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MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM LAWRENCE UGLOW

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William Lawrence Uglow was born in Ottawa, Canada, April 29th, 1884. His father, Richard Uglow, was of Cornish birth and his mother, Georgia Robertson, was a native of Ottawa. The children were William Lawrence, Harry, Helena and Marjorie.

While the family was still young, Mr. Uglow moved to Kingston, Ontario, where he established a book and stationery store, patronized for many years by the students of Queen's University and still carried on by the Uglow Estate. Through the close personal contacts established in his business, Mr. Uglow was ever familiarly known by students and faculty of Queen's University, and as his sons grew up they cemented the relationship.



WILLIAM LAWRENCE UGLOW
1884-1926

"Laurie," as he was known to his associates, graduated from the Kingston Collegiate Institute and entered Queen's University in the autumn of 1901. He was granted his B.A. degree with honors in Political Economy and English in the spring of 1905 and in the spring of 1906 he took his M.A. in the same honor course, winning medals in both English and Political Economy. His natural love of the English language, and especially of its verse, grew with the years, and was a controlling influence in his life.

Uglow spent the summer of 1903 as an assistant on a field party of the Geological Survey of Canada and from 1906 to 1907 he was engaged as rodman on railway surveys. In the autumn of 1907 he again entered Queen's, this time as a student in the School of

Mines from which he graduated with the degree of B. Sc. in Mining Engineering in the spring of 1911. The summers of '09, '10, '11, respectively, were spent with the Geological Survey of Canada at Bathurst, N. B.; with the Ontario Bureau of Mines on its original Porcupine survey; and with the late Dr. A. E. Barlow prospecting in northern Ontario and Quebec.

In the autumn of 1911, Uglow again entered college halls, this time at the University of Wisconsin, where he became a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Geology; this he was granted in the spring of 1914, having taken the degree of M.Sc. in 1912. With the attainment of five degrees in course, Dr. Uglow's formal studies were concluded, but this was only the beginning of years of independent study and research, as his publications show.

During the summer of 1912, Uglow studied the geology along the Canadian Northern Railway between Port Arthur and Winnipeg for the Canadian Geological Survey and reported on his work in the Guide Books of the 12th International Geological Congress. He also acted as guide over this area for Congress excursions in 1913. In the winter of 1913-14 he was employed as "mine valuation engineer" by the Wisconsin Geological Survey. From this employment he transferred to the Vinegar Hill Zinc Co. for which he acted as Mining Geologist until the autumn of 1915, when he joined the staff of the University of Minnesota as instructor. In 1916 he joined the staff of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation as Mining Geologist and did work for them in Peru. In June 1916 his brother Harry was killed in action at Ypres, and resigning his position in South America, Uglow returned to Canada to enlist in the expeditionary forces. Failing to pass the medical examination, he applied for war-work and became a field engineer on the Canadian Munition Resources Commission, spending the summer of 1917 in New Brunswick. On December 31st, 1917, he married Miss Mattie B. Robertson of Peterboro, Ontario, and they resided in Ottawa until May 1918. He was employed during the summer and autumn of 1918 by the Munition Resources Commission to search for platinum in Alberta and British Columbia.

With the close of the War, Uglow joined the staff of the University of British Columbia as Assistant Professor of Geology. In 1921 he was promoted to Associate Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography and in 1922 he was appointed Professor of Mineralogy and Petrography. This position he held at the time of his death.

While on the staff of the University of British Columbia, his summers were divided about equally between consulting work and field work for the Geological Survey of Canada. During the summer of 1925, he spent several weeks visiting his mother and sisters at the family home in Kingston. In October 1925, he obtained leave of absence from his University duties to proceed with the geological survey of the Colony of Hong Kong, which had been carried on for two years under the direction of Dr. R. W. Brock, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science of the University of British Columbia.

A short time before Uglow arrived in Hong Kong, a serious landslide, following a torrential rain, destroyed much life and property in Victoria, the capital city of the colony, and his first duty was to report on the condition of other parts of the "Peak" on the face of which the city is built. This he did to the satisfaction of the Colonial officials. Much of the remainder of his time was spent surveying Lan Tau island, a part of British leased territory, which is considerably larger than Hong Kong island. This special work was done from the Governor's yacht "Stanley."

