

the interest which students of all departments have in the subject he discussed, was attested by the large number of students present. Amongst the members of the Faculty in attendance were Professors Swanson, Skelton, McDonald, Morison and Grant.

Practical Side of Life Problem.

In opening Professor Shortt referred to the necessity under which the vast majority of men and women were placed of finding a means of living. In addition to this factor in the problem of life everyone has to consider, he added, the conditions for realizing life. A career might absorb one's entire amount of energy and yet furnish only a narrow and isolated life. Conditions of life in Canada, it was pointed out, tend to draw men into practical lines and it becomes for this reason impossible for many to see all sides of the problem of life clearly. Many men found no time for anything beyond their own immediate calling for they are under the necessity of succeeding and all their time is given to accomplishing this. "I have talked to graduates of the University," said Prof. Shortt in this connection, "and many tell me that they are unable to follow their deepest interests. These have been laid aside and more or less buried and the hope is that it will be possible, when opportunity presents itself, to develop them again. For this reason the question of following a line of work that will give a chance for realization is a serious one for Canadian youth. There are some occupations that do not demand from the person engaged in them all the energy every day and night and year to keep up with the competition. From this point of view the Civil Service is worth considering."

Civil Service Positions.

Proceeding to an explanation of the requirements of positions in the Service, Professor Shortt pointed out that the Service, as an organization, regulated the pace of those connected with it. It was necessary to keep up with the movement of the organization, but impossible to go ahead of it. There were, however, in the Service positions that gave the persons holding them opportunity to set a pace and show initiative. A man may, therefore, enter such a position because he sees a chance to make a name for himself. From this point of view it was then shown the greatest satisfaction in life comes when the means for making a living coincide with realization. "In the Civil Service," the lecturer continued, "the incumbent of a position finds that not all his time and energy are taken up. The work is not exhausting despite the routine. The question arises, therefore, how is a man to relate himself to his work and to his future. Some persons have a feeling of being cramped in the Service. But the Service cannot accommodate all types. It is not suited for that type of person who is content to find a means of living in routine work.' In this connection reference was made to the British Civil Service, which it was shown has amongst its members many men who are leaders in economics, social life or literature. Such a condition is rendered possible by the secondary interests of the civil servants and the time available for their development. The routine of clerical and other work should not be too ab-