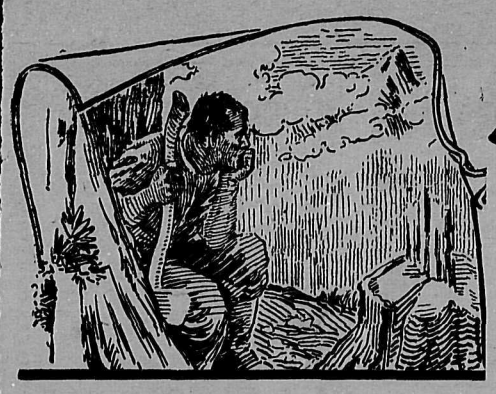
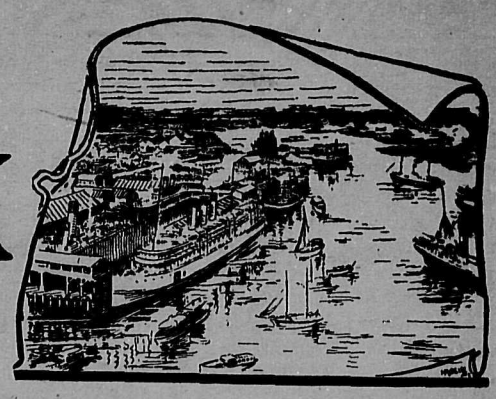


The Week



A British Columbia Newspaper and Review

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Privileged Professions

THERE has been acute discussion raging upon the proposed amendments to the Dental Act now in force. Some members of the dental profession appear to wish to make the conditions whereby persons may practise the profession of dentistry in the Province a little easier. Others desire the maintenance of the *statu quo*. The question has not yet been seriously debated in the Legislative Assembly, and it is therefore early to premise what the fate of the suggested amendments may be. It might be supposed that the interests of the tooth-troubled public would be the first consideration of the dental legislators, but candor compels the Editor to acknowledge that this appears to be a factor that has not caused any of the disputants loss of their nightly repose. The controversy raging over the Dental Act, which is reflected in the Press by advertisements and various communications, raises the broader question of all professions that receive privileges from the Province. Legal and medical practitioners are privileged and protected persons, being apparently too helpless to get along without some especial legislation on their behalf. Long and ancient usage seems to have cast a halo of sanctity about and around these and other learned professions. It is supposed that clergymen or ministers of religion, lawyers, doctors of medicine, dentists, veterinary surgeons, architects, engineers, surveyors, teachers and others must be fenced and guarded around so that no stranger may pry open the gate, or practice the aforesaid professions without legislative sanction, or professional certificate. Now if the certificates granted or credentials given were—as in the teaching profession—granted or given by the Government through its appointed independent examiners, but little exception could be taken. The very opposite is the case. The examiners in law, in medicine, in dentistry are those appointed by their own respective bodies. The examiners have a distinct personal interest in raising the standard of examinations, and in making it as difficult as possible for new aspirants to enter the field and competitively practice against themselves. How absurd it must appear to an able and experienced lawyer coming either from Great Britain or any of the Provinces in Canada, to have to undergo an examination at the hands of men who may have been their students in other Provinces! Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C., former Minister of Justice for Canada, Joseph Martin, K.C., Attorney-General for Manitoba, Fred Peters, K.C., ex-Attorney-General for Prince Edward Island, all lawyers of the highest standing in their respective spheres, had to submit to a trumpery and perfunctory examination, which whether they failed or succeeded, had no public interest or value whatever. The case is still more absurd with medical practitioners. Students in medicine and surgery, who have graduated perhaps with high honors in well-equipped institutions such as McGill and Toronto Universities or other medical schools, and have been granted diplomas, are perforce compelled to submit afresh to further ordeals, and the papers set are prepared by men whose interest lies in "plucking" the unfortunate tyro who seeks admission into the protected and privileged circle of Doctors of Medicine. If a doctor is capable of practising medicine in London, England, has been declared to be competent by skilled examiners in Montreal or Toronto, is it not a little presumptuous for examiners, with perhaps not a tithe of the experience of the brilliant medical professors of well-equipped and long-established medical colleges, to say that the diplomas granted by the latter are to be disregarded. Instances are not lacking where men of the highest medical standing in Great Britain, whose credentials could not be questioned, were still compelled to undergo examinations in order to qualify them for the privilege of dispensing medicine to nervous old ladies, or performing operations upon the sacred bodies of British Columbians, which practices had been as second nature to them for over a quarter of a century. The same principles apply to the dental and all other professions. The trade guild should be a thing of the past. The close corporation of professionalism is unworthy of the enlightenment of the twentieth century. The public good is of higher value than private interests. Professional dignity is often represented by portentous shakes of the head, by special garb, by privileged statute, and by enormous fees. The interest of the people lies in good service, in personal attention and in reasonable charges. Ostensibly the aim of the close corporations of the several professions is to provide competent practitioners; the real aim is to conserve privilege. THE WEEK urges that the Legislative Assembly consider very seriously the amending of all legislation which creates a privileged ring or a professional stock exchange, and enact legislation which will be more in harmony with modern progress. Already a movement is on foot calling for reciprocity in the teaching profession as regards the four Western Provinces, and the movement is apparently likely to result in the reciprocal recognition of certificates granted by each of the Provinces, by the adoption of similar text books, and the acceptance of diplomas granted to students in all schools in the West. Is there any reason why a similar course should not obtain with the other professions, with suitable adaptations to the conditions of the particular profession? The City Council of Victoria set up a bad precedent when it instituted the noble order of plumbers, and licensed its members accordingly. If this principle was extended, why should there not be a privileged profession of cooks? The tonsorial artist will next require recognition, and the gentlemen who sweep the chimneys of Victoria will also require protective ordinances. The trades unions may also clamor for distinctive rights, and journalistic scribblers will demand attention. Ordinary justice, common sense, public good alike demand the annihilation of privilege and the constitution of the "Order of Merit." Knowledge, ability, experience and diligence are factors that will conserve the public interest far better than high-fenced corporations or starched professionalism created by antiquated ideas of past centuries.

