bowles, Point Grey; Mr. A. S. Matheson, Penticton.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—General Meeting of all Public School Sections to consider resolutions from Sections.

2:30 a.m.—"A Bureau of Measurements," Mr. R. Straight, Vancouver.

3:30 a.m.—"The Relationship Between Physical and Mental Development," Dr. J. B. Wyman, University of British Columbia.

Vice-Principals and Senior Grade Sections:

Chairman, Mr. R. W. Ashworth, New Westminster.

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—Address by Inspector P. H. Sheffield, Nelson.

2:30 p.m.—Joint Meeting with Principals' and High School Sections "The Junior High School," Dr. A. C. Roberts, University of Washington.

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

- 11:30 a.m.—General Meeting of all Public School Sections to consider resolutions.
2:30 p.m.—"Demonstration Lesson in Civics," Mr. E. S. Farr, Victoria College and High School.
3:30 p.m.—"Appreciation of Literature," Mr. Ira Dilworth, Principal, Victoria High School.
-

Intermediate Grade Section:

Chairman, Miss Jessie M. Gordon, Victoria

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

- 11:30 a.m.—"Composition."
2:30 p.m.—"Modern Aspects of Physical Education," Miss L. K. Colsworth, Vancouver.
3:30 p.m.—"Some Human Aspects of Geography," Mr. A. R. Lord, Vancouver Normal School.
-

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

- 11:30 a.m.—General Meeting of all Public School Sections.
2:30 a.m.—"Arithmetic in the Intermediate Grades," Inspector F. G. Calvert, Vancouver.
3:30 p.m.—Demonstration Lesson—Appreciation of Music and Literature—based on Supplementary Readers giving simple stories of the operas and illustrated by gramophone records.
-

Junior Grade Section:

Chairman: Miss S. E. Johnson, Vancouver.

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

- 11:30 a.m.—"An Effective Junior Grade Time Table."
2:30 p.m.—Joint Meeting with Primary Grade. Demonstration Lesson in Health Teaching, Miss N. V. Jones, Vancouver Normal School.
3:30 p.m.—"Games and Recreations for the Junior and Primary Grades."
-

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

- 11:30 a.m.—General Meeting of all Public School Sections.
2:30 p.m.—Demonstration Lesson. "Language—The Appreciation of Poetry," Miss Margaret Clay, Librarian, Victoria Public Library.
3:30 p.m.—"Objective Testing for the Junior Grade," Mr. R. P. Steeves, Principal, General Gordon School, Vancouver.

Primary Grade Section:**Tuesday, April 19th, 1927**

- 11:30 a.m.—"Primary Grade Reading," Inspector H. H. MacKenzie, Vancouver.
- 2:30 p.m.—Joint Meeting with Junior Grade Demonstration Lesson in Health Teaching, Miss N. V. Jones, Vancouver Normal School.
- 3:30 p.m.—"Games and Recreations for the Junior and Primary Grades."
-

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

- 11:30 a.m.—General Meeting of all Public School Sections.
- 2:30 p.m.—Demonstration Lesson, "New Devices in Seat Work,"
- 3:30 p.m.—"Some Practical Suggestions for the Efficient Organization of a Primary Grade Class."
-

Rural School Section:

Chairman, Capt. G. H. Barry, Qualicum Beach School

Tuesday, April 19th, 1927

- 11:30 a.m.—"Some Fundamental Problems of the Rural School," Inspector A. E. Miller, Revelstoke.
- 2:30 p.m.—Discussion of the following resolutions (which have been submitted by Rural teachers):
- (a) "Resolved that the Department of Education be asked to consider the advisability of promoting children in Superior Schools from Grade 8 to Grade 9 on the recommendation of a committee composed of the principal of the Superior School in question and the Provincial Inspector of the district, as is at present done in Public Schools of four or more divisions."
 - (b) "That the Course in History should be the same in the fifth and sixth grades, alternating Canadian and British History in either alternate years, but arranging to have the same work taught in all schools in the same terms."
 - (c) "That the Education Department should prepare for country teachers a course of lessons in History written in words the children can understand, to be used as a text-book in 'Silent Reading,' in the fifth and sixth grades."
 - (d) "That a combined course in Geography should also be arranged for two grades and a simply written text-book be written for them."

- (c) "That the present Arithmetic text-book needs considerable revision to bring it into line with actual business practice, especially as regards banking, addition and subtraction of fractions, square root, etc."

Wednesday, April 20th, 1927

11:30 a.m.—Joint Meeting of all Public School Sections.

2:30 p.m.—Special conference on School Libraries.

Report of Rural Committee's Activities, Capt. G. H. Barry, Qualicum Beach School.

Dr. N. F. Black and members of the Provincial Library Commission will be in attendance, as well as several of the Librarians of the Province.

JAMES BAY HOTEL VICTORIA, B. C.

Teachers attending the Convention here, April 18th, will be welcome at the JAMES BAY, an English family hotel, owned and operated by Englishmen. Hot and cold water in all rooms; free public baths; hot water heat; open log fires in lounge and music room; free bus meets all boats and trains. 4 blocks from P.O.; 3 blocks from sea, and 1 block from Park.

CONVENTION RATES

European	Private Baths	American (including meals)
Single,\$1.50 and up	\$1.00 per day extra	Single,\$3.00 and up
Double,\$2.50 and up		Double,\$5.50 and up

Separate Meals: Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, \$1.50.

Reservations should be made in good time.

"An Admirable Textbook for Beginners"

D'OOGIE'S Elements of Latin

is a splendid first-year Latin textbook, that makes the approach to grammar, composition, and connected reading clear and understandable to the pupils. Most of the 500 words in the vocabulary are found in Caesar, Cicero, and Virgil. Latin is linked with English and principles of syntax are reduced to essentials.

Catalogue Price, \$1.32

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BRITISH COLUMBIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

March 1st, 1926 to February 28th, 1927

1926 March 1	RECEIPTS		1927 February 28th.	DISBURSEMENTS	
To Cash on Hand and in Bank		\$ 2,587.59	By Salaries and Extra Help		5,836.25
" Membership Fees B.C.T.F.		10,456.00	" Travelling Expenses		432.52
" Canadian Teachers' Federation:			General Secretary		811.45
Membership Fees	855.00		Executive		309.88
Refund Travelling Expenses	966.45	1,821.45	Sundry		1,553.85
" Magazine ("B. C. Teacher"):			" B.C.T.F. Annual Convention		693.15
Subscriptions	1,642.26		" Canadian Teachers' Federation		1,744.50
Advertising	1,504.19	3,146.39	" Office Expenses:		
" Canadian Passenger Association:			Rent		643.75
Standard Certificates (Refund)		19.00	Telephone and Telegraph		200.96
" Teachers' Institute, balance		5.00	Printing		391.95
" Teachers' Lists		82.00	Advertising		40.00
" Blairmore Fund (Collections)		740.56	Subscriptions		22.60
Registrations, Easter Convention		121.00	Books, Stationery, etc.		226.12
" Pooling		53.02	Postage and Expressage		290.98
" Exchange		10.73	Bank Exchange		55.94
" Bank Interest and Premiums		57.48	Sundry Expenses		69.15
" Interest on Bond		90.00			1,911.45
			" Legal Expenses, Bond, Audit		225.67
			" Furniture and Equipment		329.06
			" High School Section		17.69
			" Refunds, Honoraria, etc.		65.50
			" Research Committee Expenses		50.00
			" Pooling Refunds		119.09
			" Blairmore Fund on a/c		636.11
			" Moving Office to Vancouver		789.68
			" Magazine—Printing, Mailing etc.		4,217.71
			" Cash on Hand and in Bank		970.30
Reserve Fund:		\$19,189.92	Reserve Fund:		\$19,189.92
To Bond (\$2,000 P.G.E. 4 1/4%)		1892.18	By Bond (\$2,000 P.G.E. 4 1/4%)		1892.18

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.

