

founding a sentimental union on commercial lines. The preferential tariff, he said, is a result, not the cause of the closer union of the colonies with the mother country. In further condemnation of the policy of free trade within and a high tariff wall without the Empire, he cited the result of the attempts of Portugal, Spain, and in 1776 of Great Britain to force colonies to trade exclusively with their mother countries. He made another point when he cited the conference of colonial premiers in 1903, when it was decided that Intercolonial Free Trade was not practicable nor desirable.

Mr. McNeill, President of the league, speaking second for the affirmative, sought to make the free trade policy of Great Britain responsible for the falling off of British manufactures in certain branches of trade, notably those of the tin-plate and hardware industries. He pointed out that the high tariff walls of Germany, France, the United States and other countries had made them no new enemies, and that Britain would have nothing to fear in that way if she put duties on imports. A self-contained British Empire, he said, would be ideal, with fewer difficulties and greater advantages than are now to be found.

Mr. McArthur, closing for the negative, argued against the resolution on the ground that such a policy would foster an abnormal growth of trusts and monopolies. He cited the falling off of the American shipping industry under high tariff rule, at the same time pointing to the vast increase in the growth of British shipping.

He said that in time of war the food

supply of the Empire, if confined to one colony, might be cut off by the enemy, and that would be a possible result of the policy advocated by the affirmative. In a general way, also, he argued that the different parts of the Empire might be made to suffer for want of a market if other countries were discriminated against in favor of Great Britain.

Mr. Jones, closing the debate, attempted to spike the argument of his opponent on trusts, showing that they existed in Free Trade England as well as in High Tariff America.

The announcement of the judges, while received with some disappointment by the Ottawa students, did not prevent them showing their good feeling for the visitors by giving them a rousing "Razzle, Dazzle, etc. Queen's! Queen's! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

A QUEEN'S MAN AMONG THE ANTIPODES.

THERE are yet a few in Queen's who will remember J. McIntosh Bell, familiarly known as "Max" Bell, who graduated as M.A. in 1899. For two or three years afterwards he was connected with exploring parties of the Geological Survey of the Dominion, doing valuable work and acquiring a practical knowledge of the subject of Geology. During the winter months he carried on post-graduate study at Harvard University and obtained the degree of Ph. D. About a year ago the Government of New Zealand offered him the Directorship of the Geological Survey of that country, which with some hesitation he accepted, as he would have preferred to remain in Canada. In February last he sailed from San Francisco for his adopted home.