Arbitration

REMEMBERING the arbitration settlements on Pandora and Douglas Streets, and being more recently faced with the Kendrick Sharp award, the people are enquiring whether our arbitration law is in the interests of the people as a whole. Take the above cases and we feel certain there is no one in the city who would have the hardihood to become sponsor for them, except perhaps counsel employed on the case and receiving a handsome fee for his services. Is there any taxpayer on the above mentioned streets who will say the awards are just, or comparable with the real value of the land or damages sustained? We do not think that there is one ratepayer who is still the owner who will defend the settlements in the vast majority of cases. If there is one, we would like to see his tax receipts. Then the law is unsatisfactory. The awards have not been equitable, and in addition thereto there is no appeal from the decision of the arbitrators, providing they proceed along the lines laid down in the act. An appeal may be lodged on the question of procedure, or on the following of a wrong principle, but as we understand it, not on the question of fact or the judgment rendered. Such a law makes these arbitrators almost infallible,—they have more power than a Supreme Court Judge. The argument in favor of arbitration is that it saves a lot of litigation and is less costly. Examine the cases in point so far as costs are concerned and see if that contention is borne out—particularly the last case where on an award of $2,000, the costs were $853, or over forty-two per cent of the award. Is there a way out? We think there is. The very first recommendation we would make to the City Council or to any disputants, is to exhaust every means to effect a settlement by mutual agreement. For one party to approach the other in a fighting spirit or with a "mulish obstinacy" does not get anywhere except farther apart. Let each party to the dispute approach the other with an honest and earnest effort to come to a settlement, and we feel sure they will succeed in ninety-five per cent. of the cases. If the mutual arrangement idea does not succeed, then we would prefer to go before a Supreme Court Judge. The same evidence could come before him as was placed before the arbitrators. If experts were necessary they could give their evidence before him equally well. We do not wish to reflect on any citizen, but for our part we prefer the interpretation of law, and the rendering of a judgment on the facts, to be given us by the trained judicial mind and by a person whose business it is to do that kind of thing. Finally, if the arbitration law is to remain on the statutes of our Province, then the law should be amended so that an appeal may be had in the same way as in the courts of our land on any other question. Our experience in the City of Victoria during the last six or seven years demonstrates that arbitration proceedings should be avoided if it is at all possible.

Prohibition

THE following excerpt from the Vancouver *World* of May 7th, inst., puts the question of Prohibition up to Premier Brewster pretty straight, though we feel the last two sentences put it just a little too strong: "Premier Brewster is confronted with the kind of test which reveals the real calibre of a public man. Because of a general belief in his consistency and courage the great body of electors who ask for this reform have waited his convenience in dealing with the matter. His assurance of action has been accepted without question. There is still time to redeem it. But that time is now short. Unless legislation is enacted this session, Prohibition falls, and all the activities of its supporters must take a different form. Mere failure on the part of the Government will be the most hostile blow to which Prohibition has yet been exposed. The time has come to ask the Government to announce its course." We do not think that the Premier will allow party exigencies or any other factor, to hamper or prevent him in the full performance of his duty. We fully believe he will act constitutionally and in the interest of the whole electorate. The majority of the people of this Province care more for principles than for the tricks of politics, more for the general welfare than they do for the interests of any individual political party. They are determined that henceforth their will shall not be thwarted, and that legislators and administrations shall measure up to their privileges and responsibilities. No government today can hope to retain the confidence of the electorate, which is not prepared to incorporate its expressed wish into law, and which fails to check the greatest waste of food material and human life. If there is no constitutional barrier, we feel sure Premier Brewster and his colleagues will give this Province a Prohibitory Liquor Law at least during the period of the war.

Police and License Commissioners

THE Mayor has very properly brought to the notice of the City Council that their request to have Police and License Commissioners elected, instead of the present mode of appointment, has been so far ignored by the Municipal Committee. It is the duty of the Council to remind the Provincial Government of its pre-election promises in this regard. But before any change is made in the law, it is well to convass the subject from every view-point. Each of the present Boards is made up of the Mayor and two Commissioners appointed by the Provincial Executive, one of whom must be an alderman. It is advocated to have these Boards elected by the people at the same time and under the same conditions as the Mayor. THE WEEK does not agree with either of those modes of constituting these Boards. There are two great principles involved, viz., the expenditure of money, and the administration of law and justice. The municipality provides the money by taxing the ratepayers to pay for police expense and for all other costs of administration. The city or municipality should certainly then have some control over those that expend the money. As it is today, the Police Commissioners can demand any amount they choose from the Councils and there is practically no real appeal from their decision. It is true the Council can appeal to the Attorney-General, but he usually stands by his appointees. The people who pay should certainly have some voice in the expenditure of their money. Then again the Provincial Government is charged by the British North America Act with the administration of law and justice. It is to that extent interested in these Boards. Would it not be wise to compromise? We favor one Board of five members, as the Mayor suggests, taking over the work of the Police and License Boards. That Board might be constituted as follows: the Mayor, a member *ex-officio*, as chairman, two to be elected by the people at the same time and under the same conditions as the Mayor, and the other two appointed by the Provincial Government as at present. We still further favor each Commissioner holding office for a term of two years, thus giving continuity to the policy of the Board. We shall continue to urge the City Council and the people to press for redress along the above lines.

Preachers and Their Citizenship

IT may not be generally known that ministers of religion are debarred from holding public office on municipal councils, school boards and some other public bodies. Last year Mr. Bowser, then Premier, let down the bars and amended the law so as to make ministers eligible for election to the Legislature. There was not a little surprise that the amendment overlooked the fact that a minister could not be elected to a city council or rural board. As the law stands at present, women are eligible for election to all elected public bodies, and ministers of religion are left out in the cold. On Monday last the Ministerial Association of the city passed a resolution calling upon the Government to make good this defect. For many years past the Government has been appealed to in a similar way by all sorts of religious bodies but until Mr. Bowser took the matter in hand last year these appeals were in vain. It is to be hoped that the present Government will not allow the present session to close without bringing in the necessary amendment to the law.

Opportune

PRESIDENT WILSON appealed to the middlemen "to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering." He also reminded railway men that "upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind." In a similar way he addressed the merchant, the ship-builder, the miner and the manufacturer, and urged clergymen to speak concerning it from their pulpits. He also said: "Let me suggest, also, that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect to be excused or forgiven for ignoring." This appeal should not pass unheeded to the people of Canada. The people of Victoria might well look over their unused opportunities and resolve to make amends.

THE EDITOR.