Vancouver, B. C.,
March 23rd, 1927.

(Signed) LEE, PARSONS & CO., LIMITED,

Per Edward Parsons,
Accountants and Auditors.

Auditors' Report

Harry Charlesworth, Esq.,
General Secretary,
British Columbia Teachers' Federation,
614-616 Credit Foncier Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C.,
March 23rd, 1927.

Dear Sir:

We have audited the books of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation for the twelve months ending February 28th, 1927, 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 Disbursements, which we herein enclose.

All our requirements as Auditors have been fully met.

It is again with pleasure we note the general efficiency of the office work under the very capable supervision of the General Secretary, and the neatness and accuracy of the work done by the Assistant Secretary.

Re Financial Statement

For the purpose of comparing the financial result of the year's undertakings with those of last year, we append the following table of comparison:

	1926	1927	Decrease	Increase
Receipts				
Membership Fees	\$ 9,857	\$10,156	\$ ---	\$599
Magazine Subscriptions	1,595	1,642	---	47
" Advertising	1,870	1,591	366	---
Disbursements				
Salaries and Extra Help	5,851	5,836	15	---
Travelling Expenses	1,843	1,554	289	---
Annual Convention	380	693	---	313
Office Expenses	1,313	1,936	---	583
Magazine (Printing, Mailing, etc.)	3,801	4,217	---	416
Legal Expenses, Bond, Audit	148	225	---	77
Furniture and Equipment	441	329	112	---
Cash on Hand and in Bank and Bond	4,479	2,862	1,637	---

Fees:

The increase in fees is due to increased membership of considerably over 100.

Magazine:

The subscriptions for the Magazine remain steady. The decrease in receipts from Advertising may be attributed to the moving of the office in August. The increase of cost of production compared with last year is accounted for by the fact that \$500 of the General Secretary's salary has been charged to this account according to a resolution passed by the Executive, and the printing costs

have increased owing to larger circulation. The increase in rent must also be remembered.

The net result shows a loss for the year of \$1071, which is covered by outstanding and collectable Advertising accounts.

Annual Convention.

The increase in the cost of the Annual Convention may be reduced by the Receipt of Registrations during the Convention, amounting to \$121, bringing the net increase of cost as compared with 1926 down to \$192. It should also be remembered that the cost of 1925 Convention, held in Penticton, was far below the average.

Salaries, Extra Help and Office Expenses.

As mentioned above, \$500 of the General Secretary's salary has been included in the Magazine Expenses. The increase in the Office Expenses is chiefly in rent of Offices during the latter half of the year, and increases re printing circulars and booklets.

Furniture and Equipment.

The amount expended on Furniture and Equipment is largely attributable to furnishing the new offices.

Net Result.

The net financial result of the year's work is the carrying forward a balance of \$970.30 to next year, which is a decrease of \$1637.29 compared with the balance carried forward last year.

There has been an extraordinary expense this year in connection with the change of Office from Victoria to Vancouver, the cost of moving being in the neighborhood of \$800, without taking into consideration the purchase of extra furniture and supplies for the new offices, or the increase in rent. This year has borne the whole of this expense, and it is confidently expected that the more central location of the offices will result in better efficiency which will be to the benefit of future years.

It should be remembered that in addition to the balance of Cash in Hand and in Bank of \$970.30, there is also the balance of \$1892.18 carried as a Reserve Fund invested in Bonds.

Blairmore Fund.

The collections for this purpose amounted to \$740.56. Of this amount \$636.11 was forwarded to Alberta, leaving a balance of \$104.45 still in hand.

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

Yours truly,

Lee, Parsons & Co., Limited.
Accountants and Auditors.

Convention Hotel Rates

The following are the special rates of the leading hotels in Victoria:

Empress Hotel:—

	Without bath	With bath
Single Rooms, 1 person.	\$2.50	\$4.50
Double Rooms, with double bed, 2 persons	4.00	7.00
Double Rooms with twin beds, 2 persons	5.00	8.00
Rooms with double and single beds, 3 persons	5.50	9.00
Rooms with two double beds, 4 persons	7.00	10.00

Dominion Hotel:—

Single rooms without bath, \$1.50 up; Double, \$2.00 up. With two beds, 3 people, \$1.00 each; 4 people, 75c each. With bath, single rooms, \$2.50 up; Double rooms, \$3.50 up. Breakfast 35c up; Lunch 50c; Dinner 75c and a la carte.

Strathcona Hotel:—

—Without bath:

One person, \$1.50 and \$2.00; Two persons, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

With bath:

One person, \$2.50 and \$3.00; Two persons, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50; All outside rooms with phone.

James Bay Hotel:—

—Without bath:

Single room, \$1.50; Double Room, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

—With Bath:

Single, \$2.50; Double, \$4.00; Rooms with twin beds, 50c per head extra. Breakfast 50c; Lunch 50c; Dinner, \$1.00; or if all meals taken on American plan \$1.50 per person per day. One day's deposit required with reservation.

Y.W.C.A.:—Double Rooms (Two single beds) \$2.00 per day, including meals, per person; \$1.30 per day, room and breakfast per person;

Single rooms, \$2.25 per day with meals; \$1.50 per day with breakfast.

Y.M.C.A.:—One or two single beds in a room, \$1.00 per day per person. Cafeteria supper, 35c up.

Diggonism—"Life holds much for the man who seeks much."
Diggon's, printers, stationers and engravers, 1210 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C. Ronco Duplicators and Supplies. Steel Furniture.
L. C. Smith Typewriters. Vancouver Island Representatives.

OVERSEAS EDUCATION LEAGUE

Founded in 1910 by the Honorary Organizer

Twelfth Annual Visit of Teachers

from Canada, Newfoundland, Australia and New Zealand to

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE and BELGIUM

Sailing from Quebec, July 6th
and Returning from Cherbourg, August 20th by the

"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA"

or sailing from Quebec, June 22nd by the

"EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND"

Exceptional facilities have been secured for these sailings, and only First Class Passengers and League Members will be carried.

