

a successful examination and pays the required fee, his standing will be recognized in all the provinces? At present if a student in the east makes up his mind to go west he registers in a western council only. Many, however, wish to carry with them the honour of having passed the council examination in their own province, but are deterred from doing so either from lack of funds to register in both provinces, or from a consideration that such an act would only mean a waste of about one hundred dollars. From this it may seem that such an institution would benefit eastern men alone by offering them a large number of openings. On the contrary a benefit will be derived by the west also and by the whole Dominion, because the high standard required by the council would effectually shut out those who in some parts are, in the present state of affairs, only required to pay a fee without any regard for their professional standing.

The chief objection undoubtedly is the difficulty of placing the council in working order. But if a Provincial council can be managed successfully there can be no fears for a Dominion one. One set of papers and one fixed and uniform standard would be sufficient for all the provinces, and places of examination could be as easily arranged as at present. From a national and from a student's point of view, therefore, a Dominion council is an object to be sincerely desired and worthy of many energetic promoters.

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Every student invests during the session in a greater or less number of books, and the question naturally arises as to where he shall bestow his increased goods in the spring, and to his heated imagination visions of gesticulating railway officials and excess baggage bills become alarmingly prominent. But the problem remains unsolved except by the aforesaid excess baggage check. The majority of university students require for their work more or less extensive private libraries, and the difficulty of having these properly packed and shipped has in not a few cases induced them to leave at home many books which would have been very serviceable. Any one who has had the least experience in the matter knows what is the result of packing books in a trunk with other things, yet if the books are packed in a strong box by themselves, as they should be, he will be charged for their transportation.

As of late years, the number in attendance at the universities has very greatly increased, the amount of travelling by rail done by the students, especially at certain times of the year, should entitle them to some special consideration from the companies. It would be an easy matter for the railways to issue forms similar to those at present issued for the holiday excursions, on presentation of which the holder

should be entitled to the free transportation of, say a hundred pounds of books in addition to his other baggage. Some such privilege is at present granted to sportsmen by the Grand Trunk, and we cannot see that the extension of the privilege to students would result in any inconvenience to the companies, while it would prove a great boon to those doomed to the periodical transfer of books. Will the A.M.S. make some official move?

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As students of Queen's we ought to feel grateful to the friends of the university who have not been satisfied with placing her on a firm foundation, but ever since have been alive to the needs of the times and have responded liberally when these needs were pointed out. As a result we are well provided with modern equipments and improvements. This is especially noticeable in the Medical and Scientific departments, where two laboratories have been added during the last two years. All this we owe largely to our Principal's own generosity and his untiring efforts in stirring up the friends of Queen's. Again a new necessity has arisen, *i.e.*, a laboratory for the study of bacteriology, and the Principal has given his promise that, if possible, this too will be fulfilled. We feel no uncertainty about the fulfilment of a promise of the Principal, but we hope that our Medical graduates will co-operate with him readily and generously, and thus enable Queen's to cope with and even surpass the best. The work of the college in the past, and her present position, demand this addition, for bacteriology is becoming too important a science to neglect in these days of progress and discovery.

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In the January number of the *Philosophical Review* there is an article of unusual interest by Prof. Dyde, on evolution and development. Nowadays, everyone believes in development, but each one has his own peculiar creed regarding it. Dr. Dyde attempts—we believe successfully—to remove some confusion of thought by distinguishing terms, and to clear the ground for reconstruction by setting in correct perspective some current ideas. The scientific idea of the *unconscious* working out of an organic principle in the universe he calls evolution, while in development he looks for a theory which will include the conscious, free life of man. This article notes some changes brought about in philosophy by the application of the idea of evolution to thought.

(1.) The biological idea of evolution makes the state an organism working out its own ends and the individual is of no account. Against this, socialism and anarchy is the inevitable reaction of free men, for they know the state is imperfect. Development suggests a recriticism and reconstruction of society which will do justice to both sides.