The B. C. Electric

IT is a long time since we read anything half so pathetic as the following press dispatch from London: "London, May 7.—The following appears in the *Daily Mail*: Concern is growing in this city over the matter of the B.C. Electric Railway Company. This is a British company, which, with its subsidiary companies, has a debenture and share capital of £8,923,470 subscribed, much of it at a premium, by 10,000 people here. The company is protected from competition in the city of Vancouver by certain Acts of the Provincial Legislature and by agreements. Now, however, the city of Vancouver is promoting a bill to eliminate or modify the protective clauses, with what appears to be the object of squeezing out the company. It is difficult to believe that any measure reflecting on the justice and integrity of the Canadian provinces and their cities will be allowed to proceed. It is understood here that the shareholders are agitating for a public meeting to protest against any such action being taken." ¶ THE WEEK deeply sympathises with the 10,000 persons who seem in danger of losing money through an unfortunate investment, but it is compelled to point out that the shareholders have no one to blame but themselves. Before investing they should have made some inquiry as to the probable permanence or otherwise of the company's prosperity, and whether the officials in charge were following an enlightened business policy. Had they made such inquiries they would have found that the company's affairs were being grossly mismanaged; that the sympathies and good-will of the public were being alienated by every conceivable form of annoyance; and that as a result the business of the company would probably collapse just as soon as the public could devise defensive measures. The arrival of the "jitney" came as a god-send to a long suffering travelling public, and the same public has been awaiting with expectancy the arrival of some alternative supply of light and power. ¶ The B. C. Electric will continue to incur the enmity of the public just so long as it treats its patrons with contumely and disrespect. Who does not remember the wave of indignation which swept over the community when the company mocked the law of the land in regard to "carrying capacity" by the publication of figures which were palpably false? Who is not at the present time conscious of a deep sense of wrong by

the extortion of twenty cents monthly from each consumer on the flimsy pretext of "meter rent"? And who, with red blood in his veins, does not resent the enforced payment of eleven cents per K.W. hour for light, when Manitoba supplies the same service for three cents and Ontario for one cent per K.W. hour? Until the company comes to the conclusion that it has something to gain by trying to win the good-will of its patrons, just so long will B. C. citizens spend all their energies in an attempt to free themselves from the intolerable yoke. ¶ The shareholders might also inquire into the circumstances under which the company obtained its iniquitous amendment to the Vancouver City Charter, on the strength of which they invested their money. What inducements were offered to legislators to violate their oaths? Who was the D'Arcy Tate of the B. C. Electric Company in those days? The trail of the serpent of monopoly can be plainly discerned and it would be well for the shareholders to visit their wrath on the right parties. ¶ In any case the shareholders will be well advised to force a complete reorganization of the company, or the formation of a new one to take its place. The physical assets of the concern should be conservatively valued and the share capital brought into harmony therewith, for any attempt to continue to pay dividends on millions of watered stock is foredoomed to failure. There are still honest dividends to be earned on an honest capitalization. All that is wanted is a determination to win the goodwill of patrons by giving a service which is at once cheap and efficient. If the rate for lighting be reduced to three cents per K.W. hour, the meter rent be reduced to five per cent of their actual cost, and the street car and interurban fares be reduced to more popular rates, the increased patronage will come as a great surprise to the management.

The City Market

THE stall-holders of the City Market are setting up a claim for special privileges when they ask to be exempt from the law respecting Saturday closing. This law has to be obeyed by other merchants and should be equally obeyed by them. THE WEEK stands for "equal justice for all; special privilege to none," and urges this policy upon the City Council. The butchers presented a very strong case when they petitioned the Council to hold the balances even for all sections of the community and at the same time they dissipated the erroneous idea entertained by some persons that the meat sold by the stall-holders at the market is "home grown." The evidence given before the committee of investigation showed conclusively that much of the market meat is *not* home-grown, and that it does not receive the same careful handling as the meat sold in the stores of the regular tradesmen. THE WEEK believes that the vast majority of Victoria's merchants are giving economical and efficient service and are not making the unreasonable profits which the uninitiated suppose. It is questionable if the cost of living has been reduced since the inauguration of the market and it is also questionable whether the public would tolerate from the merchants that inefficiency of service which they have perforce to accept at the hands of the stall-holders of the market. Experience has taught that merchandising is a business quite different from farming and just as necessary in the public interest. The establishment of a city market attended by dozens of small producers tends to reduce production by taking farmers away from their work of producing crops, and tends to reduce economy and efficiency of distribution by multiplying the number of amateur merchants. For each person who has a few dozen eggs, a few pounds of cheese and a small quantity of vegetables for sale, to make the long journey to town and offer these commodities in competition with others similarly situated, is a waste of time, energy and a financial loss to all concerned. One merchant could easily handle the total output of the market with the aid of a few competent assistants at a fraction of the cost. We invite Victorians to well consider whether the maintenance of a market does not represent a serious loss in national efficiency at a time when destiny calls us to put forth our best.

THE ASSISTANT EDITOR.

THE CHANGED WORLD

The great world war has changed the current of our mental activities. It has forcibly accentuated the danger of complacency. It has emphasized the danger of the profiteer, the grafter, the individualist. It has ennobled the lofty spirit of sacrifice and the great embracing love of humanity. It has demanded action. It has thrust aside quiescence. It has done this for the state. It has done it for each person, soldier or civilian in the state.

No more may we sit and contemplate mid comfort and congenial circumstances the ills and miseries of humanity, and easily cajole ourselves into believing that while perhaps conditions are not all we could desire, yet the world will work out its own salvation and it suffices to let well enough alone. No more may we buttonhole our Conservative friend on the street corner, and declaim to him of the many evils of our corporation controlled banks and railways and public utilities, of our poverty, of our land evils, and of the great benefits to accrue from a greatly altered social system; and having done this, proceed upon our way, glowing with righteousness and assuring ourselves in words of reverberating length and sound that we have put in one more good stroke for the uplift of a downtrodden humanity.

No more may we claim with warmth and vehemence, each for himself, the right to live as we wish. The day of the individualist, which is the day of selfishness, has gone we trust forever. Our men on the battlefield have given, are giving health and limb and life itself, not for glory, not for fame, not for self advancement, but that society, that humanity, that all men and women and children may be free and happy.

Because of all this the world demands from its citizens humanity, beseeches of its able members, not empty words, not complacent vaporings, but strong minds, true faith, ready hands, and the fruit of these three—great deeds. Therefore we ask of the Utopian, who, in another state of society, would find a remedy for all evils of our present state—can you bring about the changes necessary to establish your Utopia? If he cannot, we are not much interested in him or his dreams. The child may cry for the moon, not knowing he cannot have it. But we are men and women grown. We know the inutility of desiring the unattainable and we turn our thoughts and powers to reaching the attainable. So our desires are limited by the means to grasp them.