ON ARRIVAL at Southampton, the Party will proceed to Oxford via Salisbury and Stonehenge. Visit to Stratford upon Avon from Oxford before leaving for London, where two weeks' programme is provided. From London to Edinburgh, via the English Lake District. One week in Edinburgh, thence to Hull via York. Cross from Hull to Zeebrugge, thence to Brussels, visiting Bruges en route. Four days in Brussels before leaving for Paris via Mons. Nine days in Paris with programme. Those desiring to attend the **WORLD CONFERENCE ON NEW EDUCATION** at **LOCAENO**, can leave the party at Brussels, on August 8th, and return direct to Paris on August 15th. Information concerning this Conference can be secured on application to the Overseas Education League.

FIFTY-TWO DAYS—Travel and Hotel arrangements, with programme indicated from July 6th to August 27th, including railway fares between Montreal and Quebec, Government Tax, use of Deck Chairs and all Gratuities.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS

AN OPTIONAL CRUISE TO THE FJORDS OF NORWAY (14 days) by the **S. S. OTRANTO** (a magnificent, new Liner, 20,000 tons) is offered as an alternative to the Visit to Scotland and Belgium.

The "OTRANTO" is operated on a First Class basis throughout, and is provided with excellent stateroom accommodation, spacious decks and public rooms. The itinerary includes thirteen ports and an average of 14 hours is given to each for sightseeing, walks, drives, bathing and climbing.

FIFTY-TWO DAYS—Travel and Hotel arrangements, with program indicated from July 6th to August 27th, including railway fares between Montreal and Quebec, Government Tax, use of Deck Chairs and all Gratuities (except on Norway Cruise, when Members are personally responsible).

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS

INDIVIDUAL TRAVEL

COMPLETE arrangements can be made for those desiring to continue the study of Art, Music or Languages, or for post graduate work generally. In addition to the specially reserved sailings referred to, accommodation on other dates can also be secured. Special sections have been retained for League Members on the following boats:

Westbound—"Empress of Scotland," August 27th

"Empress of France," September 3rd.

"Empress of Australia," September 10th.

"Empress of Scotland," September 17th.

Round trip passage on "Empress" boats, including Government Tax, is \$181.00.

SPECIAL TRAINS will be run from Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal to connect with the "Empress of Scotland" on June 22nd and the "Empress of Australia" on July 6th. On the return sailing by the "Empress of Australia," special trains will meet the boat at Quebec on August 27th.

Overseas Education League

BOYD BUILDING
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Major Fred. J. Ney, M.C., Honorary Organizer

"Dolls" and "Boats"—Goodwill Day Contest

IN CONNECTION with this year's International Goodwill Day (May 18th) a committee of the B. C. Teachers' Federation is arranging the programme in conjunction with the Parent-Teacher Goodwill Committee. This programme will appear in the April issue of the "B. C. Teacher" which will be enlarged for the purpose, and copies will be sent to each teacher in the Province.

An attractive and unique feature of this year's celebration will be "A Dolls of All Nations" contest for the girls of British Columbia Schools, and a "Boats of All Nations" contest for the boys of the Schools.

Splendid prizes will be awarded to the winning schools and all the entries will be placed in exhibition in Vancouver on May 18th, so that the public may see the results accomplished.

Some of the dolls and boats, particularly those pertaining to Canada, in character, will be sent afterwards to children in other lands as a token of goodwill on the part of children of British Columbia towards those of other nations. It is possible that some of the dolls from this province may appear in the doll festival of Japan, which has been a national festival there for one thousand years and is known the world over.

It must be clearly understood by the contestants that the dolls may represent inhabitants of any country—from Spain, France, Holland, or wherever their fancy pleases. These costumes can easily be copied from pictures of the natives of the various countries.

Since there is no official costume for Canada, it is hoped that dolls dressed as Canadians will bring out the children's qualities of originality and initiative, for each child will dress the Canadian doll in the costume which she thinks most artistic and appropriate to her country.

The boats to be built by the boys may range from the ancient "quinciremes of Nineveh," and the "stately Spanish galleons" down to the steamships of modern times.

Rules of "Dolls of All Nations" Contest

There will be three classes of schools competing:

1. High schools.
2. Graded schools of more than 3 rooms.
3. Schools of three rooms and less.

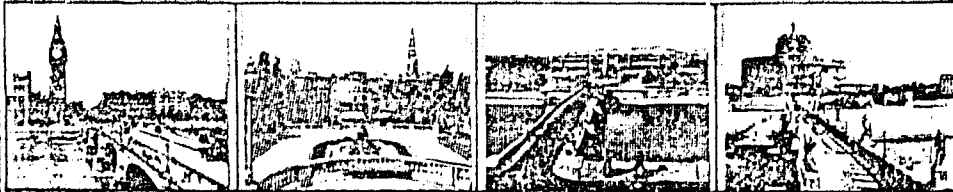
Size and value of dolls will not be considered in awarding prizes; only accuracy, neatness of sewing and artistic value.

Classes 1 and 2 must send in groups of not less than five dolls, at least three of which must be foreign, i.e., non-British.

Class 3 must send in groups of not less than three dolls, at least two of which must be foreign, i.e., non-British.

Each doll must be clearly labelled with the country it represents, the school it came from, and the name and address of the principal.

TRAVEL ABROAD THIS SUMMER



EUROPEAN EDUCATIONAL TOURS

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37-DAY TOUR

On Sea and Land

\$372.50 GREAT BRITAIN,
FRANCE, BELGIUM,
SWITZERLAND

All expense Montreal to Great
Britain and the Continent and
return to Montreal.

51-DAY TOUR

On Sea and Land

\$501.00 GREAT BRITAIN,
FRANCE, BELGIUM,
SWITZERLAND, ITALY

All expense Montreal to Great
Britain and the Continent and
return to Montreal.

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GLASGOW

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Any school may send in more than one group, but only one prize for groups will go to one school.

First and second prizes will be awarded in each class of competing schools.

All prizes will be awarded to schools, not to individuals.

Children of competing schools should not be expected to purchase the dolls. These should be supplied by the school, or by some sympathetic society which might be asked to purchase them.

Special Prizes for Canadian Dolls

Special prizes are being awarded for the dolls dressed in the best suggested Canadian costume. Only schools submitting a group of other dolls may compete for these prizes.

Mr. Roy Brown of the Daily Province has donated \$100.00 for this purpose.

These prizes will be awarded in the following manner.

Grand Prize:—Best Canadian Doll from any school—\$25.00

1st prize—\$15.00.

2nd prize—\$10.00.

for each of the three classes of schools in the group contest.

All "Dolls" and "Boats" must be in Vancouver by May 10th. Address "International Doll and Boat Festival," care of Mrs. A. E. Delmage, Secretary, 1201 Eighth Ave. West, Vancouver.

Rules for "Boats of All Nations" Contest

1. There will be three classes of schools competing, the same as for the Doll Contest.

2. Each school may send single boats or a group of boats.

Prizes for both single boats and for groups will be given.

Special prizes for Canadian mercantile marine vessels will be given—river, lake, or deep sea, government or privately owned. Battleships will be excluded, as being inappropriate for a Goodwill Day Contest.