With the commencement of the rainy season, Professor Uglow left Hong Kong, and returning by Japan, met his wife and little daughter Elizabeth at Honolulu, where it was intended to pass a short holiday. While enjoying to the full the reunion with his family, he met the accident which proved fatal.

On May 14th, the second day after the arrival of Mrs. Uglow and "Beth," all three were enjoying surf bathing on Waikiki beach near "Gray's-by-the-Sea." Going back for one more plunge through the surf, he in some manner struck his head on the bottom and dislocated a vertebra in his neck.

After weeks of medical care at Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, he was brought home to Vancouver, landing July 23rd. The trip was a most trying one for all concerned, but the few days at home, and the meeting with his mother and sisters, gave Professor Uglow so much pleasure that the trials and risk of the return were fully justified. He passed peacefully away on August 3rd 1926.

Many honors were conferred upon Professor Uglow. While at the University of Wisconsin, he was elected a member of the honorary scientific society of Sigma Xi; in 1922 he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of America and the Mineralogical Society of America; and in May, 1925 he was elected a Fellow of

the Royal Society of Canada. For many years a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, he was elected chairman of the Vancouver branch in 1924. He established the night classes in geology at the B. C. Chamber of Mines and taught them for three years. His work was much appreciated by the prospectors and others who took the courses, and in recognition of his services he was elected Vice-President of the Chamber of Mines, holding this position at the time of his death. In September, 1920, he joined the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, acting on various committees until 1924 when he was elected a Member of the Council. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club and a charter member of the Quilchena Golf Club of Vancouver.

Doctor Uglow was a man of broad outlook, sound judgment and strong, cheerful character. As a consulting mining geologist, he enjoyed the confidence of governments and the public alike. Fearless in his convictions, yet cool in argument, he disarmed his opponents before they could feel enmity. He was an inspiring teacher of mineralogy and petrography, stimulating many students to take post-graduate work along these lines of science. His field work and research were, however, much broader than the limitations of his chair. Still broader than his scientific interests were his sympathies and his general activities.

Mrs. Uglow and six year old Elizabeth, his mother and sisters mourn the loss of husband, father, son and brother. The staff of the University of British Columbia and the large number of students who have taken his courses mourn the loss of a beloved associate and teacher. The prospector and mining investor mourn the loss of a faithful advisor and friend. The geological and mining fraternity of America has suffered by the passing of a brilliant and productive scientist in the prime of his career.

As already stated, government bureaus of three separate countries sought Dr. Uglow's services. While his work was mainly of an economic nature and applied to metalliferous deposits, the thirty-seven titles of his bibliography include economic reports on coal, philosophical papers on ore occurrence and ore possibilities, discussions on physiography and earth movements and mineralogical descriptions. His paper on "Undiscovered Mines of British Columbia" won the Leonard gold medal from the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in 1923. Even as this paper

is being prepared, Memoir 149 of the Geological Survey of Canada has just come from the press and an additional paper of which Doctor Uglow is joint author is to follow. The result of his work in Hong Kong will be embodied in the general report of the Survey of the Colony.

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THE SCIENTIFIC VALUATION OF MINERALS

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The science of mineralogy would be distinctly benefited by the adoption of scientific methods in the valuation of minerals. It would aid in preventing the pricing of minerals higher than is justified by the advance in general commodity prices since 1914. Lower prices would become popular and these would lead to a wider distribution of minerals and to the acquisition of more specimens by collectors and museums. While it is not likely that any scheme for the scientific valuation of minerals heretofore found would meet with general acceptance, the members of this Society could do much towards standardizing the methods of valuation of new finds which they make, and especially finds of new species.

The desire to be reimbursed for large expenditures in collecting, frequently leads to the placing of abnormally high prices on the specimens secured, while the finding of a new mineral engenders an enthusiasm which seems to justify these prices, though it actually does not.

If there is a considerable supply of specimens, high prices are not warranted, even though the cost to the finder is more than the total he can fairly ask for them. For example: if A spends \$500, in visiting a locality and discovers one hundred specimens of a new, massive, calcium silicate, his specimens are not worth any more than the one hundred specimens of another new, massive, calcium silicate, scarcely distinguishable from A's, which B secures at a cost of \$100. A specimen of one placed alongside of the other in a distant museum, whose curator knows that they are equally abundant and practically identical in quality, would not be