Wherefore he who would bring about improvements which may be desirable must be prepared with an ideal which can withstand the tests of practice. He must show us a working ideal. Its practicability is as important as, but much more difficult of establishment than its desirability. Its desirability is limited by its practicability, remembering that in the last analysis everything that is desirable is practicable.

Deeds we need, not dreams.

IN EARLY SPRING

Fair daffodils, set in a row,
What doth enhance your beauty so?
You seem to know the law of peace,
How may my harmony increase?

Oh, woman, sad, with drooping head,
Remember what the Master said
About the lilies growing near.
E'en Solomon, it doth appear,

In glory, and voluptuous ease,
Was not arrayed as one of these.
They toil not, neither do they spin
Be still and know "I am" within.

Let all the outer tumult cease
In silence learn the law of peace.
Raise thy whole life with love's strong leaven,
Help to bring down the reign of Heaven.

F. WOODWARD.

All Sorts of Men and Things

By "RAMBLER."

Among books recently added to the Public Library is one entitled "New Ideals in Business" by Ida M. Tarbell. This book ought to be in the hands of every business man and every employer of labor. It would also be a means of education for some of our legislators, our city aldermen, editors and others who are supposed to understand something about business economics. There are few subjects on which the average employer of labor plumes himself that he is thoroughly well informed and about which, after all, he knows so little as the underlying principles of economics. In most cases the employer of labor is more governed by prejudice and hastily formed opinions than by knowledge. The extreme tension that exists between capital and labor is an indication that there is something far wrong in our industrial relations. To put it mildly, there is at least a great lack of understanding and of sympathy between them. And so long as this is the case both parties are bound to suffer, and in the long run everybody else in the community suffers with them. Now this book of Ida Tarbell's shows that there are better ways of handling labor and industrial difficulties than those which have been in vogue hitherto. Miss Tarbell is not a theorist. She simply tells the story of what is being done by an increasing number of American business managers to improve conditions for the workers. It is an interesting story and one that knocks on the head a great many ignorant prejudices still cherished by business men and people in authority regarding the proper treatment of the men and women who do most of the real hard, and often the grimy work, of the nation. It is impossible in a brief sketch like this to give any idea of the revolution that is taking place in industrial conditions in many large centres of industry in the States. Every chapter of this book is crammed with interesting information and goes to show how far wrong we have been in the past in the rough and ready treatment we have given to labor questions.

One subject along this line may be mentioned. It is what is variously called "floating labor," "seasonal labor," or "periodic unemployment." Miss Tarbel deals with this question in a chapter entitled "Steadying the Job." This chapter has a special interest because of a case in point not far from Victoria where the old vicious system would appear to be in full swing. Up at Quatsino there are large pulp mills being built. Carpenters are in demand, and a great many carpenters go there from time to time, but not many seem able to hold on to the job for any reasonable length of time. There is a constant stream of carpenters going and coming and the steamboats appear to be the only people who are able to get any satisfaction out of the traffic. It is most certain that the workers themselves get very little benefit from it. It costs time and money to take them there and in many cases they appear to be no sooner there than they begin to scheme to get out as quickly as possible. All sorts of reasons are given in explanation of this unsettled state of affairs. Some blame the bosses for their hunnish methods. Some the climate, some the living conditions, some the predominance of Swedes. It appears four Swede brothers run the contract. But whatever the reason, the fact is those continual changes and the interferring of the labor supply must work to the serious detriment both of employer and employee. The same kind of thing happens in almost every industry and it is just the sort of thing that "Steadying the Job" deals with.

A few years ago the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, made an investigation. The results showed that twenty firms who had to keep up a working force of 44,000 men, were actually hiring 69,000 yearly. Henry Ford was then working some 12,000 men, but he hired yearly 60,000 to keep up this supply. Henry Ford was astounded at the discovery and set to work to find a remedy. Another discovery was made by the firm investigating. They found that among the twenty firms mentioned, there was a yearly loss of $1,760,000 to the business concerns involved. This did not take into account the loss to the 41,400 workers who were continually changing. Looking at these facts, one cannot help thinking what a foolish policy it is to run a business as the business at Quatsino, and other places that might be mentioned, is being run. It is shere waste and stupidity not to speak of cruelty inflicted on the workers by loss of time and wages. The remedy is plain and anyone with common sense can find it without having to ask Henry Ford or Ida M. Tarbell. But it is to be feared ignorance and prejudice will still hold on with their long-eared supremacy for a time at least.

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THROUGH THE WOMEN'S WINDOW

I have been asked to write this week something about the disabilities of women. But in the face of present developments it appears somewhat ungracious to mention such a subject. Seeing that our greatest grievance has been removed, we do not desire to be too urgent about lesser evils, for these will right themselves as time goes on. Now that the door to full citizenship has been opened to us, sex disqualifications will gradually disappear from the statute book.

It looks as though the present government will do what it can to abolish the legal disabilities which hinder the progress of women in the business and professional world, also in the municipal and political world just as soon as possible. That is, if women themselves bring their point of view before the public with sufficient force and sincerity of purpose.

Premier Brewster has shown his desire to remove unjust laws by his prompt action regarding the rights of mothers, in introducing the Equal Guardianship Bill, which has now become law, giving mothers equal rights with fathers in their own children.

The municipal franchise is also before the House for amendment, so that women may have equal rights with men, and be eligible for municipal office.

The women of Victoria have a grievance against the late government for depriving them of the municipal "householders" vote. Petitions asking them to restore that privilege were completely ignored, although the then Attorney-General secured that right for the women of Vancouver.

Today, conditions are greatly changed, and all women feel and know that we now have men in the Legislature who will help us to achieve our rights, and to amend our wrongs. The recent delegation which presented a petition asking for an amendment to the municipal franchise was received courteously, and we confidently look for that Bill to be passed at this session of the House.

As time passes, the only disabilities affecting women will be that created by their own lack of ability, —and of course the law cannot amend that, or remove it; that must be achieved by our own individual efforts, and this can be accomplished by taking a keener interest in the political questions which affect the interests of humanity.

If we are going to have a voice in the making of the laws, let us learn how to use that voice effectually, and to some good purpose.

As voters, we can now bring pressure to bear, and can succeed in getting our point of view considered when we work unitedly together for the common good. If our aims are single, thinking more of the public good than our own advancement, we will soon learn how to use the ballot effectively.

If women take up their new responsibilities as citizens from the highest motives, their legal disabilities will soon be removed, and women's work and opportunities will be greatly enlarged in every community where God's providence is carrying freedom to women, and they will have a large share in the onward march of humanity, and in moulding the future destiny of the world.