Each boat must be clearly labelled with the country it represents, the school it comes from, and the name and address of the principal.

The full prize list for both Doll and Boat Contests will be published at an early date.

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The University of British Columbia

EIGHTH SUMMER SESSION

BEGINNING JULY 4TH. 1927

THE attention of all teachers is directed to the following features:

1. Courses in subjects qualifying for the degree of B.A. Beginning with this year credit in the Fourth Year of the Arts Course may be taken by students who have already completed the work of the first three years.
2. Special courses for teachers: These will include:
 - (a) Courses, elementary and advanced, in Educational Measurements.
 - (b) A course in Junior High School Organization and Methods by Professor Wilford M. Aikin, of St. Louis, Mo.
 - (3) A course in French Phonetics designed especially to meet the needs of high school teachers of French and others who desire to perfect themselves in the mastery of spoken French.

Other interesting features will be outlined in the Summer Session Announcement shortly to be issued. For special information address—

THE DIRECTOR OF SUMMER SESSION,
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In Lighter Vein

Once more a horrid spectre has been allayed, and this time it is the good people of Ottawa who may breathe freely. Every year or so, some simple and sincere soul arises in righteous indignation to lay bare, in elusive terms, the depravity of another school. In nine cases out of ten he is perfectly genuine in respect of his allegations; an individual rather withdrawn from the world and all too unacquainted with its grim realities—sometimes also a little hazy as to the laws of evidence. We vision him peering dimly through thick lenses of a bluish tint, which distort natural objects into grotesque caricatures, and throw a shadow of doubt upon the most ordinary actions.

We are nearly always told in vague and general language that students are quickly approaching the confines of perdition by the broad and beaten path of strong drink, petting-parties and osculation. We see in imagination a drunken revel, reminiscent of the worst orgies of Pan and Silanus; and we await the investigation in a sort of moral stupor, expecting all manner of frightful disclosures, and the immediate banishment of both student body and staff to Chicago.

And what is the result? After weeks of agonized and impatient waiting, we are calmly told that the whole affair grew out of the one thoroughly adduced fact that a lad was seen drinking sarsaparilla out of a bottle in the basement. Such a finale always leaves us cold. We could brain the youth with his own bottle. Nothing weaker than near-beer would have satisfied us.

One would imagine that a debacle of this kind would discourage all simple and sincere souls for twenty years at least. Not a bit of it! Next year there will be a hideous scandal unearthed in some kindergarten school, and we shall tremble again.

* * * * *

Two months ago I broke the rule of this column, both in letter and in spirit, by deviating into sense for a paragraph or two. Having established this precedent—in the interest of our research work—I am now conscious of no restrictions and may be serious at pleasure. There is an article in this issue on the subject of feeble-mindedness, which I hope will awaken the interest of every teacher. Here is an opportunity for real social service, and the whole-hearted action of the Federation in this field would go far to discredit the opinion of those who think our organization is self-centred in aim. An active campaign, by means of newspaper articles, and addresses by prominent teachers throughout the province, would do much to stimulate public interest, and would be worthy of the B.C.T.F.

* * * * *

What about the Diamond Jubilee of the Dominion? I am credibly informed that enthusiastic committees are already being formed in the public interest. In these committees, ardent patriot

are making involved excursions into oratory, and rising five minutes later to explain exactly what they didn't mean. There is a danger that, when the smoke of heavy artillery has rolled away, the actual work may remain to be done by the mute and the inglorious. Now this is all wrong.

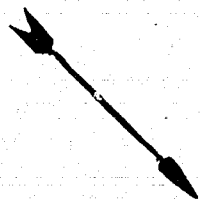
Mark well that there is no intention here to derogate one jot or tittle from the proper dignity of our native land. The writer gives way to no man on the score of his love for Canada. This is merely a little ramble into the primeval forest of human relations: psychology, my erudite friend, if the word is more in accord with your dignified method of thought!

Let the teacher take a seat upon the committee; let him assume a mien of deep intellectual gravity; and when any man unburdens his soul in a welter of eloquence, let the teacher reply in words twice as long and in a speech seven minutes longer. By these means he will become a popular idol, and may even be asked to deliver the chief address on July the first.

I suggest all this in order that he may acquire public adulation and prestige—for he will in any case be expected to do most of the work.

PAIDAGOGOS.

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The Extra-Mural Leadership of Queen's

Forty-nine years ago Queen's University approved a change in the regulations "whereby candidates for the degree of B.A. might be permitted to write on examinations without attendance on classes." Thus did the institution of learning "on the old Ontario strand" place the seal of her approval upon a movement which has swept North America, and thus she assumed the Canadian leadership in a noble work which has opened the doors of scholarship to every aspiring mind.

A brief account of Queen's extra-mural evolution is set down here, because, apart from its historic value, we can learn much from its development. Every great pioneering venture throws a broad light upon future experience.

It was found that some direct contact with the university was essential: that although extra-mural study might undoubtedly result in scholastic attainments, yet extra-mural graduates were cut off from that pervasive intangible thing which is the spirit of a university, and which in some subtle way is the finest element in its culture. Therefore in 1910 a Summer School was constituted, four sessions of which might be substituted for one year's intra-mural attendance.

That the Summer School did not lapse through sheer lack of students in its early years was due almost entirely to the unselfish labors of the late Mr. J. T. Curtis, himself a member of the student body. The name of Mr. Curtis should be enshrined in the annals of Canadian university progress, for the result of his work will be felt far beyond the limits of his alma mater.

Of late there has been a tendency to hedge the Queen's degree about with more stringent requirements both in the matter of scholarship and with regard to attendance. Nineteen courses must now be completed, as over against the old sixteen; and five Summer School sessions are now obligatory. This movement towards a higher standard is an excellent reflection of the success which is being attained, and is an indication of the enthusiasm with which Canadian teachers are embracing their opportunities.

There is no question of competition between universities in extra-mural work. Canada is a large constituency, within which every university has its own moral obligations. To Queen's, however, we must give credit for those qualities which as a nation we most greatly admire—vision and the will to do.



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into real earning power. Write for our Ability Test, and if results warrant we can open the way for you into the Commercial Field of Illustrative Art and Design. Write Dept. B.T., Shaw Correspondence School, 46 Bloor West, Toronto.

Official Results

Royal Society of Arts Examinations

The following is a summary of the passes, failures and percentages of successes in the R. S. A. Shorthand Examinations (London) for 1926:

ADVANCED

140 Words Per Minute

	Passes	Failures	Percentage of Passes
GREGG	37	11	77.08%
PITMAN	99	100	49.75%

120 Words Per Minute

GREGG	113	190	37.39%
PITMAN	254	590	30.09%

Combined percentage: GREGG, 42.73%
PITMAN, 33.84%

INTERMEDIATE

80 and 100 Words Per Minute

GREGG	838	437	65.73%
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The foregoing figures are taken from the **Official Report**. We call attention to this because of the recent efforts to discount these official figures by a published comparison of the results made by students from a few selected schools, owned by a competing publisher, with the results made by students of all other shorthand systems from all types of schools.

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The Present Condition of the Junior High School in British Columbia

By H. B. KING,

Principal of Kitsilano High School, Vancouver, B. C.

CONSIDERABLE interest exists among teachers and others in British Columbia who are interested in education as to the present situation with respect to the Junior High School and the progress which has been made towards reorganization upon the 6-3-3 plan. The present article is written to indicate what has been done or is in process of being accomplished.

Two schools have made a beginning in the direction of reorganization. In Point Grey, Mr. Allan Bowles, principal of the Magee High School, has one class of 35 Grade VII pupils who form an experimental group upon whom is being tested a different type of curriculum from that of the usual Grade VII course. This class has a specially selected home-room teacher, who teaches English, most of the Arithmetic and also Nature Study and Art. Teachers of the Magee High School teach the Social Studies (Geography, History and Occupations) Technical work, and French. The French text is by Renouf, Parts I and II.

Mr. Bowles entered upon this experiment in order to find out for himself if it was possible to work out a better course of study than that which has developed in Grade VII and VIII. He reports that the experiment has been a success and that his board wishes him to carry on his present class in Grade VIII next September, and to begin with a new Grade VII class. In the meantime, the adjoining Elementary School, the Magee School, is continuing as an eight grade elementary school.

In Penticton, Principal A. S. Matheson, has a group of Grade IX pupils, about 60 in all, for whom has been worked out a modified curriculum. These 60 pupils were chosen for the modified course for the reason that they did not aim at matriculation. The curriculum has been adjusted to their needs. Commercial work and shop work receive special attention. I have had no word from Mr. Matheson himself as to the success of the Penticton innovation, but from other sources I learn that it has been highly successful.

In Vancouver, money was voted in December to complete a Junior High School on Templeton Drive in the East End, and to build a new Junior High School in Kitsilano upon the present Kitsilano High School grounds. The Junior High School in Kitsilano will operate in conjunction with the present Kitsilano High School, under one administration. It is hoped that both Junior High Schools will open in September of this year.

The Templeton Drive School will consist of 18 standard class rooms, one home economics room, science laboratory, a library, a metal working and wood working shop, a drafting room, an auditorium and a gymnasium, with lockers and shower baths. The gymnasium is a single gymnasium, but will be doubled at a future time, when a cafeteria also will be added.

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FIGURES recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that of 8,559 students learning nine different systems of shorthand in private Business Colleges in 1925, no less than 6,225, or 73 per cent., learned Pitman Shorthand.

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The new school in Kitsilano will have the equivalent of 21 standard classrooms, a library, an auditorium to seat 750 pupils, a double gymnasium with dressing rooms, store rooms and shower baths, and a cafeteria, besides the teachers' rooms, offices and medical rooms. There will be also three laboratories—for physics, chemistry and general science. The auditorium will be equipped with a full-sized theatrical stage, motion picture booth and orchestra pit. The present temporary wooden buildings will be converted largely into shops, pending the erection of the second half of the building.

A departmental committee is at work upon the programme of studies, and in due course it will be published. Until the programme of studies has been announced, there is no authority for making any statement as to its content, but it may safely be anticipated that it will be as enlightened in its character as the programme of studies in the neighboring Republic where the Junior High School has had its most noted development.

No regulation has at the time of writing been made by the Council of Public Instruction with reference to the qualifications of teachers for the Junior High School. In California the minimum requirement is University graduation, or its equivalent, with required courses in teaching, including courses on the Junior High School. Most of the teachers have, however, the Master's degree or its equivalent; some of them have the Doctor's degree. In Seattle, the Bachelor's degree is required, with prescribed courses in education. Specialists, such as teachers of the Industrial Arts, have the special certificate required for those subjects.

In British Columbia these standards may be too high for present attainment. The Junior High School teacher of French will, however, need to be a master of the subject, for natural conversational methods will be employed. The teacher of Latin in the Junior High School will need to be able to talk in Latin, for a semi-direct method is the Junior High School method in Latin. The teacher of Mathematics should be able to teach the mathematics now taught in Junior Matriculation classes. History and Geography will soon disappear as such, and part of the content of these subjects will reappear in another form as Social Studies, for which a background of Economics and Sociology will be necessary. Clearly, broad scholarship will be required of the Junior High School teacher. The need will be a very urgent one for extension or extra-mural courses to be given by the University in order to raise the certification of those now without degrees who are anxious to teach in the Junior High School. There is thus opened up for the University an inviting opportunity for service to British Columbia which will, no doubt, be promptly grasped.

In Vancouver the present intention is to begin Junior High School work next autumn with Grades VII and VIII. In the Templeton Drive School there will be about 950 students; in the Kitsilano School, about 800, and in addition about 500 High School students. The elementary schools contributing to these two Junior High Schools will hereafter consist of pupils from Grades I to VI. In September of this year all Grade IX pupils in the city will be in the regular High School. In September, 1928, it is expected that the promoted Grade VIII pupils who

(Continued on page 42)

Supervised Study

By Miss A. ERMATINGER FRASER.

King Edward High School, Vancouver, B. C.

The X-Ray of modern psychology is now focussing with painstaking endeavor upon that last citadel of mystery, the mind of a child. Educational authorities everywhere for the last quarter-century have been stressing proper training of teachers, so that knowledge might be presented to the young with the greatest force and efficiency. Here and there, stray thinkers had come to the conclusion that these laudable efforts might possibly be in danger of being overdone. "The pupil used to study the lesson and recite to the teacher; now, the teacher studies the lesson and exhibits his learning before a more or less submissive class." Yet parents still inveigh against so much home work; University professors still scornfully charge their freshmen with having been "spoon-fed" in the preparatory school. In short, it seems agreed upon that lessons have to be prepared; but there are vigorous objections against having either the pupils or the teachers monopolize that labor. Hence, educational psychology has of late been turning its attention not only upon methods of teaching, but also upon the methods, or rather lack of methods, employed in learning.

Some of the most thorough and practical discussion of this subject has been done by A. L. Hall-Quest, Professor of Educational Psychology and Principles of Teaching in the University of Virginia. Of the three that I shall mention, this is the most interesting and also the most complete survey of the subject from every angle. It is also the latest, since the first edition of 1916 has been enlarged and re-edited for this 1924 copy, "Supervised Study in the Secondary School," (MacMillan).

The first part of the book discusses needs, conditions, and organization for supervised study; the second half outlines the application of such plans in the various High School subjects, a chapter being devoted to each. The ideas for work in history and literature are very good, illustrative lessons, with topics for reference work, are given and their objects explained. Pages 204-205 discuss the "Use and Abuse of Cramming," for examination purposes, and contain much sound common-sense expressed in a brief and pithy manner.

"Training for Effective Study," by Frank W. Thomas (Riverside Press, Houghton Mifflin), would prove an excellent book for a teacher's study club, as each chapter concludes by adding nearly twenty questions for discussion, and a special bibliography on the points at issue. At the end of the volume there is a very full list of the most valuable works dealing with methods of study and processes of thought.