ALICE M. CHRISTIE.

An English parliamentary candidate once made such a long-winded speech that he emptied the hall of all but his committee. In explanation he afterwards said: "Why, gentlemen, I had to keep going you see, for I couldn't find a proper word to sit down on."

Influence is to be measured not by the extent of surface it covers, but by its kind.—W. E. Channing.

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MUNICIPAL COMMENT

The Dandelion

Does the dandelion come under the Noxious Weeds Act? Its bloom is very beautiful, and its golden hue is decorating our street borders as well as our home yards and vacant lots. Though the plant has some excellent qualities, it is in some respects a sinner above many others. It will soon mature, and like many evil natures, will contaminate its surroundings and thus affect clean lawns and home gardens. If it comes under the ban of the above Act, then the City Council or its Parks Committee is having a blind eye to one of its important duties. Wake-up, Mr. Parks Committee and clean up your own front and back yard and see that others do the same.

*

The Donegan Case

With the Kendrick-Sharp case in mind, perhaps the City Council will show more desire than they have hitherto displayed to settle disputes by friendly agreement. There is one claim against the city which will soon reach the courts unless sweet reasonableness is shown in the meantime, and it is a case which the city is foredoomed to lose. The aldermen are therefore urged to look well into the matter before heavy costs are incurred. I refer to the claim of Mr. Donegan for compensation in respect of damage to his property on Finlayson Avenue. The natural drainage of his properly was disturbed by the construction of Finlayson Ave. with the result that storm water now rushes through his basement all winter, besides causing a swamp so deep that the place is inaccessible to delivery carts. Moreover, the rock removed by the road contractors from the city street was dumped without permission on Mr. Donegan's garden, and has prevented him erecting a fence and utilising his land. Mr. Donegan's claim that his property has suffered damage through diverted storm water is undeniable and should be settled without delay as should also his claim that his garden is no proper place for dumping city rock. Mr. Donegan's claim is much stronger than Kendrick Sharp's and should receive prompt attention.

THE CIVIC MONOCLE.

BOOT REPAIRING

By

HIBBS

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NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT.
(R. S. C. c. 115.)

The Sidney Canning Company, Limited, hereby gives notice that it has under Section 7 of the said Act deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Victoria, at Victoria, B. C., a description of the site and plans of a wharf proposed to be built in Haro Strait on the northerly part of Lot 10, part of Section 14, Range 4, E. Map 1170, District of North Saanich, AND TAKE NOTICE that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the said Sidney Canning Company, Limited, will under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans and for leave to construct the said wharf.

DATED at Victoria, B. C., this 17th day of April, 1917.

SIDNEY CANNING COMPANY, LIMITED, by its Solicitors,
Bass & Bullock-Webster.

April 21 May 19

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited, intends, at the expiration of one month from the first publication of this notice, to apply to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to approve its change of name from Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited, to "Mitchell & Duncan, Limited."

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 9th day of March, 1917.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERMAN & TAIT,
Solicitors for Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Limited.

Apr 28 May 19

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Applications for a lease must be made b ythe applicant in person to the Agent or Sub Agent of the District in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyer territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acer.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
March 31.

At The Street Corner

BY THE LOUNGER

O' wa'd some power the giftie gie us,
Tae see oorsels as ithers see us.

Hats off to King Sol whose present visit to this part of his dominions with his charming daughters, the Princesses Spring and Flora is appreciated by his loyal subjects of Victoria. Long may he stay with us now that he has deigned to come. His rays are the best cure for the blues. They induce a feeling that in spite of all grouches about what we ought to have and be and do and haven't and aren't and don't, Victorians are not so badly off as some people.

*

Now is the time to be making plans for the utilization of an enormous supply of energy that usually runs to waste in the months of July and August. In former years Lounger has often thought it a pity that some effort was not made to provide games for school children during the summer holidays, so that they might be kept out of mischief and at the same time receive the invaluable training in team work and playing for one's side that organised games afford. In the coming summer there will be large scope for a more immediately practical application of this energy in helping to gather berry and other crops which the growers will have difficulty in harvesting on account of shortage of labor. This was written before The Colonist gave publicity to the subject in its columns of Thursday. To reiterate its editorial advice, don't spend time in writing or declaiming the words "Child Labor" but consider whether you cannot help to organize a scheme which will be attractive and helpful to the young hopeful.

*

Sixteen ounces of potatoes contain something over twelve ounces of water and cost four cents or so. The same weight of rice contains one ounce and a quarter of water and costs five cents. The balance in each case is food: proteids and starch. Cornmeal and oats compare with the tuber even better, especially oats, with their large proportion of protein, or tissue-building material, and fat. The inference is that potatoes at their present price are not worth eating. If you cannot break yourself of the potato habit and must eat them, grow them for yourself. To judge by a recently published statement that the local consumption of rice has doubled within the last few months it would seem that the foregoing facts are being generally realized. Potatoes will be back to fifty cents a sack while no doubt rice, corn and oats will rise like rockets.

*

Those laymen who oppose the practically unanimous opinion of the medical profession in favor of vaccination and neglect to have themselves and their families vaccinated are, to Lounger's mind, assuming a grave responsibility to their children and to society at large. Can they not give credit for knowing its business to a profession which has shorn war of half its horrors by practically abolishing typhoid and other diseases which in former campaigns have claimed more victims than the enemy's weapons?

*

Our neighbours of Vancouver are to be congratulated on the spirit and energy which made such a huge success of the Commercial Travellers' War Dance. Much comment has been heard on the omission of our local daily press to report the event. That they should not have done so is a source of mild surprise to

Lounger.

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT

Before the last election Mr. Brewster declared upon many occasions, both in his published manifestos and upon the public platform, that if elected to power he would reform our educational system. Every man in the Province who has up-to-date ideas on educational questions knows that there is a great and urgent necessity for such reform. These are all waiting anxiously to see whether or not he is going to keep his promise.

The plea that there is not time to deal with this question during the present session will hardly be accepted as a satisfactory excuse for delay. The Government is finding time for other and less important changes. The old system of the supervision and maintainance of roads has been changed; the system of taxation has been amended and radically changed and important changes have been made in the mining and other laws. The educational system of the Province is of more importance than any of these, inasmuch as the future of this Province depends, to a very large extent, upon the product of our public schools, and at present that product is far from satisfactory. This should have been the first rather than the last of these matters to be reformed.