F. M. McMurry, of the Teachers' College, Columbia, in "How to Study" (Riverside Press, Houghton Mifflin), treats the subject by an exhaustive analysis of the various mental processes, and the wise and unwise ways in which we induce our minds to serve us. McMurry's summing up of the "Eight Factors in Study" have almost become by-

words now, wherever the subject comes under discussion. He writes as a philosophic thinker, but in a very lucid and direct style with many practical illustrations.

It is clear to any observant teacher that the process of absorbing information is spread over far more time than necessary, and even at that, produces very ineffectual results. The records kept in King Edward High School for the past two years on the amount of time at home put on school work frequently vary in the first year according to their parents' statement from fifteen minutes to three hours nightly. And the more peculiar feature is, that in each of the two extremes there are some very good and some very poor pupils. It is, however, only the exceptionally quick-witted, attentive student, with unusual powers of concentration, who manages to keep up a good standing with a small amount of homework. The great majority of conscientious students spend very much more time worrying over their lessons than is either reasonable or necessary. Many half-grown girls are at their studies, in school and out, for about nine hours daily—an amount of labor which according to all unions would well-nigh kill their fathers.

And the further tragedy is, that much of the labor is unproductive of satisfactory results. For instance, hours spent in trying to learn geometry by heart, or copying pages of someone else's Latin translation, to be also committed to memory, or reading history and literature over and over again with little attention to the precise meaning. Many students might truthfully answer as Hamlet did to the query (put by old Polonius), "Sir, what do you read?"

"Words, words, words!"

The writers on "Supervised Study" claim that the length of time now spent on lesson preparation could be considerably abridged, and very much better results arrived at by employing more efficient methods. There is no subject brought to the notice of the educational world of more importance than this one, and none demanding more present attention on the part of all intelligent teachers.

"From one angle," says Hall-Quest, "Supervised study is simply an elaborate and co-operative assignment." More time given to the clear assignment of exactly what students are to learn, or to search for, or to do, would obviate considerable difficulty. The question of Philip the Evangelist to the Ethiopian official still remains the most pertinent query to any student:

"Understandest thou what thou readest?"

And the same plaintive reply is yet echoing:

"How can I unless someone should guide me?"

The beginning of any plans for satisfactory study lies in making sure that pupils know how to get the full benefit of using the dictionary (and that there are sufficient large dictionaries to be used), and also become acquainted with books of synonyms and encyclopedias. The number of ordinary English words that even a fairly intelligent High School student can misuse is sometimes appalling. Last week one youth (very much mortified when some of the class laughed) stated that Queen Elizabeth settled the position of the Church of England by passing an Act of

Infidelity! It has frequently been quite innocently remarked that Wordsworth wrote "Imitations of Immorality."

That the pupil should know exactly what he is expected to prepare for tomorrow's lesson, and where and how to find out what he discovers that he does not know, are the two prime requisites for successful study. Sometimes the teacher may outline the main points to be noted; better, to ask students to write down what they decide are the four or five chief topics to be remembered. If the school is equipped with reference books, an important part of supervision is the indication to pupils of just what these are good for, and how time may be economized by using chapter-headings and indexes.

A very important part of supervision is to know when *not* to supervise too strenuously. Fortunately, most children are not putty, to be molded into the latest educational model. When one finds that some independent youngster is doing his work successfully on some line of his own quite different from ours—well, hands off!

Some writers advocate a special study-hall with teachers in charge assigned particularly for study-supervision. Others think that a certain part of each recitation should be thus devoted. When hour-periods were used in the Vancouver High Schools, many teachers were in the habit of employing the last fifteen minutes or so, of each period, either for silent review of what had been just taken up in recitation, or in preparation of the next day's lesson. This method, where it can be managed, is more effective than the general study-hall plan. But with short periods, it is impossible.

Kipling, who has a very concise way of expressing much practical sense, provides an excellent motto for the study period:

"I keep six honest serving-men;
They taught me all I know:
Their names are What and Why and When,
And Who and Where and How."

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Current Events—Today in China

Three fairly distinct stages in the nationalistic awakening of China can be traced. During the early years of the Republic, 1911 to 1919, activity was confined largely to the student and more intelligent merchant classes of China. The high points in this period which roused national feeling were the twenty-one demands of Japan, and the Versailles peace treaty. While the Central Government remained powerless on both occasions, the students and merchants combined in an economic boycott of Japan as a protest against the twenty-one demands, and in a national strike to compel the Chinese delegation in Paris to withdraw from the conference as a protest against the settlement of the Shantung question.

From 1919 to 1925 the awakening entered its second stage where the laboring classes of China were reached. Beginning from Southern China the tide of Nationalism swept steadily northward through the ranks of labor. From an incoherent mass, labor in China today has become a powerful group to be reckoned with in any national movement. The crises in this period which aroused the people were the seamen's strike of Hongkong in 1923, and the May 30th shooting affair in Shanghai in 1925. These events served to intensify and deepen the already growing national consciousness of the Chinese people, particularly in the ranks of labor.

With May 30th, 1925, the nationalist awakening reached its third stage when it entered another stratum of Chinese society, namely, the farm workers. During the past year farmers' unions have sprung up rapidly in South China and the movement promises to spread to other provinces whenever they come under the influence of the nationalist government. It is yet too early to estimate the power and strength of this group when thoroughly awakened to a sense of nationhood, but this movement is full of vast significance for the future development of China.

The political expression of the national movement is the Kuomintang, or People's Party. This party, founded by Dr. Sun Yat Sen as a secret society to overthrow the Manchu regime, through thick and thin has tried to preserve the ideals of the revolution. Defeated by Yuan Shih-kai, who had dynastic ambitions, the leaders of this party went down to Canton and established a government independent of Peking. Through many vicissitudes of fortune, this organization has developed into the present nationalist government.

The chief strength of the Kuomintang lies in the fact that it is the only political party which has even the semblance of a constructive national programme for the country. Broadly speaking, this programme consists of three main sections, namely, the political unification of China under the authority of a Nationalist Government, the readjustment of China's international treaties, and the betterment of the condition of handworkers. With such a programme, the Kuomintang has given voice to the nationalist sentiment and as a result the northern drive succeeded beyond the wildest hopes of its originators. Today nine provinces

of China have accepted the new order, while three more are preserving a policy of watchful waiting. Opposed to the Nationalist Government are three military factions, Chang Tso-lin in control of three provinces; Wu Pei-fu in control of Honan, and Sun Chuan-fang with three provinces. Contrasted with the Kuomintang, these military groups have no programme except unification by military force. They are cordially hated by the people and their elimination is simply a question of time.

The fundamental process in China today is nation-waking. China, as a nation, in the modern sense of the term, does not exist. She is, so far, still an aggregate of families just beginning to be conscious of nationhood. Hitherto the unit of Chinese political thought has been the family and not the nation, and the unit of Chinese political relationship is the family tie rather than the bond of citizenship. Loyalty to the family is far more real than loyalty to the state to the ordinary man. As long as this is true China cannot be democratized. Until the basis of political thinking is shifted from the family to the state in the minds of the people, the work of the revolution cannot be said to be complete. Grad-



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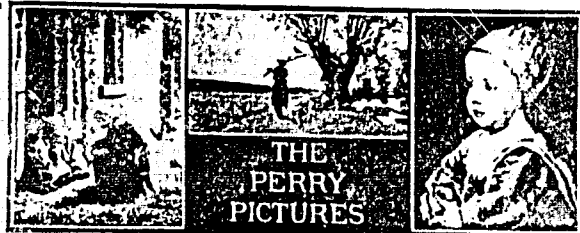
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ually the concept of the nation-state is superseding the concept of the family-state. The change is well on the way and is gaining momentum.

The revolution of 1911 blazed the way. The northward advance of the Nationalist Government in 1926 has ushered in the second stage of the revolution—essentially a revolution in the people's political thinking. This stage will not be complete until this change in political ideals and ideas has permeated the mass of China's four hundred millions. Even with all the forces now working in the country, this will take at least another decade. Then and only then shall dawn the third stage of the people's revolution, the stage of nation reconstruction in the political and social life of China, which will be expressed in keeping with the inherent genius of the people.

The British Government has declared its belief in the permanency of China's nationalism. Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking for the British administration, says: "The principal matters which the Chinese desire to see changed in the old treaty system are, first, the extra-territorial position by which foreigners can only be tried in their own courts and by their own laws; second, the tariff provisions by which China cannot raise the duties on foreign goods; third, the quasi-independent status of the concession areas. We are prepared for a change on all these points, for the present system is antiquated and unsuited to conditions today and no longer affords protection to our merchants. . . I am certain this is



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the right and wise course to take. I am thinking not of the conveniences of the moment, but of our relations with China in the next hundred years."

A word of caution may be offered to us who know so little about China. The many incidents which are featured in the press from day to day must not be taken too seriously. They are but the whirlpools and eddies on the surface of the main stream of Chinese nationalism. The boycott against Japan, the Kuomintang drive to the north, the activities of the military generals—these are incidental and transitory. The main stream is permanent and irresistible in its onward sweep. In age-old, unprogressive China, expectancy and hope are in the air, and a forward move to nationalism seems now possible.

(References to Nation-Making in China by Dr. T. Z. Koo.)

THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

(Continued from page 35)

will have spent a year in the Junior High Schools will continue in the Junior High School as Grade IX pupils.

No authoritative pronouncement has as yet been made concerning the conversion of the existing High Schools into Senior High Schools, teaching Grades X, XI and XII. The development of the Junior High School will undoubtedly result in the reorganization of the Senior High School. The latter must, however, adapt itself to the Junior High School, and until the Junior High School is well under way, it would be premature to make changes in the existing High Schools.

High Schools, as we have them in Canada, are very much subject to University control. Instead of doing their own work they have turned themselves into college preparatory institutions, doing what some of the University professors have wanted them to do, or have imagined that they wanted them to do. Following that precedent, the Senior High School should tell the Junior High School what its work is. The Junior High School, however, is a very virile and aggressive institution. It will begin its life in British Columbia with a Declaration of Independence. It is going to do its own work and is not going to be a preparatory school. From the curricular point of view, its main functions may be summed up in the words Exploration and Provision for Individual Differences. Later, it may be hoped, the Senior High School may have a Declaration of Independence of its own to make.

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The Moron in Our Midst

JOHN M. EWING,

Principal, Queen Mary School, North Vancouver.

WHAT of the moron, the imbecile, and the idiot? Here is a problem which presses down upon our entire social structure; a problem which ramifies into crime, poverty, education, industry and immigration; and whose solution has so far been unattempted in British Columbia. The reason for this apparent apathy is ready to hand: we are a young province, and our time has been occupied with more obvious matters. The moment has now arrived for deeper investigation; for the treatment of underlying causes, rather than an endless and futile struggle against their far more visible effects; for a redirection of public money and public effort into less wasteful channels.

We are not here attempting a full discussion of the subject; twenty such articles would do little more than indicate its scope. It is possible, however, to present a summary of its main aspects, and to suggest a solution. Let those men who live in constant dread of increased taxation wait until the case has been stated, because our thesis falls naturally into two divisions: first, that human beings may be better adapted to social needs; second, that the scientific pursuit of such a course would entail a more remunerative expenditure of money, and a probable reduction, into the bargain.

* * * * *

Feeble-mindedness has been defined as social incompetence due to arrested mental development. Our social structure is the creation of the normal individual, and it is hardly surprising that his sub-normal fellow cannot adapt himself to it. There are three recognized grades of mental deficiency: that of the idiot, whose mental development is never beyond the stage of a normal two-year-old; that of the imbecile, who does not pass the mental age of seven; and that of the moron, whose mental age never exceeds twelve. Of these three, the moron, by reason of the difficulty of recognition, is by far the greatest menace. It should be clearly understood that insanity is a legal and not a medical term, and that the subject of insanity does not come within any definition of feeble-mindedness.

About two per cent. of an average population are said to be feeble-minded, but we should beware of the danger of exaggerating the problem. Many high-grade morons are not social burdens; there is probably as much temperamental variation among the feeble-minded as among the mentally normal, and the matter of emotional and impulsive makeup should not be overlooked. Every border-line case must be studied on its own merits, and there is absolutely no single criterion for the formation of a judgment, for it has been shown over

and over again that a moron with the mental age of eleven years, or even less, may be self-supporting, so long as he is restricted to the simpler types of manual labor. It should also be insisted here that intelligence tests are only one means among several others for diagnosing sub-normality—an important means, no doubt, but of very questionable value for anything save an approximation when divorced from pathological and environmental study, and when administered by one who is not a medical man with psychiatric training.

Feeble-mindedness is a characteristic which is inherited in strict accordance with Mendel's Law: the source is to be found in the feeble-minded themselves, who, being utterly lacking in foresight and caring not for the morrow, present the world with an abundant progeny after their own likeness. Even a superficial study of the Jukes or Nam families will drive this point well home. The Jukes family has already cost the United States something over two and a half million dollars. The ultimate solution of the problem lies, without a doubt, in the prevention of the feeble-minded from parentage. At the present time public opinion will hardly permit the sterilization of even the extreme cases, and it is questionable whether such a course should ever be taken with borderline subjects; but at least we may use with confidence the well-proved methods of segregation and training.

Let us look for a moment at the immigration angle of the subject. From April, 1914, to February, 1918, 3,857 patients were examined by the Psychiatric Clinic at the Toronto General Hospital (including 1,794 feeble-minded, 497 insane, 385 backward, 75 epileptic, 3 cretin, 7 deaf, dumb and defective, 322 apparently normal, and others), and of these 45.33 per cent. were Canadians. We all endorse a policy which will fill up the vast spaces of our country, but evidence of this nature indicates very clearly that indiscriminate admission leads to disappointing and expensive results.