If the whole school system cannot be dealt with and radically reformed during the present session, there is at least one change which is imperatively demanded at once, and which Mr. Brewster, as Finance Minister, can very easily effect. He can see to it that the amount voted for the maintenance of the University of British Columbia is reduced to a sum about one-third of that given last year. To vote the sum of $250,000, as was done last year, to an institution with about one-half the number of students the Victoria High School has, is absurd in the extreme. At that rate it is costing about eight times as much to educate a student at the University as it does at the High School. The managing body of the University appears to be attempting to imitate such old and richly endowed institutions as McGill or Harvard. This is another absurdity. To suppose that the 400,000 people of this Province will be content to contribute out of their scanty revenue, mostly raised by direct taxation, an amount sufficient to maintain an institution which is attempting to compete with these, is an insult to the intelligence of our people. McGill has been the beneficiary of millions donated by Lord Stratheona, Sir William McDonald, the Redpaths, and others, while Harvard has an endowment of over $20,000,000 in cash.

The University of British Columbia as at present conducted is top-heavy. It is away beyond the necessities of the Province; it is also beyond the financial ability of the taxpayer. Why the principal of that institution should be paid a salary larger than that of the Lieutenant-Governor, larger than that of the Chief Justice of the Appellate Court, or larger than that of the Premier is not quite clear. Better men could be got for the position for half the money. The same is true to a greater or less extent of the so-called deans. Students who attended the institution from this city last year tell us that the best men on the teaching staff were those who were formerly connected with the Vancouver and Victoria High Schools. Three of last year's students from this city were so poorly satisfied that they decided to go elsewhere this year and are now at Stanford University, California.

Mr. Brewster might very well vote the institution from $75,000 to $100,000 and tell the Board of Management to make the best of it. If the members of that body cannot reform the institution so as to meet the wants of the Province with that amount, then the whole thing should be wiped out and a start be made over again by establishing a new institution such as the Province can afford to keep up, and such as will meet the present needs. The frills can be added later as the population and wealth of the Province increases.

EDUCATION EYEGLASS.

THE TWO Y'S.

The week just closing has been a "Red Letter" one for the Victoria branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, also to a great many of our citizens who, while perhaps not linked up to it by membership, are nevertheless sincerely sympathetic with its past achievements and present day objectives.

Much has been said and written regarding its mission and functions in the war zone, and in a hazy sort of way we have all seen and conceded its claim to right of existence there. Now, however, having been brought into close personal touch with three of its outstanding men, each one an authority upon certain phases of the great subject, we are able to intelligently focus the picture to our clarified vision and thus arrive at a settled judgment thereon.

Might I observe that it was not in the pursuit of health or pleasure that these men left their places in the theatre of war some months ago to visit the principal cities of Canada; they are not of that type of Canadian manhood which seeks the easy way—else would they be not found where they are today. Major Gerald W. Birks, a merchant prince of Eastern Canada having heard the call of Empire in the early days of the war, responded by offering himself, his talents, time, and wealth, upon the altar of service, and discovered himself in the office and task of general supervisor of Canadian Y. M. C. A. activities overseas. His vision for this year has planned and calls for a budget aggregating $640,000 which sum he is equally sure will be subscribed. Capt. Chas. W. Bishop, as general secretary to the National Council, is chiefly concerned with the problem of raising this large sum of money, upon the success of which the whole general scheme is dependent. In this connection, might I remind readers of The Week that an account has been opened by the National Council with the Merchants Bank here, and Mr. A. C. Fraser, the manager, having kindly accepted the position of treasurer, he will duly acknowledge all contributions received. It is most significant that the cities of Halifax and St. John have nobly responded to the appeals recently made to them, each having subscribed $25,000 to the budget. Victoria, for many reasons, cannot be expected to equal this amount, but she doubtless will maintain her enviable position among the foremost cities of Canada in her contributions of both men and money.

In Capt. Will A. Cameron, the other member of our triumvirate, are embodied those qualities which when brought into personal touch with the men at the Front, at once disarms suspicion and prejudice, revealing the true objective of all Y. M. C. A. effort, whether at home or abroad, viz, development of the three-fold man: body, mind and spirit; with perhaps double emphasis upon the latter and most important quality of all.

In the series of addresses which these men have given here during the week and which, by the way, were splendidly endorsed by increasingly large audiences, deep satisfaction and comfort were brought to many anxious hearts by the fact that the speakers were fresh from scenes in which so many of our Victoria boys have played and are playing a glorious part. They have met them individually and collectively, in camp, in rest hut, and near the firing line, thus being able to testify to their splendid morale and indomitable courage, backed up by an intelligent and reverent confidence that the course they have espoused belongs to God the Lord and that therefore "all is well."

R. G. HOWELL.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

Men as well as women are reminded that they have up to and including Monday, 14th inst., in which to register their votes. In all probability there will be an appeal to the electoria this summer by the Federal Government, so it is important that all qualified to do so shall register without fail.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price $1.00, post-paid. Write **Tremain Supply Co., Toronto, Ont.**

On sale in Victoria at **Dean & Hiscocks Drug Store,** corner Yates and Broad Sts.

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Makers of High-Grade Tires for Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Bicycles, Motorcycles, and Carriages; and High-Grade Rubber Belting, Packing, Fire Hose and General Hose, Dredge Sleeves, Military Equipment, Mats, Tiling, Heels and Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Cements and General Rubber Specialties.

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Expert Ladies' Tailor

Day and Evening Gowns, Wraps, Etc.

A Good Selection of Tweeds, Serges, Gaberdines, Silks, Etc., Always Kept in Stock

White Lunch Rooms

642 Yates Street, 1009 Government Street
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Best of Food and Service

Economical, Absolutely Sanitary

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is fully realized in travelling on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. By its lines can be reached all points in Canada and the United States.

It operates its own Sleeping and Dining Cars, and has its own Hotels and Steamships. Its magnificent Mountain Scenery and the excellence of the Dining Car Service have made the favorite route for tourists across the American Continent.

For Sleeping Car and Steamship reservations and any further information write or call on

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Price of Meals: Lunch, 75 cents; Dinner, $1.00
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Instruction in Singing (Italian method), Voice production. Pianoforte, Theory of Music. Preparation for the Assoc. Board, R.A.M. and R.C.M. exams., London, Eng. Madame Webb offers a Singing Scholarship (one year's free tuition). For particulars apply personally at the Academy. RES. PHONE, 3060.

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When necessity requires you to have the services of an embalmer or funeral conductor

Phone 2235, 2236, 2237 or 2238

and experienced assistants will respond to your call at any hour. Our modern Chapel and Private Parlours are at your disposal.

CHAS. HAYWARD, President
REGINALD HAYWARD, Secretary

FREDERICK CASELTON, Manager

SOTTO VOCE

By the Hornet

That registration of voters is almost complete.

*

That only about one-half of the women have registered.

*

That the establishment of a Government Registration Office on Government Street was a good move.

*

That there, at least, the work was properly done.

*

That the work of many Commissioners was very unsatisfactory.

*

That hundreds of applicants will lose their votes if objection is laid at the Court of Revision.

*

That the Groucher and Growler should quit Victoria.

*

That workers can find work, shirkers can find "shirk," but Welshers can not find Welch.

*

That the Hornet is now quite sure, or almost so, or nearly so, that Spring has come at last.

*

That the Daughters of the Empire did not pass a vote of thanks to "Spring" which kindly enabled them to display their latest hats.

*

That visitors and residents are steadily returning to Victoria.

*

That auction rooms and auction sales are crowded, and that most of the buyers are new-comers.

*

That Victoria the Beautiful is also Victoria the Popular.

*

That the Legislative Assembly are a pretty good looking lot of men.

*

That nearly all the legislators appear to be well equipped with hirsute adornments, with certain notable exceptions.

*

That it is not true that Messrs. B—— and B——, two local legislators lost their hirsute beauty through early piety.

*

That the story is not well founded in fact that the ex-Premier shouted to his successor at the steps of the Parliament Buildings: "Go up, thou bald head; go up."

*

That The Week is a popular organ with the tired and jaded Legislators.

*

That the Provincial Librarian promptly caught the fever and ordered several copies for his files.

*

That the Speaker was seen to read surreptitiously the last issue of The Weeks and when reading one paragraph blushed becomingly and smiled complacently:

*

That Baron Weart in the Barony of Vancouver reads very well indeed.

*

That the new "Lounger" lounges in excellent taste.

*

That the "Civic Monocle," "Educational Eyeglass," "The Two Y's." and "Musical Happenings" are excellent contributions to the reading matter of The Week.

*

That the City Engineer should take his morning walks abroad and note the fine crop of dandelions growing on many streets of the city.

*

That the member for North Vancouver is not exactly a bosom friend of the ex-Premier.

*

That the pressure on the Government to agree to three Civil Service Commissioners is too great to be resisted.

*

That a salary of $6,000 for one Commissioner is a little high in war times.

*

That the Hornet is willing to pay anyone a commission of five per cent for a sure tip on "How to land the job."

*

That he is willing to take $5,999 for the first year, provided the other dollar is given to the "Society for the Suppression of Loquacious Legislators."

*

That members of the Legislative Assembly should "speak up" when they speak at all.

*

That there is one Silent Legislator in the House for which Heaven be thanked.

*

That his name is not Oliver nor Bowser.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Unemployment and Poverty

"If any will not work, neither let him eat." 2 Thes. 3:10.

This is the most radical prescription for laziness ever devised and the one most rarely applied. In other words, if a man does no useful work, if he does not serve the community, then he has no claim to be kept by the community and the community shall soon demand the removal of such parasite—whether he be pauper or living upon the product of the toilers. "Show me your permission for living," the community of the future will ask. That permission will be the recognition by the state of service rendered, failing to do so and possessing the requisite mental and bodily ability, society will brand such individual as a criminal, a receiver of stolen energies, labor and goods, and deal with him accordingly. Harsh? No—justice only—work is good for all, not in "the sweat of thy brow" but in the joy of the heart shall work minister to health of body and mind. This application of justice can be considered as within the bounds of toleration only when suitable work for all is available, and this is incumbent upon the state to eliminate the conditions which make for forced idleness. The hungry standing in the bread line is a sad commentary upon our civilization when barns are bursting and elevators are full of produce. It has flung a challenge to us to get busy in a serious attempt to solve some of these harassing economic problems. Under usual conditions when industry is at its normal output, there is always a small percentage of unemployed, about fifteen per cent is the average in the organized trades. Taking the country as a whole, about not less than twenty per cent of the workers are without employment, this increasing to thirty-five per cent during hard times. This loss of working time must be estimated in more than dollars. We must consider the effect upon the individual of enforced idleness. The habit of industry may be compromised as well as his mental activity and muscular strength, and thus his efficiency be lessened, and with the ever present saloon offering entertainment, the temptation of the out-of-work individual to "drink and forget his misery and remember his poverty no more" is a factor of no small importance in his further career of misfortune.

*

Poverty and Sickness

Another cause of poverty is sickness, with its too frequent cessation of income and increased personal expense. Industrial accidents contributed largely to this before the workman's compensation act came into force, but excellent as the act is, it is but a half-way measure, a milestone of progress leading to national medical attendance and public insurance against sickness. The Lazarus that was once left to the healing tongues of dogs is having his necessities recognized. He demands attention of the body politic, as much as an ulcerating tooth demands the attention of the suffering individual.

Disease is not only infective but generally a tragedy of pain and heartache, misery and discouragement; a destroyer of ambition and an obstacle to efficiency. It is an ulcer upon the social body, and should be dealt with in a public capacity.

Disease is more frequent among those of small income than in the well to do. The highest death rate is in those sections where the lowest paid wage earners live. Within 15 years the cost of living has increased about 70 per cent; within 10 years, about 40 per cent; within a year, almost 20 per cent. This has social and spiritual results of vast meaning. It has been shown that when families were earning $10 per week the death rate was 266 per 1,000, but when the income was $25 per week the death rate was only 84 per 1,000. It means that as living advances, the poor must suffer until starvation sweeps away their children like a plague. At the time the poor are dying, the corporate interests are becoming enormously wealthy. It is a simple matter for the monopolist to increase the cost of living; it means, however, that the poor die because of that increase. Hunger and death march side by side. What else do we expect, for small incomes mean poor nourishment with low resistance to disease. The school may teach hygiene and the "little mothers' league" may teach the care of the child, but over-worked mothers have neither time nor energy to put these principles into practice. The necessity of the present is social hygiene; personal parasitis may be unpleasant, but social parasitis are more disastrous.