Having embarked upon a statistical career, we will now adduce a few hard facts in regard to feeble-mindedness in its relation to crime. Every figure given here has been verified, and the necessary authorities can be forthcoming if such a course is found desirable.

It may be said at the outset that the crux of the situation, from the point of view of the criminologist, is the recidivist, that melancholy individual who is in and out of jail all his life, who clogs up the wheels of justice, making endless work for the courts, filling the prisons, gaining nothing by correction, and who is forever at war with social arrangements to which he is unable to adapt himself. "The cost of detention, indictment, trial or other disposition of the average felon is conservatively estimated at one thousand dollars. On this basis, the 2,279 felons received into the state prisons during the year 1917 cost the state approximately \$2,279,000. Of these individuals eighty-seven per cent. had served previous terms and by their release into the community and return to criminal habits, the state spent approximately two million dollars to dispose of them again, and it continues to spend that amount each time it undertakes to

convict this particular group of repeaters. Nothing can be accomplished in the way of permanent good for all this expenditure, if the criminal has not been deterred from repeating his criminal acts." So says Dr. V. V. Anderson in the Report of a Special Committee of the New York State Commission of Prisons.

Justice Rhodes, of England, notes that of 180,000 convictions in a given year, more than 10,000 have been convicted upwards of *twenty times before*.

What, then, is the underlying cause of recidivism? The failure to profit by experience is due to mental deficiency. By way of illustration, let us examine a study of one hundred immoral women, and one hundred drunken women. The facts are taken from the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" of December, 1917. Among the first group, 84 per cent. of the recidivists "were suffering from some form of mental or nervous handicap," and among the second group 82.2 per cent. were in like case. Figures might be multiplied to prove the intimate relationship between crime—especially in its crucial aspect of recidivism—and feeble-mindedness, but space will not permit.

It is necessary to say a few words about the unsavory subject of prostitution. "A feeble-minded girl is exposed as no other girl in the world is exposed. She has not sense enough to protect herself from the perils to which women are subjected. Often sunny in disposition and physically attractive, they either marry and bring forth in geometrical ratio a new generation of defectives and dependents, or become irresponsible sources of corruption and debauchery in the communities where they live." To particularize: out of 8,096 women examined in the seven leading reformatories and houses of correction in the United States, no less than 5,541 were found to be suffering from nervous or mental abnormalities. A percentage of 68.44 cannot lightly be passed by.

There is small need in this magazine to do more than mention the incidence of feeble-mindedness upon public school education. The time of whole classes is used up to no avail for the sake of one feeble-minded child; and in this field also the voices of humanity and economy speak in no uncertain terms. Every experienced teacher can call to mind a score of such cases; and in some schools there are records which follow the sub-normal child into after-school life, and shed a lurid light upon the hard lot of the feeble-minded individual who has been forced through an educational system intended only for the normal child.

We have at present no statistics at hand to illustrate the correlation between feeble-mindedness and industrial accidents. Perhaps the Workmen's Compensation Board could supply some interesting data. There can, however, be no reasonable doubt that the moron is a grave risk, both to himself and his fellow-workers, in the highly specialized and complex industrial world of today. With this matter of employment the problem of poverty is closely bound up. Skilled labor has come to be an essential; and the borderline moron, utterly untrained

in this province except by exposure to an unsuitable educational system, must be increasingly thrown out of work.

There is another aspect of the same matter, which is less common but much more clearly defined. There is no greater burden upon a home than an idiot. It has been stated with obvious truth that for every five idiots placed in an institution four productive persons are restored to the community. Many a family has been pauperized as a result of the working capacity consumed by an idiot or low-grade imbecile.

* * * * *

Enough has been said to show the enormous social expenditures—many of which are in the nature of economic losses—which result from a superficial treatment of symptoms, as over against eradication of the underlying disease. What then of the solution? Far be it from the writer to pretend to any degree of authority or finality. It is, nevertheless, possible to indicate certain lines of action which have been attended with success in Ontario, Great Britain and the United States.

Fundamental to all moral training of the feeble-minded is one principle which we would like to write in letters a foot high: defectives who are trained to be obedient and moral and industrious are apt to continue these traits permanently; it is as difficult for them to unlearn as it was to learn. There need, therefore, be no despair.

We append an outline for a suggested provincial program:

1. A complete and continuing census of the feeble-minded in British Columbia, to be compiled by aid of schools, court and jail officials, physicians, social workers, civic officials, etc.

2. The constitution of a provincial supervisory board, with a psychiatrist for its responsible officer.

3. The provision of a central institution, broadly divided into two departments, the educational and the custodial. In the former, children would be instructed in the elements of education, with marked incidence upon object teaching, physical training and manual training; and would also be given instruction in the simpler occupations such as painting, stock-raising, gardening, farming, domestic work, manufacturing of clothing, boots, brushes, etc.

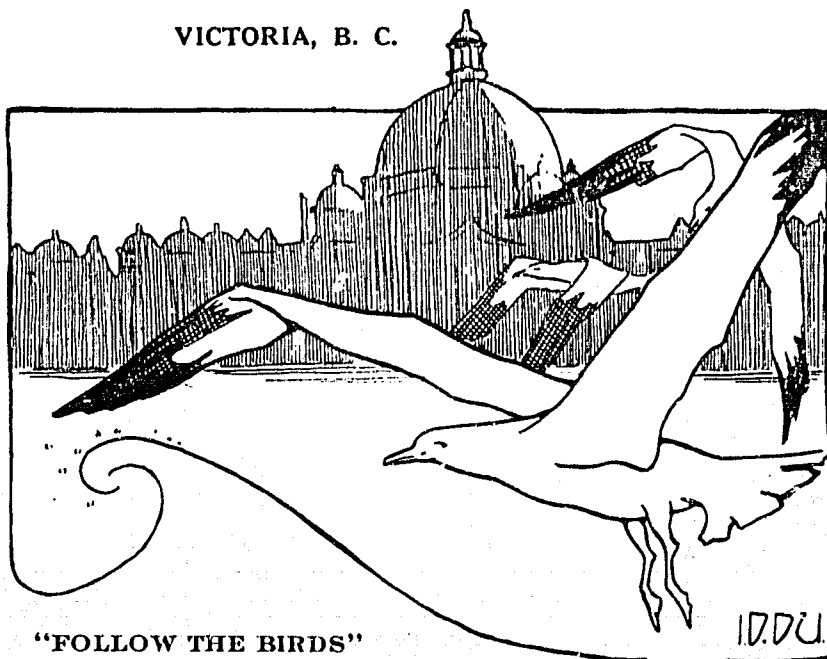
A few of these might each year be restored to the community, where, with supervision, they might be economically self-supporting and blameless. Only about two to fifteen per cent. of the feeble-minded can be treated thus, however.

The custodial department would include the lower grades of idiots and epileptics, many of whom are utterly incapable of attending to their own simplest needs. Within the institution would also remain those adults who could not be restored to ordinary social life without grave danger. These would include the lower-grade morons, particularly the women of child-bearing age.

There would be an abundance of routine tasks to employ these trained adults. The men would attend to farming, gardening, dairy-

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