We must cleanse the body politic of accumulated filth, free the overburdened organs from the dregs of "vested rights" and special privileges—give the public access to natural resources—give them the economic opportunity to enjoy God's out of doors, and then may we offer personal instruction and find him with leisure, strength and disposition to accept. Men are not easily amenable to logic when their stomachs are empty nor do they appreciate sermonizing when suffering from neuralgia. Neither should we waste our efforts towards personal developments, until we remove the obstacles to such development. It is folly to administer medicine for rheumatism and allow the patient to live or labor in a dark unventilated cellar, and more foolish still to develop a sanitorium for tuberculosis and allow conditions to exist that favor the development of that disease. We must attack the social causes of disease and appropriate as much money for the preservation of the health of human beings as we do for the health of animals. One dollar administered by the state in the prevention of disease would go as far as five dollars expended privately.

The economic waste in the United States from sickness is estimated at one and one-half billion dollars annually and 630,000 die each year from preventible diseases. Surely here is a call to action, to all those who have the welfare of the state at heart, to the true patriot, a call that the country should respond to and begin at once to eliminate, one of the greatest causes of sickness—poverty.

*

Unemployment

We recognize two series of causes leading towards unemployment, inefficiency upon the part of the worker and conditions of management of trade and industry; chief among the latter being the seasonable trades which demand a rush of workers for but a few months each year. The industries of the nation must in the future be organized so as to eliminate periodic unemployment. Industrial managers are already beginning to realize that labor is not raw material to be bartered or stored to meet the exigencies of the market, but that wages mean life, and life is more than material, and that industry must be organized not only for output and dividends, but for human safety and development. The community that ultimately bears the burden of relief measures will ultimately enforce the measures herein outlined, and the voice of the vice-president of the Ford Company will be heard not only before the Detroit Board of Commerce, but throughout the civilized world. "At a time when there are thousands of unemployed in this city, whose families are crying for bread, some of your employers will be found in Florida or California playing golf. Would it not be far more humanitarian for you to do a little personal work at home at times when you are needed?"

The assurance of steady employment with sufficient recreation and regular vacations constitute important factors in the development of life. "Live and let live" is of yesterday—"Live and help live" is to be the motto of tomorrow. "To so organize the business of life that all will be at useful work is now becoming recognized as one of the necessities of modern life.

E. A. HALL.

MUSICAL HAPPENINGS

Singing in the Public Schools

During the past week Messrs. Herbert Kent and Frank Sehl have, at the request of the School Board, devoted four mornings listening to the singing in the various schools, to decide which schools are entitled to hold, during the coming year, the trophies presented by the Hon. T. W. Paterson.

The senior shield was presented in 1910 (the junior two years later), on the suggestion of Mr. George Phillips who was then the representative of the Associated Board of the R. A. M. and R. C. M. of London. The idea being for the examiner of the Board to act as adjudicator. This was done at the first contest, the examiner being Mr. F. de G. English, M.A., Mus. Bac.: Oxon. Only five schools competed that year, viz., the two Central schools, South Park, North Ward, and Victoria West. Two classes of girls were united in four schools, and two classes of boys in the Boys' Central. North Ward was awarded the shield.

The year following all the schools competed. It was then found that the cost of adjudication by the Associated Board's examiner would be prohibitive; moreover, there were competent citizens who were in a better position to understand the local conditions than a stranger. Since then the following ladies and gentlemen have acted as adjudicators: Mrs. MacDonald Fahey and Miss Ada Saunders; Messrs. J. G. Brown, G. J. Burnett, Herbert Kent, Jesse Longfield, J. Douglas Macey and Frank Sehl. These have given generous and cheerful service,and from time to time have made valued suggestions.

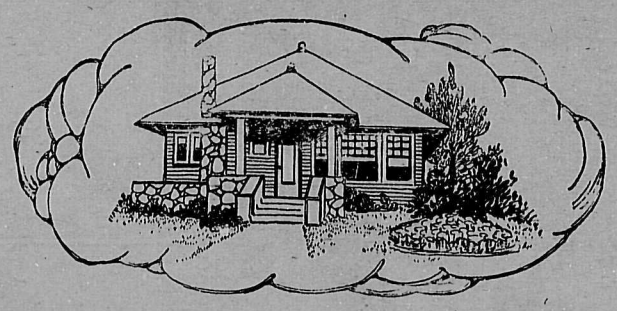
The lack of an assembly hall in several of the schools is the cause of the very unequal conditions that exists between the schools. The Sir James Douglas school has no room big enough to hold a united rehearsal in, hence they have to be held in two sections; and they could only have one full rehearsal which was held in the South Park School. The next morning, after a long walk, they had to follow the South Park pupils who had held weekly rehearsals in the hall. Burnside had the same experiences at the North Ward School. The Oaklands School was in a worse position, as they were not able to hold a rehearsal in the Quadra Street School on the previous day. But the adjudicators very readily granted permission for them to sing a verse of a song (not in the contest) to test the hall; that was the only preliminary exercise they had there.

Still, notwithstanding all drawbacks, the stimulus of the annual singing contest is good; and doubtless the adjudicators' report will confirm the general impression that the singing this year is in advance of last year. This is as it should be.

H. J. P.

A wise man changes his mind, a fool never.—Spanish Proverb.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.



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Preparations for a more out-of-door life this Summer are under way with many. The Summer Cottage by the sea or lake, the camp, garden or verandah—all being prepared with little necessities for individual comfort and convenience.

THE SPENCER STORE IS HEADQUARTERS FOR SUMMER FURNISHINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

HAMMOCKS

The largest stock in city. All the latest and best ideas for the new season. Prices range $2.75 to $21.50.

Exceptional value in colored stripes with pillow ends and fringed valance, each, $3.35.

SEA GRASS AND RATTAN CHAIRS

Are most appropriate for Summer furnishing. They are light, artistic and hardwearing.

Chairs up from ..... $6.25.
Rockers up from $7.50

FOLDING CAMP CHAIRS

In various styles. Some all wood, others with canvas seats, or in hammock style.

All Wood Camp Chairs, each .. $1.50
Hammock Chairs, $1.75 and ... $1.50
Stools, up from 35c

COAL OIL AND GASOLINE STOVES

The most convenient stoves for all Summer use. Handy, clean and reliable.

Gem Oil Stoves—
One-burner, each $1.25
Two-burner, each $1.50
Three-burner, each $1.75

Gasoline Stoves—
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Two-burner, each $5.90
Three-burner, each $7.50

We also stock *The New Perfection* in all sizes.

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Of split Bamboo. Complete with Cord and Pulley. All 8-ft. long.

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6 feet, each 1.25
8 feet, each 1.65
10 feet, each 1.90

Colors—
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8 feet, each 2.15
10 feet, each 2.75

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